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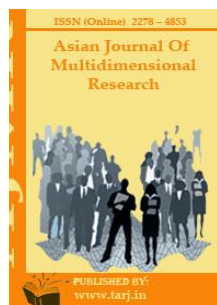
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PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN'S ERRORS IN ADDITION

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the errors made by the primary school children in addition. The main objective of this study is to identify the error patterns made in addition by the primary school children. A paper-pencil test was administered to 1850 children in Grades 4 and 5. Each paper consisted of 20 questions. Also a 200 randomly selected children were interviewed to identify these error patterns. The students' answers were marked by the researcher and the wrong responses were sorted out. There were 11 types of errors identified in this study. Most of the errors identified were systematic errors. A very common error was related to Place value. The study analyzed the following categories of errors in detail: Direction of Operation Error, Recalling error, Zero related error, and Place value related errors. Addition, not disregarding the other three operations, plays an important role in the day to day life of a person. Especially, addition with carrying over is involved in every transaction made in real life. Concept of addition starts at the preschool level informally and gradually develops through the primary cycle of the formal school. Addition with carrying over starts at Grade 3. Children's misconception of carrying over cannot be identified when they add two or more numbers without the numbers added not exceeding a total of 9. Only when the added digits exceed 9 this misconception could be identified. This study analyzed the various situations of occurrence of this type of error, including adding a number to zero and vice versa in different places (units, tens etc.).

KEYWORDS: Addition, Errors, Systematic Errors, Place Value, Carried Over Digits Related Errors

INTRODUCTION

Mathematics knowledge is important for achieving the goal of creating a scientific and technologically based society. Mathematics offers children a powerful way of communicating.

Children learn to explore and explain their ideas using symbols, diagrams and, spoken and written language. In order to continue to advance in the globalization era, it is also necessary to produce a generation of scientists and technologists. Simple computational skills and related information are offered by mathematics, which assist in the solving the mathematical problems.

Primary mathematics is the basic for the secondary mathematics. Primary mathematics consist of six main topics – Numbers, Mathematical Operations, Measurement, Money, Space and Shapes and Data Handling. These concepts start at Grade One and develop up to Grade Five in the primary circle (Mukunthan, 2013). The four mathematical operations - Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division are included under the main topic Mathematical Operations.

All four mathematical operations Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division are introduced at Primary level. Addition starts from Grade 1 with using objects and figures and the sum not exceeding 10. Gradually this concept develops into adding two numbers, without carrying over and sum not exceeding 100 in Grade 2, and addition of two or three numbers, of not more than two digits (with carrying over from the unit's place) in Grade 3. Addition of two or three numbers, of not more than three digits with sum not exceeding 1000 and carrying over from ten's place is introduced in Grade 4 and adding two or three numbers, of not more than four digits, with carrying over from hundred's place in Grade 5.

Munasinghe (2013) noted that, addition is one of the main basic mathematical concepts that children learn. This concept is learned by students at the preschools level both informally and formally.

Addition and subtraction are made up of additive relationships made up of part-part-whole relationships, and the ability to understand and control this arrangement has been identified as important for the creation of powerful arithmetic strategies and skills in children (Baroody, 2016; Fritz, Ehlert, & Balzer, 2013; Resnick, 1983).

LITERATURE REVIEW

In different contexts, an error can mean different things. Nanayakkara (1992) defines mathematical error as 'it may be deviation from the correct solution implicit in the method of solution itself'.

Generally error can be defined as something a person has done which is reflected to be incorrect or wrong. Mathematical error can be defined as a *mistake in a mathematical calculation*. *Children make several types of mathematical errors in the classrooms. According to Drews (2005) error could be made due to many reasons. It could be the result of carelessness, misinterpretation of symbols or text; lack of relevant experience or knowledge to that mathematical topic / learning objective / concepts; a lack of awareness or inability to check the answer given; or the result in misconception.*

In mathematics, there are a lot of misconceptions. These misconceptions can appear at any time during a child's education. Some misconceptions take place due to the nature of the child; other misconceptions are the results of the teaching technique.

According to Mulhern and Greer (1989)

- a) *Errors are frequently 'surprising' usually because they may have remained undetected by teacher for some time*

- b) *Errors are often extremely 'persistent'. Typically, these are resistant to change themselves and correction of errors may involve fundamental reorganization of pupil's knowledge.*
- c) *Frequently errors 'ignore meaning'. So that an answer which is obviously incorrect is rejected with no questioning.*

Errors can occur in many ways, as described above. According to Brousseau et al (in Mulhern and Greer, 1989) errors may occur in four main ways in mathematics.

- a) *As a results of major misconceptions about fundamental aspects of mathematics*
- b) *As a result of correct and faithful application of systematically flawed procedure*
- c) *When the flawed rules and misconceptions the pupils possess are not recognized by the teacher.*
- d) *Due to the use of highly original, non-formal methods of solving problems invented by pupils.*

Mathematical errors are significant in practice because they can be used to enhance teaching and learning. Fiori and Zuccherri (2005) certain error patterns depend on different ethnic-cultural situations, teaching methods and algorithm used, and what extent.

An error can occur for a number of reasons. It may be due to carelessness, a misunderstanding of a symbol or text, a lack of applicable expertise or information related to the mathematical topic / learning objective / concept, a lack of comprehension or failure to check the answer given, or a misconception.

Many primary mathematics experts analyzed several types of mathematical errors. They have classified errors under few patterns. Cox (1975) classified the mathematical errors into three major categories viz:

- (i) *Careless error: A student misses one or two problems out of five problems of a given type*
- (ii) *Random error: A student misses three or more problems out of five problems of a given type, but no pattern is apparent*
- (iii) *Systematic error: A student misses three or more problems out of five problems of a given type, using the same incorrect process as evidenced by the presence of a repeated pattern*

Error analysis is a process of reviewing the errors with an objective to provide feedback and remediation instructions to improve the learning and performance (Muthukrishnan et al 2019)

Radatz (1979) classified the errors in terms of

- (1) *Language difficulties. Mathematics is like a "foreign language" for students who need to know and understand mathematical concepts, symbols, and vocabulary. Misunderstanding the semantics of mathematics language may cause students' errors at the beginning of problem solving;*
- (2) *Difficulties in processing iconic and visual representation of mathematical knowledge;*
- (3) *Deficiency in requisite skills, facts, and concepts; for example, students may forget or be unable to recall related information in solving problems;*
- (4) *Incorrect associations or rigidity; that is, negative transfer caused by decoding and encoding information; and*

(5) Application of irrelevant rules or strategies.

Department for Education and Employment (1999) of United Kingdom published a model for diagnosing children's error. It is given below:

- (i) *Computational error / Careless mistake*
- (ii) *Misconceptions*
- (iii) *Wrong Operation*
- (iv) *Over-generalization*
- (v) *Under-generalization*
- (vi) *Random response*

Error analysis or error pattern analysis is the analysis of errors in learners' mathematical workings with the aim of identifying the common patterns and to find explanations for the causes of these errors (Herholdt and Sapire, 2014).

Fiori and Zuccherri (2005) found that certain error patterns depend on different ethnic-cultural situations, teaching methods and algorithm used, and to what extent.

Methodology and Results

The objective of this study is to identify the patterns of errors made by the students in addition.

National Schools, Type 1 AB, Type 1C, Type 2 and Type 3 are the five categories of schools in Sri Lanka. There are no elementary schools under the category National Schools. The medium of instruction in these schools is Sinhala, Tamil or English. Students are placed in the relevant medium according to their Mother Tongue. But on successfully completing the Grade they get the option to follow the English Medium classes depending on their ability and proficiency in English.

Twenty schools were selected from the schools with primary section through a Stratified Random Sampling Method. A question paper, designed by the Researcher, consisting of 20 addition sums were administered for the study. It was administered to 1850 Grades 4 and 5 students from these 20 institutions. The duration to answer the questions was One hour and Thirty minutes. The Researcher marked all the sums ($1850 \times 20 = 37000$) and sorted out the sums containing errors. Thus the patterns of errors were identified.

It was found that only 217 students have answered all the questions correctly and 15 students have not answered any questions. On the whole, 18,837 sums out of the 37000 sums have been answered correctly. Thus 19,163 (39.61%) answers were wrong and the researcher analyzed them. For an in depth study, 200 students were randomly selected and interviewed to find the reason for their answers and the responses of the students were recorded by the researcher.

According to Cox (1975) children's errors were sorted out as random errors, careless errors and systematic errors. The type of errors and the percentages are given in the Table below:

TABLE 1 ERROR TYPE AND NUMBER OF WRONG ANSWERS

Error Type	Number	Percentage
Careless Error	1503	7.84
Random Error	2758	14.39

Systematic Error	14902	77.76
Total	19163	100.00

There systematic errors (14902) were further grouped. Yetkin (2003) reported that majority of the students' errors are often systematic and rule-based rather than non-systematic errors. Error analysis focused on the systematic errors which occurred consistently and prevalent in students' work that reflected lack of knowledge and skills.

Analyzing the Systematic Errors

Educators typically analyze students' mathematical errors with the intent to improve instruction and correct misconceptions (Mastropieri & Scruggs, 2002). According to Nanayakkara (1992) Systematic Errors could have arisen due to many reasons. Data collected during interviews enabled to find the most important reason. Observation of the children's answers and the interview with them enabled the researcher to identify the following eleven error types.

1. Error Type I

Starts adding from the left . Examples

TABLE 2: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE I

E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
586 + 29 ----- 5	787 + 18 ----- 7	669 + 37 ----- 6	428 + 34 ----- 4	345 + 56 ----- 3

2. Error Type II

Recalls addition basic facts incorrectly

Examples

TABLE 3: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE II

E 6	E 7	E 8	E 9	E10
4+3= 8	6+8= 13	5+6 = 12	8+9 = 18	7 + 8 = 15

3. Error Type III

If 0 is used as one of the numbers to add, the totals are incorrect.

When there is no digit to add, blank space is treated as a 0 and the addition is incorrect. When no digit is present to be added, blank space is considered as 0 and adds incorrectly (E14 and E15).

TABLE 4: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE III

E11	E12	E13	E14	E15
50 + 23 ---- 70	52 + 40 ---- 90	157 + 202 ---- 309	623 + 32 ---- 055	301 + 42 ---- 003

4. Error Type IV

When numbers have to be written for addition, it's done regardless of place value (Alignment).

TABLE 5: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE IV

E 16	E 17	E 18	E 19	E 20
69 + 2 89	324 + 35 674	428 + 23 658	872 + 12 992	259 + 63 889

5. Error Type V

The sum of one's column is placed in the answer without renaming the ten

TABLE 6: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE V

E 21	E 22	E 23	E 24	E 25
46 + 57 ----- 913	37 + 18 ----- 415	23 + 19 ----- 312	345 + 56 ----- 3911	747 + 28 ----- 7615

6. Error Type VI

Add each digit separately disregarding columns

Examples

TABLE 7: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE VI

E26	E27	E28	E29	E30
23 + 15 11	345 + 267 27	45 60 + 34 22	57 + 48 = 24	123 + 56 17

7. Error Type VII

Ignores 0 in the tens place and adds digit in the hundreds place with tens place

Examples

TABLE 8: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE VII

E31	E32	E33	E34	E35
302 24 + 2 58	501 23 + 5 79	403 42 + 3 88	104 41 + 4 59	604 31 + 3 98

8. Error Type VIII

Does not rename ones column and add all digits in tens and hundreds columns regardlessly

Example

TABLE 9: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE VIII

E36	E37	E38	E39	E40
365 + 28 1113	427 + 34 911	517 + 19 716	126 + 28 514	629 + 20 109

9. Error Type IX

Failure to recognize that the hundreds column exists, despite the fact that it contains no digits at first.

Examples

TABLE 10: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE IX

E41	E42	E43	E44	E45
34 + 85 ----- 19	71 + 96 ----- 67	60 + 65 ----- 20	63 + 55 ----- 18	76 33 ----- 09

10. Error Type X

The meaning of the digit in the answer is not understood. When writing the answer, the child reversed the tens and hundreds digits.

TABLE 11: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE X

E46	E47	E48	E49	E50
44 + 85 ----- 219	71 + 96 ----- 617	60 + 65 ----- 210	63 + 75 ----- 318	76 33 ----- 019

11. Error Type XI

Ignores the carried over digit from one's column

Examples

TABLE 12: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE XI

E51	E52	E53	E54	E55
83 +29 102	78 + 28 96	456 27 473	326 + 129 445	124 235 + 523 8712

12. Error Type XII

Carries over the incorrect digit

Examples

TABLE 13: EXAMPLES FOR ERROR TYPE XII

E46	E47	E48	E49	E50
83	78	416	326	124
+29	+ 28	+ 27	+ 129	235
.....				+ 523
121	151	461	491	
				891

13. Error Type XIII

Rename the sum of the ones column to the hundredth column, instead to the tenth column

Examples

TABLE 14: EXAMPLES FOR TYPE XIII

E51	E52	E53	E54	E55
243	138	416	326	124
+129	+ 328	+327	+ 129	235
.....				+ 523
462	556	833	545	
				972

The researcher grouped the children's systematic errors (14902) according to the error types.

TABLE 15: ERROR TYPES AND NUMBER OF WRONG ANSWERS

Error Pattern	Error Type	Number	Percentage
Direction of Operation Error	Error type I	902	6.05
Recalling error	Error type II	357	2.40
Zero related error	Error type III	1324	8.88
Place value related errors	Error type IV	1842	12.36
	Error type V	1626	10.91
	Error type VI	1327	8.90
	Error type VII	150	1.01
	Error type VIII	1921	12.89
	Error type IX	121	0.81
	Error type X	212	1.42
Carried over digits related errors	Error type XI	2213	14.85
	Error type XII	959	6.44
	Error type XIII	1948	13.07
Total		14902	100.00

The above Table 15 shows the Error Patterns and the Types along with the percentage of students in the sample who made these errors. The Error Patterns consisted of five Types viz. Direction of Operation Error, Recalling Error, Zero related Error, Place Value related Error and Carried over related Error. Significantly 34.29% of the Errors were related to carrying over, 48.3% were related to Place Value and these two total up to 82.59%. It should be noted that carrying over and place value are closely related. This error cannot be identified when there is no carrying over. Only when the sum of the digits added exceeds 9 this becomes evident. Further, it should be noted that carrying over from one place to the next higher place (that is, unit's place to ten's place and so on) is introduced in Grade 3 and develops from grade to grade till the end of the primary cycle.

The main finding that emerged from this study was that more than 77.76% of the errors made by the children were systematic errors. Nanayakkara's (1992) study highlighted that there were 50 % of the errors were systematic.

There were 6.05% errors are in the category Error Type I. Children start adding the numbers from the left hand side. It is difficult to identify this type of error, because if there is no carrying forward the answer will be correct. Children learn language first then they start to learn mathematics. Children write and read from left hand side to right hand side. This may be the reason for this type of error.

2.40% of the errors are related to recalling the number bonds (Error Type 2). Memorizing the number bonds is important to do the addition sums. But few children do not memorize the number bonds. This is the reason for the Error Type 2.

8.88 % of the errors were zero related errors (Error type III). If 0 is one of the numbers to add, the total is incorrect. When there is no digit to add, blank space is treated as a 0 and the addition becomes incorrect. When no digit is present to be added, blank space is considered as 0 and adds incorrectly (E14 and E15). Children learn addition from Grade 1. They learn multiplication from Grade 3. Multiplying any number by zero is zero ($x \times 0 = 0$). Children tend to use this truth in addition too.

12.36% of the errors were related to the knowledge of place value. Thus, teacher should take time to explain the place value concepts to the children using abacus or Dienes Apparatus for this purpose.

10.91% of the errors were found to be under the category Error Type V. The sum of one's column is placed in the answer without renaming the tens. This shows that though the children know the number bonds but they do not understand the place values and carrying forward. This error is also related to the knowledge of place values of number. Teachers have to use appropriate and suitable teaching-learning material and explain the place values in order to avoid this type of errors.

8.9% of the errors were under the category of Error Type VI. Children added each digit separately without taking into consideration of the column they belong to. Though the children are aware of addition of digits they do not know the proper method of adding.

1.01% of the errors were under the Error Type VII. Children ignore 0 in the tens place and add digit in the hundreds place with tens place. Many children think that zero need not to be considered as it has no value of its own. This may be the reason for the occurrence of this type of error.

12.8% of the errors were related to Error Type VIII. Children did not rename ones column and added all the digits in tens and hundreds columns without considering their place values.

0.81% errors were under the category Error Type IX. That is the children failed to recognize that the hundreds column exists, despite the fact that it contains no digits.

1.42% of the errors were under the category Error Type X. Children did not understand the meaning of the digit in the answer. When writing the answer, the tens and hundreds digits were reversed.

14.85% of the error were under the category Error Type XI. Children ignored the carried over digit from ones column

6.44% of the errors were under the category Error Type XII children did not understand the meaning of the digit. When writing the answer, they reversed the tens and hundreds digits.

13.07% of the errors were under category Error Type XIII. Children renamed the sum of the ones column to the hundredth column, instead to the tenth column

When analyzing the systematic errors, it was noted that, 48.03% of the errors were place value related. The children did not regroup, or they applied the regrouping strategies erroneously.

14.85% of the errors were Error Type IX. That is children ignored the carried over digit from ones column. This is a common errors in many countries (Nanayakkara, 1992). That is when numbers have to be written for addition, it's done regardless of place value (Alignment). The children added the numbers without considering the place values of the numbers.

13.07% errors were under the Error Type XI. That is renaming the sum of the ones column to the hundredth column, instead to the tenth column.

CONCLUSION

This study highlighted that, most of the errors made by the children were related to addition were systematic errors. Within the systematic errors place value related errors are the significant errors. Systematic errors, if not arrested at the beginning, may become a serious problem to the learner later in the life as the four major mathematical operations are essential in the day to day life of a person.

The Primary Mathematics Textbooks and the Teachers' Guides give clear instructions to the primary grade teachers on the use of day to day life situations in teaching mathematics. For example, considering Addition in a person's life, it is linked with almost every action of the person – making payment after purchasing something etc. In the context of the children's school life, many children do transactions by way of buying sweets or short eats at the school canteen or tuck shop. Here they have to do calculations, especially adding, when paying for what they have bought. Do not forget the other three operations also play an important role!

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EMI (ENGLISH AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION) IN MODELING SPECIALIZED COURSES AT A UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

A number of approaches to teaching a foreign language based on the use of English as the main language of instruction (EMI-English as Medium of Instruction) in the higher education system are highlighted in the article. Particular attention is paid to "subject-language integrated learning" (CLIL) as the most progressive approach to defining the content of vocational education. EMI is increasingly being implemented via top-down policies, sometimes with little attention to the educational implications that learning through a second language can have for the millions of students affected. Thus, this research group aims to fill this void in its exploration of the effects of EMI on language learning, content learning, teaching delivery, quality of education, inequalities of access, language flexibility and hybridity, the competencies needed to be a successful EMI teacher, and other multi-faceted aspects of EMI.

KEYWORDS: *EMI, Educational Model, Theme Based Course, Linked Course, Sheltered Subject Matter, Linguistic Competency, Professional Competency.*

INTRODUCTION

English Medium Instruction (EMI) refers to the use of the English language to teach academic subjects (other than English itself) in countries where the first language of the majority of the population is not English.

Currently, the world is seeing a boom in EMI as an educational model in universities, secondary schools and even primary schools; however, the implications of this growing trend remain severely under-researched. EMI is increasingly being implemented via top-down policies, sometimes with little attention to the educational implications that learning through a second language can have for the millions of students affected. Thus, this research group aims to fill this

void in its exploration of the effects of EMI on language learning, content learning, teaching delivery, quality of education, inequalities of access, language flexibility and hybridity, the competencies needed to be a successful EMI teacher, and other multi-faceted aspects of EMI.

English as the primary language of instruction (EMI) is widely used around the world in the form of a number of models such as theme-based courses, adjunct / linked courses, sheltered subject matter instruction, and second language medium courses (Duenas, 2006).

Theme-based courses are thematic-oriented courses taught in a foreign language by a linguist teacher who is not required to have knowledge of special subjects, and the content of professional discourse is not in-depth. This EMI (English Medium Instruction) model is meaningfully formed around various topics of specialized subjects or includes a number of general topics united by a certain subject component. Thematic-organized study units are autonomous and can be mastered at the discretion of the teacher in an order that meets the academic needs and goals of students. Typically, such a course covers several interrelated topics, organized from more general to more specific, and pursues mainly linguistic goals, rather than professional development goals. It is a tool for integrating the language into the content of the profile course, without overloading students with subject content to the detriment of linguistic aspects. An example of this type of course is the Basics of Professional Communication course in a foreign language for students of the Faculty of Economics of the Southern Federal University. This course is aimed at developing oral speech skills within the professional, cultural and educational-cognitive spheres of communication, mastering professional terminology and scientific vocabulary, developing the skills of reading special and scientific literature in order to extract information that is meaningful to the student.

Linked courses are a model of subject-language integrated learning, within which a profile-oriented course is implemented in a foreign language. The peculiarity of such a model is that in both cases the same array of information is used meaningfully. The main difference is for teaching purposes, which cover language skills for a language teacher and conceptual aspects for a subject teacher. The described model of subject-language integrated learning is being developed and implemented by the Department of Languages in SB TSUE at the Faculty of Economics. At the same time, we note that disciplines using English as the main language of instruction within the framework of the indicated model are able to form some professional competencies (PC). Their essence boils down to the ability to design their activities, to distribute and delegate authority, to use motivational incentives and leadership qualities in solving managerial problems, the ability to work in a team or a small group, etc.

Sheltered subject-matter instruction is another type of profile course in a foreign language, integrated into the content of professional education and aimed at mastering a profile subject in a foreign language. This model seems to be ideal when foreign students study in a group of students. The implementation of the course can be carried out by a subject teacher who speaks a foreign language at a level not lower than B2 (CEFR scale), in some cases by a language teacher who has additional education in a particular subject area. Learning within the framework of this model will require a certain level of foreign language language competence, since the priority area here is a professionally oriented component, and not linguistic phenomena.

We share the point of view of E. A. Loktyushina and T. N. Saitimova, who rightly note the growing role of a foreign language in the professional activity of a modern specialist and turn to

the reasons for choosing English as the main language of instruction in European universities, namely:

“Strengthening the internationalization of universities and the possibility of cooperation with lecturers from other European universities;

Increasing opportunities for academic mobility of students in the framework of exchange programs;

Improving the quality of language education as part of language policy of university;

Strengthening students' motivation to master the English language and, as a result, providing opportunities for future successful careers; approximation to European approaches to language learning” (Loktyushina and Saitimova, 2015)

In conclusion, the described models, in which English is the main language of instruction, represent an analysis of the available research results and the author's interpretation of a foreign language as a means of mastering professionally oriented content, and subject content as a resource for language acquisition. The described models are patterns, the implementation of which depends on a number of factors and conditions. At the same time, practical steps in the implementation of such models and the first positive results already exist in the practice of many Russian universities, and this gives grounds to assert that the introduction of English as the main language of instruction will have a number of advantages over the traditional model of teaching a foreign language.

The model of using a foreign language as a tool for solving professional problems forces us to reconsider the existing approaches to learning a language at a university. In the realities of modern life, foreign language communication acts as an intermediary in solving any professional problem (Polenova and Pshegusova, 2015; Polenova, 2015). Therefore, the process of modeling vocational education requires significant language support. The introduction of English as the language of instruction will contribute to the development of not only linguistic competencies, but also professional ones, and will ensure unhindered entry into a foreign language business community, in which the main component is interaction with partners and various sources of professionally significant information. Without mastering communication tools, the most important of which is a foreign language, professional socialization becomes impossible.

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NANOTECHNOLOGY AS A NATURAL-TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS OF SYNERGETIC TYPE WITH COMPLEX MATERIAL STRUCTURE AND GNOSEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the process of studying the main problems in the field of nanotechnology, the definition of the philosophical meaning of nanotechnology, how nanotechnology gives some specific meaning to traditional concepts such as substance, primordial matter, being, nature. At the same time, the field of nanotechnology has been studied as a complex mechanism aimed at eliminating human problems, the complexities of social life, chaos and instability. In the process of studying the main problems of the field of nanotechnology, there is no complete definition of what nanotechnology means philosophically. It is also not clear that nanotechnologies give any specific meaning to traditional concepts such as substance, primordial matter, being, nature. According to G. Hacken, one of the founders of synergetics, "there is no more complex system in the world around us than man and human society. Multi-component systems are, to a certain extent, interconnected and collaborative. Today, scientists studying the system believe that it has different properties, and it is studied mainly in two - open and closed systems. But it is extremely difficult to show them concretely. The reason is that the openness or closure of the system is of a relative nature.

KEYWORDS: *Nanotechnology, synergetics, science and technology, epistemology, development, social development, philosophy.*

INTRODUCTION

As a result of rapid development, the realities that were once interpreted as fairy tales in fairy tales and described in some fiction as the fruit of human imagination are now happening in real life. New discoveries in science and technology must first and foremost serve human interests. The field of nanotechnology we are researching also aims to meet the infinite needs of people. The development of the science of synergetics has affected all areas of science and technology.

That is, since synergetics is a scientific field that helps to gain a deeper understanding of the nature of everything and phenomena that manifest as a complex and open system of existence, its analysis of nanotechnology as a complex system remains one of the main tasks.

Theoretical Basis

In the process of studying the main problems of the field of nanotechnology, there is no complete definition of what nanotechnology means philosophically. It is also not clear that nanotechnologies give any specific meaning to traditional concepts such as substance, primordial matter, being, nature. According to G. Hacken, one of the founders of synergetics, "there is no more complex system in the world around us than man and human society. Therefore, it is not correct to say that scientific thinking has made significant progress in studying them " [1;67]. This is because in the differentiated traditional scientific knowledge, which is an invisible barrier between inanimate nature and living nature, matter and consciousness (idea, spirit, spirituality), between nature and society, there were no necessary conditions for this. On the contrary, science, in the course of its development, has gradually become a destructive force threatening society, nature and human life[2;92]. That is why the field of nanotechnology has emerged as a complex mechanism aimed at eliminating human problems, complexities, chaos and instability. The question, of course, is what is the complexity of nanotechnology? As we study the field of nanotechnology as a complex system, we need to focus on the concept of systems.

Multi-component systems are, to a certain extent, interconnected and collaborative. Today, scientists studying the system believe that it has different properties, and it is studied mainly in two - open and closed systems. But it is extremely difficult to show them concretely. The reason is that the openness or closure of the system is of a relative nature. This is because a system that is considered closed may in turn be open. However, closed and open systems have clear laws and characteristics. According to the theories of I.Prigogine, G. Nicholas, E. Toffler, "a closed system is in mechanical motion, in which there is no mutual exchange of energy with the external environment. In an open system, energy, matter, and information are exchanged with the environment. According to them, while a closed system exists in inorganic nature, an open system exists in the organic world, social and biological systems [3;117]. Based on the above, the scientist O.Fayzullaev explains the holistic scientific nature of systems: "He divides the system into two categories (referring to synergetics. B.R): one is a closed system, the other - an open system. Inanimate systems in the universe are considered closed, living systems are considered open[4;96].

Analysis of nanotechnologies studied as a complex system in linear and nonlinear relationships is methodologically important. As the modern field of nanotechnology has become an extremely multidisciplinary, complex system, its development is more sensitive. The nature of such development can only be analyzed through a synergistic approach.

Knowledge in the field of nanotechnology is diverse and multi-layered. This knowledge is important in studying the history of the development of nanotechnologies in specific areas and with the formation of a specific culture. They range from the daily actions aimed at meeting the vital needs of man, to the philosophical teachings that reveal the laws of interaction of the elements of the "human-society-technology" system. In addition, technological culture, which is one of the most important components of nanotechnology, is a major focus of modern culture.

The fact that technology must first define what it is serves as the spiritual foundation of this research work.

DISCUSSIONS

The concept of "nanotechnology" is a continuation of the concept of "technology". If we pay more attention to the etymology of the word, "technology (Greek- techne - art, skill, teaching and learning) is a system that regulates the methods of obtaining, processing and processing products in industry, construction, transport and other fields. The science of output, introduction and improvement [5;411]. Technology is a set of methods for obtaining a finished product as a result of processing, preparation, modification of raw materials (condition and shape). Technologies differ from each other in the nature of the raw material. For example, the "primary raw material" of information technology and mechanical engineering are information and metal structures. This sharp difference between "raw materials", the methods of their processing and modification - leads to a radical difference between information and engineering technologies.

Zacchaeus believed that "technology is the easy way to the goal" [6; 123]. If the purpose of the life of nanotechnology in medicine is the eternity of the body, then nanotechnology is an easy path to the eternity of the body, not the soul. Therefore, Bonn's eudemonic concept of technology, in which the meaning of the existence of technology is determined by its ability to achieve human happiness, is incompatible with nanotechnology.

According to Ortegi Gasset, "The task of technology is to liberate the person who gives him the opportunity to be a bus-whole with himself" [7; 101]. Can nanotechnology do that? - only when it finds its conformity in human existence and continues to go beyond the realm of experience.

The scientific definition of technology is given by D.N. Wig: "Technology can relate to any of the following phenomena: a) a set of technical knowledge, rules and concepts; b) the practice of engineering and other technological professions, including the specific professional situation, rules and attitudes to the application of technical knowledge; c) physical means, instruments or artifacts resulting from this practice; g) integration and involvement of technical staff and processes in large-scale systems and institutions; d) technological conditions or the nature and quality of social life as a result of the fund of technological activity " [8;188].

A more detailed definition of the essence of nanotechnology from a methodological point of view is provided by the Russian Federal Agency for Science and Innovation: "Nanotechnology is the ability to control the creation and reshaping of objects containing dimensional components not less than 100 nm, even once measured. and as a result is a set of methods and techniques that are largely qualitatively new, allowing them to implement large-scale fully functioning system integration [9; 108], in a broader sense, the term also includes methods for diagnosing, describing and researching such objects. Academician Yu.D. Tretyakov defines epistemology (scientific theory of knowledge) as "Nanotechnology - a field of knowledge designed to study and apply objects with nanostructures and particles with dimensions ranging from 1 to 100 nanometers" [10; 10].

The epistemological and methodological definition of the essence of nanotechnology is also given by Professor G.G. Elenin: The interdisciplinary field of science in which the laws of processes are studied is called nanotechnology "[11; 155]. According to E. Drexler, nanotechnology is "a technology based on the manipulation of individual atoms and molecules to build complex atomic structures" [12, 112]. N. Kobayasi concludes that "nanotechnology can be considered as a technological or or methodological assembly based on the manipulation of individual atoms and molecules at a scale of 1-100 nm (ie, a method of controlling the composition and structure of a body)" [13, 5].

Keeping the boundary between nanophanes and technology, it can be considered that nanofan is an interdisciplinary branch of science that studies the properties and laws of particles from 1 to 100 nanometers. Nanotechnology is a system of methods that allows the creation and modification of nanoscale objects in order to obtain new object properties. The concept of nanophane only makes sense when its results find its practical application in technology, otherwise it will remain a field of science that continues to study the world of elementary particles since the late nineteenth century. The practical nature of nanophanes and the general conditions of nanotechnologies are characterized by the fact that nanotechnologies, such as the creation of new medicine, optics and electronics, household appliances and new materials, have made significant advances in a wide variety of fields since the beginning of the 21st century.

If we distinguish between the field of scientific and technical research and possible areas of nanotechnology, then:

In the field of physics - analytical and mechanical instruments and devices, cosmetic probe microscopes, near-field optical microscopes, optical clamps, electronic, magnetic, optical properties of nanostructures, nanomechanics, self-organization of structures and objects;

In the field of chemistry - materials science - particles, coatings, porous materials, dendrimer molecules, nanoparticle composites, DNA-based structures;

In electronics - lithography using optical, electronic and ionic bonds, the use of nanotubes as recording devices and conductors using multilayer magnetic sensors, mechanical microsands;

In biology - analysis of biomolecules, analysis of cell processes, riomineralization, biological engines, biocomputers;

In medicine - obtaining antigen-coated nanoparticles by DNA fragments, the use of nanoparticles for optical signaling of the state of organs and tissues, the use of magnetic nanoparticles to separate and heat individual parts of tissues, the elimination of the body's immune system through the transfer of nanoparticles, the creation and use of DNA chips , performs many activities such as creating biologically compatible materials and substances, using implants to control the condition of the body and dosing drugs, creating and using electrodes that provide communication with the brain and nervous system.

A team of scientists from the University of Missouri and the U.S. military, who have already made great strides in nanotechnology, have developed a unique nanoparticle capable of generating a high-impact shock wave from sound that helps deliver drugs directly to cancer cells without damaging the body's healthy cells. They have also been able to deliver drugs to individual cells through nanotechnology.

Cobalt-bonded nanophase powder has already been introduced into industrial production. Some building materials include nanoparticles and nanoparticle-based fillers obtained using nanotechnology, long nanoparticles, nanostructured materials: brick, concrete, cement, electrochrome, non-scratch, heat-reflecting, self-cleaning, self-healing, dendrimer materials, diamond-shaped materials, liquid nanomaterials and so on. Various coatings have been developed for stone, concrete, wood, and glass. Examples of nanotechnology-based household items include nanomaterial baths, nanocream and nano toothpastes, self-cleaning glasses and T-shirts, cosmetics, vegetable oils, paints and primers - all of which can differ from previous technology products in one way or another.

“Uzbekistan also pays attention to the development of nanofan and nanotechnology as one of the priorities. Proof of this is the creation of a special concept in our country, the funding of a number of fundamental and applied research projects in this area by the Coordination Committee for Science and Technology Development under the Cabinet of Ministers ”[14; 2].

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, nanotechnology is evolving from the realm of change to the realm of creation. Increasingly, nanotechnology is approaching and evolving with the essence of existence, i.e., man-made devices reveal to it the principles of nature’s own life, nanotechnology emerges here not as an instrument, but as the goal and consequence of the existence of nature expressed by human existence. Creation, on the other hand, is concerned with the creation of matter that is not in a new nature. The popularity of nanotechnologies is the basis for the fact that it is more useful and effective to involve any material space in changes at the "nano" level than to involve them in rough technologies.

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STRESS-STRAIN STATE OF A DAM-PLATE WITH VARIABLE STIFFNESS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE VISCOELASTIC PROPERTIES OF THE MATERIAL

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the stress-strain state of a dam-plate with variable stiffness, taking into account the viscoelastic properties of the material. The mountainous regions of Central Asia from the point of view of ecology are a promising area for obtaining clean drinking water and electricity. When solving the energy and water management problems of this region, one of the main tasks is the creation of economical and reliable structures of mining hydraulic structures, taking into account the fact that the construction area is a highly seismic zone. The use of new materials in engineering practice, the design and creation of strong, lightweight and reliable structures requires further improvement of mechanical models and the development of methods for their calculation, taking into account the real properties of structural materials. We have investigated the stress-strain state of a dam-plate of variable thickness. The dam was considered as a plate of variable thickness, taking into account the transverse seismic load and water pressure.

KEYWORDS: *Mathematical model, seismic zone, seismic stability in water, seismic load, hydrodynamic water pressure.*

INTRODUCTION

The mountainous regions of Central Asia from the point of view of ecology are a promising area for obtaining clean drinking water and electricity. When solving the energy and water management problems of this region, one of the main tasks is the creation of economical and

reliable structures of mining hydraulic structures, taking into account the fact that the construction area is a highly seismic zone.

In connection with hydraulic engineering in seismic regions, the question of developing methods for its design taking into account real factors is relevant.

The peculiarities of calculating hydraulic structures for seismic resistance are associated with the need to take into account the influence of the aquatic environment, the presence of which leads to additional hydrodynamic water pressure on the pressure faces, a change in the frequencies and modes of natural and real vibrations, i.e. the viscoelastic properties of the material of structures, which, as a result, can significantly affect the stress-strain state of structures.

In the construction of hydraulic structures, there are often elements of dams such as a plate of finite length: flat gates, buttress dams with flat pressure ceilings, sluice walls, various enclosing structures, etc.

The use of new materials in engineering practice, the design and creation of strong, lightweight and reliable structures requires further improvement of mechanical models and the development of methods for their calculation, taking into account the real properties of structural materials.

In this direction, it should be noted the works of academician MT Urazbayev, R.Kh. Mukhitdinova [1]. In their works, the main general provisions of the theory of seismic stability of an elastic system in water are given. The article deals with the calculation of flexible dams-plates on the action of seismic load, taking into account the hydrodynamic pressure of water and supported soil.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

We have investigated the stress-strain state of a dam-plate of variable thickness. The dam was considered as a plate of variable thickness, taking into account the transverse seismic load and water pressure. The following forces will act on the dam-plate: - the forces of inertia arising from the movement of the dam and its deformation; -hydrodynamic water pressure. On the basis of the Kirchhoff-Love hypothesis, the equations of vibrations of the dam-plate are derived, taking into account the viscoelastic properties of the material.

Mathematical model of the problem with respect to lateral deflection $w_1 = w_1(x, y, t)$, under known assumptions [2-7], taking into account the viscoelastic properties of the material of the dam-plate, is reduced to solving equations of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{h}(1-R^*) \left[D \nabla^4 w_1 + 2 \frac{\partial D}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \nabla^2 w_1 + 2 \frac{\partial D}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \nabla^2 w_1 + \nabla^2 D \nabla^2 w_1 - \right. \\ \left. - (1-\mu) \left(\frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial y^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial z \partial y} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial z \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 D}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial^2 w_1}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] + \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$+ \rho_1 \frac{\partial^2 (w_1 + w_0)}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\rho}{h} \cos \alpha \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial t} \Big|_{x=y \tan \alpha} -$$

$$- \frac{\rho}{h} \left\{ \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \Big|_{x=y \tan \alpha + w_0(t)} \cos \alpha = 0$$

Where $w_1(x, y, t)$ — deflection of the dam-plate; h - the thickness of the dam-plate; ρ_1 - the density of the dam material; ρ - density of water; $\varphi_1(x, y, z, t)$ - function of the potential of the velocities of fluid movement arising from the deformation of the dam-plate; $\varphi_0(x, y, t)$ - a function of the potential of the velocities of fluid movement arising from the movement of the dam as a solid;

$w_0(t)$ - The law of motion of the base during an earthquake:

$$w_0(t) = a_0 e^{-\varepsilon_0 t} \sin \omega_0 t;$$

Here a_0 - initial maximum amplitude; ε_0 - soil attenuation coefficient; ω_0 - ground vibration frequency; t - time. All these values are determined from the analysis of the seismogram of the corresponding earthquake score.

The system of equations (1) is quite general. From it, in a particular case, one can obtain the equations of oscillations of a dam-plate of variable thickness, taking into account the viscoelastic properties of the material.

The solution of integro-differential equations (1), satisfying the boundary conditions of the problem, is given in the form

$$w_1(y, z, t) = \sum_{k=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} C_k(t) w_k(y, z),$$

Where $C_k = C_k(t)$ - sought functions of time; coordinate functions $w_k(y, z)$ satisfy the boundary conditions for securing the edges of the dam-plate.

The study of such equations using the Bubnov-Galerkin method based on a polynomial approximation of the deflection is reduced to solving systems of integro-differential equations in ordinary derivatives of the Volterra type:

$$\sum_{k=1,3,\dots}^{\infty} \left[L_{mk} \ddot{C}_k(t) + \omega^2 (1 - R^*) M_{mk} C_k(t) \right] + a_0 \omega^2 N_m(t) = 0 \quad (2)$$

The calculations used the three-parameter Koltunov-Rzhanitsyn kernel:

$$R(t) = At^{\alpha-1} \exp(-\beta t), A, \beta > 0, 0 < \alpha < 1.$$

The integration of the system of equations (2), obtained on the basis of numerous approximations of the deflections, was carried out using a numerical method based on the use of quadrature formulas [8]. On the basis of this method, an effective computational algorithm has been developed for solving problems of the dynamics of a dam-plate with variable stiffness, taking into account the viscoelastic properties of the material.

The analysis of the influence of the viscoelastic properties of the material, the hydrodynamic pressure of water on the amplitude-frequency characteristics of the viscoelastic dam-plate is carried out. The calculation results are shown in the graphs shown in Fig. 1.2 (a, b).

In fig. 1 a, b shows the change in the shape of the deflections in the plane and in space (Fig. 2 a, b) at different values α^* ; It can be seen from the figures that an increase in the value of the parameter α^* leads to an increase in the oscillation amplitude and a phase shift to the right (in the case $h = h(y) = h_0(1 - \alpha^* y)$), and in case $h = h(y) = h_0(1 + \alpha^* y)$ leads to a decrease in the amplitude of the oscillation and a phase shift to the left. Note also that the asymmetry of the buckling shape depends on the chosen law of variation in the plate thickness $h(y)$.

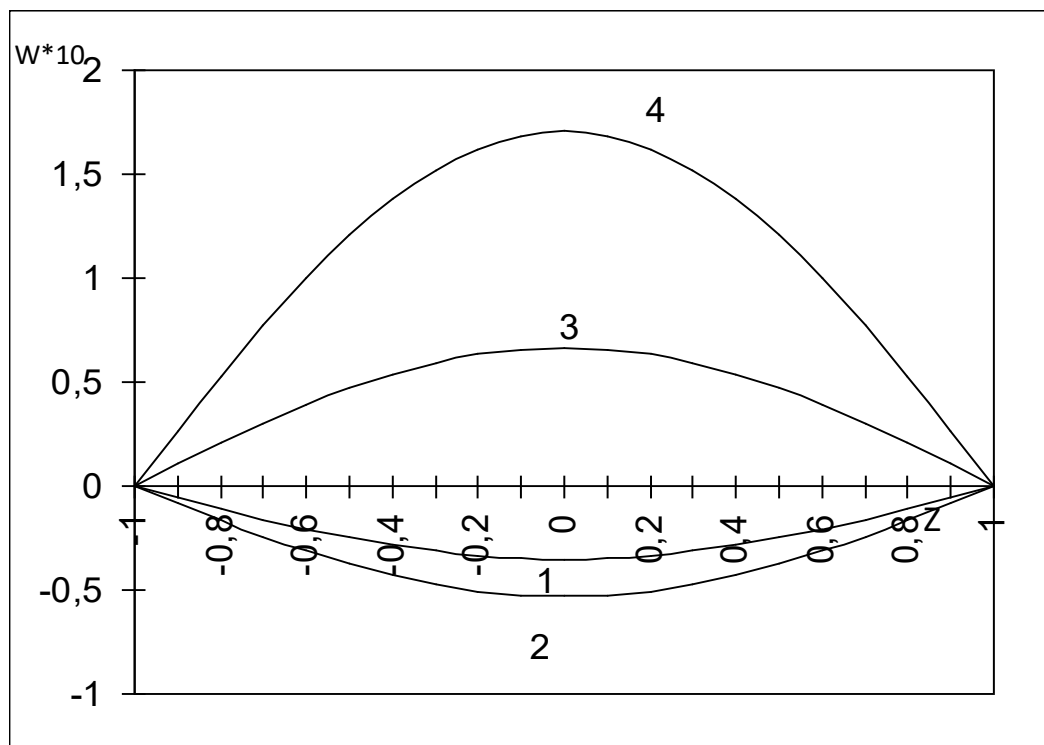


fig. 1 a. $A=0,05; \alpha=0,25; \beta=0,05; \lambda=2; \mu=0,3; \rho/\rho_1=1/2,4; \alpha^*=0;$

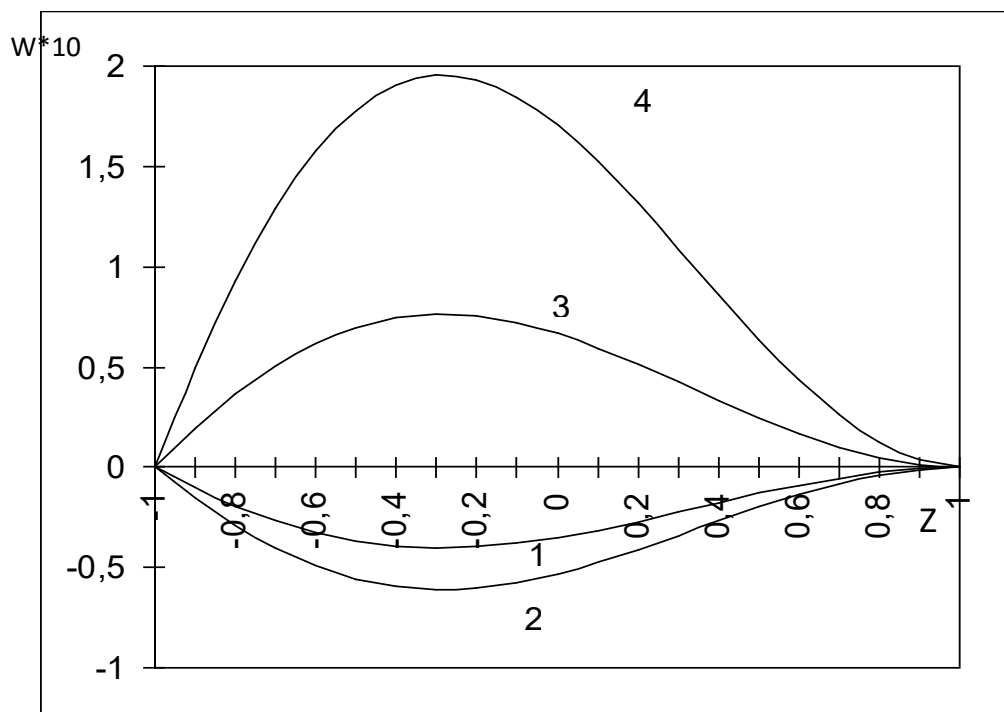


fig. 1 a. $A=0,05$; $\alpha=0,25$; $\beta=0,05$; $\lambda=2$; $\mu=0,3$; $\rho/\rho_1=1/2,4$; $\alpha^*=0,95$;

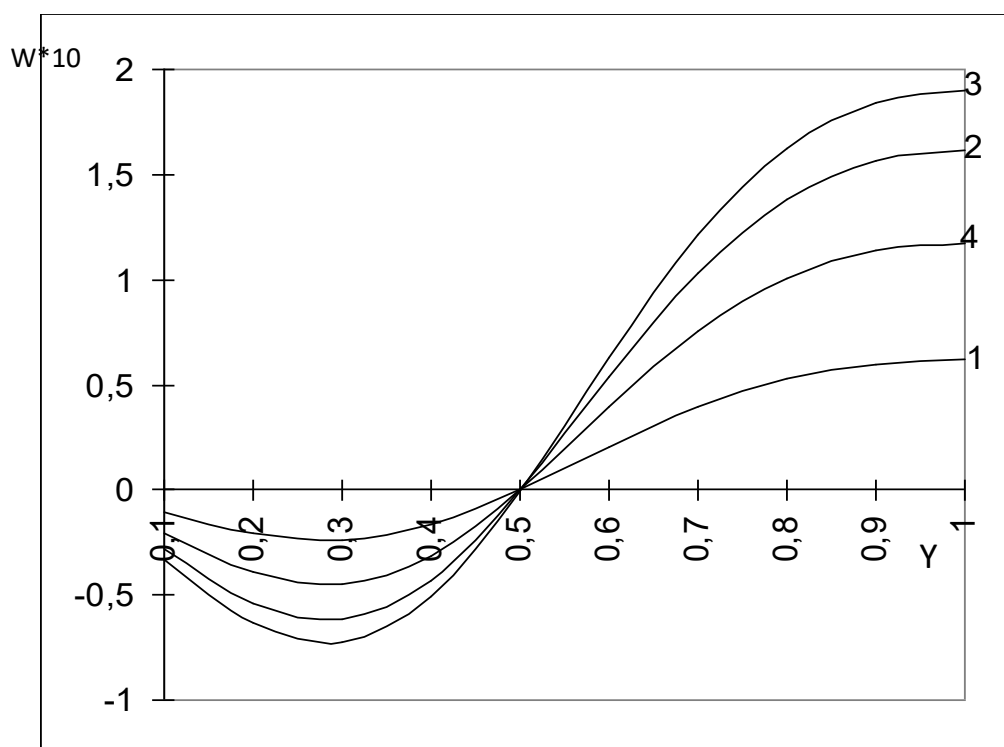


fig. 1 b. $A=0,05$; $\alpha=0,25$; $\beta=0,05$; $\lambda=2$; $\mu=0,3$; $\rho/\rho_1=1/2,4$; $\alpha^*=0$;

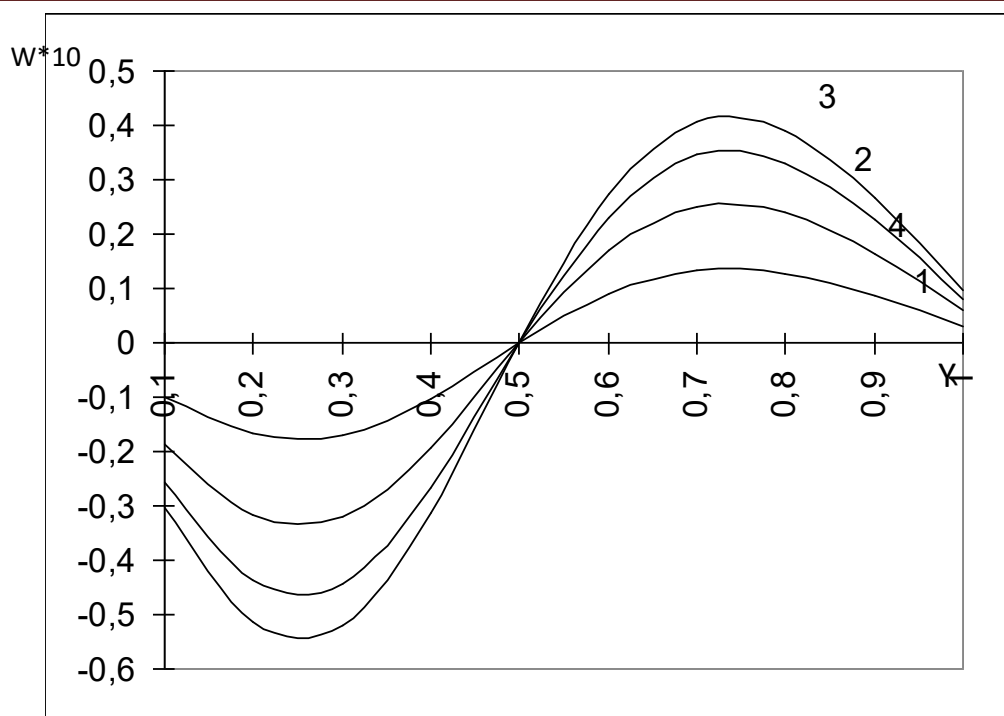


fig. 1 b. $A=0,05$; $\alpha=0,25$; $\beta=0,05$; $\lambda=2$; $\mu=0,3$; $\rho/\rho_1=1/2,4$; $\alpha^*=0,95$;

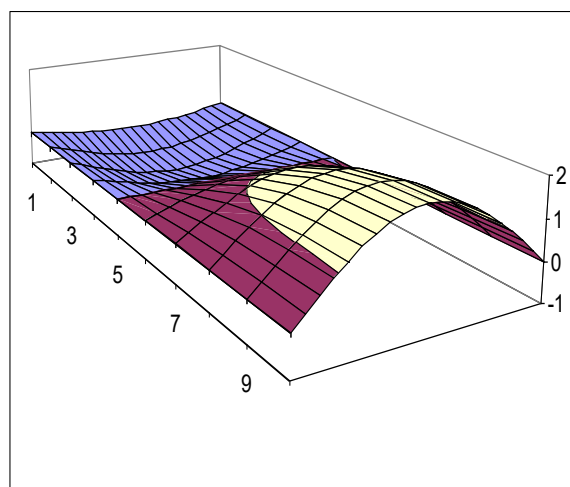
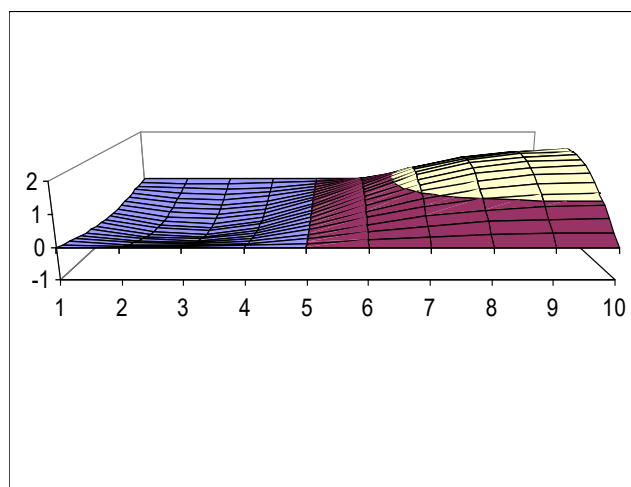


fig. 2 a. $A=0,05$; $\alpha=0,25$; $\beta=0,05$; $\lambda=2$; $\mu=0,3$; $\rho/\rho_1=1/2,4$; $\alpha^*=0$;

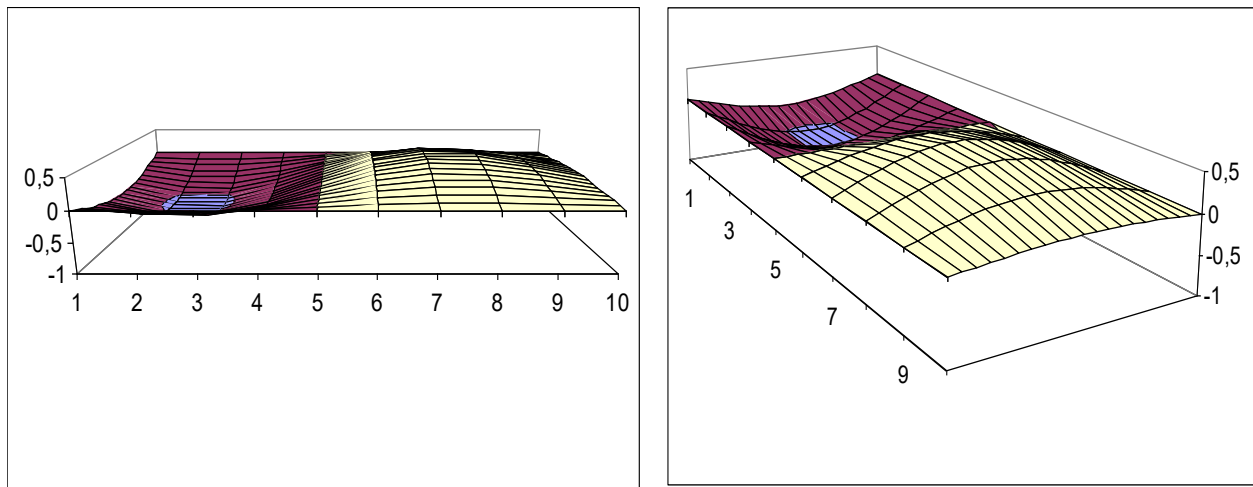


fig. 1 $b.A=0,05$; $\alpha=0,25$; $\beta=0,05$; $\lambda=2$; $\mu=0,3$; $\rho/\rho_1=1/2,4$; $\alpha^*=0,95$;

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we note that the problem of forced vibrations of a dam-plate of variable thickness was investigated taking into account the viscoelastic properties of the material, hydrodynamic water pressure, seismic load, and other parameters of the plate. The influence of a change in the thickness of the plate with a linear increasing (decreasing) law on its behavior is revealed. It was also found that a change in the plate thickness leads to an asymmetric buckling shape.

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TYPES OF MEDICAL INFORMATION

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ABSTRACT

The article is focused primarily on professionals contains a description of methods, models of technologies for the development of complex information systems, which include MIS. The main focus is on the organization and design of the storage subsystem. The most "visual" combined type of information is the combination of dynamic visual information with audio. However, in practice, other combinations are also widely used: for example, static visual information with sound, static visual information together with alphanumeric and others. Information technologies can be successfully applied in various fields of modern medicine. For example, in the area of patient safety, modern automated systems can improve quality control and safety of medicines and medical services, reduce the likelihood of medical errors, and provide emergency services with quick communication and access to vital information about patients.

KEYWORDS: *Medical information, static, dynamic, medical data.*

INTRODUCTION

All types of health information can be divided into four main groups:

Alphanumeric information;

Visual and graphic information: a) static; b) dynamic;

Sound information;

Combined types of information;

ALPHABETIC-DIGITAL INFORMATION

Alphanumeric information is the basis of almost all forms of printed and handwritten documents (except when the document is a graph or diagram). It makes up the bulk of medical information.

STATIC VISUAL-GRAPHIC INFORMATION

This category of medical information includes various images (radiographs, echocardiograms, etc.).

Depending on the technical means and other features, the information obtained can be gray-scale (for example, an X-ray image) or color (for example, an endoscopic image).

DYNAMIC VISUAL INFORMATION (VIDEO)

Examples of such information are patient gait, facial expressions or convulsions, tendon reflexes, pupil response to light, dynamic image generated by diagnostic equipment.

SOUND INFORMATION

Sound information includes speech, electronically amplified natural sounds of the human body, and sound signals generated by medical equipment.

Examples of speech information are the commentary of the attending physician, the speech of a patient with neurological or mental pathology, the speech of a patient with laryngeal pathology.

Examples of audio signals generated by medical equipment are Doppler blood flow signals from echocardiography, flowmetric signals, signals from fetal monitors, etc.

Some types or individual cases of audio information can be part of combined types of medical information (for example, in combination with visual-graphic information).

COMBINED TYPES OF INFORMATION

Combined medical information is any combination of alphanumeric, visual-graphic and audio information.

The most "visual" combined type of information is the combination of dynamic visual information with audio. However, in practice, other combinations are also widely used: for example, static visual information with sound, static visual information together with alphanumeric and others.

The Nature of Medical Data

In medical practice, the expressions "collecting data" or "obtaining information" are often used. These expressions can be misunderstood on the assumption that medical information is available in the real world for diagnostic or therapeutic use. In fact, some objective parameters, such as

biological dosage, can be interpreted or, in other words, become information only in the context, for example, the motivation for the appointment, the conditions for obtaining the blood sample, the method used for the measurement, and so on. Symptom a clinical or radiological sign is the result of a complex decision-making process. Medical professionals must constantly consider one or more hypotheses and look for elements that support or reject each of them. The remaining hypotheses should be taken as a basis for obtaining complex information and for making a decision.

Therefore, medical information as such only exists in an interpreted environment and must be constantly updated to avoid diagnostic and therapeutic errors. Hypotheses arising from doctors determine the direction of data collection and criteria for assessing the "usefulness" of information. Subjectivity plays a predominant role in medicine. This situation partly explains the inexhaustible nature of medical information. Information may be missing because the patient was not asked a question, or because the patient's response was not recorded. Thus, it is noted in the literature [Bentsen, 1976] that up to 40% of the problems identified in the course of research were associated with the fact that medical information was not correctly stored.

Consequently, the assessment of the quality of medical data is very important and should first of all make it possible to assess their information value.

CONCLUSIONS

Information technologies can be successfully applied in various fields of modern medicine. For example, in the area of patient safety, modern automated systems can improve quality control and safety of medicines and medical services, reduce the likelihood of medical errors, and provide emergency services with quick communication and access to vital information about patients.

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THE ROLE OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICAL COMPETENCE

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the solutions to constructive problems created by checkers, and the main goal of this approach is to develop the mathematical competence of future primary school teachers. The study by O. N. Shaldbina emphasizes the importance of didactic games as a means of developing the mathematical competence of schoolchildren [2]. In our work, instead of schoolchildren, future primary school teachers (students) were considered and constructive questions were considered as a key factor in the development of mathematical competence. The goal is to help young educators identify future roadmaps and teach them to meet current requirements. It is no secret that one of the main components of advanced pedagogy is mathematical knowledge. Evidence for this can be found in the studies of A.V. Dorofeev.

KEYWORDS: Checkers, Rows, Circles, Constructive Task, Future Primary School Teacher, Mathematical Competence.

INTRODUCTION

Further rapid development of the country requires improving the quality of work to identify young talents, the choice and organization of a system for teaching gifted children, the creation of a multidisciplinary educational environment that helps to demonstrate the intellectual potential of the younger generation. [1].

The study by O. N. Shaldbina emphasizes the importance of didactic games as a means of developing the mathematical competence of schoolchildren [2]. In our work, instead of schoolchildren, future primary school teachers (students) were considered and constructive questions were considered as a key factor in the development of mathematical competence. The goal is to help young educators identify future roadmaps and teach them to meet current requirements. It is no secret that one of the main components of advanced pedagogy is

mathematical knowledge. Evidence for this can be found in the studies of A.V. Dorofeev. According to him, the professional development of a future teacher depends on the pedagogical potential of mathematical knowledge.

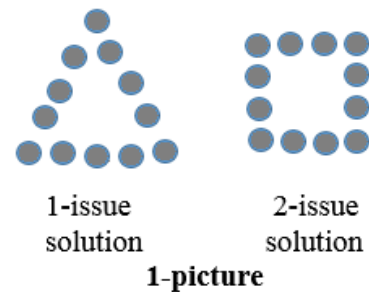
In Bondorenko's research, practical classes were considered as a means of developing mathematical competence, during which students-humanities students were selected as a class in which it is necessary to develop mathematical competence [3]. Based on Bondorek's ideas, if the class whose mathematical competence needs to be developed is students of "primary and sports education", in our opinion, the use of constructive problems involving checkers in practical classes is the use of mathematical competence. y guarantees a more effective result in development, so this article emphasizes the importance of constructive questions as an important factor in the formation of mathematical competence.

Task 1: Arrange 12 checkers in three rows so that there are 5 checkers in each row [4.10].

2. Arrange 12 checkers in four rows so that the number of checkers in each row is 4 [4.14].

We know that the solution to this problem lies in the triangular and rectangular arrangement of the elements of the chessboard (see Figure 1).

Given that these questions are asked to 3rd grade students as a puzzle, in our study we recommend replacing the sentence "12 checkers" with "13 checkers" in order to develop the mathematical competence of future primary school teachers. The proposed problem is represented by the green sentences below, and the yellow and red sentences are also added to the problem, given that the person seeking the solution is a student.



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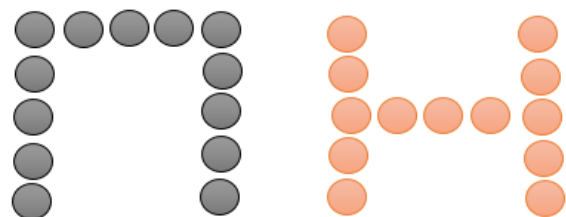
If it is assumed that the diameter of the chessboard cell is 1 unit, place 13 checkers in a circle of 5 units in 3 rows so that there are 4 checkers in the circle, so that there are 5 checkers in each row.

Based on the proposed solutions, it would be appropriate to evaluate students as follows.

- The student completes the task with the words highlighted in green and gets 3 points.
- The student must complete a task consisting of green and yellow sentences to get 4 points.
- The student must complete a task consisting of green, yellow, and red sentences to get a score of 5.

DECISIONS

To find a solution to the problem of green sentences (place 13 checkers in 3 rows so that each row has 5 checkers), consider the sentence "Let there be 5 checkers in a row". We can place 5 checkers in 1 row. In this process, 8 checkers remain unused, and the remaining 8 stones are collected at the end of the row, which we originally formed into 4. In this case, the solution



2-picture. Recommended for 3 ratings
fixed solution

has the form "P". The solution can also be obtained in the form of a chessboard that resembles the letter "H" (see Figure 2). So, the solution to the green supply problem is P, H,

The student is given a score of 4, consisting of green and yellow sentences (if the diameter of the chessboard is considered to be 1 unit, place 13 checkers in 3 rows in a circle with a diameter of 5 units so that 5 in each row of the tadan checker) is required to complete the task. The problem is a circle with a diameter of 5 units, from which we can conclude that the diameter of the specified circle can be placed no more than 5 checkers, because in the case of the problem, the diameter of the chessboard is 1 unit.

Also, the solutions P and H presented by the students cannot be placed in the given circle of the problem condition.

The main way to solve the problem is to place the checkered grains in three rows in the problem condition and intersect the lines representing the three lines (let's call the line concept the line concept) at one point (see Figure 3).

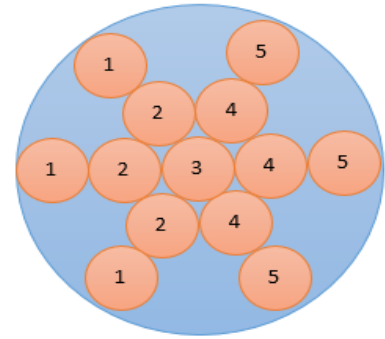
In Figure 3, we can see that 6 checkers fall into the edge of the circle due to the arrangement of the chessboard pieces. However, for a score of 5, it should be assumed that 4 checkers will be tried in this case. To choose the right direction for finding a solution to the problem, we can say that in the sentence "4 checkers are trying to get to the edge of the circle", two lines (which can be considered as two lines) intersect at one point, since this is spending 9 checkers, we have 4 more checkers left. In the last step, we place the remaining pieces vertically on top of the chessboard at the intersection of the two rows, which means that the problem is solved (see Figure 4).

This process is a 5-point answer by a prospective elementary school teacher, and as you can see, there are 3 and 5 checkers in each row.

The solution required for the five scores required that 4 checkers touch the edge of the circle, which can also be argued that 2 checkers touch the edge of the circle. 2 checkers will move to the edge of the circle, including 5 checkers along the diameter of the circle (only in this case the checker will move to the edge of the circle by 2 points). Then we make 4 of the remaining 8 stones vertically on the farthest stones (you can choose other stones). Same problem solved.

CONCLUSIONS

In short, we are all well aware of the game of checkers, which once sharpens the mind and gives spiritual relaxation, and the article discusses the process of building solutions to constructive problems with the participation of these game pieces, the future elementary school. ... it can be considered as an effective algorithm for the development of mathematical competence of anthropologists.



3-picture. Recommended for 4 ratings fixed solution



4-picture. 5 recommended for evaluation fixed solution

For elementary school students (grades 3-4) you can set a problem consisting of green sentences, because the level of complexity of this problem is as high as the problems with checkers given in the Burkhonov mathematics textbook for the 3rd grade.

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ABOUT THE GENESIS OF THE PLOT OF THE STORY "OGUZNOMA"

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ABSTRACT

Explaining the genesis of the plot of the epic "Oguznoma" helps to understand the essence of the work. First of all, the essence of the concepts of "plot" and "genesis" and their role in the study of the poetics of "Oguznoma" is considered. The plot is a series of events that make up the content of the work, based on motives. The genesis of the plot refers to the history of the emergence and formation of the sequence of events. Scholars differ on the plot and motives of epic works. However, many researchers rely on the views of the Russian scientist AN Veselovsky.

KEYWORDS: "Oguznoma", epic, poetics, Plot, Genesis, Event, Ceremony, Emblem, Image, Cults of the ancient Turkic period - tree, Wolf, Sky.

INTRODUCTION

In the study of the poetics of a particular work, that is, its art, the systematic study of a work of art in its entirety is of great benefit. Systematic analysis of the literary text requires the learner to be careful and plays an important role in vividly reflecting the essence of the text.

In the analysis, in general, the purpose of any approach should be clear. The accuracy of the goal plays a special role in reaching the finish line flawlessly and efficiently. Clarity of purpose is also important in the study of the poetics of the epic "Oguznoma", which has become the object of study for our work.

Explaining the genesis of the plot of the story "Oguznoma" helps to understand the essence of the work. First of all, it is necessary to dwell on the essence of the concepts of "plot" and "genesis", and to what extent they have a place in the study of the poetics of "Oguznoma".

The plot is a series of events that make up the content of the work, based on motives. The genesis of the plot refers to the history of the emergence and formation of the sequence of events.

Scholars differ on the plot and motives of epic works. However, many researchers rely on the views of the Russian scientist AN Veselovsky.

He emphasized that motives are the most important link in the story: "Motives come together to create a plot circle." The scientist interprets motives as the smallest integral part of the plot. V.Propp and B.Putilov, developing Veselovsky's views, paid attention to the fact that the motives are changeable, as well as being a small part of the plot, they also consist of parts and parts. "Motives are the essence of the plot," said Putilov.

Talented folklorist Jabbor Eshankul also expressed his opinion on this issue: "The plot of an epic work, of course, takes place in a certain place and time, and this movement is undoubtedly realized through the movement of motives.

Before we talk about the genesis of the story "Oguznoma", let's take a look at the history of the ancient Turkic peoples. When we compare the development of events in the epic, various ceremonies with the events and ceremonies in the history of the Turkic peoples, especially the Huns, the genesis of the plot of the epic becomes clear.

According to the Turkologist AM Sherbak, the writing features of the epic are similar to the Tukhtamishkhan period, with its labels, that is, the writing and language of the epic dates back to the XIV century. He has a soul in these thoughts. According to Ugal Bahauddin, there is no trace of Islam in the Uyghur epic written in Uyghur, and there is no doubt that it was written after the time of Genghis Khan. From this it can be deduced that, although this biblical story was written in the fourteenth century, the genesis of its plot dates back to earlier times.

The image of Oguz Hakan in the epic Oghuznama is interpreted by many scholars as a historical figure. Many scholars have suggested that a certain historical figure was embodied in the image of Oguz Hakan. They emphasize the existence of such historical figures as the blood ruler Mode (NL Bichurin), Bukhan (Yu.V. Radlov), Iskandar Zulkarnain (Rizo Nur), Genghis Khan (I. Marvart, D. Sinor) in the image of Oguz Hakan. N.Ya. Bichurin says that Mode and Oguzkhan are the same person.

Another scholar, Ziya Kokalp, wrote in the first year of his book, National Tatabs, that, unaware of Bichurin, Mode and Oguzkhan were the same person. Ghagal Bahauddin says that these ideas are the most logical and intelligent.

Oguz Hakan's accomplishments in the Oguznama story include his travels to different countries, the formation of a centralized state, the transfer of power to his children at the end of his life, and the way in which he governed the country. It is reminiscent of the activities of the ruling Huns and the founder of the state, Mode (Mete, Mochun). According to Chinese historians, Mode was exiled to Moden Yuezhi after the birth of another son from another wife of the Hun leader Tuman. After a while, he ran away. Fashion takes power by killing his father Tuman, his brothers and his stepmother. He invaded various lands and founded the great Hun Empire. Another proof of the commonality between the image of Oguz Hakan and Mode: Oguz Hakan in the story broke the golden bow on three of the six boys and called them "Perverts" and put them on the right side. He divides the silver arrows into three parts and calls them "Fly" and lands them on the left. In the Hun Empire, too, the method of governing was divided into right-left organizations. The activities of the Hun ruler Mode, his efforts to establish a centralized state, and his patriotism left a deep mark on the hearts of the Turkic peoples. As a result, the story "Oguznoma", which is the basis of Mode's work, was formed.

There is another image that helps to unravel the genesis of the plot of the story "Oguznoma". In the preface of this story, Oguz occurs in the motif associated with the birth of Hakan. This is the image of Oi Haqqan.

There are different views among Turkologists about the father of Oguz Hakan. In the Uyghur inscription, Ghuznama, the ancestor of Ghuz Haqqan is called Oi Haqqan. According to some sources, his father was called Kara Haqqan. It is known that the Uyghurs converted to Monism in 763 BC. For this reason, the moon in the story is considered to be one of the traces of the monastic religion. Because Oi Tangri was a deity believed in monism. In addition, the Turkic and Mongol tribes, which believe in the Shaman religion, also speak of the Sun Mother and the Father Moon. In the Altai and on the banks of the Yenisei River, the greatest of the male heroes was called Ai Khan (Au-Naan).

If we talk about the general structure of the story "Oguznoma", the story is based on the myths and legends of the tribal society. In terms of structure, the Oguznoma is similar to the Kul Tigin monument. The mythological motifs and images in the story testify to the activity of the owl in a certain geographical environment. It is as if a mythical process (Tangri - father, earth - mother) led the beginning of the monument to the slave. The beginning of the "Oguznoma" has the same feature. At the same time, it is possible to say that there is a harmony between the legends about the origin of seeds and the legend about the origin of the Ashin tribe from the Turkic tribes.

Summarizing the above ideas and arguments, we can conclude about the genesis of the plot of the story as follows. Although the story of Oguznama was written in an old Uyghur script in the 14th century, its genesis, in our opinion, dates back to pre-Islamic times. The analysis of motifs, images, cults, which play a leading role in the plot of the epic, shows that the system of events was formed in the period of the ancient Turks, ie in the VII-VIII centuries. This is confirmed by the fact that the story shows traces of shamanic mythology.

We have tried to explain the genesis of the plot of the story "Oguznoma" on a social basis. This aspect can also be reflected on the basis of art. In this case, the motives in the plot of the story are based on the analysis of images. Because the genesis of the plot can not be ignored, ignoring the motives and images that form its basis.

Take, for example, the motif in the story, "The Birth of the Lamb." This motif is based on the birth of Hormuz in the Avesta and in the repentance of the Monks. As a fighter against Ahriman and a savior of the world from evil, Oghuzkhan was born to save the people from the beast of prey, just as Hormuz was born.

In the formation of the motive of the struggle in the epic lies the struggle between the gods of Zoroastrianism, shamanism, goodness and evil in monism, good and evil spirits.

In our opinion, the religion of shamanism has a special place in the formation of the dream motif in the story "Oguznoma". A special role in the emergence and formation of this motif was played by the ancient Turkic literature based on the mythology of Shamanism - the Book of Fortune. In the story "Oguznoma" the fate of the Oguz state and its descendants is symbolically described in a dream of the elder of the Oguz people, the Great Turk.

The cults and images in the story help to explain the history and the genesis of the plot on an artistic basis. Mountain, tree, water cults in the epic; Images of wolves and birds are also found in ancient Turkish literature. For example, the following is an example from Irq Bitig:

If you come across a mountain,

The interpretation is as follows:

When mountains rise from the mountains, there are grains,

Soil will form on top of the soil.

Or, in the inscription "Bilga Hoqan" there are such places: "Sandal brought wood and cut so many people's hair, ears and cheeks". Mountain and tree cults are a symbol of the continuity of the human race in the Middle Ages, in Turkish mythology.

In conclusion, it can be said that the genesis and formation of the plot of the story "Oguznoma" took place in the period of ancient Turkish literature. The plot of "Oguznoma" served as the basis for the plot of epics in the folklore of the Turkic peoples.

The study of the artistic features of the story "Oguznoma" helps us to explore the imaginary world of the ancient Turkic peoples. What does art look like in a story? The mythological motifs that form the basis of the plot of the epic, images, cults define the art of the work. The mythical content behind them, the symbolism, helps us to study not only our ancestors, but also the spiritual world of mankind in general, the world of imagination. Because our ancient ancestors tried to discover their inner world while trying to understand the mysteries of the universe around them, the causes of natural phenomena.

In the story "Oguznoma" the creation of the world, man, the struggle between good and evil, the emergence of the Turkic peoples, in a certain sequence, on the basis of order, mythological motifs, images are described.

During the study of the artistic features of the story, the following conclusions were drawn:

First of all, the artistic features of the epic "Oguznoma" are determined by its mythological motifs, images, cults. These elements, which define the art of the epic, served as a means of revealing the history of development, ideology, worldview and traditions of our Turkic peoples. In the story "Oguznoma" there are such motifs as a mythical birth motif, "marriage motif", "struggle motive", "dream motif", Oguzkhan, wolf, girls of Earth and Samoa, images of the Great Turk, cults of blue, trees, mountains and cults. caused. Through the analysis of these elements of epic art, it is possible to gain an understanding of the ideology, worldview, cosmogony of the Turkic peoples.

Secondly, the historical significance of the story, in our opinion, is reflected in the historical works of the Oghuz people and the Turkic peoples, as evidenced by the fact that these names live today. The historical tendency, which plays an important role in the art of the epic, is reflected in the image of Oguz Hakan. Comparing the story with the historical works that contain the legends about Oguz Hakan is very effective in revealing the history. By comparison, Rashididdin's Jome' ut-Tawarikh has a lot in common with the Oghuz legend and the Oghuznama. Although Oguz Hakan is also portrayed as a Muslim in this work, some traces of Turkic mythology have been preserved. Examples of this are the images of the Great Turk in the saga and Irkil Khoja in the Oghuz legend in the Jame 'ut-Tawarikh. Both symbols symbolize the evening of the Oghuz people.

In the legend of Oghuz in Jame 'ut-Tawarikh, Oghuz Hakan met his third wife by the river and got married. The cult of water, which played an important role in Turkic mythology, found its expression in this. In Turkic mythology, water is expressed as a sacred beginning.

Third, the study of the art of the story, the analysis of mythological motifs and images in it helps to clarify the genesis of the plot of the story. In our opinion, the story "Oguznoma", although written in the XIV century, its plot dates back to the time of the ancient Turks. The predominance of shamanic mythology in the epic leads to this conclusion.

This story did not happen at once. In general, not all examples of art, especially folklore, come into being at once.

They go through a number of stages and have a long artistic career. The Gazette is no exception. Myths and legends about the Oguz Haqqan originated among the Turkic peoples. These myths later led to the creation of a perfect example of art.

Why is it necessary to study the story "Oguznoma", to study its artistic features? In our opinion, the story "Oguznoma" is important for the study of the development of the thinking, ideology, worldview, customs and traditions of the Turkic peoples. The elements of art in it play an important role in showing the foundations of our modern thinking, worldview, spirituality.

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THE INFLUENCE OF INTENSIVE PHYSICAL LOADING ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL STATE OF HIGHCLASS ATHLETES

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses changes in the physiological status of highly qualified athletes, caused by intense physical activity, including the mechanisms of overtraining syndrome formation and the influence of intestinal parasitosis on these changes and the effectiveness of the training process. The process of bringing athletes into physical shape is often complicated by a fall, expressed in various levels of tissue and humoral immunity, depending on the degree and duration of their problems in the physiological state of this period, primarily the speed and duration of the loads performed. Professional athletes of the highest category fall into the risk group for acute respiratory infections (ARI), which significantly complicates the training process and reduces the performance of athletes during the competitive period.

KEYWORDS: Training, Parasitosis, Athletes, Pression, Immune system, Results, Vitamins, Stress, Hypothesis, Changes.

INTRODUCTION

The process of bringing athletes into physical shape is often complicated by a fall, expressed in various levels of tissue and humoral immunity, depending on the degree and duration of their problems in the physiological state of this period, primarily the speed and duration of the loads performed.

Professional athletes of the highest category fall into the risk group for acute respiratory infections (ARI), which significantly complicates the training process and reduces the performance of athletes during the competitive period. ARI is three times more common in athletes than in other diseases and four times more common in the general population. The maximum incidence of ARI is observed during intensive training of the competitive period and after long-distance running. From a similar point of view, the combined effect of even minor problems in different areas of the immune system in athletes reduces resistance to ARI.

Athletes of the highest category often have psychological problems that are characterized by anxiety, depression, and sleep disorders.

At the end of intense training and competition, a number of biochemical indicators may change, indicating an increase in the frequency of stress, deterioration in the state of the hepatobiliary system and kidneys.

Intense training loads are accompanied by changes in zinc metabolism: the amount of zinc in the blood membrane and muscles decreases. Under this influence, endurance decreases, the function of Th 1 - lymphocytes decreases, the activity of natural killer tissues and phagocytosis slows down.

Significant attention is drawn to the symptoms of the gastrointestinal tract, which are often observed during intense training and competition in athletes: diarrhea, vomiting, dry mouth and abdominal pain. Heat and oxidative stress, which develop during exercise, disrupt the integrity of the intestinal barrier, lead to the entry of endotoxins into the bloodstream from the intestines and the development of immune system responses.

Significant consequences, such as problems in correcting heat and immune stress, as well as disruption of the intestinal barrier permeability, remain evident. Often, intense physical activity leads to the development of hepatic pain syndrome, which is a pathological condition characterized by pain in the lower part of the right rib and impaired liver function.

In the process of training and competition in the autumn, the body's supply of vitamin A is significantly reduced in three quarters of athletes, in winter - by 100%. Both periods of the year are observed when the body is adequately supplied with vitamins V1 and V2. During training cycles, the contribution of people who are insufficiently provided with vitamin B2 increases. In the autumn period, there is a decrease in the concentration of magnesium (56.3% in athletes) and sodium (33.3% in athletes). Depending on the season of the year, there will be a decrease in the amount of calcium in the blood serum (40.0 - 66.7% for verifiers), potassium content in absolute and individual terms (53.3 - 66.7%), chlorides (50.0 - 90.0% among controllers), iron (53.3 - 60.0%). This leads to the need for timely diagnosis and correction of the vitamin and mineral composition of the body of athletes.

One of the significant challenges faced by athletes in training is excessive physical exertion, which includes lack of athletic initiative, mood swings, irritability, planning problems, sleep disturbances, decreased endurance, increased heart rate, increased injury and frequent falls. ... It can be called a regular cold illness and its effect on the central nervous system, and this is fraught with depressive mood, fatigue, and neurohormonal changes.

The pathophysiology of over-engagement remains largely unclear. Several hypotheses have been put forward to explain it: a decrease in the amount of glycogen in muscles, oxidative stress, the glutamine hypothesis, the role of a neurotransmitter of serotonin activity, the autonomic nervous system, and the hypothalamus. None of these hypotheses explain all aspects of over-engagement.

The cytokine hypothesis predicts that overuse is a physiological admiration for excessive stress caused by an imbalance between training and recovery. Interleukins are involved in the development of excessive involvement: IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α . A compelling aspect of this hypothesis is that cytokines work on the basis of all the demonstrative aspects of excessive involvement in sleep disorders.

With excessive use of Th2, the response fades, and the Th1 response decreases, which is associated with the immune status and, first of all, the high susceptibility to infections of athletes, which are extremely involved in the cytokine profile. It is known that protective immunity of the Th1 - response is responsible for bacterial and viral infections, and after heavy loads the level of th1 - cytokines decreases to an indefinite extent, and at the same time the level of Th2 - cytokines (IL-6, TNF- α , il- 10) increases more than once.

It should be noted that work in these areas is very rare and there is a lot of information about dependence on them.

Currently, it is impossible to increase the effectiveness of the training process and increase the chances of eliminating the negative consequences of intense physical exertion without pharmacological support. One of the ways to optimize the training process is to diagnose diseases on their own, called intense physical activity, which can restrict movement in athletes. These diseases include intestinal parasitoses, they are called secondary immunotropy, they are able to modulate the immune response, increase susceptibility to bacterial and viral infections, cause disturbances in the gastrointestinal tract, and disrupt the absorption of vitamins. Helminths destroy the vaccination response. This problem is very important for Uzbekistan, since the Republic belongs to the regions with endemic intestinal parasites.

We conducted a survey of teenage athletes involved in various types of wrestling, track and field athletics, swimming, football and other sports: 188-145 people. The comparison group included 200 and 100 "healthy individuals" who were compared by sex and age with the main group.

The study of intestinal parasites included three coproscopy of marotab, stool samples were collected in the Turdiev consortium with an interval of 2-3 days. Ritchii I.et.al. The enrichment method was used. In the diagnosis of blastocyst infection, its rate was assessed by counting the number of oddities in the field of view (eyepiece x 10, object x 40).

The frequency of occurrence of *Ascarislumbricoides*, *Enterobiusvermicularis*, *Hymenolepis nana*, and *Giardia lamblia* in athletes was approximately the same, $69 / 36.7 \pm 3.5\%$ and $55 / 37.9 \pm 4.0\%$, respectively. The differences between the residents of Tashkent and Samarkand in terms of the number of lesions by this type of parasites are also significant: $48 / 24.0 \pm 3.0\%$ and $25 / 25.0 \pm 4.3\%$, respectively, which is significantly higher among athletes than in the population ($P < 0.05$).

Differences between the population and the athletes' injuries were observed only in two parasites - Ascariasis and blastocystosis. Blastocystosis was detected only in athletes; this is understandable in the population.

Taking into account the resistance to training loads in persons with parasitosis, a clinical examination was carried out using a questionnaire survey of coaches and athletes. Table 1 shows the symptoms of intestinal parasites affecting athletes with alimentary reserve.

TABLE № 1 THE FREQUENCY OF CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF INTESTINAL PARASITOSIS IN ATHLETES (%)

Intestinal parasite symptoms	Ascariasis (intestinal form)	Enterobios	Hymen-Lepidosis	Blastocystosis	Giardiasis
Weakening	50	-	50	50	18,7
Fatigue/ Decreased stamina	100	25	100	57,1	100

Sensitivity	100	50	100	100	100
Sleepdisturbances	83	50	100	50	62,5
Weight loss	30	-	100	21	50
Headache	50	-	30	-	50
Dizziness	-	-	-	-	-
Crying	-	-	-	-	-
Decreasedappetite	50	71,4	100	50	50
Diarrhea Constant	-				
Sometimes provocative (aggravated)	27,3	25/ 1,4	25	37,5	50
Feces quantity 1-3 times	100	100	100	100	100
4-5 times a day	-	-	-	-	-
6-9 times a day	-	-	-	-	-
Feces description Not formed	-	-	-	-	22
Half formed	57,9	50	75	50	56,2
Formed	42,1	50	25	50	21,8
Drymouth (episodic)	16	-	25	25,0	43,7
Flatulence	50	25	100	100	100
Pain in the right lower rib (episodic)	30	30	30	25	31,9
	-	-	-	37,5	34,3
Allergodermatosis	-	-	-	-	3, 1

The clinic showed symptoms of asthenic-neurotic syndrome: fatigue, headache, jaundice, sleep disturbance, decreased overall tone. There was a lot of irritability, fatigue, sleep disturbances, and they were 100% in some parasites, and complaints of headaches were manifested in at least 50% of cases. For many children, it has become difficult to carry out training loads. This result was confirmed when performing questionnaires and functional tests by the method of state, activity, and mood. Thus, the main symptom in intestinal parasites is consistent with the symptoms of overtraining, whereby intestinal parasites replace the overtraining. It is necessary to differentiate between these cases, since this leads to the fact that the training load drops or the athlete rests instead of the prescribed treatment, which leads to the disappearance of symptoms characteristic of overtraining.

Symptoms of lesions of the gastrointestinal tract are unstable: episodes of diarrhea, abdominal pain, which quickly disappear in no more than 31% of cases, were observed. Going to the toilet did not exceed 3 times a day, the need not to get in shape was observed only with giardiasis. Patients with giardiasis and blastocystosis complained of abdominal pain, pain in the right rib under the ribs was observed in three parts of those examined with this parasitosis. This is exactly the case with helminths. The most common syndrome was flatulence, 100% observed in patients with hymenolepiasis, giardiasis and blastocystosis. In second place was a decrease in appetite, less often diarrhea was observed. Dry mouth was observed in patients with more severe giardiasis, but this condition was of an episodic nature. Allergodermatosis was observed only with giardiasis.

There are no data on the effect of intestinal parasites on the immunological parameters of athletes, but the modulating effect of intestinal parasites on the immune system is known.

Indicators of tissue immunity of athletes without parasites did not differ from those obtained from healthy individuals, but there was a tendency to decrease. Ascariasis caused a decrease in the content of CD3 + -, CD4 + -, CD8 + - and an increase in the level of CD20 + - lymphocytes in the peripheral blood compared with healthy controls. The content of CD3 + - and CD4 + - lymphocytes is lower than those of athletes with a case of parasites. After taking albendazole, the prescribed course of ecdisten had a positive effect on the parameters of tissue immunity, the percentage of CD3 + - i CD4 + lymphocytes was $55.2 \pm 2.9\%$, respectively; 36.1 ± 2.1 i $22.5 \pm 1.7\%$.

A similar condition was observed in athletes with giardiasis. Before treatment, there was a decrease in the content of CD3 + - and CD4 + lymphocytes in the peripheral blood compared with healthy individuals, the indicators after the elimination of parasites compared with athletes without parasites for CD3 + - and CD4 + lymphocytes recovered and differed from the data before treatment. In the examined athletes, the determination of tissue immunity indices was carried out in a single study, since only ecdist was used in the treatment of giardiasis, in athletes with hymenolepiasis after the completion of the course of treatment, there was a tendency to normalize the immune index after the elimination of parasites with Praziquantel.

In athletes with enterobiasis, a decrease in the significance of CD3 + and CD4 + lymphocytes was observed.

Blastocystosis was treated with metronidazole with ecdisten or Exumid (duration of phytoecdysteroid administration is 10-15 days). After the end of the combined course of treatment, the indices of sun-tissue immunity do not differ from normal norms.

Particular interest was shown in the study of the status of cytokines. In athletes with parasites, the level of g - CSF is increased; this can be interpreted as a certain reflection of the compensatory phagocytic system of a certain decrease in tissue immunity indices.

Timely diagnosis of intestinal parasites in athletes of the highest category and effective treatment with traditional antiparasitic drugs and adiogens increases the efficiency of the training process and optimizes the achievement of peak physical form.

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RULING POETS, INVITING POEMS

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ABSTRACT

The history of Uzbek literature is inconceivable without the works of Bobur, Hussein Boykaro, Shaibanikhan, Amir Umarkhan, and SharofRashidov. All of them served as the ruler of the kingdom, the leader of the country. Nevertheless, they have made a name for themselves as more poets and writers in history. This article tries to comment on the poems of SharofRashidov, who served as the leader of Uzbekistan for 23 years.

KEYWORDS: History of literature, Ruler, Poet, Social life, Theme, Soviet policy, SharofRashidov, Literary generation, literary influence, Provocative poetry.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbek literature differs from the literature of other nations in a number of unique aspects in the field of world literature. One of the aspects of it is that a number of rulers and a number of high-ranking officials were engaged in artistic creation and left an indelible mark on the history of literature, and their works have become famous and lived through the ages. Such a phenomenon is not observed in the literature of all nations. The same problem is worth studying as a separate topic. In the history of Uzbek classical literature the works of Hussein Boykaro (1438 - 1506), Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur (1483 - 1530), Muhammad Shaibanikhan (1451 - 1510), Amir Umarkhan (1787 - 1822) have a strong place, the fate of Khorezm khans, Bukhara emirs, their surroundings the fact that most of the officials, princes, almost all of the princesses have written poetry and formed a devon, can be a clear basis for this. AlisherNavoi, a representative of world literature, was a seal in the reign of Hussein Boykaro in 1469-1472, prime minister in 1472-1476, governor of Astrobod in 1487-1488, in the reigns of Hussein Boykaro, Shaibanikhan, Babur, Amir Umarkhan, Khorezm khans, Khorasan, Movarounnahr, Given the development of culture and science in India, especially as a period in which literature and art flourished, this wide-ranging topic covers many important issues of the past, while allowing the general public to focus on serious issues of today and the future. Most importantly, the development of any

country depends in many ways on the attitude of society to literature, because the focus on literature is the focus on spirituality, the future, the attitude of the rulers of the Islamic world to literature and art, science, literature and literature. as a result of exposure to art, many topical issues become self-evident, as in their activities there are noble aspirations for the benefit of the people.

Hussein Boykaro made history as the ruler of Khorasan, Amir Umarkhan as the khan of Kokand, and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who came to the throne as the ruler of Fergana at the age of 12, established a powerful kingdom on Indian soil. Muhammad Shaibanikhan, the grandson of Abul-Khairkhan, the son of Shah Budag, conquered Movarounnahr and Khorasan and ended the rule of the Timurids. SharofRashidov ruled the Republic of Uzbekistan as a part of the Soviet Union for almost a quarter of a century from 1959 to 1983. Just as the history of Uzbek classical literature looks very flawless without the works of Babur, Hussein Boykaro, Shaibanikhan, Amir Umarkhan, the landscape of twentieth-century Uzbek literature cannot be imagined without SharofRashidov's work and his great contribution to the development of literature and art.

SharofRashidov's work has been studied in detail in literature. As the head of the republic, of course, more positive opinions were expressed about his works. Much attention is paid to revealing the qualities of the author's novels "Winners", "Stronger than the Storm", "Mighty Wave", "Song of Kashmir", "Komde and Mudan", "The Order of the Heart". Literary critic, almost all of the critics in his articles, monographs, textbooks, of course, mentioned the name of SharofRashidov and emphasized the positive aspects of his works. In particular, the famous literary critic MatyokubKushjanov (1918 - 2005) published a significant article on the novels "Winners" and "Stronger than the Storm", which comprehensively analyzed the coverage of the topic, the characterization of characters, the character of literary heroes (Kushjanov M. Life and hero: Literary articles. - Tashkent: Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1979. - 368 p. - 249 - 298 pages). Ghaybulla as-Salam wrote a separate study on the author's story "Song of Kashmir". SharofRashidov's story is 40 pages long, while Gaybulla as-Salom's is 165 pages long, four times the size of the Kashmir Song (Umurov H. BarhayotSulola (Hamid Olimjon's Literary Dynasty). - Tashkent: Navruz Publishing House, 2017. - 164 p. - p. 75). After the 1960s, many books and articles dedicated to the works of the President of Uzbekistan SharofRashidov were published. In particular, AkhborAbrorov's "Writer and modernity" (Tashkent: "Fan" 1964. - p. 174), RasulMuhammadiev's "SharofRashidov's journalism" (1964), FayzullaEshimov's "The problem of a positive hero in SharofRashidov's prose" (1968). He defended a number of dissertations on the work of SharofRashidov. The poems of SharofRashidov, who entered the field of literature as a poet, have not been studied in detail as a separate subject.

It is a unique phenomenon in world literature that several rulers in the history of world literature have gained a reputation as poets, writers, poetesses, translators, and have left an indelible mark on history with their artistic work. Uzbek literature is the only phenomenon in this respect - the only literature. Because such a situation is not observed not only in the literature of Central Asia, but also in the literature of other nations of the world. The socio-historical significance of this unique event is that it is due to the high culture of the Uzbek people, literature has always been valued in this land, the people living in it have always had a high interest in literature, eloquence, humanism, diligence, peace, patriotism, hospitality, a love of literature at the heart of a number of virtues, such as mutual affection. In those years, more than ten million, about fifteen million people lived in Uzbekistan. Although considered a colony, Uzbekistan has made significant progress under the leadership of SharofRashidov compared to other republics in the Soviet

Union. An important factor in this, of course, was the fact that SharofRashidov, as a creative person, has a deep mind and high culture. In a country led by a man with a high love for literature and a poetic heart, as in any other country, culture and science have flourished, despite their serious shortcomings. In this regard, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, in particular, said: "There is no city in the world like Herat, and in the time of Sultan Hussein Mirza, the ornaments of Herat developed together ten or twenty times" (Babur Z.M. Boburnoma. - Tashkent: "Teacher" Creative Publishing House, 2008. - 288 p. - 145 pages). The same can be said about Uzbekistan under SharofRashidov. There is no exaggeration in this. Because in those years, in comparison with other republics of the union, as well as in comparison with its long and recent past, in the words of the Timurid ruler Babur, "together developed ten, maybe twenty times." Numerous examples of this being connected to each other like chain links, historical evidence can be a clear proof of this.

SharofRashidov's aspirations to elevate Uzbekistan as a statesman and public figure are based on his love of literature, his deep-rooted values, and his humane and nationalistic approach to social realities and life. The feeling of creativity in the heart of a person who is fascinated by the word of art, a lover of literature, a fan with a pen in his hand, who pours his feelings and experiences on paper, is stronger than others. The activity of Hussein Boykaro, Shaibanikhan and Amir Umarmkhan, who wrote the poem and composed the Devon, testifies to this. The creative activity of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who has a lasting place in the history of literature as a unique poet, writer and clever translator, still amazes the world. The creative work of SharofRashidov during the years of his leadership of the republic has a special place in the history of Uzbekistan. Their value will continue to grow over the years. Because SharofRashidov's activity as a statesman and public figure is in line with AlisherNavoi's care for literature and art, a new era, a new social environment. This is an example of our history, which requires the study of this phenomenon as a particularly important topic.

Hussein Boykaro, Shaibanikhan, Amir Umarmkhan inherited the devon, while Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur created devons in Kabul in 1519 and in India in 1528-1529 on the basis of his poems written in Uzbek and Tajik languages. The office he set up in Kabul has not yet been found. More than 400 of Bobur's poems, which have come down to us, are full of sincere feelings, reflect the events of his personal life, and most importantly, are understandable to people of the XXI century - written in simple language. Because the people of the era of globalization do not like the ghazals and other poems written by the representatives of classical literature in a complex, high-flying style, based on the rules of desire, due to the abundance of Arabic and Persian-Tajik words. Known in the West as the "Great Mongol Empire", the book "Boburnoma" by the Timurid ruler, who founded a great empire ruled by Babur's descendants before the British invaded India, covers more than 20 areas and occupies a special place in the history of Uzbek literature (Bobur Z.M. Boburnoma). - Tashkent: "Teacher" Publishing House, 2008. - 288 p. - 3 pages). This magnificent work is described as an "encyclopedic work" in that it accurately covers the most important events that took place in Movarounnahr, Khorasan and India in the late 15th and early 16th centuries, and in a number of other respects. The Boburnoma has been translated into Persian, Dutch, English, French, Turkish, Russian, German, and Japanese and has been republished. This priceless work of the Timurid ruler, originally called "Vaqoe" ("Events"), later called "VoqeotiBoburiy", "Voqeanoma", "TuzukiBoburiy", "Boburiya" and known as "Boburnoma", is a method of describing events. With its simplicity and brilliance, it effectively influenced the development of prose in Uzbek literature (Kasimov B., Jumakhjoja

N. Uzbek literature: textbook for 10th grade. - Tashkent: "Teacher", 1998. - 480 p. - 158 - 189 pages).

The number of SharofRashidov's works exceeds the literary heritage of Babur, Hussein Boykaro, Shaibanikhan, AmirUmarkhan. With the exception of "Boburnoma", all the works of our classical literature do not require proof that they are very similar in form and content. Because not only in the poems of Babur, Hussein Boykaro, Shaibanikhan, Amir Umarkhan, but in the classical literature of the Muslim East in general, including the Uzbek classical literature, the lover, the lover's stature, face, eyes, eyebrows, hair, dress, behavior, behavior, The main theme is to describe the beauty of the views, gestures, praise. At the heart of this traditional theme, which has dominated the poetry of the Muslim East for centuries and is the basis of all poets' work, is the unfaithfulness of a lonely beauty, the unfaithfulness of a lover, the disobedience to a promise, the kindness of a lover to his rivals. it is said that the faithful lover, who was on fire and was ready to die, was subjected to constant torment and exile. This uniformity is not to the liking of the people of the age of globalization, who live with a materialist worldview. The classical poetry of the Muslim East, an integral part of which is an exaggerated praise of the beauty of an unfaithful and suffering mistress in Uzbek classical poetry, devotion to the chapter of love, compliment, compassion, deprivation of love, thirst for love, high definition for the people of our century. it seems. It irritates them. This is due to the radical changes in the worldview of the ancestors of the past and the present, in the understanding of literature and art, in the approach to it. Twentieth-century Uzbek literature, including SharofRashidov, is completely different from classical literature. The literature of this period, the works of SharofRashidov, differs from the literature of the past in its closeness to life, in the fact that it reflects the reality without painting, without color, without exaggeration.

Among the ruling writers, SharofRashidov is the first and Bobur is the second in terms of the volume and weight of the literary heritage. Hussein Boykaro, Shaibanikhan, Amir Umarkhan left their mark in the history of literature only as poets. Bobur and SharofRashidov became famous both as poets and writers. His collection of poems, short stories and novels have been published many times as a separate book. From 1981 to 1983 his works were published in five volumes. The Moscow-based Khudojestvennayaliteratura publishing house has also published five volumes of SharofRashidov's works in Russian. His works have been translated into the languages of many peoples around the world. For example, the story "Song of Kashmir" has been translated into about 100 languages. Only the story "Song of Kashmir" deserved such a flight around the world "(Umurov H. Barhayot dynasty (literary dynasty of Hamid Olimjon). - Tashkent:" Navruz "Publishing House, 2017. - 164 p. - p. 73).

In this article, we do not intend to talk about the features of the poems of the ruling poets, whose works adorn the pages of the history of Uzbek literature. Because this issue provides enough material to study as a separate weighted study. The analysis of this topic as a separate scientific research reveals a unique aspect of Uzbek literature that is not observed in any other folk literature in the world. It should be noted that the poems of Babur, Hussein Boykaro, Shaibanikhan and Amir Umarkhan contain many features of the literature of the Muslim East, including Uzbek classical literature, and it is clear that their poems are very similar in form and content. This closeness is evident, first of all, when they are written in accordance with the rules of the poetic system, when the subject is the same, when it comes to love, romance, loyal lover, carefree lover, the beauty of the bride, her stature, face, hair. felt. The work of SharofRashidov, a representative of the new Uzbek literature, differs from the poems of Uzbek classical literature

both in form and content, as well as in the breadth of the subject. The difference is his "I win with love every moment!" The collection of poems (Rashidov Sh. I am a winner with love every moment: Poems. - Tashkent: "Niso Polygraph" 2020. - p. 176)) is also known by comparing the poems of Babur, Hussein Boykaro, Shaibanikhan, Amir Umar Khan. Sharof Rashidov's poems are distinguished not only by their form and content, but also by their social significance, their inspiring spirit, and their high tone. Sharof Rashidov's first major work was "Border Guard" (National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, Vol. 7) - Tashkent: "Uzbekistan: Sharof Rashidov's first major work, which began to appear in the press as a journalist in the 1930s, with articles and poems. National Encyclopedia "State Scientific Publishing House, 2004. - 704 p. - 263 pages). His first collection of poems was called "Samarkand melodies". The collection "Kahrim", published in 1945, consists of his poems written during the Second World War (Mirvaliev S. Shokirova R. Uzbek literature: Reference. - Tashkent: Gafur Gulom Publishing House, 2016. - 436 p. - 103- bet). The poems in the collections "Samarkand melodies" and "Qahrim" evoke a high sense of humanity and patriotism in the heart of the author. This feeling in his heart, supported by this feeling, expresses his love for his homeland, his people, his hatred of war. In the lines of these poems there is a feeling of vitality, confidence in the future, a desire to look with hope. Sharof Rashidov's prose works - "Winners" (1953), "Kashmir song" (1957), "Universe" (1957), "Comde and Modan" (1959), "The Order of the Heart" (1982), "Stronger than the Storm" (1958), "Mighty Wave" (1964), "Winners" (1972, based on the reworking of the story "Winners"), as well as journalistic articles. In these poems and prose, Sharof Rashidov, as noted in the literature, "praises love, spring, the joy of a beautiful life," sings the courage and heroism of his contemporaries, the courageous struggle against patriotism, the flames of war, ruthlessness, cruelty to them. calls for the interests of the people to always take precedence over personal interests. The collections "Samarkand Khayoli" and "Qahrim" are written in such a way that the author's songs are pleasant and resonant, reflecting the emotions, experiences and desires of the people of that time. Calling them "Vatanishqi", "Mehnatim", "Gul diyorimbor", "Erkistarko'ngil", "Vatanqasidasi", "Suv vanur", "Bakhtlilyurti" has become a priority in the world literature of the XX century. the spirit swells. The main idea of the poem "Vatanishqi", the whole content of which is as follows: "The fire of youth strikes Javlon / To blockade the vast space. / Vatanishqi undarbegumon, / To run like falcons" (Rashidov Sh. I am a winner with love every moment: Poems. - Tashkent: "Niso Poligraf" 2020, - p. 176 - p. 33). The theme of homeland has always been a major theme in poetry, literature and art in general. Each creator interprets this timeless theme of literature in his own way, opening up new facets of it. Therefore, the same theme is reflected in the literature of each period with its colorful edges. Since the theme of the homeland is an endless, multifaceted one, the poems of Fitrat, the Cholpon and their descendants on this subject are completely different. Poems on the same subject by poets belonging not only to different generations, but also to one generation, differ from each other in every way. Poems about Uzbekistan by Gafur Gulam, Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, Maqsd Shaykhzoda, Mirtemir and Zulfiya testify to this. The works of Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Aripov, Rauf Parfi can also prove it. There are not one, but several poems about Uzbekistan and the Motherland in the works of these poets, and when they are compared with each other, a number of different aspects can be seen. As artists often write their own self-portraits, poets often refer to the theme of Homeland and love. Their growth as creative people, the expansion of their worldview, is more evident in their poems on the same subject.

The theme of the homeland is, of course, connected with the politics of that period, with the dominant ideology in it. This distinctive feature of his is clearly visible when compared to other

themes, especially the theme of love. The works of Fitrat, the generation of Cholpons, the poetry of their followers Oybek, GafurGulam, Hamid Olimjon, MaqsudShaykhzoda, their successors AskadMukhtor, Shuhrat, Shukrullo, and HamidGulam are examples of this. SharofRashidov, according to his way of life and creative activity, is a descendant of AskadMukhtors. In the works of the Oybek generation, the AskadMukhtor generation, the theme of the homeland is interpreted in accordance with the requirements of the Soviet ideology. This situation is reflected in the work of Abdulla Aripov, ErkinVahidov, and RaufParfi before the collapse of the Soviet dictatorship and the independence of Uzbekistan.

In SharofRashidov's poems on the theme of the Motherland, the enthusiasm, vitality, high social pathos, and inviting spirit of Hamid Olimjon's work shine. In his poem "Spring of Life": "I grew up in a young country, / This country was the source of my happiness. / Fortunately, the cannibal executioner, / He was buried in the battle for freedom. / The guys who went to battle for "Life", / Zafar returned in the spring. / They filled their lives with honor and sang songs of Iqbal from him"(Ibid., P. 95).

In the poems "Samarkand Khayoli" and "Qahrim" on the theme of Motherland, labor and love, the warm words from the poet's heart touch people's hearts, evoke noble feelings in him; inspire him to love life, diligence, humanity and patriotism. From this it is clear that poet, writers, more precisely, talented artists, strengthen the noble feelings of patriotism, humanity, diligence, justice in the hearts of people, lead them to the maintenance of peace and tranquility in society. When people listen to poems that fill their hearts with music and turn them into songs, they develop a good understanding that life is a priceless blessing, that life is a testing ground, that they need to live honestly and cleanly, and that they want to get rid of all evil. They feel the beauty of all the good things in life, the grace of good deeds, the need to love them, to do them with passion, because of this process in their hearts; they realize this change in their minds.

SharofRashidov's collections "Samarkand Khayoli" and "Qahrim" "I win with love every moment!" Poems such as "Vatanishqi", "Umr bahori", "Gul diyorimbor", "Bakhtlilaryurti" are full of vitality. It is known that this was born of the feeling of gratitude in the poet's heart. The feeling of gratitude beautifies the heart and strengthens the desire for good deeds. That is why this feeling is called "the key to a happy life." Because if a person is impatient, unsatisfied, ungrateful, life will be dark for him at all times. "I win with love every moment!" Poems on the theme of Motherland, love, labor in the collection attract attention in the hearts of people as examples of creativity aimed at strengthening the love of life and the joy of living. All the poems in the collection are intertwined with thoughts and ideas of socio-philosophical weight, such as love for the Motherland, love of work, appreciation of life, mutual respect between people, kindness and friendship. These poems reach the heart with their simplicity and resonance, with the simplicity and sharpness of artistic imagery such as simile, quality, and animation. Poems gain such weight when they are based on clear feelings, deep thoughts, when they burst from the heart of a poet who carefully observes life and is deeply moved by it.

Of course, "I win every moment with love!" everyone is differently affected by the author's poems. If someone approaches SharofRashidov's work with passion, kindness and wants to find qualities in it, someone will be disappointed. Because no one in this world wants to side with anyone, everyone thinks they are right. But the obvious truth is, "I win every moment with love!" Even those who do not like the poems in the collection can not deny that SharofRashidov's poems, short stories, novels, articles on various topics are written in a very fluent and light style. Works written in this way are read by a wide range of readers with no difficulty, without

increasing attention, with great interest. In this regard, SharofRashidov has contributed to the development of society and literature, his work has inspired people to read works of art, contributed to the growth of interest in literature in society, which is of great social significance. Given the current situation in the country in the 1930s and 1940s, when the poems in "Samarkand Khayoli" and "Qahrim" were written, and when an illiteracy campaign was organized and courses were organized for this purpose, it becomes clear that this was very important. It is obvious that poems written in a simple and lively language, which are equally understandable to both young and old, are not an example of artistic perfection. They can not be compared with the poems of GafurGulam, Oybek, Hamid Olimjon, MaqsudShaykhzoda, Mirtemir or AskadMukhtor. Compared to their poems, SharofRashidov's poems are clearly poetically empty. But SharofRashidov's poems such as "Mehnatim", "Gul diyorimbor", "Ofarin", "Yorkelur" captivate the heart and make you want to hear them again and again. Poems acquire such a quality when they are born from the high flight of the soul, they acquire such a value. This can be a solid basis for recognizing an author as a "poet".

Another important feature of SharofRashidov's poems is that they accurately and clearly express the dreams, goals and aspirations of people who lived an active life after the 30s of the last century, whose worldview was formed under the influence of Soviet ideology. For his poems, he focused on current issues of the time, issues of public interest, and approached the issue from a humanitarian point of view, based on the requirements of the Soviet ideology. That's why what he wrote became a song that won people's hearts. People have been listening to them with pleasure for more than half a century. Because these songs also delight the soul of the globalized people of the twentieth century.

It goes without saying that people's attitudes, interests, and aspirations to literature today are very different from those of the twentieth century. At the beginning of the last century, people's interest in literature revived, and this situation lasted until the last quarter of the century. Then the relationship ended abruptly, "Will literature die?" there was concern. This is due to the fact that the Internet "network" has taken over the world, the process of globalization has accelerated, and people are confused in the "information storm". A computer connected to the Internet, a mobile phone has completely taken over the daily life and attention of today's people. People became addicted to them like drugs. When they wake up in the morning, they pick up their cell phone without washing their face and hands, or go to the computer, carry their phone with them during the day, and put it next to them when they sleep. The constant flow of information distracts people, sucks the juice out of their brains, and makes their bodies worse than lifting a wagon. A person in this situation, of course, cannot read a poem, a story, a narrative, or a novel. Because his condition and energy are not enough for that. Many people do not read books now because of the "information storm". Distancing oneself from literature, such a disrespectful attitude to poetry, epics, short stories, novels, and disregarding the literary word, in itself, makes people incomprehensible, alienates them from each other, loses cooperation between people, alienates everyone from each other. If the book is not read, the virtues revered by the ancestors are removed from the glorified literature, the people are left alone, no one feels sorry for anyone, the fathers do not want to understand their children, the children do not want to hear their fathers. Because as a result of not nourishing literature, ignoring it, depriving it of the life-giving power of the artistic word, people's hearts become dry, their feelings dull, their ability to think diminishes, and they become indifferent to each other. People's neglect of reading books, ignoring the word art, creates so many serious problems in society that the causes cannot be determined. Those who have not read Khazaynul-Maoniyy and Hamsa, Babur's poems and his

magnificent Boburnoma, OtkanKunlar and MehrabdanChayan cannot think deeply. Their understanding of so many issues of human life remains narrow. Because no matter how hard they try, they will not be able to observe it like AlisherNavoi, Babur, AbdullaQodiri.

The poems in "I win with love every moment" show that SharofRashidov is a representative of the calling poetry. Inviting poetry has a special place in the landscape of Uzbek literature of the first half of the XX century. A similar situation is observed in the literature of other nations. NazimHikmat, the work of Vladimir Mayakovsky, is a shining example of provocative poetry that defines the features of twentieth-century literature. In the works of Ghafur Ghulam, Hamid Olimjon, MaqsudShaykhzoda, there are also features of provocative poetry. "On the roads of Turksib", "You are not an orphan", "Valley of Happiness", "Why fight?", Which adorns the pages of twentieth-century Uzbek literature. poems like are proof of this. One of the most important features of evocative poetry is that it suddenly affects the emotion, fascinates the idea put forward in the poem, convinces it, and follows it. Another aspect of this poetry is that it inspires people to read works of art, to write poems, to get a pen. For many, creativity is revealed under the influence of provocative poetry. The poems in "I win with love every moment" seem to be more influenced by the author Hamid Olimjon's inviting poetry. Because in every word, in every line, in the structure of the verses, in every verse of this fiery poet's poems, a lively feeling shines. Influenced by the inspiring spirit of such works as "Valley of Happiness", "Have you seen history?", "What do we need in America", "Take up arms!" Rashidov's feelings were bright and fiery. "I win with love every moment!" "Poem of the Motherland", "Freedom of the heart", "Water and light", "Land of Happiness" (Hamid Olimjon's poem is called "Valley of Happiness"), "My Country", "Giving Life ...", "Fight! ", "I came for you ", "Well done "and other poems testify to this. It is obvious that these poems were written under the influence of violent socio-political changes of the time, the beautiful landscapes of Uzbekistan. It is not surprising that SharofRashidov was young at that time and had a great respect for his close relative Hamid Olimjon, who relied on him and enjoyed his poems. Because SharofRashidov's character, nature, worldview, organization, enthusiasm are very similar to Hamid Olimjon's. Both of them have gained the attention of the people as a life-loving, energetic, organized, enterprising, patriotic, selfless, honest and pure man who always put the interests of the people first in his personal interests.

The works of Hamid Olimjon and SharofRashidov provide a close acquaintance with the social life of the twentieth century, the worldview, dreams and aspirations of the people of that time. The poems of Hamid Olimjon and SharofRashidov describe the situation, especially in the 1930s and during the war. Those who read them now are not satisfied with saying, "Yes, it was like that then ..." They say, "It was a strange ... hard time. What a tragedy it is to portray peoples as enemies and enemies, to call people to war, to shed each other's blood and to destroy their country! " he thinks. This means that the writings of Hamid Olimjon and SharofRashidov, regardless of their assessment, are a good work, because they reflect the worldview of the people of that time. Good works never leave people indifferent. They always raise questions, encourage response to the topic, the coverage of the problem. The poems of Hamid Olimjon and SharofRashidov show that they were by nature enthusiastic, cheerful, energetic, ambitious, enterprising, organized, enthusiastic and selfless people who lived an active lifestyle. It is clear from his writings that some artists do not value life, that life is a heavy burden for them, that they do not like people, that they live in sorrow, that they are always sad, that they are sad, that they are jealous, that they are black, that they are self-respecting and arrogant. . Regardless of their artistic level, these poems show that their authors sought to be free from all evils and evils, such

as arrogance, selfishness, and lived with the belief that "no one can say bad things about me." These noble human qualities, which are evident in his poems, are self-evident, allowing us to respect their creative heritage, not to look for flaws in their works, but to find virtues, to appreciate their poetic value, taking into account the historical conditions of that time. and encourages respect for the individual. "The development of Uzbek poetry in the twentieth century, born of Cholpon and Fitrat, in which the development of lyrical genres, the lyrical hero made a worthy contribution to the artistic embodiment of inja feelings, lyrical poet by nature, artist of delicate feelings and experiences, sang the revolutionary mood of his generation." (History of Uzbek literature of the XX century. Textbook for bachelor's degree students of universities and pedagogical institutes. - Tashkent: "Teacher", 1999. - p. 544 - pp. 243 - 248). The humane, nationalist, patriotic ideas reflected in the poems of SharofRashidov, who followed him, and the noble feelings that are born in our hearts under their influence, demand it. Because "I win with love every moment!" The poems in the collection also call for love of life, respect for all things, kindness to people, loyalty in love, struggle for peace and stability, not to allow the flames of war to burn, hard work, honesty, devotion to the prosperity of the country.

If we compare the time of Hamid Olimjon, SharofRashidov's generation, the worldview of that time, the attitude to literature with the current situation, it is clear that there are significant differences between them. Because the wave of time that passes by non-stop washes people's minds, changes their outlook on life, changes their tastes and renews them. That is why the passion, the flame of pleasure, the spirit of judgment, the call and the call in the poems of the poets, which were written in the 30s and 40s of the last century, during the war, seem a little strange to our contemporaries. However, they express the mood of the authors of the poems and their contemporaries, their mood, what they like and dislike, what they believe and aspire to. "The Ways of Turksib", "You are not an orphan", "Valley of Happiness", "Why I sang Joy", "What do we need America", "Why fight?" because the authors had a strong belief in Soviet policy, they knew that his ideology was correct. So his ideas were stirred up and propagated with passion. Influenced by them, SharofRashidov, who considered them his mentors, was followed by his peers and the next generation. In Soviet times, it was impossible to go the other way. The unsatisfactory and unpopular aspects of the poems included in the collections "Samarkand Khayoli" and "Qahrim" are connected with the domination of the authoritarian Soviet policy at that time. Their lack of artistic perfection is due to the author's youth, lack of creative experience, and the fact that he is fascinated by his own ideas, analogies, adjectives, figurative expressions, weighty rhymes, and rhyming verses. Everyone, regardless of age, profession, social status, beliefs, worldview, is fascinated by his opinion, he wants it to be approved by others, so he tries to defend the idea with all his might, whether it is right or wrong. does. It is known that the melody of "YorKelur", "Ofarin" and other poems, the structure of their verses, the sound of rhymes fascinated SharofRashidov more than anyone else in the poems of Hamid Olimjon, so he focused on this aspect. Therefore, SharofRashidov "I win with love every moment!" In his poems in the collection there are lines that are not artistic, empty, woolly verses, playful like light, rhymes resonate. These lines capture the content that grabs the reader's attention. The Soviet idea that defined the content of these poems is connected with the time of SharofRashidov. SharofRashidov lived in a period when the Soviet empire was self-sustaining, full of power, people's minds and worldviews were completely occupied by the Soviet ideology. If we take into account this aspect of the issue before ignoring his work, it becomes clear that to say that "SharofRashidov's works have no significance" is dishonesty, arrogance, arrogance. Artists living in this period cannot be accused of "praising the dictatorial Soviet state, praising its

leaders, propagating Soviet policy, and writing works that meet the requirements of the Soviet ideology." Because a person has a unique worldview in which he lives, lives according to the rules of that society, compares the conditions in which he lives with the situation in the past, and finds a number of advantages. One of the peculiarities of the poetry of the 30s and 50s of the last century, and of literature in general, is that the works, especially the poems, were evaluated in terms of glorifying the geniuses of the Soviet state and glorifying their names. That is why Ghafur Ghulam, Hamid Olimjon, Oybek and MaqsudShaykhzoda included the name of the leader of the Soviet kingdom in their poems. Poets wrote separate poems and epics in honor of Stalin and Lenin. Because in the years of worship of their identity, the dictatorial ruling policy demanded this from the creators, forcing them to do so. The fact that the poets of the Soviet period addressed exactly the same topics is determined by the fact that the range of these topics is very deep and wide. Patriotism, humanism, diligence, love have always been the main themes for literature. The Soviet ideology ordered these topics to be interpreted in accordance with its own ideas. Because he wanted to convince people of these ideas, to inculcate them in the minds of the people. People, on the other hand, believed in Soviet policy under the influence of literature based on a method called "socialist realism," and their brains were preoccupied with understanding the essence of the ideas put forward by the Soviet ideology.

Oybek, GafurGulam, Hamid Olimjon, MaksudShaykhzoda were talented and sharp-witted artists. Their works had a significant impact on the formation of people's worldview during the Soviet era. The next generation of artists, such as Shuhrat, AskadMukhtor, Shukrullo, SharofRashidov, Hamid Gulom, have taken them as a beacon. Because the level of talent of the Oybek generation was much higher. Among them, Fitrat, Abdullah Qadiri, Cholpon were much higher in this respect. Interestingly, in the history of twentieth-century Uzbek literature, there is an increase and then a steady decline. The novels "Last Days" and "Night and Day" do not require proof that they are more poetically perfect than the works of later times. Or no one can deny that the works of Oybek, GafurGulam, Hamid Olimjon, MaqsudShaykhzoda are much more weighty and superior than those of the next generation of poets and writers. This situation is clearly felt not only in the literature of Uzbeks, but also in the literature of other nations. For example, in Russian literature the works of Maxim Gorky, Vladimir Mayakovsky, Sergei Esenin, in Kazakh literature the works of MukhtorAvezov prevail in the works of the next generation. The same puzzle observed in the field of literature is one of the most bizarre. It is noted that a similar situation occurred not only in the twentieth century, but also in earlier times, for example, after AlisherNavoi in Uzbek literature, after Alexander Pushkin in Russian literature there was not an increase, but a decrease. Or everyone knows that Kyrgyz literature has never published a more accurate work than ChingizAitmatov's short stories and novels. But it is impossible to understand why this happened, what the reasons are. So far, the saying goes, "The previous generation was more talented than the next." The artistic superiority of the poems of GafurGulam, Oybek, HamidOlimjon over the writings of SharofRashidov, Shuhrat, Shukrullo, Hamid Gulam, Mirmukhsin is probably connected with this mysterious puzzle, which was originally placed in the bosom of literature and destined for mankind.

It is obvious that SharofRashidov's poems were written as a result of high respect and sincere sympathy for the works of the previous generation, especially the envy of the poems of Hamid Olimjon. This situation is evident in the tone of the poems, the structure of the verses, the theme of the rhyme, and their content. The poetry of Hamid Olimjon's generation unites the representatives of the next literary generation, in particular, the poems of SharofRashidov, with the call to noble ideas - humanity, patriotism, diligence, devotion in love. This is in line with the

essence of literature, because if the words of the creators are directed to the spirit of calling people to love life, truth, justice, hard work, it will reach the hearts of people and effectively affect the spiritual life of society. For example, Hamid Olimjon's poems "Uzbekistan", "When the apricot blossoms ...", "You have been in my mind for a long time", "When I was the most prosperous youth" never lose their vitality. SharofRashidov's poems, such as "Gul diyorimbor", "Mehnatim", "Olkam", "Ofarin", have a life-giving power in their melodies, so when you listen to them, your heart expands and your heart fills with joy.

SharofRashidov's poems in the spirit of da'wah, like the poems of Hamid Olimjon, GafurGulam, Oybek, MaqsdShaykhzoda, were written in accordance with the requirements of the time and met the spiritual needs of the people of that time. Because in the same poems, as in the works of the representatives of the previous literary generation, the focus is on the ideal and interpreted on the basis of humanistic ideas. For more than half a century, Uzbek literature has been based on the Soviet ideology. , it is associated with a strong belief in creating adequate conditions for people to live comfortably.

A special place in the work of SharofRashidov belongs to the coverage of labor. The same feature is especially evident in his poems. "I win with love every moment!", "My work", "Water and light", "Dear cotton grower", "Bride" is examples of this. It should be noted that in the Uzbek literature of the twentieth century, especially in the poetry of the 30s and 50s, special attention was paid to this topic and it seems that all poets wrote not one, but several poems and epics on this topic. For example, in the works "Zaynab and Omon", "Kokan" and others, which are recognized as the best examples of literature of these years, the idea that "work brings happiness, honor and glory" is put forward. SharofRashidov's epic "Water and Light", written in 1939 in collaboration with AskadMukhtor, is also: "Work has added to our lives, / Iqbol blossoms with labor." / Labor is an honor, work is a glory, / Labor is a bright future"(Rashidov Sh. I am a winner with love every moment! Poems. - Tashkent: "NisoPoligraf", 2020. - 176 p. - p. 41). The first nine verses of this epic, each consisting of 83 verses of four verses, praise labor. In the first verse of the epic, the word "labor" is used 5 times. The word is used a total of 21 times in 36 verses of 9 verses, which is the preface to "Water and Light". The line "Happiness is a man's work" in 36 verses expresses the idea put forward in the epic, the purpose of the poet, the main point he wants to make. In the literature of this period, the emphasis on the theme of labor, the call of people to hard work has an important socio-political basis. The point is, first of all, that during this period the Soviet state was isolated in the world due to its socio-political system, oppressed by other states, to withstand it, to overcome various pressures of foreign states, it had to be strong. This could be achieved through the work of the country's population, by strengthening the people's desire to work, by instilling in them a sense of putting the common good before personal interests. Secondly, even in the twentieth century, the attitude of the citizens of the Soviet state to labor was primitive. Their desire for labor was much weaker, weaker, and poorer than that of, say, the Germans or the Japanese. Our people were lazy compared to these nations. Many of us, because of our narrow worldview and low level, did not set big goals, but reluctantly went to work to earn a living and spend time. The abolition of private property by Soviet policy also extinguished the people's desire for labor. People's attitude to work determines not only the condition of one person, the standard of living, but also the way of life of the whole nation, the development of the country. It is noted that such economically developed countries as Germany and Japan have achieved such development as a result of hard work and love of their people. In America and Europe, the Japanese are called "labor-intensive" because of their hard work. Daysaku Ikeda, President of Soka Gakkai International, Soka

University, Soka Women's College, Children's School and Kindergarten, Mini-On Concert Association, Founder of the Institute of Oriental Philosophy, Fuji Art Museum, and an honorary citizen of 61 cities around the world. , The concept of "hard work": "Europeans and Americans, based on ancient Jewish and Christian teachings, understand labor as 'punishment', 'suffering', 'calamity.' In today's industrialized society, it is considered a "commodity". The Japanese, on the other hand, take a completely different approach to this issue, explaining that labor is a "means of strengthening the state of mind" (Turgunov B.A. The Japanese. Who are they. - Tashkent: "MahazadServis" Limited Liability Company ", 2006. - 188 p. - Page 55).

Poems such as the epic "Water and Light", "Mehnatim", "VatanQasida", "Bakhtlilar Yurt", "Ofarin", regardless of the artistic level, in the heart of the author are noble feelings such as love for the Motherland, love of work, advocacy of truth and justice. he assures that it is always on fire, in which there is a strong hatred for the initiators of war, for violence, for all forms of evil. This is a testament to the unique talent of SharofRashidov, who is a natural man. The poet's poems on the theme of love can also be a proof of this. They reflect the rage of a soul thirsting for true human love. ChingizAitmatov's story "Jamila" is also described as "the most beautiful love story in the world" because it expresses the peculiarities, dreams and desires of the soul thirsting for true human love. Jamila sees her ideal in the image of Daniel, the protagonist of this famous story. SharofRashidov's poems on love and other themes, regardless of their artistic background, can prove that Hamid Olimjon was a very talented poet. Because SharofRashidov, a poet of the next literary generation, envied Hamid Olimjon, followed him and followed in his footsteps. This indicates that the fiery poet, known as the "singer of joy and happiness", had a significant impact on the development of Uzbek literature. Although not a book, a notebook or a bouquet of flowers, SharofRashidov's patriotic and hard-working poems, such as "Gul diyorim", "Bakhtlilaryurti" and "Mehnatim", touched the hearts of many people. Because they have deep meaning and social weight. The content and idea of these poems clearly show the author's strong tendency to take an active approach to the events of social life from the point of view of political vigilance, humanity, patriotism. Although SharofRashidov's poems are influenced, imitated and prejudiced by Hamid Olimjon's poetry, he seems to be only himself, unlike Hamid Olimjon. This means that SharofRashidov is a talented artist. Not only in literature, but in other spheres as well, there is always a process of influence, following, imitation, prejudice. Even the most talented artists go through this stage. Alexander Pushkin, who is credited as the founder of Russian poetry, was impressed by the English poet Byron's poetry, because at that time the whole of Europe enjoyed Byron's works (Chernishevsky NG Selected Literary Critical Essays. - Tashkent: Uzdavdashr, 1956. - 452 p. - 65 -bet). AlisherNavoi also noted with respect that NizamiGanjavi (1141 - 1209), KhusravDehlavi (1253 - 1325), Abdurahman Jami (1414 - 1492) were the basis for the completion of "Khamsa" and that he considered these thinkers of the East as his teachers. Numerous such evidences show that every artist must be influenced by his predecessors, grow up following them and admiring them, and that not only literature, but the whole field will be influenced and interacted with. No one becomes a poet or a writer on his own. Every professional grows up seeing and learning from the work of their predecessors. Both the ability and talent of the poet and writer grow as a result of envying the Salafis, reading their works, studying them, admiring them. In this world, everyone is a support for someone, without knowing or feeling it. Life goes on based on this law. Influences and interactions in literature and art will always be preserved in accordance with this law, which is also the foundation for life. The interaction of literary generations is a positive phenomenon that ensures the development of literature. "I win with love every moment!" SharofRashidov is a true poet, he has a deep feeling

and his poems are full of encouraging spirit due to the socio-historical conditions. SharofRashidov's novels "Winners", "Command of the Heart", "Universe", "Stronger than the Storm", "Mighty Wave" also testify to the fact that he was a unique creator. Moreover, the special place of SharofRashidov in Uzbek literature cannot be fully described only by evaluating his works. The selfless care of this great man for the people of literature and art, his support and creation of conditions is an important subject worthy of special study. Because SharofRashidov has made a significant contribution to the achievements of Uzbekistan in the last century. The development of Uzbek literature and art is also directly connected with his name. Given that literature has always been associated with social life, it directly affects the minds and worldviews of people, so the situation in society is determined by the state of literature; it is self-evident that SharofRashidov has a special place in the history of Uzbek literature.

Man's destiny is that he can enjoy what life has given him, enjoy it, or suffer without liking it. Man, no matter who he is, cannot do anything else, he cannot do anything else. Therefore, his desires and aspirations often remain a pain, a longing. Because as long as a person lives in a certain period, he is subject to the requirements of the dominant policy in the society in which he lives, whether he wants to or not. He has no other choice. The shortcomings in the views of Hamid Olimjon, GafurGulam or SharofRashidov, which are clearly visible today, were in fact a reflection of the ruling Soviet policy of that time, the society based on it. The current dictatorial system, the society he created, did not allow the people of the Soviet era, including the creators, to think differently. "Stop the warrior," "Take up arms!" (Hamid Olimjon) or SharofRashidov's poems written during the war years are, of course, evaluated differently today. But, unfortunately, everyone who saw the tragedies of the war like Hamid Olimjon, fought in the battles like SharofRashidov, was seriously wounded, wished peace and prosperity to mankind, said to his contemporaries: "Do not be afraid, be brave, see the plight of war victims, take pity on people and take up arms. , go to war against the enemy! " that is often overlooked. The first translation of the Hindus into Arabic was called Kalila and Dimna, and the name is given in the ancient book of wisdom Panchatantra, which has spread all over the world: "The world is a place where one eats the other" (Panchatantra or five holy books. - Tashkent: generation ", 2013. - 336 p. - p. 31). This description of suffering, of pain, of the world, no matter how bitter, is based on a certain truth. In particular, there have always been wars on Earth, in battles cities and villages have been destroyed and people have shed each other's blood. Naturally, at a time of genocidal wars, a conscientious citizen of this country cannot stand aside and be a spectator. He will definitely take up arms to protect his compatriots, to have peace and tranquility in his country. One of the characters in Abdullah Qahhor's famous story "Asror Bobo", more precisely, his main character Asror Bobo said to his wife: "If a thief breaks into your house, will you put your son in a box and call your neighbor?" (Qahhor A. Selected works. J. 3. - Tashkent: "Tamaddun", 2017. - 260 p. - p. 107). It is not a mistake to interpret this statement as "If an enemy invades his country, destroys towns and villages, kills and kills his countrymen, then every believer will go to the defense of his homeland." On the contrary, when interpreted in this way, the content of the quotation from the story becomes clearer on a larger scale. In the 30s and 40s of the last century, Hamid Olimjon, GafurGulam, Oybek, MaqsudShaykhzoda and others, who wrote poems about Lenin and Stalin, wrote poems about them, glorified and praised the Soviet regime in each of their poems. SharofRashidov, AskadMukhtor, Shuhrat, Shukrullo and others lived in the same historical conditions - in the Soviet regime, served him as a citizen. Because the demands and tasks of the Soviet regime did not depend on their will. On the contrary, that socio-historical situation determined the worldview of Soviet citizens, including artists, and gave direction to

their dreams and aspirations. Because people have always lived and acted in accordance with the socio-historical conditions in which they live. Those who do not act in the light of the times will be left in misery and will not be able to do anything useful for themselves or for others. Hamid Alimjan, Ghafur Ghulam and others achieved fame as a poet by fulfilling the requirements of Soviet policy and glorifying Soviet leaders in their poems. Such was the fate of SharofRashidov. He, like his contemporaries, was a citizen subject to the same historical conditions.

The idea advocated by the Soviet-era creators did not belong to them, but to the system in which they lived. The Soviet system was also not the result of someone's will, but rather the product of a socio-historical process. Its creator, the creator, was history itself. Both the leaders of the Soviet regime and the poets and writers who praised them were children and citizens of the historical conditions of that time. Because historical conditions never arise because of someone's will. Historical conditions are nourished by the reality of life that has existed for a long time and occur in its bosom. He determines the worldview of people as a very powerful force and directs their activities. In the poem of Hamid Alimja: "Let me see the world, / Let me grow grapes in my garden, / My daughter who grew up with hope / If you don't, take a weapon! Honor, conscience, / If you are a young man, if you are an old man / Take a weapon! " (Olimjon H. Selected works. - Tashkent: Uzdavnashr, 1951. - p. 528 - pp. 226 - 227) the lines were a requirement of the historical situation, its product. This fiery poet embodies the image of an ideal patriotic, nationalist mother, based on the historical situation in the ballad "Warrior Tursun". The mother said to her son, who had gone to war, "Son, I have good news for you. / But he left a lot of places / I heard that he was gone / then my whole body / I were angry. / "Stop!" I shouted, / my tongue hurt. / Where are you retreating? / Is there an unnecessary husband? / Why did you become a man / if you don't come, you are equal to the enemy? / The whole nation for you / Shame on you? / When the sun sees you / should he cover his face? / As you cross the street / should he look at the ground? / Looking into your eyes, / shall the earth be destroyed? / Amu when your eyes fall / is it full like a snake? / Zarafshan from your shame / should it burn like Yantak? / In the world as a guy / did you walk for that? / Retreated from his homeland / Have you seen Botir? / Shed for your people / or a spoonful of blood? / From the soil of the homeland / is your soul sweet? / From head to toe / Do you want to run away? / From your husband / Do you want to leave / Then where are you going? / Where do you find a place? / Wandering in foreign lands / Do you want to be a beggar? / Need a place for a grave / do you want to borrow? / My son, these are hard days / a day will pass. / But the glory of the coward / for thousands of years. / So brave in battle / It's good for me to be. / It's better for me to die than to run away alive / / Never look back, / Break the beast! / Even when hit by a bullet / fall forward. / Over your comrades, / Let them jump, / if the beast is a dragon, / Let them swallow it too. / Tell another friend, / Let him go with you. / Take your bloody shirt / Send it to me. / I show it to the whole world / proudly / through the city, through the villages / I wear it. / Everyone says: "This is the past / the mother of a hero. / He died for the Motherland / His only child ..." (Olimjon H. Selected works. - Tashkent: Uzdavnashr, 1951. - p. 528 - pp. 287 - 289). The son, who reads these words in the mother's letter, "Trembles and trembles like a leaf." Written in 1942, at a time when the war was in full swing and Hitler's army was occupying many towns and villages, the ballad depicts the son on the battlefield and his mother far from the battlefield. SharofRashidov's "Mother's advice", "Revenge!", "My country, live!" such as the poems of Hamid Alimjan, GafurGulam, Oybek, MaqsudShaykhzoda at that time are the product of the historical situation. Poem "Mother's advice": "Until you die a day as a nomad, / be brave, dies as" Vatan ". / The highest dream of your mother - / Be born again in battle" (Rashidov Sh. I win with love every moment: Poems. -

Tashkent: "Niso Polygraph" 2020. - p. 176 - p. 66). The call is in line with the idea of the ballad "JangchiTursun". Both Hamid Olimjon and SharofRashidov interpret the image of the mother in terms of the ideal required by the historical situation. Of course, a mother would never say to her son, "Go to war! Fight! Defeat the enemy and die!" does not say. First of all, no mother ever wants a war, never to send her son to the battlefield. But when the enemy starts a war, the mother is also left helpless. In the ballad "JangchiTursun" and in the poem "Ona nasihati" the mother's fiery rage against the war, her boundless hatred for the invaders are expressed. The mother in Hamid Olimjon's ballad and SharofRashidov's poem does not hate her son at all. His hatred of war and invaders made them so fierce and angry. They are the ideal patriotic mother who gave birth to the historical situation. His whole body, the pain that burned his body, the hatred filled his heart with anger and turned his tongue into poison.

No matter how enlightened or pious a person may be, when he encounters injustice, oppression, violence, he becomes involuntarily angry, furious, aggressor, hatred of robbers, insults, curses and curses the oppressors. When his heart is full of sorrow, when he is angry and his whole body is on fire, one does not want to listen to anyone, does not listen to advice, and looks bad in the eyes of those who teach. The ballad "JangchiTursun" depicts the image of a mother who has become so nervous. The bitter words in SharofRashidov's poem "Mother's Admonition" are also uttered by a mother who is full of hatred for the invaders, whose heart is full of sorrow and narrow-mindedness. Because wars, bloody conflicts, mothers suffer more than anyone. Because of such conflicts, they lose their husbands, children, and relatives, and their hearts are broken.

World War II opened the eyes of mankind and changed the way people thought about war. This unprecedented tragedy, which lasted for more than five years and engulfed many countries of the world and killed millions of people, caused humanity to lose the victory in the war, the loss of all those involved, the loss of many lives, the endless conflict between nations and peoples. , making people enemies of one another meant that war was a vileness that made man evil, cruel. After the end of the Second World War, which brought so much disaster to the world, humanity realized that any conflict could be resolved through negotiations, by mutual consent, and there was no other acceptable way. "Take up arms!", "Take revenge!", "Destroy!" he realized that the period of the calls was over, that such sufferings were evil, cruel, that they would intensify mutual enmity. Therefore, for a quarter of a century there has been no world war, and disputes between countries have been resolved through negotiations, not war. As a result, mutual trust between peoples has been strengthened, and socio-economic cooperation between states has developed. As a result, humanity has achieved unprecedented progress. The worldview of modern people is very different from that of their ancestors who lived a century ago. Today, people are superior to their ancestors in their attitude to war. That is, they never want a war. In the lives of their ancestors, war played a major role, as did farming, animal husbandry and horticulture. War was an integral part of the life of our ancestors. They considered war, aggression and looting as heroism. Ancient examples of world literature, such as the Iliad and the Odyssey, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, the Alpomish and the Manas, the Book of the Fearful Father and the Brave, the Battle of Igor, and the Song of the Nibelungs, are examples of this. Can be proof; At the heart of the plot of these masterpieces of human artistic thought is the theme of war, those who killed and destroyed their enemies, destroyed cities and villages, plundered and enslaved people are glorified as "heroes". None of the main literary characters in the epics, legends and legends on the theme of war is engaged in creative work. They only kill, destroy, destroy, burn, destroy. Nevertheless, these characters are hailed as "saviors," "defenders

of the homeland," and "fighters for justice." The great writer ChingizAitmatov wrote about this complex puzzle, which seems to be the dirtiest and most horrible event of the human past, in the story "White Ship": "Different peoples lived on the banks of the Enasoy. They lived a very hard life. Because they always looked at each other with hostility. The Kyrgyz tribe was surrounded by enemies from different directions. Sometimes they attacked, sometimes they attacked, sometimes the Kyrgyz themselves attacked others, drove away their cattle, set fire to their houses, and killed people. When convenient, one side would kill the other. That was the time. The man did not feel sorry for the man. The man sighed. So much so that no one wanted to farm, raise cattle, or hunt. It seemed easy to make a living by robbery: you would suddenly step on it, kill it, take it. They were trying to respond to one murder with ten murders. In this way, more and more blood was shed day by day. The people were insane. There was no one to reconcile the enemies, to bring them to justice. The wisest and most prudent man was the one who killed the enemy, killed the last man of the other tribes, shed his blood, and seized his property." (Aitmatov Ch. Selected Works. Two volumes. T.2. Stories. - Tashkent: Literature and Art Publishing House. , 1978. - 392 p. - p. 231).

Like any action, action, war begins in the human brain, in the thoughts and aspirations in it. "Take up arms!", "Take revenge!", "Crush, kill!" Such calls are born of a very sad, very ugly and extremely disgusting behavior that has been passed down through the distant past of mankind and has been practiced in the recent past. The fact that most of the works in the treasury of world literature are on the subject of war means that all nations have long suffered from wars. The mystery is that when war is devastating, in which people die, how many people are displaced, famine begins, various diseases spread, and so on, people shoot at each other and start fighting. This means that humanity is still not free from ignorance, and that the vices of people, such as selfishness, selfishness, selfishness, arrogance, are due to ignorance in their nature. People cannot forgive each other because of their ignorance, they do not look at the problem from all angles, they do not look at others, they want to subdue others, they do not want to compromise. Works on the theme of war, such as "Warrior Tursun", "Mother's Admonition", which gave rise to socio-historical realities, are valuable because, regardless of their artistic level, they lead to such observations about the complexities of human nature, the mysteries of his destiny. This determines the importance of such works in social life and their place in the history of literature.

This book by SharofRashidov "I win with love every moment!" called The 32-line poem ends with such a line entitled "With love". In this poem, the expression of social pathos prevails over the expression of love passions. In the poem, the personal intimate feelings of the lyrical protagonist are intertwined with the sense of patriotism in him. Rather, it resonates in the bosom of a sense of patriotism. A similar picture is observed in other poems by SharofRashidov on the theme of love. Poem "With love" with 9 verses: "If I turn into the sun, I will travel, / With love I will find victory. / If I start to rebel, / I will burn with love. / My eyes are burning with love, / The beast trembles with my courage. / Love is a friend, love is my companion, / My sun shines with love "(Rashidov Sh. I am a winner with love every moment: Poems. - Tashkent: "Niso Polygraph ", 2020. - p. 176 - p. 98) and the whole poem during which this noble human feeling is filled with passion and honor. When the hymn of love reaches the middle of the poem, it reaches its climax in verses 17-18, saying, "Everywhere is a companion every moment, / Even in battle he walks side by side." Then the lyrical protagonist says: "I see him in intelligence, / He walks with me during the attack, / He runs forward with anger, / I will be with him in victory. / I am fighting for Ukraine, / The bright world is watching me, / He is holding out his hand to me, / I am in a white morning with victory, / My heart is on fire, I am flying to the West ". This poem,

which begins with a hymn of love, is like other poems by SharofRashidov: "I have sweet dreams in my heart / long live this dear land! / I swear by my love. / Love is the sun, love is glory, / I win with love every moment!" he concludes with a lively call to action.

It gives people spiritual strength and strengthens their sense of vitality and humanity. Everyone clearly feels that invitations and appeals have such an impressive energy during the celebrations and demonstrations. In a crowded place, when the calls are made, people are involuntarily excited, they shout loudly and support the speakers without thinking about whether they are right or wrong, and if there is an action in accordance with the content of the call, they become a crowd. , will begin to do so. The provocative poems of Hamid Olimjon, GafurGulam, MaqsudShaykhzoda, SharofRashidov, born out of historical necessity, are important in that they strengthen people's sense of struggle, deepen their sense of patriotism and encourage them to take active action. Inviting poems differ from poems in which the beauty of the land is praised, the flower, the nightingale are described in terms of their social significance. The content and idea of these types of poems are evident in their names. "You're not an orphan!" (Ghafur Ghulam), "Take a weapon!" (Hamid Olimjon), "Fight!" (SharofRashidov) is an important literary work of that period, regardless of the level of art and how it is evaluated. The main quality of SharofRashidov's poems is not in their art, but in their inspiring spirit. The ideas and thoughts in the provocative poems, which occupied a significant place in the literature of the last century, are not related to the poets themselves, but to the historical period in which they lived, to the social reality of that time.

Historical necessity gave rise to provocative poetry in the twentieth century. Such a situation has not been observed in Uzbek literature in previous centuries. Not only in the history of Uzbek, but also in the history of literature of other nations, similar provocative poetry of the twentieth century does not stand out. The inviting poems of such great poets as NazimHikmat, Vladimir Mayakovsky, GafurGulam, Hamid Olimjon, and MaqsudShaykhzoda were written not because of the personal desires and dreams of the poets, but under the influence of historical necessity. Propaganda poetry was born out of the demands of socio-historical conditions. The current socio-historical situation has inspired the artists. Their nature, their character, corresponded to this historical condition. History itself has empowered poets to present new ideas and encourage people to live in a new era different from their previous lives. Poets, writers, and artists, on the other hand, performed their duties based on historical circumstances. Hamid Olimjon, GafurGulam, SharofRashidov and others, who had lived a miserable life in the past, were deeply attached to Soviet policy and considered the ideas he put forward to be his ideals. That is why they loved falsehoods, were full of passionate passion, were fiery, put the ideas of the council into simple, plain words, and wrote inviting poems. The provocative poems in the spirit of the call, which seem to have been forcibly written to the people of today, arose out of the need of that time, the demand of historical necessity. The poetic elements in the evocative poems clearly reflect the peculiarities of the time. The fact that words such as war, battle, attack, machine gun, attack, company, soldier are keywords means that the time itself is the reason for writing provocative poems, and poets are not to blame for this. The fact that in the midst of a fierce struggle, in the midst of a war, the Soviet approach to marriage and social events is false, and the fact that many do not think so, can be a sufficient basis for such a conclusion.

"I win with love every moment!" When the poems in his collection are compared to those of the poets of the past, it becomes clear that the examples of classical poetry are far from the realities of everyday life; they are abstract, false notions of life, high-flying fantasies and therefore inspire

fantasy. Poems of love and other themes of the past are compared to the provocative poems of the twentieth century. , the existence of falsity, abnormality becomes clear. In this comparison, the evocative poems are closely connected with social reality, they influence people's minds and worldviews through literature and serve to propagate life itself, the dominant views in it, both the pages of classical literature and the landscape of modern literature are empty, lofty phrases it is clear that it is not devoid of poems, and the same can be observed in the works of the leading poets of the time. Paying attention to this aspect of the works of poets and writers allows you to get a correct and clear idea of the history of literature, the process of change in it. The rejection of high-sounding poetry, the denial of poems in classical literature for artificial descriptions, the rejection of twentieth-century provocative poetry as a way of approving Soviet policy and praising its leaders, have made the history of literature extremely poor and paralyzed. The study of these types of poems as a separate object strengthens the idea that they have a special place in the field of literature, that these poems also influenced the spiritual life of society, that literature is the expression of human consciousness and worldview at all times, and opens a wide way to prove this point. It is not accidental that one event was replaced by another in the literature. that it has a historical basis, that the periods in the literature are closely intertwined, that there is a phenomenon of interaction between literary generations, and that the reasons for its survival are self-evident.

SharofRashidov's "I win with love every moment!" Based on the study of the poems in the collection, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. This collection is based on SharofRashidov's collections of poems "Samarkand tunes" and "Hero". In the poems in these collections, SharofRashidov appeared as a unique poet.
2. SharofRashidov did not publish poems after he became the leader of Uzbekistan. He switched to prose and published short stories and novels.
3. "I win every moment with love!" The poems in the collection are dominated by the features of the poetry of the 30s and 50s of the last century, such as praising the Soviet system, propagating its ideas, striving to implement these ideas in life, calling for self-sacrifice.
4. SharofRashidov's researches as a poet clearly show the strong influence of the poets of the previous generation, especially Hamid Olimjon's poetry, following him in choosing the theme, expressing the opinion, interpreting the reality.
5. SharofRashidov's poems, which have a social meaning and are inspiring, allow us to highlight the peculiarities of the Uzbek literature of the Soviet period.

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THE ISSUE OF THE STUDY OF THE EMPLOYMENT AND ACTIVITY OF WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the attitude towards women in Uzbekistan, their rights, participation and activity in production processes. The article provides information on a comprehensive study of the specifics of the formation of a female labor, active and intelligent, wise, inquisitive, modern female image. The Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "increasing the social and political activity of women, strengthening their role in government and society, employing women, graduates of vocational colleges, their involvement in entrepreneurship, further strengthening the family base" analyzes the work done on important tasks. The image of a modern woman living in Uzbekistan today is described in comparison with a full-fledged harmoniously developed woman. They also touched upon the issues of employment of our women, the level of education, increasing the legal literacy of women, explaining to them their political rights. At the end of the article, the main attention is paid to issues related to creating opportunities for society to fully demonstrate the talents of each person, especially youth and women, the development of intellectual abilities, gifted by nature, and employment.

KEYWORDS: Family, Women - Mothers And Sisters, History, Social Life, Production, Women's Employment, Women's Organizations, Entrepreneurship, Law, Political Literacy, "Modern Woman", "Women's Notebooks", The "Honorable Woman" Order, Respect And Attention.

INTRODUCTION

There is a growing focus on the issue of women in the world, the study of the level of activity. Accordingly, the creation of the necessary conditions for women to show their potential in public life, ensuring gender equality, is reflected in the analysis of reforms in this area in each country. In the current process of globalization, the analysis of concepts and methods to ensure the

participation of women and women in society in Uzbekistan, the classification of “woman and family”, “woman and society” as a social institution, the need to analyze dynamic changes in this area remains relevant. .

In Uzbekistan, the National Center “Family” conducts research on gender equality, the role of women in parliamentary and executive power, as well as their role in municipal (self-government) governance, their role in public life. In particular, attention is paid to the study of women's activism on the basis of humanistic teachings in accordance with the high intellectual and technological development of human thinking. Such an approach, on the one hand, preserves existing cultural values and traditions; on the other hand, it is manifested in the movement to implement complex social technologies. However, in the context of social research in Uzbekistan, the role of women in the family, the relationship between women and society is widely studied, as well as the issues of women's activism in terms of the new era of social life in the country [1, p. 184].

On the basis of innovative reforms in society, research centers have been established in our country to create the image of a “modern woman” and to further increase the active participation of women in state and public life. Important tasks such as “to increase the socio-political activity of women, to strengthen their role in government and society, to ensure the employment of women, graduates of professional colleges, to involve them in entrepreneurial activities, to further strengthen the family base” [2] are relevant in the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It should be noted that social issues have always been unique in the role of women, who are responsible for the upbringing of humanity, discrimination and care in the life of every family. This issue has now played an important role in educating the younger generation. Because our mothers-in-law and our esteemed women understand better than anyone that the better the social conditions, the better, fuller and more prosperous everyday life will be. Consequently, they were not indifferent to social problems, and the leadership character of women in educating young people as harmoniously developed individuals encouraged them to work diligently to find an optimal solution to these problems as soon as possible.

Article 1212 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan clearly states “Parents have a responsibility to feed and nurture their children until they reach adulthood. The state and society provide for the care, upbringing and education of orphans and children deprived of parental care, and encourage charitable activities dedicated to children” [3, p. 13].

Upbringing and upbringing of a healthy generation in the Republic of Uzbekistan is rising as a very important issue. Indeed, in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev to the OliyMajlis and the people of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 29, 2020, it is said: “In general, the healthy and harmonious development of the younger generation is crucial for the development of any society, which will ensure its future” [4, p. 2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

We should know that it is a sacred duty of the wise Uzbek people to follow the saying: “The sacred duty of parents is determined not by the birth of a child, but by the upbringing of a good, wise child”. After all, this is a very vital task.

In research on women's activities, much attention is paid mainly to the mechanisms of public opinion. In the meantime, the works of P. Burde [5, p. 251], J. Scott, V. Spike Peterson, O.A. Voronina, O.V. Studies on the participation of women in socio-political processes, their active participation in society M. Foucault, E. Giddens, M.V. Ilin, A.Yu. Melville, V.G. Ledyayev, R.Jenkins, G.Tedjfel, A .P.Chudinov, A.N.Baranov, Yu.N.Karaulov, A.V.Kirilina, K.Kon, X.Xaste, I.Goffman, M.L.Makarov, S. G.Klimova, S.F.Lisovskiy, T.N.Pishcheva, G.G.Pocheptsova, E.B.Shestopal, T.V.Yakusheva, J.Berger [6, p. 168], E.A.Zdravomyslova, A. Conducted by scientists such as A. Tyomkina [7, p. 768].

Sociological research in the study of women and gender issues in Uzbekistan was conducted by M. Bekmurodov, A. Umarov, A. Kholbekov, M. Ganieva, K. Kalanov, N. Latipova, R. Ubaydullaeva, and M. Gaffarova, philosophical, legal and economic bases. It is reflected in the research of A.Saidov, M.Vosiqova, F.Otahojaev, S.Rashidova, M.Gasanov, S.Inomova, M.Kholmatova, E.Sultonova, M.Nurmatova, S.Safaeva, M.Tukhtakhojaeva, and N. Nishonova.

It is known that raising the legal literacy of women in Uzbekistan, explaining to them their political rights remains a topical issue. The personal position of women, their socio-political activity is also one of the important factors in ensuring their equality with men. Today, every political party and social movement in our country has a women's wing. If the image of a modern woman today is comparable to that of a perfect and mature woman in all respects, it can be described as follows:

- Mother and grandmother, who have a place and status in the family;
- A qualified leader with modern knowledge and skills;
- Active politician;
- An entrepreneur, for example, a farmer who is a separate part of the property class;
- A teacher raising a harmoniously developed generation;
- A scientist who contributes to the development of the country;
- Embodies such qualities as a doctor, who has a special place in the health care system.

Who is today's Uzbek woman: the ruler or the subordinate, the follower or the follower? How to enrich the portrait of a modern Uzbek woman? In all ages, the woman is first and foremost the "Mother", and then she is the ruler and the subject, the follower and the follower. Motherhood is a law of nature and those who try to break it fall into the category of the lost. His social activity is determined by his talent, ability and initiative. At no time was it believed that women should only be the leader or just follow. On the contrary, attitudes toward women are now changing for the better, with a particular focus on using their potential as mothers.

Currently, 45% of workers and employees in various sectors and industries in our country are women. In particular, about 1,400 sisters work in leadership positions in the system of state and public organizations. 17 of them are senators, 16 are deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis, and 1, 049, 75 are members of local councils of people's deputies.

Dozens of our sisters have been awarded high honorary titles, orders and medals of our state, such as "Hero of Uzbekistan", "Scientist of Uzbekistan", "People's Teacher of Uzbekistan", "People's Poet of Uzbekistan", "People's Artist of Uzbekistan". Among them, more than 500

doctors and academicians, thousands of candidates of science with their knowledge and talent are actively serving the development of our country.

In Uzbekistan, 45% of workers and employees in various industries and sectors are women. In particular, 321 people in public authorities; 30,414 women hold leadership positions in the sectors. 15 of them are senators; 21 were deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the OliyMajlis; The Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan; There are 1516 women deputies in the regional and Tashkent city Kengashes of People's Deputies and in the district / city Kengashes of People's Deputies.

If we compare the share of women in the parliaments of other countries in the world, women make up 27.5% in the parliament of the State of Israel, 43.6% in Sweden, 42% in Finland, 41.4% in Norway and 38.1% in Iceland [8, p 82].

The Center for Public Opinion Research "Public Opinion" conducted a survey on "Women in Uzbekistan - 2017: social status and mood". The results of the survey, which involved women of different nationalities, social groups living in urban and rural areas, working in various fields and spheres of production, show that women make a worthy contribution to the socio-economic development of the country in all 84 spheres has been actively involved in the work of government agencies and public organizations [9].

The "Honorary Woman" breastplate was established for women who have been active and enterprising in public and state life, who have made a worthy contribution to the formation and strengthening of the family, protection of motherhood and childhood through their productive work.

In particular, women asked, "In general, how do you assess the level of social and socio-political activity of women in their city, district, neighborhood, and workplace?" 31.7% of respondents rated it as high and 57.3% as average. 66.5% of respondents to the question "What kind of public or political organizations do you participate in?" in the territorial divisions of citizens' self-government bodies and women's committees; 14.6% in youth public organizations, 6.0% in local authorities (at the regional, city and district levels), 5.3% in a political party, 3.5 in non-profit non-governmental organizations, 4.1% found it difficult to answer the question.

According to the results of the study, women participate in the work of local self-government bodies and women's councils, regional branches of the Women's Committee. The survey found that women in these bodies, mostly between the ages of 50 and 60, and older, work as committee members and activists. A comparative analysis of the survey results shows that the participation of women in the work of political parties and women's NGOs increased from 3.1% to 5.5% and from 1.2% to 3.5%, respectively [10].

On February 2, 2018, Presidential Decree PD-5325 "On measures to radically improve the activities in the field of support of women and strengthening the institution of the family" was issued. At the same time, increasing the socio-political and social activity of women in our country; creating conditions for them to realize their abilities and potential in various fields and industries; ensuring unconditional observance of their rights and legitimate interests; comprehensive support for motherhood and childhood; as well as extensive work is being done to strengthen the institution of the family. The work of women leaders in educational institutions, especially in improving the effectiveness of the educational process, is commendable.

There is no doubt that the main "mirror" of any society today is women. Because, regardless of the social system of society, the level of well-being of the population, the stability of families, the upbringing of the next generation - children, talent, intellectual potential in society, spirituality and culture, enlightenment, let alone achievements in all spheres and the attitude of that society towards women. The saying "The woman shakes the cradle with one hand and the world with the other" did not appear in vain among our people [11, p. 400].

The analysis shows that the employment rate of our women depends on the level of education. In particular, 68.7% of those surveyed with higher education and less than 30% of those with secondary and secondary special education have a paid job.

According to statistics, the level of education of women employed in enterprises and organizations in the country in 2015 was 33.1% higher, secondary special 48.6%, secondary and incomplete secondary education 18.3%, while in 2016 this figure was 33.7 higher %, secondary special education 49.5%, secondary and incomplete secondary education 16.8% [12].

It would be expedient to dwell on the work being done in Uzbekistan to develop the regulatory framework in this area. Over the years, nearly 100 national and international legal instruments aimed at protecting the interests of women have been adopted and ratified. It is known that the Constitution of our country is the most important document guaranteeing the protection of fundamental rights of women [13, p. 22].

There are also a number of decrees and resolutions of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including "On increasing the role of women in state and society building", "On additional measures to protect maternal and child health, form a healthy generation" and many others. . The planned work in the framework of the implementation of special state programs, adopted annually in a certain direction, is to some extent also related to improving the living conditions and quality of life of our women. In addition, Uzbekistan was one of the first in Central Asia to ratify a number of UN and ILO conventions. These include the "Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", the "Law on the Protection of Motherhood", the "Law on Discrimination in Labor and Employment", and others.

Under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoev to increase the prestige of the family in society, prevent divorce, organize weddings, pardon those who have gone astray, especially women and youth in the community; It is difficult to enumerate the work being done to release young people from penitentiary institutions under the guarantee of the Youth Union. Over the past three years, more than 5,000 of our citizens have been pardoned or released from prisons. We mentioned above that 156 women from the troubled countries of Iraq and Syria were involved in the charity event "Mehr-I-II-III", 64 in October 2019 and 97 in 2020, the return of 24 women and children of the Republic of Uzbekistan to Uzbekistan on March 3, 2021 as part of Operation "Mehr-IV" is a confirmation of the state's indifference to the fate of our compatriots.

But a number of unfortunate incidents that have taken place in recent times include women's delinquency and interference in criminal cases, the legal culture of all women in our society that even goes so far as to commit murder, insufficient formation of religious literacy; that there were also some shortcomings in their level of spiritual enlightenment showed that there was still much work to be done in this regard.

If we can establish new relationships in the social consciousness of women, their social activity will increase. In order to increase the social activity of women in society, it is necessary to take the following measures:

- Development of programs to improve the working and living conditions of women;
- Promoting women's self-employment and entrepreneurship;
- Creation of jobs, organization of home-based work.

In order to expand the social activity of women, it is necessary to take measures at the state level:

- Creation of new jobs;
- Involvement of international banks, funds and organizations in the organization of access to small soft loans to support vulnerable groups of women;
- Development of programs to train women entrepreneurs to master the latest technologies;
- Revision of the mechanism of taxation of households;
- Development and encouragement of rural women in the field of small business;
- Continue to provide soft loans to women;
- Establishment of a women's bank on a share basis;
- In order to increase the role of women in public administration and to ensure the broad participation of women in decision-making in political, legislative and executive processes;
- Consolidation of public and state organizations for the protection of women's rights;
- Work at the community level to increase women's legal literacy and social activism.

It is known that in order to provide social support to the population in our country, a list of families in need of financial assistance and support, the "Iron book" was compiled. Now, in the same way, "Women's Book" and "Youth Book" are being formed in each neighborhood, district, city and region. These lists will be separate from the "Iron Notebook". It includes young people and women who have the need and desire for social, legal, psychological support, knowledge and vocational training. Systematic, targeted work has been established with them. In general, the "Women's Book" is a list of unemployed women who have the need and desire for social, legal, psychological support, knowledge and skills. In addressing this issue, first of all, it is the task of the main direction of activity of the four sectors. The process will be carried out as a key program for district sector leaders, ranging from community activists. It is used as a database in the development of the program, on what aspects should be considered in the implementation of social protection. Then, on the basis of this list, it is possible to motivate unemployed youth and women, develop professional skills, and provide psychological, legal, medical and financial support. For example, legal counseling was provided free of charge through the family psychologist service and the district justice department. The opportunities of non-governmental non-profit organizations were effectively used in working with notebooks.

If we pay attention to the data, in December 2020, 64.7 billion soums were allocated for the "Iron Book", "Women's Book" and "Youth Book". It will be recalled that the order was issued on November 24, 2020 by the Presidential Decree.

According to him, from December 1, 2020, the damage caused to the state as a result of crime, state duties, criminal and administrative fines, **50%** (30% in Tashkent) of the proceeds from other types of levies for the benefit of the state and the executive documents on the sale of confiscated property transferred to the state revenue will be directed to support citizens included in the “Iron Book”, “Women's Book” and “Youth Book” [15].

CONCLUSION

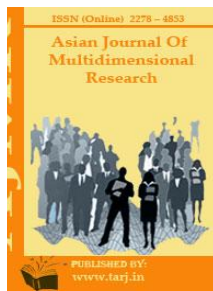
In conclusion, it should also be noted that in the past, women were only engaged in family affairs. In addition to raising children and devotion to their families, women of the 21st century have other values. It is their desire to find their place in society, their desire to make a worthy contribution to the development of society through their profession, in addition to this positive fact, improved consumer service technologies have facilitated manual labor to some extent.

It is important for the society that every person, especially young people and women, fully express their talents, develop the mental abilities gifted by nature, and create opportunities for employment. The spiritual world of an educated person is remarkable, he is relatively rich, and his life is not limited to material well-being. This situation is an important factor in the further development of the existing state, the intellectual potential of the population of the country.

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A NOBLE SOCIETY IN THE ATTENTION OF THE ORIENTAL SCHOLARS

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the issues of analyzing the essence of teachings of Oriental philosophers about noble society and its role in the genesis and evolution of the basic institutions of society. The author analyzed the research work and research of scientist researchers on the social and philosophical issues about the nature and principles of establishing social unity in society; The given article makes it possible to get a more complete and profound understanding of the structure and essence of the basic institutions of noble society.

KEYWORDS: Civil, Noble Society, Farobi, Beruni, Navoi, Philosophers, Eastern Scholars, Community, Spirituality.

INTRODUCTION

Elements of civil society and theoretical research on the construction of noble society were first carried out by philosophers of the Eastern Renaissance. By the present time, the deepening of reforms to build a strong civil society in Uzbekistan has strengthened the need to study our national heritage. The main reason of building the civil society is not blindly copying from the experience of other countries as a model, but studying the thousands of years of national heritage and historical experience.

President I.A. Karimov's development and implementation of the principle of building civil society in Uzbekistan "From a strong state to a strong civil society" requires combining the national philosophical heritage of our great ancestors with modern practices and implementing reforms aimed at achieving the welfare of the people's successes.

A detailed study of the scientific research of such scientists as Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Alisher Navoi, Hussein Waz Kashifi on building a prosperous society, and the implementation of their results and conclusions to modern strong society reforms the importance for civil society determines development based on a specific nationality.

National aspects and scientific sources of building a strong society in Uzbekistan were presented by President I.A. Karimov said: "Today we have a historic opportunity to critically evaluate our path, determine the foundations of our national statehood, return to the roots of our great culture, the roots of our ancient heritage and apply the rich traditions of our past to build a new society ..." [1].

Abu Nasr al-Farabi (873-950) is one of the most famous philosophers who left a great scientific legacy on the formation of a just society and the elements of civil society. In his view, in a perfect society, each class, as an integral part of the whole social organism, has its own specific functions, as if they specialize in performing these tasks. Justice serves as a legal category in the fairness of the society of the nobles and the preservation of the distinctions between the classes [2]. In this sense, Farabi's definitions of the idea of justice are close to Plato's interpretations.

The difference between the virtuous and just community that Farabi dreamed of and the ignorant community is that people help each other closely in achieving the most beautiful and good goals as well as common interests. It is obvious that Farabi puts forward the requirements of people's spiritual growth, civic qualities in order to build a noble community.

Farabi wrote of the origin of society ("human community"): "Everyone is by nature so structured that he feels the need for many things to live and attain a high level of maturity, and he alone cannot enslave such things. That is why there is a need for a community of people to have them ... [3]. Therefore, only through the union of many people who are necessary for life, who bring people together and help each other, can a person achieve the maturity he or she aspires to by nature. "

Depending on the size of the community Farabi divided it to three types: a great community is a union of all the peoples of the world; middle community - a community uniting one people or nation; a small community - a separate city - a community uniting the state (police). Generally, the middle community here is a concept that represents the first noble society in the whole country. Instead of describing himself as a "political being," Farabi described man as "humanity" in relation to human beings. Therefore, human beings must live in mutual peace because they belong to the category of humanity. "

As early as the beginning of X century, Farabi described the draft of a simple and straightforward model of a just civil society as follows: or engaged in a chosen profession. People will be truly free. One will not be the master of the other. There will be no sultan (i.e., king) who interferes with the peace and freedom of the people. There will be various good habits and pleasures among them" [4].

Apparently, the main feature of the cultural society that the scientist previously asked that it is one of the most basic elements of civil society - human freedom. One of the important elements of civil society is the people have the right to freely engage in the profession of their choice. It is well known that one of the most stable institutions of civil society is the election of citizens on the basis of the right to freedom. During the elections, citizens will have real conditions and legal basis for the free expression of their will, the realization and protection of their interests. In such a society, human rights and freedoms are fully protected. This important element of modern representative democracy has not escaped Farabi's attention. The philosopher wrote: "There is no absolute leader or leader elected from among them ("citizens"). They are the most expected, tested, most noble, worthy of leadership among the people. Therefore, such leaders fully elect their electorate. They liberate them; protect them from the external enemy. Such leaders treat

everyone equally, even putting the interests of all above their own interests, renouncing their own personal interests for the benefit of the common good, and not sparing their efforts and wealth for the benefit of the people. "

The most important part of Farabi's socio-political doctrine is devoted to the application of society, its structural structure, emergence, formation and development, the main causes and conditions, as well as the socio-legal norms of its implementation. Farabi's doctrine of a just society is inextricably linked with his philosophical and political views, and the peculiarity of this doctrine is that it plays an important role in finding solutions to social, governmental and legal issues, serving as general methodological principles for scientific research in this field.

As Farabi evaluates the life of different countries of his time, the ways of governing them, he stems from the vision of a perfect society and the highest goal of the state - the pursuit of true human happiness. Generally, we pay attention to the fact that the main goal of the state and society today is the well-being of the people; we can see that the solution to this problem was discovered by a thinker almost a thousand years ago.

Summarizing the above analyzes, it is clear that the main direction of Abu Nasr al-Farabi's teachings on the virtuous society was to form a perfect man, to make man spiritual and moral. He also proved in every way in his theoretical research that the spiritual world of rulers and public officials must be high in order to build a virtuous and just society.

Abu RayhanBeruni (970 - 1048) was one of the famous philosophers of the East who made an important contribution to the formation of elements of civil society. His basic idea was to live in a noble society, to be a perfect man, to know his honor and dignity, to be noble, to be merciful: "A noble man owns nothing but his soul and his property, and legally manages his property. If a person takes the hard work of others on his shoulders, works for them, and gives what Allah has bestowed on him to those in need, such a person is called a "javanmard" (fatiyat). He is also known for his compassion, discipline, patience and prestige."[5]

Beruni attached great importance to the formation of a perfect man in order to build a just society. He said that in order to get rid of the flaws that hinder the building of society, it was necessary to eradicate them. To get rid of evil, man must rule over two natural forces - greed, greed and anger. These are the most mobile and dangerous enemies of man. It is over this greed and anger that the forces of reason and contemplation must prevail. Only then will man be freed from satanic lust and draw near to God; it is freed from the worries of the world and strives for spiritual development. But in order to get rid of these vices, one must give up the vices that caused them, such as greed and aspiration for superiority and glory.

Abu RayhanBeruni acknowledges that the level of humanity of civil society is determined by how well people meet their daily needs. The most important factor in ensuring the well-being of citizens in society is the observance of the rules of social justice.

Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037) was another thinker who applied elements of civil society. The thinker prioritizes moral relations between people as a condition for the existence of a just society. High morality is achieved through enlightenment. According to the scientist, the rise of moral relations ensures the spiritual and moral health and stability of society. Achieving spiritual and enlightenment perfection of people ensures the further improvement of society, the stability of the principles of justice in it.

As a result of mutual understanding and cooperation of citizens, society becomes morally and morally healthy, feelings of mutual love and trust are formed among people, and people unite, thus preventing the path of evil and injustice. According to Ibn Sina, the satisfaction of one's own mental activity is the highest level of pleasure. The control of the actions of a man of a vile nature is at the disposal of his animal instincts.[6]

Such a person is a completely uneducated person. In short; Abu Ali ibn Sina's views on the formation of the perfect man show a strong tendency to put spiritual values above the values of material life, as did the thinkers of the early Renaissance. Of course, the fact that up to the present time, universal and spiritual values have manifested themselves as one of the factors for the improvement of civil society shows how important the ideas put forward by the scientist.

Abu Ali Hasan ibn Ali Tusi, another Eastern philosopher who made a significant contribution to the formation of elements of civil society, was Nizamulmulk (1018-1092). In his "Policy" he elaborated on the role of state power in building a just society. Generally, in the time of Nizamulmulk, it was difficult to draw the line between the state and society, but the wise thinker was able to imagine society apart from the kingdom. However, he still believed that a just society depended on the political elite - the ruler, palace officials, and governors. Commonly, in the medieval monarchy, based on feudal relations, the task of organizing the activities of society was mainly in the hands of state power.

The issue of establishing a just society in Nizamulmulk was several centuries ahead of its time. He had a deep and profound understanding of the need for people to build a society in order to live a prosperous life and satisfy their own interests. [7]

From the views of the Constitution on public administration in relation to the organization of public activity, it can be concluded that knowledge and understanding of all the intricacies of politics and public administration, as well as human life, does not belong only to the official or ruler. They belong to the whole human race (i.e., to all members of society). That is why it is possible to ensure the stability of the whole society and to establish justice and build a prosperous life only by making political and administrative decisions on the basis of councils and consultations with experienced, wise and noble people.

According to Nizamulmulk, "doing something without advice is a sign of weakness of thought, such as selfishness. The result of work done without consultation and advice will not be good." [8] He urges the rulers to follow the example of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), who, although a prophet of the Creator, preferred to rule on the basis of consultation, advice and consultation with ordinary people. By this Nizamulmulk points out that the end of governing the country would not be good without the advice and counsel of any wise and prudent ruler. These tips and rules of the thinker have not lost their significance and status for thousands of years. They are living as key elements of civil society.

The great thinker Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) in his works left a rich scientific legacy of building a noble society. Alisher Navoi also glorifies a just ruler for the establishment of a noble society, that is, rulers who belong to the "people of meaning", and condemns the injustices and injustices in the socio-political life. True human qualities - justice, kindness, diligence, dishonesty, patriotism, honesty, humanity, heroism - reveal the positive aspects of such qualities broadly and deeply.[9].

According to AlisherNavoi, a just society can be built only by people of high character and spirituality. That is why the thinker puts forward the idea of building a noble society on the basis of raising human spirituality. He divides humanity into two - the people of meaning and the people of image, and describes each of them in depth.

“Ahli Surat” is a category in which people pay close attention to only the form of human relationships. They include dignity, arrogance, adornment, and the enjoyment of oppressing others. For the "people of Surat" the understanding of the world by heart, the feelings of goodness are completely foreign. They recognize only the appearance of human relations; they cannot penetrate into the essence and content. One of their main characteristics is threatening. People in this category are slaves to the strong, oppressors to the weak. Because of their incompetence, they live only in the peace of today, thereby burning their worlds. The people of Surat also perform religious acts out of fear and material enjoyment of the world. Such people only like ignorant society. [10]

"All meanings" are the possessors of high thinking. Their meaning is that this category of people is intelligent, understands the essence and content of different relationships. Such people perceive their needs and interests in harmony with those of others. They enjoy serving and living for the community and the people. They act with the consequences of every action and reality in mind, deeply feeling that this world is short and fleeting. "All meaning" seeks to understand the world, to acquire knowledge and to be enlightened in this way through the Creator's gift of thinking. Their main goal is to reach the Creator. [11] To belong to this category, a person is free, brave, truthful, feels duty and responsibility, humble, free from the use of force and oppression, selfless for the people and religion, faithful, imaginative, compassionate for other people, able to withstand any oppression, in the face of justice he must have his own opinion, which can renounce any wealth, honor, and interests.

It is obvious that to belong to the "Ahl al-Mani", that is, to have a high spirituality, is the highest dream of man. For anyone who understands and deeply feels this interpretation of AlisherNavoi, spirituality is an event that constitutes the meaning and essence of man. Spirituality is both a powerful force that ensures the survival of all human beings in the world as a society, and an incomparable and boundless force for human development or the achievement of civilization as a whole, which sustains and perfects it. [12]

AlisherNavoi's contemporary, the famous scholar Hussein WazKashifi (1440-1505), who lived in Herat, in his book "AkhlaiMuhsini" developed a definition of politics almost a quarter of a century before the Florentine Niccolo Machiavelli. He devotes one chapter of this work to the definition of politics. He is also a N.C. In the policy that Machiavelli defines, he argues for the application of a policy that is completely contrary to the principle that “the goal justifies the means” - based on justice, morality and spirituality.

It is obvious that Hussein WazKashifi, analyzing the society and the state system of his time, connects the stability of the society, the rise of justice and human values among its members with the spiritual wealth of the ruler and state officials. [13]At the same time, he deeply understands that the mobility of society ensures that the state is strong. These views are also important for the present.

In short, the scientific heritage and practical activities of the great thinkers living in our country are not only the historical and theoretical roots of our national views, but also their scientific heritage serves to overcome many problems that arise in modern civil society reforms. Also, the

rich heritage left by Eastern thinkers is the spiritual and moral source of the organization of socio-political processes in our country. In addition, the scientific heritage of Eastern thinkers is a methodology for studying and improving society.

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SCIENTIFIC CONCEPTS OF MODERN MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

On the basis of modern management, management concepts, development strategies are studied. The use of such management is one of the most effective types of activities and the directions of their use are given. The study of scientific management concepts was accelerated in the early twentieth century on the basis of efforts aimed at the rapid development of the world economy. In particular, a large school of management and a business school have been established in the United States through a broad interest in governance development. Today, the United States is a developed country in infrastructure management and is a world leader in modern governance.

KEYWORDS: *Modern Management, Adaptation Concepts, Global Strategy Concepts, Firm Optimization, Global Strategies, Planning, Management Functions, Control, Coordination, Incentives.*

INTRODUCTION

The study of scientific management concepts was accelerated in the early twentieth century on the basis of efforts aimed at the rapid development of the world economy. In particular, a large school of management and a business school have been established in the United States through a broad interest in governance development. Today, the United States is a developed country in infrastructure management and is a world leader in modern governance. In the era of global development of the world economy, scientific research in the field of modern governance in many foreign countries is one of the urgent tasks of today.

MAIN PART

The organization of modern directions of management in the development of the country's economy is a comprehensively effective direction. Business schools are also well developed in Europe. Many scientists have been involved in research on modern management. To them F.Taylor, D.M. Gvishiani, G.X. Popova, A.V. Popova, A.G. Aganbegyana, K) .P. Vasileva, A.I. Anchishkin, A. Fayolya, P. Drukera, M.X. Meskona, X. Wolfganga, I. Ansoffa et al. One of

them was the European Fund for Management Development. It has more than 300 management training centers. ” [1] "Management-related research has been recognized as a separate area of research with the publication of F. Taylor's book, Principles of Scientific Management." [2] According to F. Taylor, management is a separate specialty and it plays an important role in achieving the goals of the organization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study of modern forms of governance in each country under the influence of the acceleration of the process of strong globalization in the world economy. Through the development of management concepts, scientific research has been formed as a separate independent direction. Achieving the goal has developed ways to effectively develop enterprises through modern management. Based on the study of modern concepts, ways to effectively use the structure of firms through the preparation, viewing them as a closed system, the systematic organization of organizations have been developed. In his research, American psychologist A. Maslow says that changing people's needs should focus not only on economic issues, but also on an in-depth study of their mental state.

Figure 1 provides information on modern management concepts and develops adaptation concepts or strategies. The duration of a firm's strategies depends on internal and external factors. Under the influence of the use of such strategies determines the location of manufacturing enterprises in different countries and increases the rate of production. The concepts of global strategies are aimed at optimizing the performance of firms. It is advisable to develop rational strategies for optimizing the activities of corporations. Management as a process is a type of activity that achieves and interacts with predetermined goals. These processes serve the effective functioning of organizations and enterprises.

Figure 1. Modern management concepts¹



Multi-purpose theories, in which global strategies are multi-purpose, target-oriented to maximize consumption and revenue;

Aiming for maximum profit goals by maximizing performance;

Optimization is the implementation of short, medium, long-term planning of activities.

Carries out planning processes, organizations, control, incentives in the concepts of target orientation.

Based on new approaches to modern management, large manufacturing enterprises have led to significant changes in management systems. Transnational corporations have emerged as an

international type of activity. Multi-purpose theories, in which global strategies are multi-purpose, target-oriented to maximize consumption and revenue;

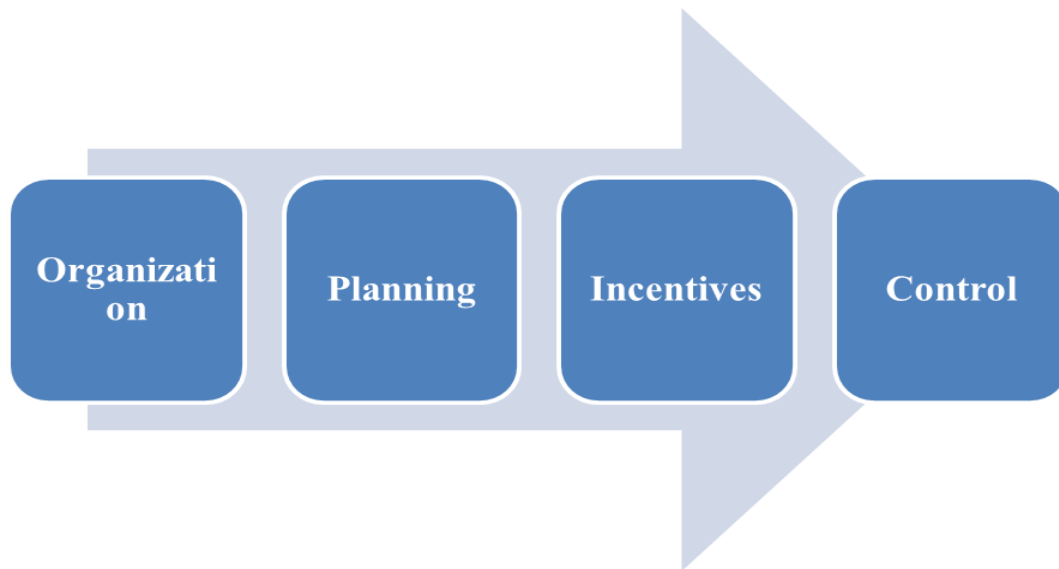
Aiming for maximum profit goals by maximizing performance;

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Based on new approaches to modern management, large manufacturing enterprises have led to significant changes in management systems. Transnational corporations have emerged as an international type of activity.

Figure 2. Management functions²



Henri Fayol was one of the first to study and analyze management concepts. Management, in turn, includes the processes of planning, organizing, coordinating, controlling. Figure 2 provides information on management functions. However, several types of management functions have been introduced, including command, coordination, motivation, communication, research, evaluation, finding and replacing suitable personnel. Among them, leadership is seen as an independent activity. With its help, separate workers and groups of workers are organized in one direction in accordance with a clearly chosen goal.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it can be said that on the basis of an in-depth study of modern management, it will be possible to achieve positive changes in the activities of all organizations and enterprises. This provides an opportunity to develop global strategies for the rapid development of the economy based on the study of the sector. Short-, medium- and long-term programs for industries and sectors are prepared through global development strategies. Therefore, the study and research of modern areas of management is one of the most pressing issues of today. In-depth analysis of these areas will increase the opportunities for organizations and enterprises to minimize costs and maximize profits.

However, optimal management scenarios are selected from many control options;

- An innovative approach to production and management is needed, the change of product types under the influence of the development of highly demanding industries, in turn, requires a high level of professionalism of employees and managers;
- Organization of labor activity, taking into account the socio-psychological aspects of the manager;
- Changes the attitude of workers in production to labor through the widespread use of incentive mechanisms.

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ANALYSIS OF THE DYNAMICS OF THE NORMS OF RUSSIAN WRITTEN SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

A linguistic norm (literary norm) is the rules for the use of speech means in a certain period of the development of the literary language, i.e. rules of pronunciation, word use, use of traditionally established grammatical, stylistic and other linguistic means adopted in social and linguistic practice. This is a uniform, exemplary, generally recognized use of language elements (words, phrases, sentences). Linguistic norms are a historical phenomenon. Changes in literary norms are due to the constant development of the language. What was the norm in the last century and even 15-20 years ago today can become a deviation from it. The norms help the literary language to maintain its integrity and comprehensibility. They protect the literary language from the flow of dialectal speech, social and professional jargon, and vernacular. This allows the literary language to fulfill its main function - cultural.

KEYWORDS: *Norm, Grammar, Linguistics, Meaning, Codification, Syntactic, Intonation.*

INTRODUCTION

Language norm is one of the components of national culture. Therefore, the development of a literary norm, its codification, reflection of the normalizing activity of linguists in grammars, dictionaries and reference books are of great social and cultural importance.

The standard is mandatory for both oral and written speech and covers all aspects of the language. Distinguish norms: orthoepic, spelling, derivational, lexical, morphological, grammatical, syntactic, and intonational and punctuation.

Characteristic features of the norm of the literary language:

- Relative stability,
- Prevalence, general use,
- Generally binding,

- Compliance with the use, custom and possibilities of the language system.

Linguistic norms reflect natural processes and phenomena that have taken place and are happening in the language and are supported by the speech practice of the native speakers of the literary language. The main sources of the language norm include the works of classic writers and some modern writers, the language of the announcers of the Central Television, common modern usage, data from live and questionnaire surveys, scientific research by linguists.

The norms help the literary language to maintain its integrity and comprehensibility. They protect the literary language from the flow of dialectal speech, social and professional jargon, and vernacular. This allows the literary language to fulfill its main function - cultural.

The literary norm depends on the conditions in which the speech is carried out. Language tools that are appropriate in one situation (everyday communication) may turn out to be ridiculous in another (formal business communication). The norm indicates their communicative appropriateness.

MAIN PART

Linguistic norms are a historical phenomenon. Changes in literary norms are due to the constant development of the language. What was the norm in the last century and even 15-20 years ago, today can become a deviation from it.

Norm is one of the central linguistic concepts. Most often this term is used in combination "literary norm" and is applied to those varieties of language that are used in the media, in science and education, in diplomacy, lawmaking and legislation, in business and legal proceedings and other areas of "socially important", mostly public communication. But we can talk about the norm and in relation to the territorial dialect or social jargon. Thus, linguists use the term "norm" in two senses - broad and narrow.

In a broad sense, the norm means such means and methods of speech that have been spontaneously, spontaneously formed over many centuries and which usually distinguish one type of language from others. Therefore, we can talk about the norm in relation to the territorial dialect: for example, okanie is normal for the North Russian dialects, and for the South Russian dialects, akane. In its own way, any of the social or professional jargons is "normal": for example, what is used in the trade argo will be rejected as foreign by those who use the jargon of carpenters; established ways of using linguistic means exist in the army jargon and in the jargon of musicians-"labukhs", and the speakers of each of these jargons can easily distinguish the foreign from their familiar and therefore normal for them.

In a narrow sense, a norm is the result of the codification of a language. Of course, codification is based on the tradition of the existence of language in a given society, on some unwritten, but generally accepted ways of using linguistic means. But it is important here that codification is a purposeful ordering of everything that concerns the language and its application. The results of codifying activities are reflected in normative dictionaries and grammars.

The normalization of speech is its compliance with the literary and linguistic ideal. This property of the norm was noted by Professor A.M. Peshkovsky, who wrote: "The existence of the linguistic ideal among speakers is the main distinguishing feature of a literary dialect from the very first moment of its emergence, a feature that, to a large extent, creates this very adverb and supports it throughout its existence"

Professor S.I. Ozhegov emphasized the social side of the concept of the norm, which is formed from the selection of linguistic elements of the available, newly formed and extracted from the passive stock. S.I. Ozhegov drew attention to the fact that the norms are supported by public speech practice (fiction, stage speech, radio broadcasting).

In the 60s and 80s of the twentieth century, literary works and radio broadcasts could indeed serve as a model for normative use. Today the situation has changed. Not every literary work and not every broadcast on radio and television can serve as a model for the normative use of language.

The sphere of strict adherence to the norms of the language has significantly narrowed, only some programs and periodicals can be used as examples of literary-normalized speech.

Professor B.N. Golovin defined the norm as a functional property of the signs of a language: "Norm is a property of the functioning structure of the language, created by the collective using it due to the constantly acting need for better mutual understanding."

The norm as a result of codification is inextricably linked with the concept of a literary language, which is otherwise called normalized, or codified. The territorial dialect, urban vernacular, social and professional jargons are not subject to codification: after all, no one consciously and purposefully monitors that the Vologda residents consistently screech, and the inhabitants of the Kursk village are Akali, that the sellers do not use the terminology of carpenters, and the soldiers do not use the words and expressions of Labush jargon, and therefore to such varieties of language - dialects, jargons - the concept of a norm in the narrow sense of this term just considered is not applicable.

Speaking about the essence of the norm, it should be remembered that the norm is not a law. The law constitutes a necessity that does not allow any deviations, while the norm only prescribes how it should be. Let's compare the following examples:

1. A stone thrown up must then fall down (this is the law of nature);
2. A person living in society must follow the rules of the community, for example, do not knock on the wall with a hammer after 11 pm (these are social norms);
3. A person in the process of verbal communication must put stress correctly (these are linguistic norms).

So, the norm only indicates how it should be - this is a function of the prescription.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the language norm is the traditionally established rules for the use of speech means, i.e. rules for exemplary and generally recognized pronunciation, the use of words, phrases and sentences.

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THE ROLE OF JADID OBIDJON MAKHMUDOV IN THE SHAPING OF MUSLIM PRESS IN CENTRAL ASIA AT THE END OF 19TH –IN THE BEGINNING OF 20TH CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

This paper is devoted to the Obidjon Makhmudov articles` role in the history of Turkestan at the end of 19th - in the beginning of XXth century. Article provides information about the large-scale reforms of the scientist as a publisher of the "Sadoyi Fergana" newspaper and a reformator. Still, the patient explains the condition with a gesture, not understanding what the doctor said. People did not know how to take his medicine, but took it as they knew how. For example, in the article "Union in Khokand" which published in № 120 raised the issue luxury weddings and celebrations, according to that 17 prominent people from Kokand formed an alliance and took control of weddings and celebrations.

KEYWORDS: *Jadid, Newspaper, Advancement, Turkestan Autonomy, Publishing Office, Research, Tsarist Russia, Enlightenment, Culture, Independence.*

INTRODUCTION

At the end of the 19th century, with the emergence of socio-political movements in Turkestan, the peoples living here began to strive to restore their cultural integrity. In this regard, given that the media is the primary basis for enlightening the people, it has taken the lead in organizing modern education, studying religious and secular sciences, using the achievements of developed countries, recognizing the equality of Muslim women and other areas.

On October 14th in 1897 the military governor of the Fergana region Shvaykovsky in his report to the Governor-General of Turkestan A.Vrevsky expressed his hope that the establishment of periodicals in Turkestan would lead to a good results, and most importantly, aimed at Tsarist propaganda [1.110].

On July 26, 1898, the General-Governor of Turkestan wrote for this report: "Of course, it is very important to create a periodical press. It's time to open a regional press." [2.25]. After that, the

General-Governor of Turkestan allocates a subsidy of 20 soums for each newspaper and 1,000 soums for 50 publications [3.102-103]. But this subsidy is reserved only for newspapers and magazines organized by the Russians.

The Turkestan press, which emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, was similar to the press system of the entire Muslim world. It reflected the economic and socio-political situation of the peoples of Turkestan, as well as the basics of national science, culture, education and development.



Issue №1 of Sadoyi Fergana newspaper.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Many researchers expressed their views on the role of the Jadid press and its role in the life of society. "Taraqqiy", "Khurshid", "Osiyo", "Shuhrat", "Samarkand", "Oyna", "Bukharai Sharif", "Turon", "Sadoyi Turkiston" and "Sadoyi Fergana" publications served the development of our people and were tools that open their eyes.

Indeed, during their short but meaningful history, these publications acquainted our people with the socio-political, religious-enlightenment and cultural news of the new era, the events taking place in the international arena and their causes and consequences. It pushed people to take a step towards a new life, changed people's worldview. The newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" and its publisher, editor-in-chief Obidjon Abdukholik o'g'li (1871-1936) played an important role in this socio-political movement, and in this case many researchers tried to explore this magazine.

For instance, information about the spreading of the concepts of panturkism and panislamism in Turkistan, the economic and political foundations of the jadid movement, as well as the press of jadid movements were described in the works of Mark Dickens "The impact of russo-soviet culture in Central Asia", Seymour Becker's "Russia's protectorates in Central Asia 1865-1924", Khalil Burak's "Germany and turkestanis during the course of the World War I (1914-1918)", Kurzman's "Modernist Islam: 1840-1940". Besides that, there were informations on activities of progressive - intellectuals M.Behbudiy, A.Fitrat, A.Mahmudov.

In articles of Paolo Sartori's "Ijtihad in Bukhara: Central Asian Jadidism and local genealogies of cultural change", Morshedlo Javad's "Jadidism, islam and russification: the role of Jadidism in cultural change of Central Asia (1880-1930)", Styuart Horsman's "Turkestan struggle abroad (from jadidism to independennce)" were noted that the role of the jadid press in the broad

spreading of the civilization in Turkestan. The researchers focused on magazines such as "Oyna" "Hürriyat", "Sadoyi Fergana", and their role on the enlightenment of the people.

The successful publication and content of the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" is due to the rich outlook of Obidjon Mahmudov and his great politician, as well as the name of the editor of the newspaper Ashurali Zahiri. Boriboy Zokirov, one of the first polygraphists from Kokand, also played an important role in the success of the newspaper.

The letters of the newspaper and their fonts come in a variety of forms, and attract the reader with their charm. Alternatively, the fonts were a novelty for that period. After all, in the Uzbek and Russian versions of the newspaper, the old Uzbek script and the letters of the Cyrillic alphabet are typed in a unique way.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the first issue of the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" in 1914, Obidjon Mahmudov said: "The growing interest and enthusiasm of our people for the press and the nation has given us the courage to open a printing press and, at the same time, to publish a newspaper in our language. Our pain is the similar, our disease is the similar, our cure and medicine are the similar. So, dear brothers and sisters! Let's write, let's read. Because the cure for our ailments is reading and writing.

I repeat, brothers! Please write and read!" [4].



Sample of letters belonging to Obidjon Mahmudov publishing house.

The first issue of the newspaper was published on April 3, 1914, which stated that the newspaper would be published three times a week. It contains the following information:

"Sadoyi Fergana.

It is a Muslim newspaper published three times a week in Kokand. Subscription price of the newspaper:

Advertisement price for Khokand:

On the first page - twenty coins

On the last page - 15 coins

Subscription price to Kokand and other Russian cities:

Five rubles a year

For half a year - 3 soums

For three months - two soums

Ninety soums a month.

A copy of a newspaper in Kokand costs five coins. "[5]

صدای فرغانه	
خوځنده شهریده هفته ده اوج مرتبه چقا دورغان مسلمانچه غزته دور.	
غزته نینک آبرونه بهاسی:	
خوځنده و باشقه روسیه شهر لریغه	بر یلفه یش سوم
بر یلفه اوج سوم	یاریم یلفه اوج سوم
اوج آیفه ایکه سوم	بر آیفه ۶۰ تین
خارجی مملکارتیه:	
بر یلفه ۱۰ سوم	آنی آیفه ۶ سوم
اوج آیفه ۴ سوم	بر آیفه بریاریم سوم
خوځنده بر نسخه غزته ۵ تین	
آدرستی آوستور غان آملردن خوځنده ۲۵ تین و باشقه شهر ده کی	
آملردن ۵۰ تین آلفنور.	
مخصوص سوزلاشق غه مدیر قبول ایقادور: کیچقورون ساعت ۶ دن ساعت ۸ غه چه.	
آدریس: خوځنده شهریده «صدای فرغانه» اداره-یقه	
Адрес: Кокандъ, Редакция газеты „САДАЙ ФЕРГАНА“ (Ферганское Эхо).	

Advertising prices in the 1st issue of "Sadoyi Fergana" newspaper (price list).

The №36 issue of the newspaper informs that Obidjon Mahmudov's printing house has an advertising service at low prices. In particular, it emphasized: *"In the printing house of Obidjon Mahmudov, various printed advertisements are accepted at low prices"* [6]. Based on this message, many factories and individuals are increasing the offer of their products and services. For example, in this aforementioned issue of the newspaper there was an advertisement called "Trader Samuel Wrightman", which said that this trader could buy cotton varieties for good money [7].

It is noteworthy that by reading these announcements, one can imagine the socio-political, economic and cultural situation of that period. In particular, issue №3 provided information on the bank "August Eger Bank of Germany" and advised the population to use the services of the Bank of Germany [8]. This shows that banking system is developed in Turkestan at that period.

In another publicity mentioned a "Leopold Kassella and C" dye factory where aniline dyes were advertised.

Another announcement was about the Valdemir Blum Cartel, which sells various types of steel products. It is known, that Obidjon Mahmudov effectively used advertisements to improve the financial condition of the newspaper.

As one of the leaders of the Jadid movement, Obidjon Mahmudov promotes the newspapers and magazines, and their publishing, urging the general public to subscribe to them and keep abreast of secular and religious news. For example, a newspaper

For example, the 122nd issue of the newspaper published an advertisement entitled *"At the library of Ghayrat in Kokand"*, which said that the library has a variety of books and can be used on a lease basis. In particular, it is said: *"At the library of Ghayrat in Kokand there are various teachers and school books, writing instruments, and due to the approach of exams, they are sold for 20 soums per one. Address Library of Ghayrat"* [10].

Another announcement in this issue states that subscriptions to the magazine " Al-Islah is proceeding, which is published every two weeks in Tashkent in the Turkestan dialect. [11]

The following announcement was made about the "Oyna" magazine:

"A magazine that will be published in Samarkand every fifteen days

Subscription price

Four soums a year

Two soums and fifty coins for six months

One soum fifty coins for a three months.

Address: G.Samarkand'. Reshetnikovskaya ulitsa dom№ 9.Redak.jurnala "Oyna" [12].

Realizing that periodicals were the primary basis for raising public awareness, Mahmudov, as a national progressive, advertised all newspapers and magazines to the society. For instance, the newspaper "Tarjimon" was also advertised in the 123rd issue of "Sadoyi Fergana:

"For 1915, the subscription book of the "Tarjimon" is proceeding.

The translator's subscription fee is five soums per year

Six months - three rubles

Quarterly - 5 cents per sum

Address: Redaktsiya Gazeti Tardjiman v Bakhchisara". [13]

Sadoyi Fergana regularly advertises not only publications of national magazines, but also Russian language newspapers. For example, an advertisement entitled "Russian Trade" provided information about a newspaper published in Kazan, which read: *"Issue 91 is acceptable to customers. It is vital to say that, the life of Muslims in Russia are successful by a trade. That is why it is very important for Muslims to be aware of the messages of citizens who want to sell in trade and commerce It is well known that trade and commerce are very important for the Allah"* [14].

Abidjan emphasized that the newspaper covered:

1. Articles on trade and commerce as well as guidelines on selling in real life.
2. Government orders on trade and commerce [15].

Agricultural issues were also in the focus of the newspaper. For example, in issue 120, an article entitled "Seeds" was published, which contains the following information: *"Seeds*

Seeds are sold at the former Avazbaev plant in Khokand. The emergence of this plant has also been tested, the seeds are sold. Whole grains and seeds less than a pound are also sold. The price is one som and five tiyins. "[16]

Another announcement was made about "Dehqon" magazine, which contains the following information:

The fourth issue of the Turkish magazine "Dehqon" about the history of the Society for Agricultural Aid in Turkestan region has arrived in our office. Farmers and horticulturists are encouraged to bring this magazine. Responsible editor Novikov. Address 'Tashkent' gorodskoy sad zdanie Turkestanskogo Sel.xoz. Obshestvo "[17].

In "Sadoyi Fergana" it is written that weddings and celebrations are becoming a means of luxury and self-aggrandizement, it is necessary to give up this trend, and concrete measures have been taken against it. For example, in the article "Union in Khokand" which published in № 120 raised the issue luxury weddings and celebrations, according to that 17 prominent people from Kokand formed an alliance and took control of weddings and celebrations. In particular, it contains the following information: *Alliance in Khokand*

On the third of March of this year, on the day of the Mr. Yakubkhoja Eshan's grandson's wedding, seventeen dignitaries of Khokand came together and signed an alliance. The purpose of the alliance is to organize all kinds of weddings in Kokand, to regulate wedding ceremonies, and to gather and consult with any of these 17 gentlemen in the event of any eventuality. "[18]

In other words, based on the information provided in the newspaper, it can be concluded that the problem of luxury weddings and celebrations was considered important for that period as well.

Another article on that topic was published in the 20th issue of the newspaper, stated that extravagance at weddings and celebrations is considered a virtue in society and this is a fault: *"Rather, they call extravagance - generosity, heresy and futility-reward. For example, mullahs' hatmans and weddings, and going to the tombs of Eshan, spending money and souls there, and visiting them are examples of extravagance. "[19].*

The article "Instead of waste at the wedding ceremonies" emphasized that it would be best instead of wasting at wedding to build schools and libraries at Kokand.

The newspaper also covers women's issues and related processes. It is known that Turkestan women were only able to receive religious education, but were deprived of the study of secular sciences. This problem is covered in detail by progressive Jadids, to a lesser extent. However, they criticize the lack of any primary school that teaches the rules of geography, arithmetic, history, and language.

The newspaper also reported on the lack of separate medical facilities for local women. As a result, the first European medical facilities appeared in Turkestan. They were originally set up by the Russians, and later private hospitals also began to operate. News of their activities began to appear in the pages of newspapers. In particular, in 1914, in the №11 issue of the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" it was stated that the first private hospital was opened in Kokand by Ch.Yu. Norvillo and N.S. Kachkhoev. In it, all diseases except infectious diseases were treated, even midwifery [21].

It was noted that men, women and children can apply to the hospital, and detailed information about the cost of treatment and reception hours is given:

"I-aya chastnaya lechebnitsa s postoyannymi krovatyami,

Doctors: Ch.Yu.Norvillo and N.S.Kachxoeva

Bankovskaya ul. Sobst.dom'. Telef. №355.

Dr. Ch.Yu.Norvillo and N.S.Kachkhoeva Hospital

(with permanent beds)

Phone number 355.On Bankovsky Street.

People with various diseases are admitted to the hospital: lung pain, sore throat, nose, ear, eye pain and so on. It also accepts people with mild pain. Massage is also done. Patients are admitted from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. The service fee is 15 tiyn.

Dr. V.Shichakin - treats patients with various injuries, nose pain, throat, ear, eye pain and sick women: from 10p.m to 16 o'clock.

Dr. Norvillo looks after abdominal pains, hospital nightmares, and midwifery. From 1 p.m to 3 p.m.

Dr. Kachkhoeva treats abdominal pain, children's pain and body aches. From 2 oclock to 3 p.m. "[22].

Interestingly, the newspaper reported that one of the reasons locals were reluctant to seek medical help if they became ill was their lack of language skills. Still, the patient explains the condition with a gesture, not understanding what the doctor said. People did not know how to take his medicine, but took it as they knew how. In general, the rise of medical issues in the pages of the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" was a great importance for its time, which led to a change in traditional attitudes towards women. The fact that the progressive Jadid Obidjon Mahmudov tried to explain to the people the issues of educating women, raising their status in the family, and even their involvement in public affairs testifies to his knowledge of religious and secular sciences.

It should be noted that the provision of medical information and announcements became the main goal of the newspaper. Because few people were treated by doctors, the concept of medical culture was not sufficiently developed. In particular, in issue №7 there was an announcement entitled "Woman-doctor", which states that the services of a female doctor named S.Masterskaya can be used [24]. This has led many women seeking and recovering from this doctor.

The article "Doctor Bronstein" in the 70th issue of the newspaper contains the following information:

"Dr. Bronstein

Rozenbaxovskiy pr. ryad. Sr.Az.bank

(doctor)

It is treated with pigeon blood.

From 5 to 8 p.m. "[25]

The next medical announcement was made in the № 90th issue of the newspaper. It commented on the services of Dr. Chernoborodov:

"Dr. Chernoborodov

Priem' ot 9 do 11 utra, 4 do 7 vechera

Doctor Chernoborodov.

He corrects the patients of the eyes, nose and throat. "[26]

№ In the 110th issue, an announcement was made about Dr. Shalomovich, in which:

"Zubnoy vrach R. Shalomovich.

From prostudy and rheumatism. Natural ant alcohol. With the addition of buttermilk. Starinnoe ispytannoe narodnoe sredstvo. Radically izlechivayushchee daze samyy zastor'lyy rheumatism'. Postal address: Kaluga. Dmitriy Dmitrievich Karnovu imeni Tibekino "[27].

In addition, the №36 issue of the newspaper published a useful piece of advice entitled *"Treating Cough Pain with Garlic"* and noted that this practice is being used in America: *"Some city hospitals in the United States are starting to treat cough with garlic. There are great benefits to be gained from this "[28].*

CONCLUSIONS

In general, the fact that the newspaper is intended for all segments of the population, the publication of articles and announcements in various fields - a testament to the tireless research and aspirations of the enlightener Obidjon Mahmudov, as well as the people's desire to be educated.

The last issue of "Sadoyi Fergana" was published on June 6, 1915. The newspaper played an enormous place in our history as a publication that can confidently raise the political, social, economic, cultural, educational and also daily problems. Another distinctive feature of Sadoyi Fergana from other Jadid press newspapers in Turkestan was that it also provided ample space for scholars in its pages and never published controversial articles. Due to this moderate policy, the newspaper became a favorite platform for both Turkestan scholars and serious progressives. On top of that, the newspaper gave plentiful space to the creative mind, youths. Poems of Sofizoda, Ibrat, Tavallo, Cholpon's first works were published in the newspaper. It is vital to say that Sadoyi Fergana later played a significant role in the development of many artists, scientists and journalists from Turkestan.

Obidjon Mahmudov's ideas in the field of press and publishing have not lost its original meaning to this day either. In the current information age of press, Obidjon Mahmudov's ideas in the uncompromising struggle with the Internet sphere can be instruction to all specialists working in this field. It is vital to say that, in order to raise the financial position of the newspaper Sadoyi Fergana, to develop it as a popular publication, Mahmudov well aware of the original rules of marketing. In this regard he has made a fertile use of advertising not only enlightened the people, but also contributed to the development of this sphere.

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SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE WORK OF THE COURTS ON THE PREVENTION OF LABOR DISPUTES

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses specific aspects of the work of courts in the prevention of labor disputes. The author discussed labor norms in the Labor Code. However, the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the application of laws governing the termination of employment contracts by the courts" dated April 17, 1998 No. 12 it would be expedient if the explanations were given by the enterprise itself. The fact that dismissal of employees can be carried out only in the manner prescribed by law is also the most important guarantee of the right of citizens to work. Violation of this procedure, in turn, was considered a violation of the employee's right to work, and the possibility of protecting these rights of the employee in court was expanded.

KEYWORDS: *Employee, Employer, Unemployment, Labor Relations, Labor Law, Labor Disputes*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the principle that the highest value is man, his life, freedom, dignity and other inalienable rights is enshrined in the Constitution. In the past, that is, in a totalitarian system, due to the absence of the principle of separation of powers, the court was fully aware of the negative consequences that the ruling party could face under legal pressure.

One of the most important achievements of independence was the consolidation in the Constitution of the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial branches.

The adoption of a number of laws defining the basis for the establishment and functioning of the judiciary in the Republic of Uzbekistan can undoubtedly be one of the significant achievements in the democratization of society.[1]

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, enshrined in international human rights treaties, enshrines the right of everyone to work, to choose their work voluntarily [2], to have fair and favorable working conditions, and to be protected from unemployment in the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.[1] The fact that dismissal of employees can be carried out only in the manner prescribed by law is also the most important guarantee of the right of citizens to work. Violation of this procedure, in turn, was considered a violation of the employee's right to work, and the possibility of protecting these rights of the employee in court was expanded. In particular, in accordance with Article 44 of our Constitution, everyone is guaranteed the protection of their rights and freedoms through the courts. Therefore, one of the main tasks of the courts in the current era of market relations is the correct implementation of labor legislation, quality and timely resolution of labor disputes, ensuring human rights in the field of labor relations and preventing their violation.

In recent years, our country has formed a real judicial system, which is an important component of the rule of law. The independence of the judiciary plays a special role in this process. The Address of President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis has become a document of historical significance, which will serve to further deepen the reforms in this area. It identified a number of measures and tasks aimed at further democratization of the judicial system.[3]

It should be noted that the main part of the claims of those who apply to the courts are satisfied. It should also be noted that the main part of the claims in disputes arising from labor relations is satisfied by the courts.

Chapter 15 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan deals with "Labor Disputes" and Article 259 states: Individual labor disputes are labor laws and other normative acts between an employer and an employee. Disagreements arising from the application of the terms of employment provided for in the employment contract. In such cases, the employee representative bodies may be involved in the dispute representing the employee's interests[4].

"According to statistics, in 2019, the civil courts of the republic considered 4,233 cases of labor disputes, of which 1,964 were for reinstatement, 1,279 for recovery of wages, 196 for compensation of damage caused to the employer by employees and 700 for other disputes. associated with. During the year, 775 employees were reinstated on the basis of a court decision, and 873 employees were paid.

Also, in 2019, the Supreme Court reviewed a total of 242 civil cases related to labor disputes, overturned 22 court decisions in civil cases, satisfied the plaintiffs' claims, ie citizens were reinstated in their previous positions and paid for non-working days."[5]

Apparently, most of the labor disputes seen in court are related to reinstatement claims. Therefore, the grounds and procedure for termination of the employment contract remain a topical issue.

The bodies dealing with labor disputes are as follows.

1. Labor Dispute Commissions.
2. District (city courts)

The following disputes are considered only by the court:

- there is no labor dispute commission at the workplace;

- if the dispute is about the resumption of employment, change of time and grounds for termination of the employment contract;
- in the case of payment for the time spent on mandatory prog or low-paid work;
- on compensation of damage caused by the employee to the employer or by the employer to the employee;
- illegal refusal of employment;
- the dispute arose on an issue resolved in consultation with the employer and the trade union committee.

Bodies that have considered labor disputes must immediately enforce the decision:

1. On re-employment of the employee.
2. Returning an employee to another job.
3. Change the grounds for termination of the employment contract.
4. Payment of wages for a period not exceeding three months.

It will be necessary to fight to eliminate the causes of labor disputes. It should be noted that in recent years, appropriate measures are being taken in all areas to study the factors that lead to violations of labor legislation, to eliminate them, as well as to strengthen labor legislation, strengthen control over its implementation. In particular, the strengthening of the judiciary in this area, the further development of advocacy work on the study and application of labor laws by the courts is becoming a requirement of the times. Judicial authorities use specific procedural tools to prevent violations of the law in labor relations.

In particular, an in-depth investigation of the causes of labor disputes and the issuance of a special ruling to the relevant employers or officials to take measures to eliminate them (Article 19 of the CPC). However, the case law shows that it is unsatisfactory for the courts to issue a special ruling on the elimination of violations of the law against officials who have grossly violated labor legislation.

As an important procedural manifestation of the advocacy work carried out by the courts as a measure to eliminate the causes of labor disputes, it is important to consider labor disputes in mobile courts. It should be noted that the above procedural means of advocacy is carried out only by the courts. Consequently, resolving labor disputes in the employee's workplace, with public participation, is an important measure that is effective and enhances the effectiveness of the trial. Many legal scholars have also commented on the positive aspects of resolving labor disputes in mobile courts.

Indeed, the resolution of labor cases in mobile courts is an important form of improving the legal culture and education of citizens and officials, and helps to strengthen the rule of law and order.

It should be noted that the mobile court session is not reflected in the civil procedure legislation. This is one of the unique traditions in the civil process. However, the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the application of laws governing the termination of employment contracts by the courts" dated April 17, 1998 No. 12 it would be expedient if the explanations were given by the enterprise itself.

It is recognized that the untimely receipt of appropriate responses to court orders is an important factor in the violation of the deadlines for the preparation of labor cases for trial. In most cases, the courts will have to take procedural steps to gather evidence that is relevant to the case while accepting the employee's claim and initiating the case. In turn, it is not possible to resolve the case from the content without gathering this evidence. To this end, court orders will be sent and their defendants will have to wait for some time. As a result, there are cases of prolongation of the preparation of cases for trial.

If court orders were sent in order to prepare cases arising from labor relations in a timely manner, it would be expedient for the CPC to reflect the relevant provision on the suspension of the time for preparing a case for trial until a response is received.

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STUDY ON OSMOTIC DEHYDRATION AND DRYING CHARACTERISTICS OF MANILA TAMARIND

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ABSTRACT

Osmotic dehydration is one of the best and efficient method to increase the shelf life of any fruits or vegetables by obtaining high quality dried product. This method is applied here for *Pithecellobium dulce* (*P. dulce*) commonly known as “Manila Tamarind”, which is enriched with numerous anti-oxidant, anti- inflammatory, anti- diabetic and anti- cancer properties. The osmotic dehydration of Manila Tamarind was done using the sugar solution of 55, 65, and 75° Brix. The approximately 50g of Manila Tamarind were dipped in glass beakers, maintaining 1:4 products to liquid ratio. The effects of solute concentration and osmotic duration on water loss and sugar gain were observed. It was found that the water loss and sugar gain both increased with concentration and duration of osmosis. The water loss and solid gain were observed in the range of 19.58 to 35.4, 21.2 to 44.5 and 2.46 to 7.09 percent respectively for 2h duration of osmosis for various concentration. The osmotic pretreated samples (55, 65, and 75° Brix)were dried at 50°C using tray and vacuum drier (10 mm Hg).The drying characteristic for the osmotic pretreated samples were compared for tray drier and vacuum drier.

KEYWORDS: Osmotic Dehydration, Water Loss, Solid Gain, Manila Tamarind.

1. INTRODUCTION

Pithecellobium dulce, commonly known as Manila tamarind, is a species of flowering plant in the pea family, Fabaceae that is native to the Pacific Coast. *Pithecellobium dulce* has been used

in treatment of various ailments due to its excellent restorative properties. Studies have evaluated its various anticancer, antioxidant, anti hyperlipidemic, anti-septic, anti-bacterial properties (Kulkarni and Jamakhandi, 2018). The fruits are rich in phenols, flavonoids, and saponins and reported to treat diabetes, oxidative stress, and gastrointestinal disorders (Selvakumar et al., 2019). *Pithecellobium dulce* is a [tree](#) that reaches a height of about 10 to 15 m. The [flowers](#) are greenish-white, fragrant, sessile and reach about 12 cm (4.7 in) in length, though appear shorter due to coiling. The flowers produce a [pod](#), which turns pink when ripe and opens to expose the seed arils; a pink or white, edible pulp.

Recently, osmotic dehydration (OD) of food got attention due to its importance in food processing industries. Osmotic dehydration of fruits and vegetables is based on their immersion in a hypertonic aqueous solution. In fact, this process involves the simultaneous flow of water and solutes leading to the loss of water through the cell wall membranes of the fruit and a migration of solutes from the solution into the solid (Qiu et al., 2019). However, water transfer usually takes place more than solutes transfer in this process. It is mainly due to differential permeability of cellular membranes (Shi and Maguer, 2002). Since immersion of foods, whole or in pieces, in osmotic solution prevents oxidation browning, inhibits enzymatic activity, and decreases structural collapse during drying, the quality of the final product is improved with no preliminary treatment (Ahmed et al., 2016). It is used for partial removal of water from materials such as fruits and vegetables by immersing in aqueous solutions of high osmotic pressure such as sugar and salts. The most commonly used osmotic agents are sucrose for fruits and sodium chloride for vegetables. The main advantages of osmotic dehydration include better colour, texture and flavour retention along with minimum heat damage (Chavan and Amarowicz, 2012).

Manila tamarind can be dried in order to save part of the crops that would not be immediately consumed, providing an extension of shelf-life, lighter weight for transportation and requiring less storage space (Hiwale, 2015). One way of processing Manila tamarind is by osmotic dehydration, which is an effective technique for the preservation of fruits and vegetables. Hence, improvement of nutritional and sensory properties of dried Manila tamarind could be achieved by applying a suitable osmotic pretreatment (Yahia et al., 2011). The objective of the present study was to conduct the osmotic dehydration of Manila tamarind at different concentrations plied to reduce initial moisture and accordingly calculating moisture loss, solid gain, drying kinetics and total processing time for drying using tray and vacuum drier.

2.1. Preparation of samples

Firm and matured good quality Manila tamarind were bought from the local market and sorted visually for color (light green), and no physical damage. First, the Manila tamarind was peeled then the pulps were rinsed with fresh running water to remove the Manila tamarind fines adhered to the surface of the fruit and whipped with absorbent paper. The Manila tamarind (approximately 50g) was dipped in glass beakers, maintaining 1:4 products to liquid ratio. Three concentration of sugar (55, 65 and 75° Brix) were used for study. The Manila tamarind were removed from the beaker for every 15 min's interval, and immediately rinsed with water and placed on tissue paper for 5 min to remove the surface moisture. The process flow chart for osmotic dehydration of Manila tamarind was given in the following flow chart Figure 1.

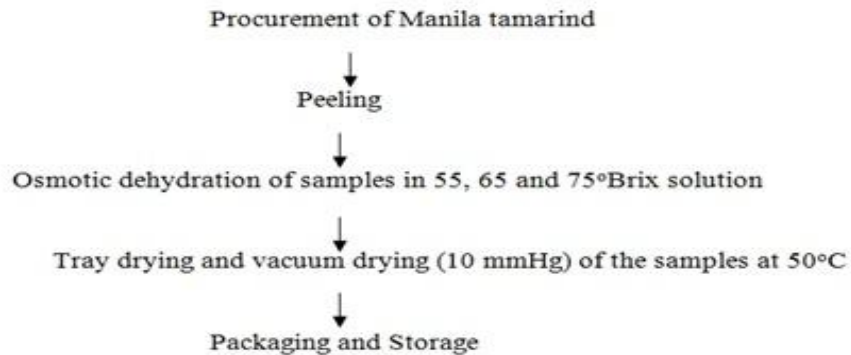


Figure 1. Process Flow Chart for Osmotic Dehydration of Manila tamarind

2.2. Osmosis Process

Common sugar dissolved in distilled water was used as main elements of osmotic dehydration processes. Addition of sugar into the osmotic solution even at low concentration increases considerably the water mass transfer from the fruit to the osmotic solution, leading to significant increase of the water loss from the fruit (Yadav and Singh, 2014). In an osmotic dehydration process, the higher the water loss, the better is the dehydration process. However, high solids gain affects the fruit quality and sensory characteristics, which causes salty taste in final product that is very different from the fresh fruit (Torreggiani, 1993). Raghavarao and Niranjana, 2014 showed that, in order to prevent excessive dilution of osmotic solution, it is necessary to have a solid-to-solution mass ratio of at least 1:4 to maintain the fruit to solution ratio constant, which leads to a good mixing in the osmotic dehydration apparatus (Rastogi et al., 2014).

At pre-determined time intervals, one group of the samples was taken out from the glass beakers for analysis. The treated samples from each group were immediately drained for 60 seconds and then they were spread on absorbent paper to remove the free water from the outer surface of the fruit. In this set of experiments, Manila tamarind samples were taken out from the solution at shorter time intervals 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120 and 135 min's and these experiments were performed up to a total time of 2 hrs. The samples were weighed and their moisture losses and moisture contents were determined by method as suggested by AOAC (1). These samples weighed their water losses and solid gain was determined. The water loss (WL) can be defined as the net loss of water from the Manila tamarind at time (q) on the initial mass basis given in the equation 1.

$$WL = \frac{W_i X_i - W_\theta X_\theta}{W_i} \times 100 \quad \text{----- Equation 1}$$

The dry matter gain is related to Solid gain (SG) and hence, the SG was the net gain in total solids by Manila tamarind on initial mass basis given in the equation 2.

$$SG = \frac{W_\theta (1 - X_\theta) - W_i (1 - X_i)}{W_i} \times 100 \quad \text{----- Equation 2}$$

where,

WL = Water loss (g water/ 100 g initial mass of Manila tamarind), %

SG = Sugar gain (g / 100 g initial mass of Manila tamarind), %

$W\theta$ = Mass of Manila tamarind after time q , g

$X\theta$ = Water content as a fraction of mass of Manila tamarind at time q .

W_i = Initial mass of Manila tamarind, g

X_i = Water content as a fraction of initial mass of Manila tamarind.

2.3. Dehydration of samples in Tray and Vacuum drier

After removal of water from the outer surface of the fruit by spreading them on absorbent paper, they were put into the pre weighed petridish and then transferred into a forced convection cabinet dryer and vacuum drier (10 mm Hg). The drying temperature of 50°C was maintained for the driers. The drying characteristics were calculated for the osmotic pretreated Manila tamarind samples.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The initial moisture content of Manila tamarind varied from 89.0 to 90 percent (wb). The variation in water loss and solid gain during the process at various concentrations from test samples under selected process parameters were shown in Figure 2 and 3. The water loss and solid gain were observed in the range of 19.58 to 35.4, 21.2 to 44.5 and 2.46 to 7.09 percent respectively for 2 h duration of osmosis for various concentration ranges.

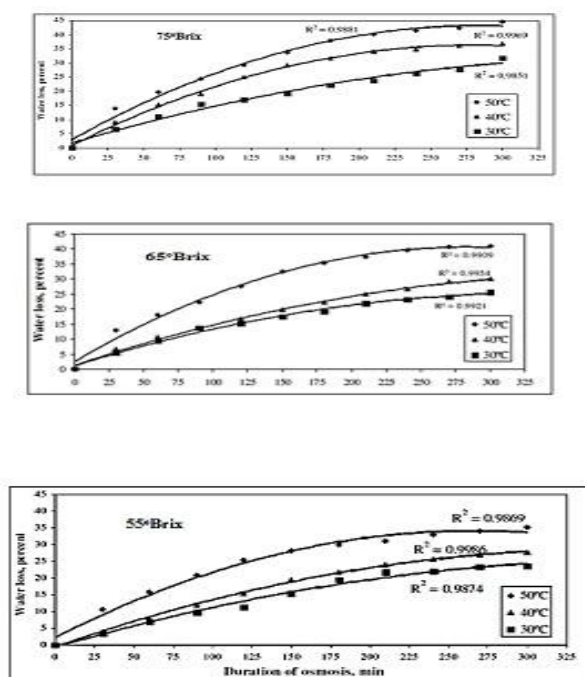


Figure 2 Variation in water loss with concentration at 30, 40 and 50°C temperature

3.1 Water Loss

In all the experiments, the water loss (Figure 2) was very fast at the beginning of the process and decreased gradually with the increase of time. It can be seen that as the duration of osmosis increased, the water loss increased (Duan et al., 2008). When sugar concentration increased from

55 to 75°Brix sugar concentration, water loss increased from 31.69 to 36.76 percent after five hours of osmotic dehydration causing approximately 5.07 percent point increase, however further increase in syrup temperature to 50°C, the water loss was 44.56 percent showing 7.80 percent point increment. The low concentration condition 55° Brix gives a low water loss (23.63% after 2h of osmosis) and high concentration conditions 75°Brix give a higher water loss (44.53% after 2h of osmosis). The medium concentration condition 65°Brix gives a slightly lower water loss of 31.70% after 2 hr of osmosis. This indicates that water loss can be increased by increasing the sugar concentration of solution (Benoit and Denlinger, 2007).

In all the experiments, the water loss was very fast at the beginning of process and decreased gradually with the increase of duration of osmosis, but did not approach the equilibrium. The similar results were quoted in case of the osmotic dehydration of green beans and banana slices (Ramya and Jain, 2017). Water loss increased with increase in sugar concentration. This may be due to increased osmotic pressure in the sugar solution at higher concentrations, which increased the driving force available for water transport. This is in agreement with work carried out by other researchers (Ramallo and Mascheroni, 2005).

3.2 Sugar Gain

It can be observed from the figure 3 that when sugar concentration was increased from 55 to 75°Brix syrup concentration, sugar gain increased from 4.51 to 4.72 percent causing approximately 0.21 percent point increase after 5 hours of osmosis, however further increase in syrup temperature increase the sugar gain was 7.09 percent showing 3.37 percent point increment in the same 6 period of osmosis. Similarly for 65°Brix syrup concentration, the sugar gain increased from 3.78 to 4.40 percent when syrup temperature was increased from 30 °C to 40°C giving only 0.62 percent point increment, while it increased to 8.02 percent with further increase in syrup temperature from 40 to 50°C, showing 3.62 percent point increment. The similar results were obtained for 55°Brix sugar syrup concentration and the corresponding increase was 1.01 percent point and 1.44 percent point. It can be seen that sugar gain was increasing with duration of osmosis and did not approach the equilibrium even after 5h of osmotic dehydration process studied.

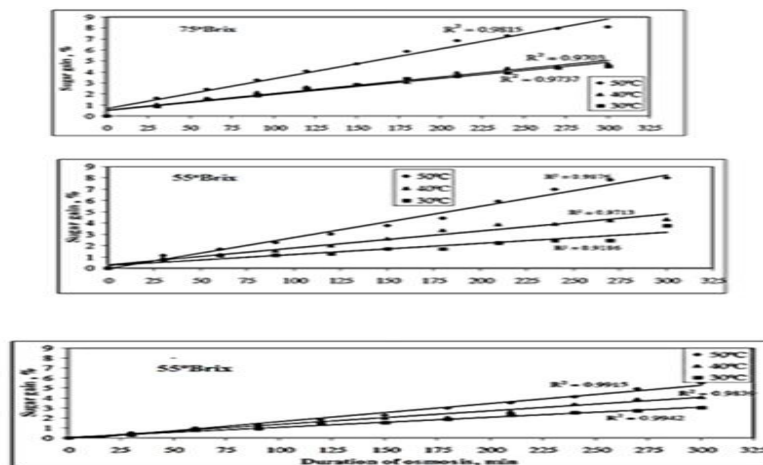


Figure 3 Variation in sugar gain with concentration at 30, 40 and 50°C temperature

The solid gain increased when the concentration of the solid concentration was increased. The low temperature (30°C) and concentration condition (55°Brix) gives a low solid gain (3.05%

after 2h of osmosis) and a high temperature (50°C) and high concentration conditions (75°Brix) give a higher solid gain (7.09% after 2h of osmosis). The low temperature of 30°C and high concentration condition 75°Brix gives a slightly lower sugar gain of 4.51% after 300 min of osmosis than temperature of 50°C at 55°Brix (5.50% after 5 h of osmosis) indicates that solid gain can be increased by increasing the concentration of solution.

3.3. Drying characteristics of osmotic dehydrated Manila tamarind using tray and Vacuum drier

Osmotic pretreated Manila tamarind were transferred into the pre-weighed petridish and then transferred into a tray and vacuum drier (10mm Hg), after removal of water from the outer surface of the samples by spreading them on absorbant paper.

3.3.1. Determination of Dehydration Ratio

The dehydration ratio of the dehydrated manila tamarind was determined by using the formula.

$$\text{Dehydration Ratio} = \frac{\text{weight of fresh sample}(g)}{\text{weight of dehydrated sample}(g)}$$

3.3.2. Determination of rehydration Ratio

The rehydration ratio of the dehydrated manila tamarind was determined by using the formula.

$$\text{Rehydration Ratio} = \frac{\text{weight of dehydrated sample}(g)}{\text{weight of rehydrated sample}(g)}$$

Parameters	Osmotic dehydration					
	Tray drier			Vacuum drier		
	55° Brix	65° Brix	75° Brix	55° Brix	65° Brix	75° Brix
Dehydration ratio	2.653	2.941	2.878	2.79	3.125	2.95
Rehydration ratio	0.786	0.979	0.856	0.789	0.955	0.892

The drying characteristics drawn for the osmotic dehydrated Manila tamarind at 50°C was maintained for the driers. The drying characteristics for the osmotic pretreated Manila tamarind samples (55, 65 and 75° Brix) were determined at 50°C for 135 mins. Based upon the amount of Dehydration Ratio and rehydration property it was concluded that osmotically pretreated Manila tamarind dried at 65° Brix in vacuum drier given the best result when compared tray drier.

4. CONCLUSION

Since the Manila tamarind is a off seasonal fruit and it contains a lot of anti-cancer, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, anti-hyperlipidemia, anti-septic and anti-bacterial properties, in order to preserve the fruit and increase the shelf life of the fruit osmotic dehydration was carried out. The shelf life of the fruit treated with sucrose solution was comparatively higher with a very good product quality. The drying characteristics of the manila tamarind osmotic solutions were compared and found that the osmotic dehydration of manila tamarind with sucrose solution was highly acceptable on the basis of various parameters. Manila tamarind can be partially dewatered by osmosis process in sugar solution (55, 65 and 75° Brix). Then osmotically pretreated Manila tamarind were dried at 50°C in tray and vacuum drier. Based upon the dehydration and rehydration ratio it was concluded that Manila tamarind pretreated at 65° Brix and dried using vacuum drier given best result when compared to others.

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POSSIBILITIES AND ADVANTAGES OF USING AN INNOVATIVE ELECTRONIC TEXTBOOK IN CHEMISTRY

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the possibilities and advantages of using 3D technologies in innovative electronic textbooks in chemistry. The created electronic textbook differs from ordinary textbooks by the presence of interesting slides, animations, tests, problems and their solutions, as well as audio and multimedia.

KEYWORDS: Chemistry, Information Technology, Electronic Textbook, Manual, On-Line Lessons, 3D Technologies, Crocodile Chemistry, Animation.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development and implementation of modern information technology is developing the field of activity related to the introduction and development of e-textbooks, ie teacherless teaching technology. [1].

At present, electronic textbooks and manuals, online classes, 3D technologies are becoming the most important in the teaching of chemistry in our country. Internet technologies are also evolving rapidly. There are special tutorials and sites that teach online. Remote sensing technologies are being introduced. This makes it more convenient for students. In this case, students can study in another country and receive a diploma from the same university. Of course, the importance of e-textbooks in this educational process.

Innovative e-textbooks differ from ordinary textbooks in that they contain audio and video files in addition to text and pictures, animations, various multimedia, video presentations of chemical solutions, virtual views of impossible experiments using CrocodileChemistry, modern presentations, tutorials for teachers. catalogs and non-standard tests in Ispring for self-monitoring to users, crossword puzzles in HotPotato, case banks, assistants and hypertext can provide information to the reader in a fast, easy, convenient, beautiful and understandable way [2-3].

As an example, let's look at the requirements for creating an innovative electronic textbook on the subject of "Inorganic Chemistry".

The Innovative Electronic Textbook (IET) allows the user to study Chemistry at a distance and at a time that is convenient for the student.

While the IET contains a lot of data, it displays that information on the screen, explaining that it can be performed both by voice and by visual means.[4-5].

The IET feature is a clear reflection of events and data. That is, multimedia presentations bring events and information to life. This is done using text, video, animation, sound and music.

Lectures- We talk a lot about e-textbooks and their types, but we ignore one thing. There is no electricity in some regions of the country, so how do we use the electronic textbook? We answer the question as follows. The innovative e-textbook we have created is exactly the same as other e-textbooks created.

In this case, the lectures are prepared in a modern format and enriched with a variety of pictures relevant to the topic, the information is written in a clear and meaningful language for both teacher and student, designed to be easy to use innovative teaching methods and technologies. In short, the teacher is prepared in the form of a ready-made crib to work on [6-7].

Presentations – can be used to reinforce student knowledge. Also, shaping students' experience working with pictures will then give them the experience of using visual presentations in lectures, abstracts, projects, and reports (Figure 1).

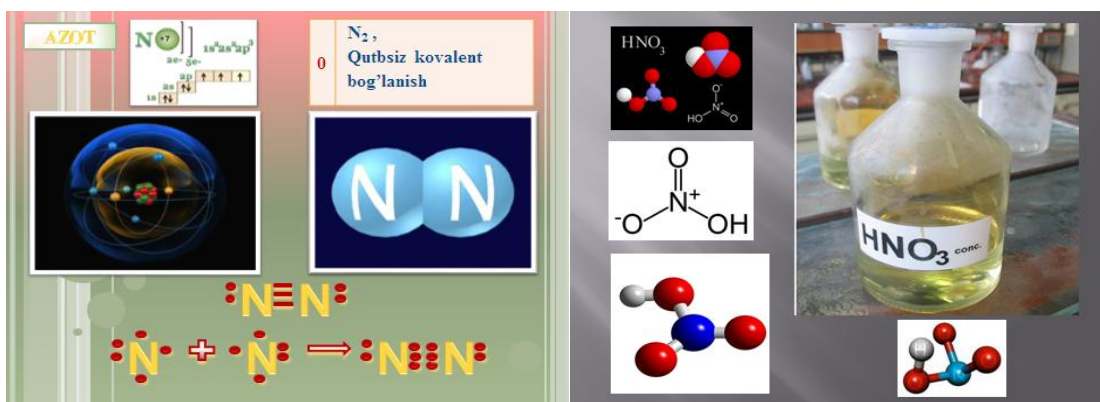


Figure 1. Presentations of the Inorganic Chemistry e-textbook

Tables are useful for comparing information, which cannot always be done by reading the text, systematizing information, and separating the main ones. For example, groups of chemical elements can be explained by quoting their properties in a single table.

Animations are commonly used to represent chemical processes, such as the physical state of chemical elements, flame dyeing, exposure to water and solvents, and other properties. will be given the opportunity to demonstrate visually.

Interactive schemes and cartoons are a means of step-by-step delivery of information. The schemes differ from the table in that the information is entered sequentially. The use of card indexes and cartoons when using diagrams increases the level of clarity of the problem being studied, while ensuring the visualization of the learning material.

Video about the elements - Available in foreign sources (Thoisoi), the company will translate the video clips from English into Uzbek and get detailed information about radioactive elements and their properties, which are not available to us. Also, the video is in English. and from the presentation in Uzbek, the student will have a rich English-Uzbek dictionary on the subject. This will serve as a program for the training of competitive personnel.

Course developments - the technological map of the lesson is given, what information is available for the one-hour lesson, what innovative teaching methods are used, the text of the lecture enriched with various pictures. This will create a real catalog of the lesson. In the course, the student learns about the knowledge, skills, competencies and competencies he or she will have from the catalog and rushes to enter the class.



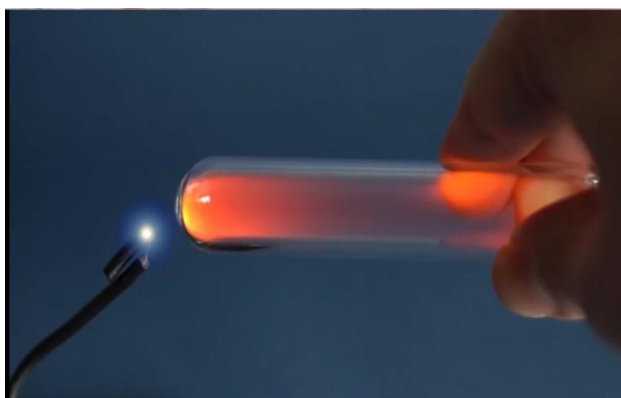
Audio - each topic is prepared as an audio file. The student learns by listening to the topic.

“Let's learn how to solve problems in chemistry” – the video will show how to solve chemical problems.

Today, solving chemical problems is the most pressing problem in the study of chemistry, because the methods of solving problems in the tests issued by the State Testing Center every year are not listed in any textbook, so the student has to prepare for tutoring. The innovative e-textbook we created addresses this issue. In our innovative e-textbook, "Learning to Solve Problems in Chemistry," more than 100 new types of chemical problem-solving techniques are presented via video. This will give the student the ability to study independently.

Chemists - this section contains pictures of famous chemists who have contributed to the science of chemistry, and detailed information about them. This information can be used by the teacher to prepare for the lesson, and for students to prepare abstracts, independent readings, and lectures.

Laboratory classes - will have the opportunity to demonstrate virtual laboratories and non-performing experiments in the Crocodile-Chemistry program. (**Figure 2**).



Light scattering properties of neon



Figure 2. Laboratory work in the electronic textbook of inorganic chemistry

Control- Non-standard tests are widely used in innovative e-textbooks. In the Spring Quiz Maker program, 11 types of non-standard tests are developed. Assignments are prepared and included in this section of the textbook. is a criterion for evaluating the situation.

Currently, electronic publications are available in almost all industries. But not all of them are useful. Information can only be useful when it is used.

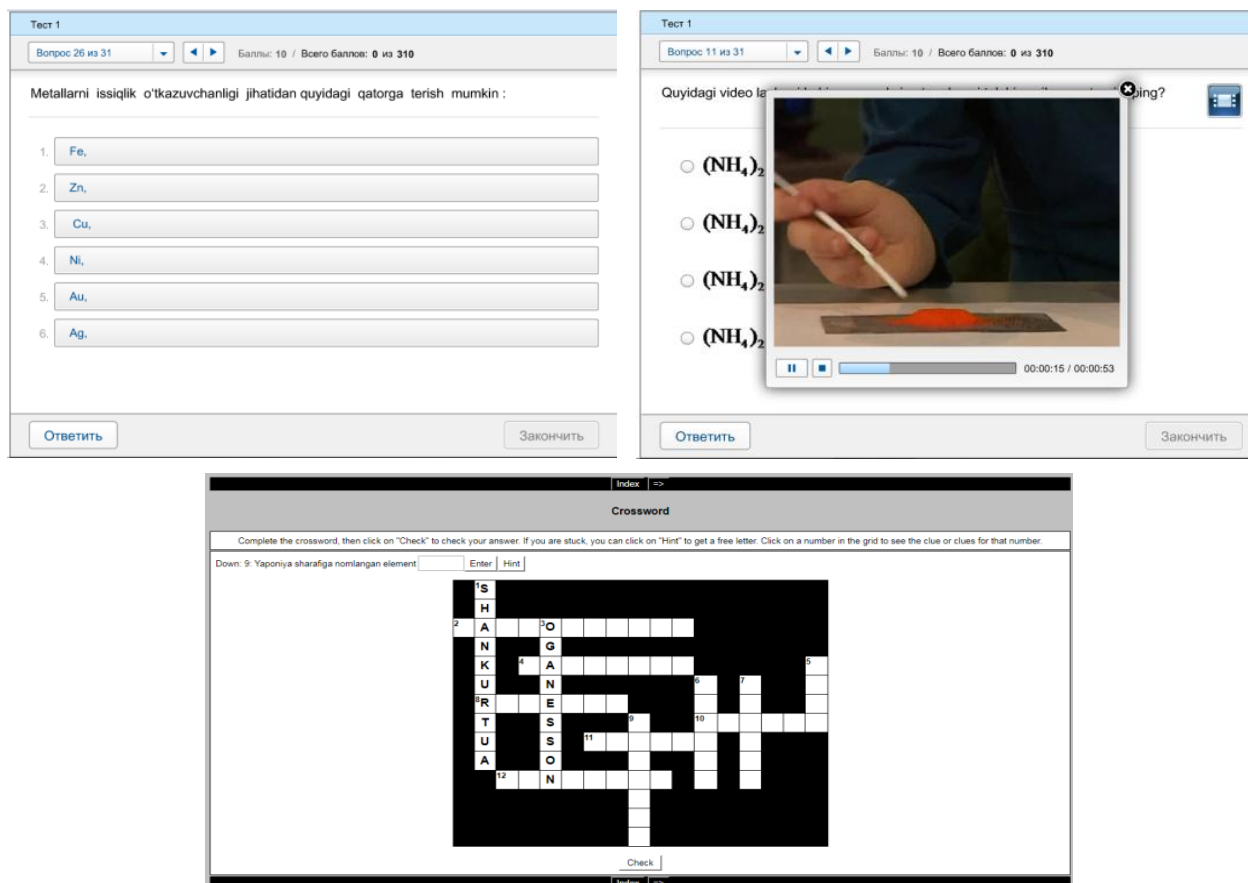


Figure 3. Samples of tests created in iSpring Suite

Therefore, it is important to pay attention to this aspect when preparing e-textbooks. Currently, the use of virtual learning technologies in the field of new information technologies is growing.

At the heart of such technologies is the idea of expanding and deepening the traditional teaching text on the basis of more advanced teaching material and replacing it with the use of courses and animation boards. This creates nodes between the text sheets that are highlighted in one way or another.

According to experts, the innovative e-textbook imitates the ability of the human intellect to remember large amounts of information and to search through this information through the association of communication and thinking processes.

In other words, an innovative e-textbook is a complex system of educational materials that combines a lot of statistical and dynamic information and has a generalized network structure. video, executable program, and animation.

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STATE OF IMMUNITY IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

In the development of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in children, the premorbid background of the child and the state of the general reactivity of the body play an important role. The course and outcome of a chronic inflammatory process in the lungs largely depends on the state of immunological reactivity. The use of various means aimed at increasing immunity significantly increases the effectiveness of treatment. The studies carried out confirm the significant pathogenetic significance of immunological deficiency in the course of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in children and indicate the need for its correction.

KEYWORDS: *Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Children, Immunity, Immunological reactivity, Immunoglobulins.*

INTRODUCTION

Domestic pediatricians have shown that in the development of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in children, the premorbid background of the child and the state of general reactivity of the body play an important role. Among the endogenous factors that determine the likelihood of developing this disease, great importance is attached to immunological processes [1, 3, 5, 7, and 8].

The course and outcome of a chronic inflammatory process in the lungs largely depends on the state of immunological reactivity.

The study of the state of immunity in this pathology in children began long ago. Currently, immunological changes in chronic bronchopulmonary diseases have been studied sufficiently in [2, 4, 6, 9, and 10] despite the contradictory data on immunity indicators, we can already speak of the practical significance of these studies for the correction and control of the effectiveness of treatment. The use of various means aimed at enhancing immunity significantly increases the effectiveness of treatment.

In this regard, we studied the state of immunity in sick children with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

MATERIAL AND RESEARCH METHODS

We examined 100 sick children with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease who were inpatient treatment in the children's department of the SamMI clinic No. 1 from 2011-2018. I - group consisted of 30 patients aged 3-7 years (with deformation of the bronchi - 24 patients; with bronchiectasis - 6), II group - 70 patients aged 8-15 years (with deformation of the bronchi - 46 patients; with bronchiectasis - 24). Tests of the first and second levels were investigated: the release of lymphocytes according to Boum (1974) on a ficcol - verografin gradient with a density of 1.077 g/cm. The number of circulating T-lymphocytes was estimated by the method of spontaneous rosette formation according to Jondalet.all. (1972).

Determination of immunoregulatory subpopulations of T-lymphocytes, T-suppressors, T-helpers and B-rosette-forming lymphocytes (in reaction with erythrocytes of mice) was carried out according to I.V. Ponyakina and K.A. Lebedev. For the quantitative registration of antigen-binding lymphocytes (ASL) circulating in the peripheral blood, we used the method of indirect rosette formation proposed by F.Yu. Garib (1988). The content of the main classes of immunoglobulins A, M, G in blood serum by radial diffusion in agar according to Manchinet.all. (1965). Determination of the CEC level in blood serum was performed using a standard test system. Phagocytic activity of neutrophils was assessed according to the generally accepted method with a suspension of staphylococcus.

The diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was verified on the basis of a thorough collection of life history and medical history of the child, data from clinical, bacteriological, immunological, and radiological, as indicated by bronchoscopic and functional research methods.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Studies have shown that the immunological reactivity of patients with this pathology significantly differed from healthy children. The study of immunity indicators was carried out by us at admission of patients in the phase of exacerbation of the disease, at discharge from the hospital and in 56 patients in the follow-up.

The results of immunological studies, depending on the age of the patients, are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1 PARAMETERS OF CELLULAR IMMUNITY, FAN, ASL AND CEC IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE IN CHILDREN ON ADMISSION IN THE ACUTE PHASE (M ± M)

Indicators	Healthy children		Children with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
	3 - 7 years	8- 15 years	3- 7 years	8 -15 years
T-lymph. %	59,1±1,03	58,1±1,18	42,94±1,31 P<0,001	40,7±1,2 P<0,001
T-help. %	43,9±0,69	46,1±0,93	33,97±0,94 P<0,001	33,93±0,83 P<0,001

T-suppres,%	7,8±0,41	8,2±0,63	5,87±0,45 P<0,05	5,8±0,32 P<0,05
B-lymph. %	11,6±1,29	12,3±0,99	10,56±0,56 P>0,1	9,95±0,48 P<0,05
Phagocytosis,%	55,6±0,76	58,4±1,21	42,52±1,19 P<0,001	41,24±0,96 P<0,001
ASL,%	1,0±0,08	1,0±0,08	4,2±0,09 P<0,001	5,86±0,11 P<0,001
CEC%	94,5±1,0	96,8±1,2	149,2±9,17 P<0,001	177,9±8,42 P<0,05

Note: P - significance of the difference between the indicators of healthy children and children with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

A significant decrease in the relative number of T lymphocytes was found in all age groups, $42,94 \pm 1,31\%$ ($P < 0,001$); $40,7 \pm 1,2\%$ ($P < 0,001$) compared with the control group $59,1 \pm 1,03\%$; $58,1 \pm 1,18\%$, respectively, the absolute number of T-lymphocytes $P < 0,05$ changed.

There was also a significant decrease in T-helpers by $33,97 \pm 0,94\%$ ($P < 0,001$); $33,93 \pm 0,83\%$ ($P < 0,001$); and T-suppressors $5,87 \pm 0,45\%$ ($P < 0,05$); $5,8 \pm 0,32\%$ ($P < 0,05$) in the stage of exacerbation of the disease.

The study of the content of B-lymphocytes revealed a significant decrease in the relative content in children aged 8 to 15 years $9,95 \pm 0,48$ $P < 0,05$, in the absence of significant changes at the age of 3-7 years ($P > 0,05$). When analyzing the absolute number of B lymphocytes, no significant deviation from the norm was found in all patients ($P > 0,1$).

Analysis of the results of the study of serum immunoglobulins showed that in the majority of children 54 (77,1%) at the age of 8-15 years there was an increase in the level of immunoglobulins of all classes ($P < 0,05$), which is a normal reaction to prolonged irritation, in the remaining 16 patients in 22,9% of cases, there was some decrease in Ig A ($P > 0,1$), IgM ($P > 0,1$) and a significant increase in IgG ($P < 0,05$).

The level of immunoglobulins A, M, G at the age of 3-7 years did not significantly differ from the control group of healthy children, however, in 27% of patients, the IgG content was significantly increased ($P < 0,001$).

Indicators of humoral immunity in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in children, depending on age, are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2 INDICATORS OF HUMORAL IMMUNITY IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE IN CHILDREN (M ± M)

Indicators	Healthy children		Children with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	
	3 - 7 years	8- 15 years	3- 7 years	8 -15 years
IgA, г/л	0,81±0,04	1,18±0,09	1,1±0,07 P>0,1	1,67±0,07 P<0,05
IgM, г/л	0,86±0,06	1,01±0,13	0,94±0,06 P>0,1	1,29±0,06 P<0,02

IgG, г/л	9,35±0,27	9,03±0,56	10,85±0,18 P<0,001	10,92±0,16 P<0,001

Note: P - significance of the difference between the indicators of healthy people and in children with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

The given data on the state of humoral immunity can be explained as a consequence of a prolonged inflammatory process, on the constant tension of the humoral immunity system. All this indicates the mobilization of the body's defenses mainly by the humoral route, which is not effective enough, since there is a decrease in cellular immunity, which should be taken into account when prescribing a complex of therapeutic effects.

A significant increase in immunoglobulins in 77,1% of patients aged 8-15 years indicates that the longer the disease lasted, the more immunoglobulins increased. This can be assumed by the greater maturity of the immunogenesis apparatus in patients aged 8-15 years than at the age of 3-7 years. A significant increase in IgG in all groups of patients indicates that organic damage to the bronchopulmonary tissue is accompanied by sensitization.

We studied the state of the antigen-specific link of the immune system by identifying antigen-binding lymphocytes (ASL) sensitized to tissue antigens of the lung.

The results of the study showed that in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, a pronounced immune response develops with an increase of $5,86 \pm 0,11\%$ in the blood content of ASL to pulmonary antigen in children aged 8-15 years and $4,2 \pm 0,09\%$ in at the age of 3-7 years compared with the group of healthy children $1,0 \pm 0,08$ ($P < 0,001$).

Under the conditions of the non-equivalent ratio of the antigen and the antibodies produced, the prerequisites for the formation of organ fixation of the CEC with the implementation of their pathogenetic effect on target organs are created [10]. As can be seen from the data shown in Table 1, in patients in the acute phase, the CEC concentration was significantly increased in all age groups ($P < 0,001$ $< 0,05$). The revealed increase in CEC is apparently associated with constitutionally altered or acquired immunological reactivity. When studying the parameters of immunity, we noted a more pronounced decrease in T- and B- cellular immunity in patients with bronchiectasis and severe condition with pulmonary heart failure ($P < 0,05$), compared with patients with bronchial deformity and moderate severity. The content of immunoglobulins A, M, G was also high, both in comparison with the norm ($P < 0,05$) and in comparison with the indicators of patients with bronchial deformity and moderate condition ($P < 0,05$).

In chronic lung pathology with bronchiectasis and severe condition, polyclonal activation of the humoral link was noted, and these indicators did not reach normalization by the time the children were discharged. This is obviously associated with profound disorders of the immune system and with prolonged hypersensitization of the body against the background of a secondary immunodeficiency.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the studies carried out confirm the significant pathogenetic significance of immunological deficiency in the course of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in children and indicate the need for its correction.

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ISSUES OF CREATION OF INTELLIGENT INFORMATION AND MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CONTROL OF PARAMETERS OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL VALUES WITH REQUIRED ACCURACY

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ABSTRACT

The article considers and researches the issues of creation and improvement of intelligent information and measurement systems for control of parameters of physicochemical values. The issues of metrological analysis of the corresponding mathematical support and mathematical models of objects, conditions, procedures and measuring instruments and evaluation algorithms were analyzed characteristics of uncertainty of measurement results and metrological characteristics of measuring instruments.

KEYWORDS: *Intelligent Measuring System, Physicochemical Values, Metrological Support Of Intelligent Systems, Measurement Uncertainty, Structure And Elements Of Measuring Systems, Sensitive Element*

INTRODUCTION

The development of measuring technology in the direction of widespread use of computers, the complication of measurement objects and, as a result, the complication of measurement procedures, the use of adaptation methods and artificial intelligence in measurements led to the creation of so-called intelligent measuring instruments or intelligent measuring systems. Information measurement systems are means of measuring equipment capable of automatically changing its hardware structure, algorithms for collecting and processing measurement

information in the process of measuring procedure with the aim of rational use of available resources and obtaining the required metrological quality of measurement results.

Information measurement systems, as a rule, are built based on computer equipment and have a certain hardware and software redundancy. Information measuring systems use a priori and current information, as well as measurement knowledge stored in the system, in the process of making decisions defining their algorithm of operation.

The nature of the operation of the information measuring systems requires the automation of the entire cycle of their operation, including the automation of metrological diagnostics and the assessment of the quality of the obtained measurement results. As is known, any measurement results should be accompanied by an assessment of the characteristics of their errors. This requirement is fundamental for legislative metrology, the State system for ensuring the unity of measurements and international standards and fundamentally distinguishes measurements from other types of information acquisition and processing.

1. Statement of a problem

Various elements of the intelligence of measuring instruments, such as the rejection of rigid algorithms for their functioning, the use of available a priori and current information, the possibility of making decisions depending on the obtained measurement results with a subsequent change in the measurement algorithm, auto calibration, self-verification, are implemented in many measurement instruments produced and developed today: information and measurement systems, measuring computing systems, automated systems of metrological tests, etc. For sensors that are affected by a different magnitude on the the main result of the measurement, it makes sense to talk about complex dependencies. By complex dependence here we mean the mathematical equation an output value that includes more than one input value.

Taking into account the classification of functions of multifunctional intelligent sensors of physical and chemical values proposed by the author (Figure 1), a definition based on a functional approach is proposed.

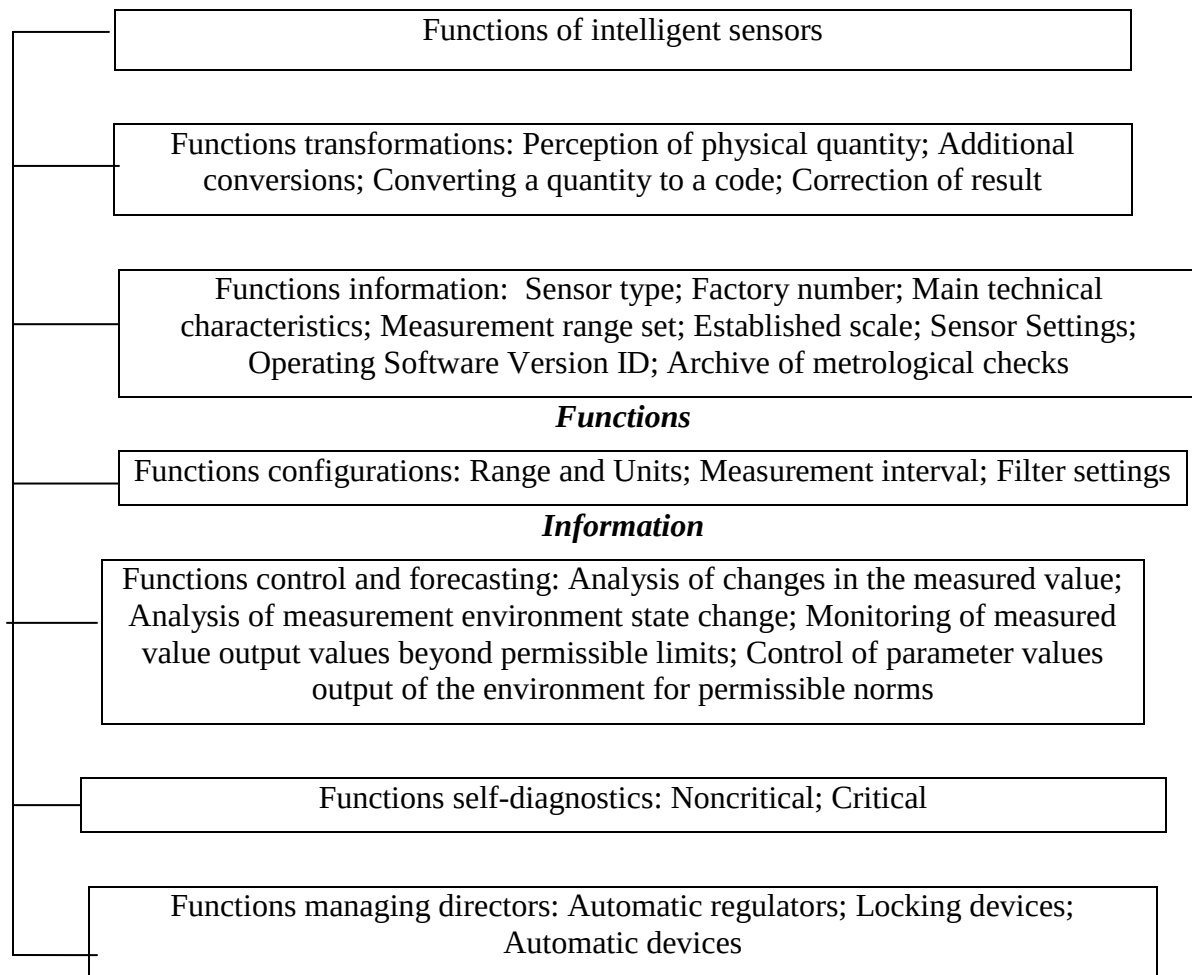


Figure 1. Classification of functions of intelligent converters of physicochemical values

Multifunctional intelligent sensor - an intelligent sensor containing one or more primary transducers, performing the main measuring and additional functions: analysis (forecasting) and control.

Each sensor in its actual operation is exposed to influencing factors. The measurement results may thus depend on the values of the specific influencing values. For a simple sensor with the task of tracking, the influence of factors is difficult with a single primary transducer.

2. The concept of the problem decision

For those sensors that are affected by another magnitude on the main measurement result, it makes sense to talk about complex dependencies. By complex dependence here we mean the mathematical equation of the output value, which includes more than one input value.

Need to obtain these dependencies in analytical or the approximated form is due to the following considerations:

1. Dependency curves were still only available as graphs in the sensor specifications, now they can be used in the measuring system
2. The dependency curve reflects the behavior of the sensor family, taking into account the calibration of specific instances; it will be fair for all sensors of this family

3. Initial provision of digital dependencies by sensor manufacturers will simplify the design and configuration of measuring systems.

The following are examples of dependencies for gas sensors (detection of explosive, toxic gases) and humidity sensor. The graph curves are based on the official passport data of these transducers.

The characteristics are shown in Figure 2.

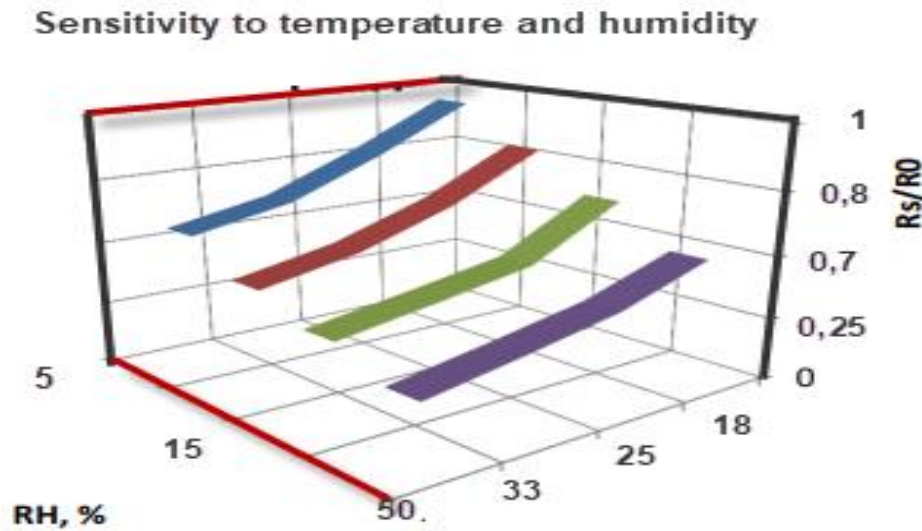


Figure 2. Moisture dependency graphs for different applications temperature for sensors
Figure 3 shows the dependence of sensitivity on the temperature and concentration of the standard sample.

Sensitivity versus standard sample temperature and concentration

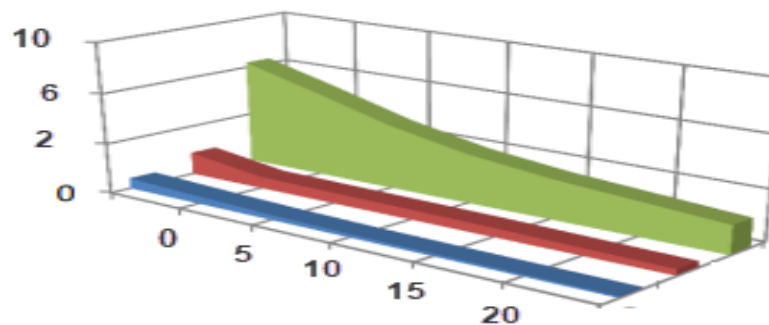


Figure 3. Sensitivity versus standard sample temperature and concentration.

The basic characteristic of the transducer can be determined either empirically or theoretically. In the first method, the finding is reduced to testing a series of sensors and finding the curve equation based on the test results. In the second method, knowing the material of manufacture, the technical solutions used and physical phenomena, it is possible to analytically derive the basic characteristic that is fair for all instances of this model.

The main characteristic of the sensor can be recorded:

$$A = F(U, I, R) \quad (1)$$

where: A-response from the value measured by the sensor (value of interest); F - characteristic function; U, I, R – electrical values at the sensor output associated with the measured value. Further, for brevity, it is assumed that the output of the sensor uses the voltage U.

3. Realization of the concept

In general, the equation measurement of the current value of the real-time control criterion has:

$$Y(t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N K_i \prod_{j=1}^M X_{ij}(t)}{\sum_{k=1}^L R_k \prod_{s=1}^P X_{ks}(t)} \quad (2)$$

where:

N- Number of process parameter information streams;

M - Number of multiplicative connected process parameter i-flow of numerator information measured;

L – Number of measured multiplicative related process parameters of k-th denominator information flow;

P – Number of measured multiplicative related process parameters of k-th denominator information flow;

K_i, R_k - adjustment coefficients of information-measuring systems.

As can be seen from model (2), the generalized control criteria in modern information-measuring intelligent systems and, especially, control systems are complex nonlinear functions of many variables.

Therefore, the task of synthesizing a software-hardware intelligent meter can be solved, quantitatively reasonably, as a linear one. The solution of such a problem for a class of nonlinear systems, and such are intelligent measuring systems with measurement equations, is possible with only some approximation.

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} * \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left[\frac{(x_1-x_{01})^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(x_2-x_{02})^2}{\sigma_2^2} - \frac{2\rho}{\sigma_1\sigma_2}(x_1-x_{01})\cdot(x_2-x_{02})\right]\right) \quad (3)$$

Where: X_{01}, X_{02} – expected values; σ_1, σ_2 - dispersions of random variables X_1, X_2 ; ρ – correlation moment of random variables X_1, X_2 .

Thus, the multiplicative interaction of intelligent measuring channels is presented as additive, and the generalized structure of the linearized information-measuring system will appear as Fig. 3.

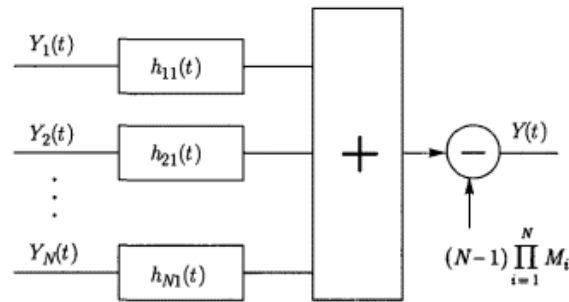


Figure 3. Diagram of interaction of information-measuring flows in linearized intelligent system

Thus, one of the current problems of metrological support of intelligent information and measurement systems at the creation stage, which has great scientific and practical significance, is the development of theoretical foundations and methodology for building subsystems. It should be noted that any research in the field of metrological support, like in any other scientific field, is closely related to the existing and developing regulatory and technical framework for the following reasons:

- Developed approaches and methods for their practical value should take into account the existing regulatory and technical framework, which, of course, does not exclude the revision of certain outdated provisions and norms;
- The results of the studies carried out should ultimately be implemented in the relevant new regulatory and technical documents: manuals, methods, standards, etc.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the work, the following main results were obtained: It was shown that the proposed generalized equation multifunctional model of an intelligent sensor allows to take into account influencing dependencies on various factors, as well as to describe these dependencies in digital form, so that it is possible to form sensors with the required parameters, using a large number of types of primary converters. The main ways of improvement of functional, technical and metrological characteristics of intelligent measuring systems are defined.

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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF "EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT" ON THE BASIS OF THE DECLARATION OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Achieving sustainability ultimately depends on behavioral and lifestyle changes, without which neither the most enlightened legislation, nor modern technology, nor more sophisticated research can succeed in managing a society moving toward long-term sustainability. Sustainable development is a process of learning through which we can form an "ecologically sustainable way of life." Sustainable development is a dynamic process that enables all human beings to realize their potential and improve their quality of life by protecting and strengthening the systems that sustain life on earth. (Forum for the Future). Due to the fact that ecological problems have become one of the most important ones owing to their detrimental consequences during globalization, the attainment of sustainable development of ecology and state through the elimination of these ecological problems and their effects are analyzed in the current article.

KEYWORDS: *Achieving Sustainability, IT Global Goals The Negative Effects Of The Aral Sea Disaster, Keeping The Gene Pool Of Living Organisms Clean, Climate Change And Global Warming, Desertification, Biodiversity, Pollution And Overfishing.*

INTRODUCTION

I. In the current process of globalization, the competitiveness of any country depends on the availability of natural resources in the region and environmental protection. In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environmental Protection and Development (UNSED-92) was convened in Rio de Janeiro, known as the "Summit on Land Issues" by developed countries. The main goal of the conference is: "Developing on the basis of mutual needs and common interests, which can protect the environment, along with ensuring sustainable development, on the basis of mutual needs and common interests, as well as some industrial development. to reach an agreement between the countries that have laid the foundations for global cooperation. Historical experience has shown that the global economic goals cannot be achieved without changing the current model of economic development, based on the principle that "the need to protect the environment is an integral part of any activity aimed at economic development."

The Summit on Land Issues in Rio de Janeiro adopted the "Visit to the 21st Century" program and gave the UN the main task to implement it. Since then, the UN has taken steps to integrate the concept of the ecology of healthy development in all important areas of the program. According to the program:

- Measures have been taken to curb the deterioration of the environment and to lay the foundations for sustainable living and development in the 21st century.
- In the implementation of the "Visit to the XXI Century" program, governments have developed detailed plans to move the world out of the current model of unstable economic development and to create activities that support and renew important environmental areas.
- Action plans have been developed for the protection of the atmosphere, forest conservation, soil erosion and desertification processes, air and water pollution, prevention of depletion of fish stocks, and decontamination of toxic waste.

UNEP-sponsored talks on land issues, in response to a request from the summit:

- Adoption and implementation of the Global Program of Action to Protect Coastal Oceans from Human Impact (1995);
- Water resources: global and regional assessment of drinking water, coastal and marine resources, development of international agreements on water management in different countries;
- Ensuring international cooperation in the implementation of the Global Action Plan for the protection of the marine environment from land activities, etc.

Another historic document, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, was adopted at the meeting.

- Statement on Rational Forest Management
- Global Climate Change Prevention;
- Agreed to sign the Biodiversity Conservation Documents.

At the Rio de Janeiro Summit, two special organizations or bodies were established to successfully implement the "Visit to the XXI Century Agenda" program. These are:

1. UN Interagency Committee on Sustainable Development. Founded in 1992 by the Secretary-General.

2. Sustainable Development Commission. It has been cooperating with the United Nations since 1993 and coordinating the implementation of the decisions of the Summit.

These organizations monitor the initial plans, activities and activities of the "Visit to the XXI Century" program and submit all reports to the UN General Assembly. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development defines the rights and obligations of states, The principles of this program are as follows:

- In order to ensure sustainable development, people have the right to live a healthy and prosperous life in harmony with nature.
- In the international struggle for sustainable development, industrialized countries are responsible for the technologies and financial resources at their disposal in terms of their impact on the global environment.
- The state has a sovereign right to exploit its own resources, but it must not harm the environment.
- The process of overcoming environmental problems cannot be stopped at all.

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development focuses on the following environmental issues:

- High-level meetings on land issues and "Visit to the XXI century on the agenda";
- Problems of human moral change;
- Efforts to improve the environment;
- Climate change and global warming, desertification;
- Biodiversity, pollution and overfishing of fish;
- Meteorology, climate and water resources;
- Natural resources and energy, nuclear safety and so on.

II. Five years after the 1992 "Summit on Earth +5", in 1997 the General Assembly held a special session on the implementation of the program "Visit to the XXI century". . A UNEP report released in early 1997 warned that "the global environmental situation is deteriorating and environmental problems are entrenched in the socio-economic systems of countries in all regions." Delegates from 165 countries acknowledged the situation. UNEP member states stressed the need to address environmental issues more than ever, and made the following proposals for the implementation of the "Visit to the XXI Century" program.

- Develop mandatory measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from greenhouse heating;
- Continue forest protection negotiations;
- Development of sustainable models of energy production, distribution and use;
- End poverty;
- Monitoring the achievements of the Sustainable Development Program for 1998-2002.

Since the countries were tasked with implementing the UN Visit to the 21st Century Agenda in Rio de Janeiro, it has taken steps to integrate the concept of the ecology of healthy development in all key areas of policy and program.

In the implementation of the Sustainable Development Program, the cleanliness of the environment, the cleanliness of the motherland, its natural elements: water, air and soil cleanliness, is one of the main challenges of our time. It also serves for the ecological cleanliness of other areas around it.

Due to the large industrial enterprises located in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a certain amount of waste is released into the environment during the production process, which disturbs the ecological balance in the region. The State Committee for Nature Protection is working hard to reduce industrial waste in the region.

Global environmental problems: food shortages, environmental pollution, depletion of natural resources, in the XXI century, drinking water is also declining sharply. The burning of large amounts of fuel, deforestation, and pollution of the oceans with petroleum products and pesticides are leading to a decrease in oxygen in the atmosphere.

In modern times, with the development of science and technology, maintaining the ecological balance, protecting the environment depends on economic, socio-political and other factors, the main leader of which is environmental education and training. It is expedient to use ancient national, educational means in the formation of ecological consciousness in the minds of young people. Education for sustainable environmental development, as an integral part of moral education, requires the implementation of environmental education and training at the required level at all stages of the formation of environmental awareness and thinking in people.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, in cooperation and solidarity with all countries of the world, including the Central Asian region, pays great attention to the protection of nature, the environment, the rational use of natural resources, and enacts legislation aimed at ensuring environmental protection. Law is accepted. The future of mankind depends on how the current environmental problems are solved. At the heart of environmental problems lies the future of not only individual nations and regions, but of all mankind. The protection of nature is one of the most pressing issues of our century to achieve a balance in the relationship between man and nature.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" adopted on December 9, 1992 is one of the measures aimed at protecting nature and the environment. The law defines objects of protection and purposes of protection. The powers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of regulation of legal relations in the field of nature protection, the powers of government and administrative bodies of the Cabinet of Ministers, the State Committee for Nature Protection in this area are widely specified. Environmental education and training are inseparable. They are constantly evolving.

It is important that teachers of Sustainable Environmental Development, who are taught in educational institutions, interpret the sciences from an ecological point of view in educating young people and reveal the nature of events and phenomena in nature in drawing general conclusions about the sciences. One of the most important tasks of the family and school is to educate the younger generation in the spirit of love for nature in the education of sustainable environmental development. To achieve these goals, it is important to increase the number of publications in libraries about nature and living things in general, and to create many works for school-age children by poets and writers.

In order to change the ecological situation in the world for the better, it is necessary to increase the education of the population on sustainable environmental development. To do this, it is necessary not only to include the subject of Sustainable Environmental Development in the curricula of secondary schools, secondary special and higher education institutions, but also to improve the skills of managers of all industrial enterprises, institutions and organizations in this area. In order to organize this work, it is necessary to regulate the interaction of industrial and agricultural enterprises, to create machinery and equipment, to establish environmental services. Knowledge is based on a systematic, continuous environmental education and training in the family. ngra will continue in educational institutions.

Ecologizing the worldview is also one of the important directions in the education of sustainable ecological development, and an important means to achieve this is the desire of people to work on themselves, to learn the secrets of nature and to constantly increase their ecological knowledge. Ecology of the worldview is achieved through the full mastery of environmental sciences, as well as knowledge of the ecological relations of economic, political, technical, legal and other fields. In the education of sustainable environmental development, the process of education and training are inseparable. , they are constantly evolving in interaction. A child's human relationship with nature is shaped by the education of Sustainable Environmental Development provided in the family and in schools, and environmental education in the family is largely dependent on parent-family relationships. Families and each of its members have their own approach to the preservation of the natural environment.

III. Currently, bachelors and masters in the field of "Environmental Protection" are being trained in several universities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Environmental protection" is taught in the block of Mathematical and Natural Sciences. In order to change the ecological situation in the country for the better, it is necessary to increase the environmental awareness of the population. To this end, the inclusion of ecology in the curricula of secondary schools, secondary special and higher education institutions, training of managers of all industrial enterprises, institutions and organizations in this area, industrial and agricultural production. it will be necessary to regulate the interaction of enterprises and establish environmental services. The knowledge is continued on the basis of a systematic, continuous environmental education and training in the family, and then in educational institutions.

Education for Sustainable Development should be taught as a core subject in educational institutions, as the teaching of other subjects does not fully cover the state of land, water, forests and other natural resources. Human society develops not only by increasing material wealth, but also by meeting the growing human needs, such as famine in a number of countries, lack of fresh water and food, increasing child mortality, and the elimination of air and other pollution. , develops by solving social problems.

In the process of globalization, the reforms aimed at modernizing the content of the system of continuing education, raising the effectiveness of education to a new level, educating young people on the basis of modern methods and techniques are yielding good results. The system of continuing education, educational institutions are tasked with educating mature people, and teachers are always required to be diligent in carrying out this work. Disruption of the ecological balance in nature, the disturbances in life processes, caused by environmental problems there was a need for the teaching of ecological information in various diseases as a science in educational institutions. Arming the harmoniously developed generation with the idea that they

should love their homeland, not to be indifferent to its fate, to love, respect and care for all the natural blessings of nature, will allow them to become true patriots.

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MODERN FOREIGN POLICY OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN IN CENTRAL ASIA: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Regional cooperation is becoming an important factor in the modern world. Central Asia is rich in strategic resources such as oil, gas, uranium, gold, apart from that from geopolitical point of view Central Asia is situated in the middle of the Eurasia which is described as the "Heartland". By taking into account above mentioned factors as well as geostrategic location has drawn in many global powers including the Islamic Republic of Iran. After the 2013 presidential elections in Iran, new administration led by Hasan Rouhani has declared new regional foreign policy towards Central Asia. This article will analyze the current issues, cooperation perspectives as well as suggestions in terms of developing relations between Iran and Central Asian states.

KEYWORDS: ECO (Economic Cooperation Organisation), nuclear diplomacy, SREB (Silk Road Economic Belt), regional hegemony, JCPOA (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Actions), Khaf-Herat railway, Transafghan corridors.

INTRODUCTION

After collapsing of the Soviet Union, 12 countries became independent and the attention of the many global players drew in this strategic region. There was a vacuum of power among the new established countries in the region. The United States of America remained a single super power after the Cold War, as well as some near countries such as Iran and Turkey were in an attempt to fill this vacuum. Central Asia has played a key role in Iran's foreign policy especially after the beginning of the maximum pressure campaign through economic sanctions by the US on November 5 in 2018 which the Donald Trump withdrew from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of

Actions as well as the USA is trying to diplomatically, politically and economically isolate Iran. In this essence, nations of Central Asia have also their national interests in Iran for opening ways to the sea trade. Because the main disadvantage of Central Asia is located in the landlocked area. Therefore, it may be beneficial for Central Asian states to strengthen cooperation with Iran.

Since the Islamic revolution in 1979 and the idea of „Exporting the Islamic Revolution“ articulated by the revolution leader Ayatollah Khomeini triggered to the alarming of the neighboring countries. After the independency of the Central Asian states, the fear of political Islam hindered their relation with Iran. Back in the 1990s, the Iranian government openly demonstrated that commercial interests would not play a dominant role in its efforts to build relationships with the newly-independent Central Asian Republics.[1]

Iran's foreign policy towards Central Asia has broadly focused on cultivating diplomatic, economic and cultural ties with the region however it is still to generalize Iran's relations with Central Asia as a whole. Until recently, Tajikistan was considered one of Iran's closest relationships in Central Asia owing to the shared linguistic (Tajik language is a part of the Persian language), and historical ties between the two countries. Throughout the 2000s, Iran pursued multiple economic and infrastructural projects such as the Sangtudeh-2 hydroelectric power plant and the Esteghlal tunnel. This was particularly due to Ahmedinajad's close relationship with Rahmon who is the president of the Tajikistan.[2]

Without a doubt, the countries in the region were deeply interested in developing primary economic ties with Iran. Because landlocked Central Asian countries can merely access to the sea through the land of their neighbours. Former reformist president Mohammad Khatami made pragmatic modifications by taking a number of steps towards developing multilateral relations between Iran and Central Asian states.[3] Perhaps the most revealing indicator of this has been the speed of developments between Iran and Turkmenistan. In 1998, with financial assistance from Iran, the Korpje-Kordkuy pipeline was brought online that allows Ashgabat to export 8 billion cubic meters of Turkmen natural gas annually. It is considered that this pipeline became the first alternative route for Central Asian hydrocarbons that does not transit through Russia. The second pipeline called Davletabad-Serakhs-Hangeran which delivers Turkmen gas to northern provinces of Iran went online in 2010. 2005 marked the next stage in Iran's modification of Central Asian policy. This transformation directly linked with the Mahmoud Ahmedinajad who won in the 2005 year presidential elections made him strengthen his role in the parliament. Rapidly deteriorating relations with the West as well as repeatable economic sanctions in the case of the nuclear issue led to the country's economic isolation, depriving it of the ability to utilize its potential underground resources and also maintain the performance of previously established trading arrangements. A case in point is the situation oil swaps from Kazakhstan to Iran that means until 2010 up to 5 millions tons of Kazakh oil left Kazakhstan through the Aktau port and crossed the Caspian Sea to Iran as a part of an oil swap. However, under pressure from a UN Security Council Resolution related to nuclear program of Iran as well as the American and European Union sanctions significantly impacted the amount of trade between the two countries.[4] Iran's foreign policy towards Central Asia has broadly focused on cultivating diplomatic, economic, and cultural ties with the region however it is still to generalize Iran's relations with Central Asia as a whole. Until recently, Tajikistan was considered one of Iran's closest relationships in Central Asia owing to the shared linguistic (Tajik language is a part of the Persian language), and historical ties between the two countries. Throughout the 2000s, Iran

pursued multiple economic and infrastructural projects such as the Sangtudeh-2 hydroelectric power plant and the Esteqlal tunnel. This was particularly due to Ahmedinajad's close relationship with Rahmon who is the president of the Tajikistan.

The recent change in Iranian leadership, namely the victory of Hassan Rouhani in the 2013 presidential elections marked the beginning of a new approach to both domestic and foreign policy in the Islamic Republic of Iran. [5] Since 2014, Iran has pivoted toward Eurasia in an obvious shift in strategy. Signing a Free Trade Agreement with the Euroasian Economic Union was the first serious step in this shift of focus. Two Central Asian states, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, are already full members of the Russian-led union. Uzbekistan is an observer of the organisation. Iran has also put in place other mechanisms to enhance trade relations with Central Asia. In December 2019, Tehran hosted two Joint Economic Commissions with delegations from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, a third was held in Tashkent. Regular direct flights from Iran to four Central Asian cities — Almaty, Tashkent, Dushanbe and Bishkek — resumed at the beginning of 2020 after intermittent interruptions [6]. Occasional tensions between Iran and Tajikistan have been calmed by negotiations. In the case of Turkmenistan, a gas dispute between Ashgabat and Tehran soured relations but negotiations continue. With Uzbekistan, relations began to thaw in the post-Karimov period.

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was an organization based on regions and worked between governments. The ECO was formed by Iran, Turkey and Pakistan in year 1985 in order to promote the financial, cultural and technical collaboration amongst the member republics. By the fall of 1992, the ECO expanded to include seven new members; Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was the key initiative based on region of Central Asia, but that was not established as much efficient as much SCO was. [7] Iran has an access to revive relations with states of Central Asia in the field of ECO.

THE COMPETITION FOR THE CENTRAL ASIA BETWEEN IRAN AND TURKEY

Meanwhile, Turkey has enjoyed a comfortable position among Central Asia's post-Soviet trade partners. According to the OEC, in 2017 combined trade (import & export) with Kazakhstan was \$2.35 billion, \$1.49 billion with Uzbekistan, \$1.4 billion with Turkmenistan, \$351 million with Tajikistan, and \$442 million with Kyrgyzstan. [8]

Western sanctions on Iran impeded its pivot to Eurasia, with Turkey enjoying an advantageous opportunity as a result. For example, a former official at Iran's Communications ministry explained that Turkey has occupied part of the Iranian ICT market in Central Asia. All this has happened, however, with Iran presenting Turkey a shorter, faster, safer and cheaper route to Central Asia (in comparison to northern routes from the north Caucasus). This has led to Turkey's increasing dependence on Iranian transit routes to Central Asia. According to a report of Iran's Customs Administration (IRICA), Turkey's trade with CIS countries through Iran in 2019 was 1.08 million tons. In 2016, this figure was only 565,000 tons. [9] In a way, Iran has been a noteworthy "bridge" for Turkey's trade with Central Asia.

Turkey began more seriously pursuing Trans-Caspian projects after the first "bridge contest." In January 2015 a trade official announced Turkey was considering alternative ways to cross the Caspian Sea to avoid delays along the route across Iran. There were plans to carry about 25,000 trucks (approximately 450,000 tones of cargo) annually over the Caspian Sea using ferryboats and Ro-Ro ships from the newly constructed Alat port in Azerbaijan to Turkmenistan's

Turkmenbashi port. Ata Serdarov, Turkmenistan's ambassador to Turkey confirmed the plan. It could cover all Turkish trade to Central Asia without crossing Iran.[10] In 2017, Ankara signed another similar agreement with Kazakhstan and then in February 2018, joined coordination committee for "Trans-Caspian International Transport Route" which established in 2013 by Azerbaijan, Georgia and Kazakhstan.[11]

However, the 100 percent growth of Turkish cargo crossing Iran to former Soviet states from 2016 to 2019 proves that during the last five years, the alternative route has not worked properly. In fact, Turkey's transit dependence on Iran has also increased. Problems with developing alternative routes are rooted in disputes between Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan on Caspian resources, and more importantly, the lack of a dispute settlement body within a legal regime. Nonetheless, "The Convention on the legal status of the Caspian Sea" signed in August 2018 by the sea's littoral states paved the way for more Trans-Caspian initiatives, and renewed hope in Turkey.

Iran's indirect response to Turkey's efforts in this "bridge contest" has been providing transit initiatives to land locked Central Asian states such as the Ashgabat Agreement [12](a multimodal transport agreement between India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Oman, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan for creating an international transport and transit corridor), Iran-Kazakhstan-China transit corridor, from Caspian port on Iran's Bandar Anzali to Aktau (Kazakhstan) and then to China's Urumqi, the connection of Iran's second railway to Central Asia thorough Incheboron (opened on December 2014 by the presidents of Iran, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan) and recent negotiation for a railway corridor that links Tajikistan to Turkey through Iran, as a part of ECO agreements. The initiatives aimed promotion of "bridge role" to Central Asia, based on geographical advantages. The result will indirectly counterbalance the Trans-Caspian projects.[13]The Haf-Herat line revives the Silk Road as far as railways are concerned and unites the Chinese railroad with Iran through Afghanistan," declared analysts for Tehran's government news agency IRNA. [14]Construction of the approximately 191 km railway from eastern Iran to western Afghanistan's Herat province is being undertaken in four sections, two in each country. The third section taking the line as far as Rosnak was completed in December 2020.

As part of a larger East-West Railway Corridor extending to China and Europe, the new railway track consists of four sections, three of which were funded and developed by Iran. The last section to Herat is about 80 percent done and is being financed by Italy.[15]Located on the Sea of Oman, Chabahar is part of the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), a strategic trade route agreed among Iran, India, and Russia in 2000. When completed, the multimodal corridor linking Asia and Europe will be 40 percent shorter and cost up to 30 percent less than current routes.

CONCLUSION

Central Asian republics may use Iran to get access to the Persian Gulf. In this case, ECO could play a fundamental role for the member states of the Central Asia. The organization can greatly help the landlocked Central Asian region gain access to world market for exports and imports. Furthermore, The Iranian Government under the direction of President Rouhani drafted an updated regional concept, in which Iran seeks to expand its influence in neighboring regions, including Central Asia, with an aim to overcome existing obstacles and to seek an increase in the potential of both parties in terms of trade, investment, and mutual influence. As such, this

strategy must emphasize the undertaking of large infrastructure projects, such as the Chinese-led Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB). This initiative is fully in keeping with Tehran's efforts to improve road and rail linkages with Central Asia and gain access to the Chinese market. It should be noted that the idea of creating a Trans-Asian Railroad connecting Europe with the Middle East, Far East, India and Southeast Asia with Iran acting as a support pillar was the first proposed by Iranian President Rafsanjani in the early 1990s. To realize this project, Iran opened the Bafq-Bender-Abbas railway in 1995 and completed construction on the Mashhad-Serakhs-Tajan railway, opening the way for the transit of goods from Central Asia to the ports of the Persian Gulf. As such, Iran has found fertile ground for development in the Chinese initiative, which sees profitability in projects like the opening of the Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran railway branch as well as the beginning of the implementation of the Ashgabat Agreement on creating Uzbekistan-Turkmenistan-Iran-Oman-Qatar transport and transit corridor.

China provided a \$1.7 billion credit line for the electrification of the 926-kilometer railway in Iran: from Tehran to the eastern city of Mashhad in Razavi Khorasan Province. The electrification project is implemented by the China National Import and Export Corporation (CMC). It is expected that the project will take up to 48 months and will increase the speed on the line from the current 160 km/h to 200 km/h; it will also reduce air pollution and increase the capacity of the railway. According to Saeed Mohammadzadeh, the Iranian Railways (IRIR) Managing Director, after electrification the railway Tehran-Mashhad will be able to transport 25 million passengers and 10 million tons of cargo per year. Iran has plans to electrify all railways by 2025.

The Tehran-Mashhad railway is part of the project of the so-called New Silk Road, a 2,300-kilometer railway linking Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang – the western province of China, with the Iranian capital Tehran via Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan.[16]

Echoing Tehran's earlier prioritization of the globalization of transportation infrastructure, the SREB offers Iran the possibility to become a transportation and logistics hub at the intersection of international transit routes. Moreover, the conference named "Central Asia and South Asia: Regional Connectivity. Challenges and Opportunities" which will be held in Tashkent in 2021. The Islamic Republic of Iran is also invited to take part in the conference.[17] The meeting is expected to be fruitful for not only Iran, but also Central Asian nations with regard to make solutions current issues as well as discuss the prospects of accessing to the of Central Asian nations.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BIO STIMULANTS ON IRRIGATED MEADOW SOILS IN THE CULTIVATION OF CORN

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ABSTRACT

It has been revealed that the combined use of Eco seals 50 g / l, Eco gum complex and Eco gum FK stimulants gives good results when growing corn for re-sowing corn after grazing on grassy soils. Corn is one of the most widely grown and widely grown cereals in the world. It is a technical, fodder and food plant. Globally, 20% of the grown crop is used for food purposes, and the rest, or two-thirds, as feed. The density of the increments was practically the same in all variants studied in the experiment. Thus, we can conclude that the preparations used before the end of the shelf life did not affect the change in the density of plants. Indicators of the weight of caryopses in one ear, yield of kernels per ear and weight of 1000 grains repeated the above-mentioned regularities of growth in the variants.

KEYWORDS: Meadow Soil; Biostimulants; Corn; Eco Forces 50 G / L; Eco Gum Complex; Eco Gum FC; Gumi; Option; Return; Application Rates; Productivity.

INTRODUCTION

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

Corn grains contain 65-70% carbohydrates, 9-12% proteins, 4-8% fats, as well as mineral salts and vitamins. Corn grain is used to make flour, canned cereals (sweet corn), ethyl alcohol, dextrin, beer, glucose, sugar, syrup, cereals, wine, honey, oil, vitamin E, ascorbic and glutamic acids, corn sticks, milk and many other products. Corn silk is used in medicine for diseases of the gallbladder and liver. From the stalks, cobs and leaves, paper, linoleum, viscose, activated carbon, artificial foam, plastic, analgesics and other products are obtained [8], [9], [10].

Corn kernels, green mass, silage and ears are excellent livestock feed. One kg of grain contains 1.34 units of nutrients and 78 g of digestible protein. Corn is a valuable component in compound feed preparation [6], [10], [12].

100 kg of silage collected at the stage of milk-wax ripening contains 21 nutritional units and 1800 gr. digestible protein. The same amount of dry stems and leaves contains 37, 35 nutrients. In this regard, corn is a crop of inter-row cultivation; it is a good predecessor for many crops, including cereals, cotton and vegetable crops [7], [11].

Taking this into account, it was necessary to study the effect of biostimulants on the growth, development, formation and yield of re-sowing maize in the meadow soils of the Andijan region.

The results of studying the actual plant density, the formation of the structure of the re-sowing maize yield in our experiment are presented in Table 1.

The density of the increments was practically the same in all variants studied in the experiment. Thus, we can conclude that the preparations used before the end of the shelf life did not affect the change in the density of plants.

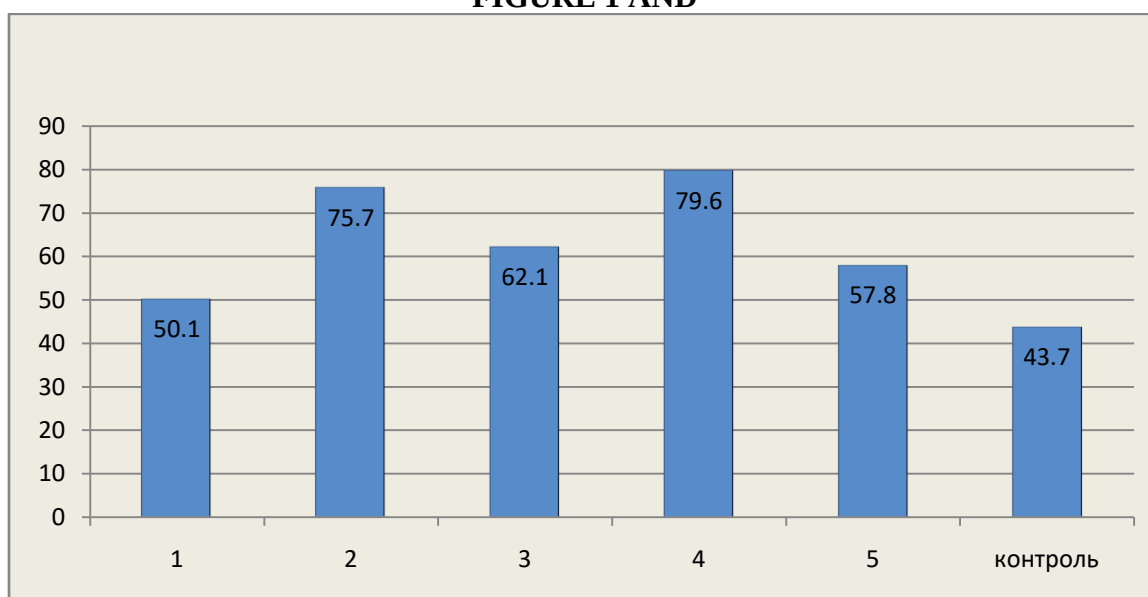
In the course of studying the effect of biostimulants on the formation of elements of the corn yield, it was revealed that they have a specific effect at the stages of plant development. The best results in terms of the number and length of ears per plant were observed in variants 4 and 2, in particular, in variant 4 with Ecosyl 50 g/l, complex Ekogum, Ekogum FK when mixed with the number of ears per plant was 1.1, 1 length the ear was 31.2 cm. This indicator was 0.3 and 9.1 cm higher than the control variant, respectively. With regard to ear length, the results observed in variant 2, where Ecogum complex was used, also showed that this preparation had a positive effect on the formation of corn cob length, which was 6 cm higher than the control. However, in this variant, the results on the number of ears in 1 plant repeated variants 4, but it was noted that the length of the ears was 3.1 cm less than in variant 4.

Indicators of the weight of caryopses in one ear, yield of kernels per ear and weight of 1000 grains repeated the above-mentioned regularities of growth in the variants.

The indicators for the weight of cereals per ear, the yield of grains per ear and the weight of 1000 grains repeated the above-mentioned patterns of growth in the variants. Preliminary results for corn yields are shown in Fig. 1 and in table. 2.

TABLE 1 INFLUENCE OF BIOSTIMULANTS ON THE GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF THE CORN CROP.

Variants	Plant density	Average. height	Average length of ears	Number of ears per 1 plant.	Weight of kernels in 1 cob	Weight of kernels in 1 cob	Yield of kernels%	Weight 1000grain
1	51110	195,4	0,9	21,9	431,5	108,9	25,2	200
2	51110	203,2	1,1	28,1	665	134,7	20,2	203,6
3	51110	189,8	1,1	22,6	543	110,4	20,3	201,4
4	51110	190,6	1,1	31,2	637,5	141,5	22,8	206,1
5	51110	198,6	1,1	23	511	102,2	21,9	201,5
6	51110	182,1	0,8	22,1	481	126,8	22	198,9

TABLE 2. PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR CORN YIELDS ARE PRESENTED IN FIGURE 1 AND**Figure 1 Influence of bio stimulants on corn yield. C / ha****TABLE 3 PRIMARY DATA ON THE EFFECT OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS ON SUNFLOWER PRODUCTIVITY**

No.	Variants	Productivity by repetitions, kg / ha				Avg. yield c / ha	Increase to yield c / ha
		I-repeat	II-repeat	III-repeat	IV-repeat		
1	Eco forces 50 g / l	50,1	50,2	50,4	49,7	50,1	6,40
2	Eco complex GUM	75,7	75,8	75,9	75,4	75,7	32,00

3	Eco GUM FC	62,2	62,1	62,3	61,8	62,1	18,40
4	Eco forces 50 g / l, Eco GUM complex, GUM FC Eco	79,7	79,5	79,4	79,8	79,6	35,90
5	Gumi	57,8	57,9	58,1	57,4	57,8	14,10
6	Control	43,6	43,7	44	43,5	43,7	-

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the experiment, the following conclusions can be drawn:

-The use of Belarusian-made biological products in combination with mineral fertilizers has a positive effect on the amount of nutrients in the soil. The increase in the amount of mobile nutrients in the soil creates favorable opportunities for the growth, development and harvest of sunflower.

-The joint use of all biological products allows you to increase the yield of sunflower. In the experimental variants, the control gave an increase in yield of 14.10 - 35.90 c / ha compared to the variant.

-The highest yields were observed in option 4, i.e. Ekosil 50 g / l, Ekogum complex, Ekogum FK in the variant used in combination, yield 79.6 c / ha.

-Based on the data obtained, we believe that the combined use of biological products Ecosil 50 g / l, Ecogum complex and Ecogum FC when growing sunflower seeds gives good results.

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LINGUISTIC PROPERTIES OF PHONETIC REPETITION

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the extent to which phonetic repetition is used in the text of Uzbek folk epics as a stylistic figure and their artistic and aesthetic functions. It is clear that in the performance of the poet Bakhshi each of the artistic repetitions is assigned an important expressive-emotional and aesthetic task. Artistic repetition is actively found in the text of Uzbek folk epics as a stylistic figure, but has not yet been developed as an object of special research. It is true that some works in folklore have made considerable remarks on this subject.

KEYWORDS: Folk epics, Fiction, Poetic, Baxshi, Epic, Text, Phonetic repetition, Alliteration, Hemenation, Monorim, Assonance.

INTRODUCTION

Artistic repetition is actively found in the text of Uzbek folk epics as a stylistic figure, but has not yet been developed as an object of special research. It is true that some works in folklore have made considerable remarks on this subject [1; 2; 4].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

I.Yormatov studies artistic repetition on the example of the epic “Alpomish”, divides it into four groups (phonic, morphological, syntactic and logical-textual) and gives the following conclusion: “Since the artistic language and architecture (structure) of Uzbek folk epics are not studied on a fundamental basis, The issue of elucidating the artistic and aesthetic functions of the interpretation is left out of the eyes of scholars”[1: 127]. This idea is directly related to the language of Fozil's poems. Bakhshi deliberately emphasized certain sounds, words, or phrases, phrases, or utterances in order to draw the attention of the audience to an aspect of an epic event, to exaggerate the content of an epic narrative, or to deliberately list certain things, thus creating beautiful examples of repetitive art. Let's pay attention to the following texts in the epic “Balogardon”: Goh yurishigao'tdaytutashib, gohdaryodaytoshib, oqshombo'lsa, goherlardonadashib, nechaDarband bel oshibetolmayin, badbaxttog'igajonashib, nechatun,necha

kun yo'lyuribqaraydi (p. 23)- *Sometimes it burns like a fire, sometimes it overflows like a river, in the evening, sometimes lost on the ground, I can't get enough of it. He climbs the mountain of misfortune and looks at how many nights, how many days he has traveled* (B.:23); *Balogardon Qalandaribo'lasan, / balolarninesunobudqilasan, / balotog'dabaloizlabyurasan, / balolarningkushandasibo'lasan* (B.:30) - *You will be the cauldron of Balogardon, / You will destroy many disasters, / You will seek disaster on the mountain of Balo, / You will be the cousin of Balogardon; birnechasiko'nglinxushladi, / birnechasibelinushlab, / harzinadaqadamtashlab, / kelayotirbukanizlar* (B.:74) - *Some of them were happy, / Some of them were holding their backs, / They were stepping on every step, / These maids were coming.* We see that some repetitive units in the texts are not merely repetitive, but merely for the sake of appearance, to elevate the fantastic images involved in the activities of the epic heroes. The word artist has assigned each of them an important expressive-emotional and aesthetic task.

Repetitive units in the language of epics serve to perform specific artistic and aesthetic tasks as a means of shaping the text, ensuring its semantic and intonational integrity. More specifically, “repetition plays an important role in the preservation of the text as a whole, in its delivery to the listener or reader. This means that duplicate text or a piece of text is a specific closed system that allows it to be stored as a whole. The working mechanism of this system is also very unique. Originally used in text formation, this system also helps to simplify the execution process and thus performs the second function. It performs another important function by providing easy comprehension of the text by the listener, as well as the ability to memorize it for a long time. This miraculous medium comes to us in epic texts sometimes in the form of sounds, additions, stems, and sometimes repetitions of words and word forms. Sometimes these means appear one after the other, regularly, sometimes mixed, sometimes inversely, sometimes even when they come in secret, emphasizing their existence. The melody created by the repetition of these linguistic units also ensures the intonational completeness of the work.” We also agree with the comments of the researcher Z. Yuldasheva on the linguistic features of the repeated forms in the epic “Kholdorkhan” and note that they are confirmed in the language of the epics involved in the object of our study.

We found it necessary to briefly describe the phonetic units in the language of the epics of the great poet and their peculiarities, as well as their artistic and aesthetic functions. Such units are dominated by a set of intra- or inter-line repetitions of phonemes. Examples of poetic syntax, such as alliteration, monorim, assonance, are among them. The phonemes that are repeated in the verses of traditional epics have divisions such as vocal and consonant alliteration, monorim and assonance according to the nature and location.

Alliteration, which is a form of repetition, is an important tool in the text. This method, which was widely used in ancient Eastern poetry and was based on musicality based on sounds, was called “the art of tavzi” in classical poetics (“ilmi bade”). Proverbs based on alliteration have been actively used in Uzbek folklore, especially in the text of children's prose and rhetoric (For example: *Birtuptut, tutningtagidabirtupturp. Tuturpniturtibturibdimi, turptutniturtibturibdimi? Yokioqchoynakkaoqqopqoq, ko'kchoynakkako'kqopqoqkabi* - *A bunch of mulberries, a bunch of radishes under the mulberry. Does the mulberry push the radish, does the radish push the mulberry? Or a white lid on a white teapot, a blue lid on a blue teapot.*)

We have observed that there are two different forms of alliteration in the language of epics: vocal and consonant.

a) **Vocal Alliteration** is formed in the language of epics as a result of melodic harmonization of words in a verse by means of vowels. In examples such as *Yaxshilikko'r, yomonlikniko'rmagin / ko'pyashagin, ko'pyilgachao'lmagin- Do not see good, do not see evil / live long, do not live for many years* (p.: 39); *endishohim, senko'nglingnixushlagin / mundaychog'ixayolingnitashlagin - now, O king, please your heart / cast your mind at such a time* (F.Sh.:260), alliterative vocalism arose through the repetition of the sounds “o” and “a” in words. Or take another example from the epic: *Qabulqilsang, qizimto'ylabberayin / gapirginko'nglingni, bolam, bilayin- If you accept, let my daughter get married / speak your heart, my child, I know* (L.M.:308); *Dardliqul, dardimnikimgayoraman / Ayriliqo'tigabag'riporaman- Slave in pain, to whom do I hurt my pain / I break my heart to the fire of separation* (M.A.:8) kabimisollarda ham unlitovushlar (“a”, “i”) mutually harmonized in terms of tone. The repetition of vowels - the phenomenon of *oxanance* - served to ensure the balance of vowels in the text, the melody and emotional-aesthetic impact of each verse. Hence, vocal alliteration plays a very important role as a methodological factor that ensures the euphony, musicality, attractiveness, and emotional sensitivity of the epic speech characteristic of the language of epics;

b) **Consonant Alliteration** was also used more in the text of folk epics than in vocal alliteration as a form of phonetic repetition based on consonantal melody. This is due to the fact that, *firstly*, the Uzbek language has a large number of consonant sounds, and *secondly*, the semantic meaning is not expressed in the text if they do not actively participate in the structure of this or that word. The rhythmic repetition of one or two consonant sounds in the words of a verse reveals a peculiar intonation and melody. Note: *Yilqiichindao'zikelgansinlidir, / tovushqontuyoqli, morolbellidir- During the year, he came with a snout, a hoofed hooves, and a moron* (M.a.:13). We see that in this text both vocal and consonant alliteration are manifested in mutual harmony. In both verses of this text, taken from the “Princess Cunning”, a certain melody is created in the text, mainly through the repetition of the “l” sound. Again, the vocalism of the first stanza is in full proportion of the vowels in the first, third, and fifth words and the consonantal melody are in the same proportion (through the repetition of the “l” sound). The second line of this example has a similar feature. The sound “a” in the following example from the epic “Nurali” created a vocal euphony by repeating it ten times. However, the pronunciation of the “l” sound in both verses with a tone and a special emphasis provided the advantage of consonant alliteration in the text: *Yilqiichindao'zikelgansinlidir, / tovushqontuyoqli, morolbellidir- During the year, he came with a snout, a hoofed hooves, and a moron* (M.A.:13).

In the course of the study, we observed that the following manifestations of phonetic repetitions were also active through the repetition of consonant sounds in the language of epics:

1. Repetition of the same consonant sounds - through the phenomenon of alliteration. This appearance of repetition can occur in different parts of the text: *Men ketarmanbundanboshimniolib, / O'rtangano'tlargajonimnisolib - I'm going to take my head off this / put my soul in the burnt grass* (B.G.:28); *Dubulg'aboshdadingkillab, / Karkqubbaqolqonqarqillab- The helmet rattles on his head, / The dome of the shield rumbles* (M.A.:16); *Uchquredim, qanotimdanqayrildim, / Yugrukedim, tuyog'imdantoyrildim - I ran, I turned my wings, / I ran, I lost my hooves* (N.:162).

2. By repeating a consonant or the same sound (e.g., **m**, **n**, **b**) in each word in the verse: *Men hamkarvon, chiqdimRunningshahridan, / moludavlatlarimilgariketgan, / Men hamkarvonboshiyangitdaetgan, / Meningkarvonlarimbusuvdano'tgan - I am also a caravan, I left the city of Rome, / My wealth has gone before / I have also reached the beginning of the*

caravan / My caravans have passed through this water(B.G.:50); *Nuraligashundaynayzauzatdi.* / *NayzasishuzamonShunqorgaetdi,* / *Nechakiyimnitashibbulzamon,* / *Nuraliningendietigabotdi.* / *Nuralixonxastako'nglinxushladi,* / *Nayzaningtiridanmahkamushladi.* / *Nayzasinitortdiendi "qalandar",* / *Nayzasitig'idansindimuqarrar - He handed such a spear to Nurali.* / *His spear hit Shunqor at that time,* / *How many clothes did he carry this time,* / *Nurali now sank into his flesh.* / *Nuralikhon cheered the patient,* / *He held the spear tightly.* / *He drew his spear now "potters",* / *His spear broke from the blade inevitably (N.:130).*

3. The first stanza of a four-line verse begins with a different sound, but all the remaining three begin with a different sound and are repeated (form A-B-B-B): *Osha yurtdankelganbundato'raman,* / *Mehnattortib,* / *jafochekibkelaman,* / *Marg'umonningxaridoribo'laman,* / *Marg'umondegandaboshimberaman - I will come from that land,* / *I will work and suffer,* / *I will be a buyer of the deceased,* / *I will give my head when I say the deceased (N.138);* *Ko'ribturmoqlarimlozim,* / *Layliko'ringanfursatda,* / *Larzatushibtitartanam,* / *Layliqalamqoshlisanam-I have to look,* / *When Layla appears,* / *My trembling body trembles,* / *Layla's pencil eyebrows (L.M.:286).*

4. By repeating the three verses of the four verses with a different sound, and the remaining one with a different sound (in the form of A-A-A-B or A-A-B-A): *Bilmayinbeadabbandaybalodi(r),* / *Bundayahmoqqayshahardankeladi?!* / *Bu so'znieshitib,* / *undakanizlar,* / *Yangiboqqaqarabbarijo'nadi - I don't know, what city does such a fool come from ?!* / *When the maids heard this word,* / *They all went to the new garden (N.:136);* *Bizlargaruxsatber,* / *Chambilto'rasi,* / *Bildik, bizdaymergang'aribo'ladi,* / *Gulsanamdayyorimkimlaroladi,* / *Bolachaqametim-esirbo'ladi - Let us, Chambiltorasi,* / *I know, a sniper like us will die a stranger,* / *Who will take a half like Gulsanam,* / *My children will be orphans (M.a:44).*

5. One of the phonetic methods actively used in the speech of epic heroes of epics is **geminatio**. In linguistics, this phenomenon is referred to as “*qo'shundoshlik*”, “*qo'shoqlanish*” or “*ikkilanganundosh*”, “*undoshlarniqavatlash*” – **double consonant**. “It is very necessary to consider the phenomenon of doubling - the elongation of consonants, among the phonetic changes,” writes H. Nematov, and again: “but this phenomenon is similar to phonetic changes, as it can occur only in a single consonant between two vowels. The conjugation occurs mainly in the sounds **q, k, t, l**, which come between two vowels, and only in naming the numbers **2, 7, 8, 9, 30, 50**. These sonors could be pronounced with both a single consonant and a double consonant. The reasons for this kind of pairing in the name of numbers have not yet been revealed. However, the second **t, l, k** in words such as **latta, yakka, katta, yalla, chakki, ukki** is historically a morphological indicator, and there is an idea that the pairing in them is the result of adaptation” [3:86]. By using consonants in the same context, the poet Fozil was able to accurately describe certain changes in the psyche of the epic heroes in the epics he sang. To prove and supplement the opinion, we will limit ourselves to quoting some words and texts from the epic “Balogardon”: *Bachcha,* *bachchag'ar,* *barakallo,* *achchiqlanib,* *chorraha,* *hayallasang,* *ajalli,* *tuqqanlarning,* *jinni,* *attorligini,* *izillar,* *manzilli,* *duvullab,* *Oqqizdan.* For example: *Elda g'amimnieb,* *bachchag'arningtilinio'rganibbuergakelsambo'laredi,* / *Deb o'ylana-o'ylanashahargakirdi - I could have come here to eat my grief and learn the language of a child,* / *he entered the city thinking. (B.:67);* *Biznikinoma'qulchilikbo'ldi,* *Avazningo'pkalaganito'g'rikeldi.* *Jinni fe'llikkaketganekanmiz - Ours was a no-brainer, Avaz had to lungs. We went crazy (p.:60);* *EtsamdeydiEramningchorbog'iga,* / *BarakalloChambilningquchog'iga - Etsam says to Eram's*

garden, / Well-doneChambil's embrace (p:90); Duvullabqochdibuparilar, / Ko'rqqanidano'ziniurar - These fairies fled in a whirlwind, / Frightened beat themselves (B.:95); Jon shirinnarsa. "HayallasamBalogardonebqo'yadi!" – debo'tli, muzlitog'lardanko'zyumibochgunchao'tibborayotir - John is a sweet thing. "If I dream, Balogardon will eat!" He says as he walks past the grassy, icy mountains in the blink of an eye. (p.:32).

So, in the language of the epics we examined, the art of alliteration was active in vocal, consonant, and their mixed forms. Alliteration served to create a harmony between the lines between the lines and the words in the line to ensure aesthetic impact, to draw the listener's attention to the event in the epic image of the folk singer.

c) As one of the elements derived from the nature of **monorimic** sounds, form is a stylistic method related to the theory of rhyme, based on the rhythmic repetition of the same sounds between or at the end of verses. This method is also active in the text of the epics of the great poet: Bog'daochilargulg'unchalar, / Gulgayarasharnimchalar, / Rastadakosibbachchalar, / Bilmasishinbirnechalar, / Ta'limolginbekbachchalar. / Mehnattortibbundakelib, / Momongsengao'yinqilib, / o'yinko'rsatarqizbo'lib / Momongqizbo'ldi, qizbo'ldi - The blossoms that open in the garden, / The flowers that fit, / The plants that grow in the garden, / The few that don't know, / The children who learn. / Come to work, / Momong is playing with you, / Playing as a girl / Momong is a girl, she is a girl (P.:43); Aytgangapningpoyominibilsan-a, / bundaturma, ulmanzilgaborsan-a, / tildashernibirortepibko'rsan-a! - If you know the meaning of what you said, / don't stop there, if you go to that place, / if you kick the lion in the tongue! (M.A.:107).

g) **Assonance** is a method that falls within the range of types of phonetic repetitions according to sound quality, which is related to the theory of rhyme, such as monorim: In words like "toji - crown and muhtoji-needy" in a text such as Boshinggakiyibsan, murratoji, / ko'rganodamgulyuzingdimuhtoji- You wear it on your head, a murray crown, / the person you see needs a flower face (M.a.:8), the repetition of the sounds **o**, **j**, and **i** is mutually synchronized to form a rhyme. Or we see that the rhyming words in the following verses from the epics "Princess Cunning" and "Balogardon" also served to harmonize each other through the repetition of vowels and consonants: Dushmanlarkesmasintandanboshimni, / Sulatmasingavdabilanloshimni- Let not my enemies cut off my head from the body, / Let not my body be torn to shreds (M.a.: 32); O'ylayman, turamanbundaMung'oyib, / Hechmadadqolmadimardonag'oyib, / Qizilyuzimza'farondaysarg'ayib- I think, I'll stand up, I'm crying, / There's no help, I'm gone, / My red face is saffron (B.G.:6).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion: 1) phonetic repetitions are one of the methodological figures who actively participated in the organization of the ridge form in the text of epics; 2) forms such as phonetic alliteration, monorim and assonance are functionally and methodologically unifying rings as the nature of repetitive sounds; 3) these methodological forms are characterized by the formation of the same tone between the words in the verse and between the rhyming words in the verses; 4) Such leading features in the nature of phonetic repetitions served to further enrich the methodological features of the epics involved in the analysis.

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CONDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

Z. - Zevarkhan // Bahrom and Gulandom. - Tashkent: Gulom Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1986.

L.M. – Layli and Majnun // Bahrom and Gulandom. - Tashkent: Gulom Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1986.

M.A. “The princess is cunning.” - Tashkent: Gulom Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1988.

N. - Nurali. - Tashkent: Gulom Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1989.

R. - Rustamxon. - Tashkent: Gulom Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1985.

F.Sh. - Farhod and Shirin // Bahrom and Gulandom. - Tashkent: Gulom Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1986.

Sh.Sh. - Sweet and Sugar // Orzigul. - Tashkent: Gulom Publishing House of Literature and Art, 1975.



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ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE IMAGE OF A WOMAN IN THE NOVEL

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ABSTRACT

The article is an artistic analysis of the novel "Rebellion and Obedience" by the famous Uzbek writer Ulugbek Hamdam. Issues such as the woman and society in the novel, her activity in social life, mother and family, a woman's dreams and aspirations as a human being, her sufferings, problems, and unusual changes in her psyche are the main conceptual directions of the article. The role of women in the spiritual and moral life of society is significant. In all spheres of the social work process, women demonstrate their spiritual will, level of knowledge and full potential. In the new Uzbek literature, the main conceptual direction of the image is such issues as woman and society, her activity in social life, mother and family, women's dreams and aspirations as human beings, pains, problems, unusual changes in the psyche.

KEYWORDS: Novel, Dialogue, Monologue, Composition, Image, Expression, Psychologism, Mental image, Portrait.

INTRODUCTION

The role of women in the spiritual and moral life of society is significant. In all spheres of the social work process, women demonstrate their spiritual will, level of knowledge and full potential. In the new Uzbek literature, the main conceptual direction of the image is such issues as woman and society, her activity in social life, mother and family, women's dreams and aspirations as human beings, pains, problems, unusual changes in the psyche.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Since man is the object of image and expression of fiction, without his psyche it is impossible to fully comprehend literature as a whole. This means that in any work of art, no matter when and in what genre or style it is created, it will definitely reflect the human psyche and experiences. The issue of the human psyche has been studied in Uzbek literature since the 1960s. Even then, no conceptual fundamental research was conducted. It is approached only from the point of view

of the psyche of images and characters [1], and is not studied as a separate poetic problem. In the 1970s, psychology was studied as a separate problem and a number of studies were created [2]. In addition, the book "Some comments on the nature of the psychological image in the epics" by Bakhodir Sarimsakov was published. It also discusses the psychological functions of the Polkan poet and the imagery in his epics. Literary critic H. Umurov takes this issue seriously and creates such researches as "Artistic Psychologism in Uzbek Novel" (1982), "Spiritual World of the Hero and Epic" (1995).

In Ulugbek Hamdam's novel "Rebellion and Obedience", which is the subject of our article, the issue of the psyche and psychology of the heroes is also the main focus of the image. Because in the novel, the flow of consciousness and the expression of emotions prevail over the depiction of actions. This style of image and expression is highlighted in the play. The writer observes real events in life, fantasizes about them, thinks about reality while imagining (H. Dostmuhammad). Because the imaginations and fantasies that take place in the mind and the heart are also a reflection of reality in a particular situation.

Like the overall composition of the novel, the system of images is also perfect. There are also female characters in the play, such as Farida (the protagonist Akbar's wife) and Tursunboy Jontalash's wife - they are in the opposite position to the characters in the novel, Aunt Larisa and Diana. However, there is no obvious contradiction between women in the plot of the novel. These are typologically bipolar women. Farida sees the love that God has given her as a whole with her family and children. She did not give up her duty and loyalty in the family as a symbol of motherhood, as a dream of her husband, as a strange dervish. She did not leave her home, village, or job as a bride and follow in her husband's footsteps to the big city. It was dominated by family, loyalty, and a sense of duty. She knew that motherhood was more important than her personal responsibilities. Because the land (Akbar) went to the city in search of self, humanity. ... Farida sighed and thought of Akbar: "He is also one of these Nasirjon, even five times more dreamy. Has he cooked for a married man or a child in a foreign land? Looking for the meaning of humanity. Doesn't it make sense to raise two children and join them?"

No matter how much she resented Akbar, Farida missed him dearly. Excited, he dialed the phone number. However, Akbar was not at home and did not pick up the phone. Farida, on the other hand, wept bitterly" (pp. 355-356)

In this inner monologue and the author's speech, Farida's emotional state, experiences, perceptions of her husband, and the woman's feelings of motherhood are sadly portrayed. "Looking for the meaning of humanity," "Raising two children and joining the ranks?" the fact that her sentences are uttered in the female language means that she is a mother of a pure heart, loyal to her family, kind to her children. As a mother, she wants to be a loving partner. In her heart, the longing for a beloved husband with motherly love does not fall on deafness, even if it is drawn to both poles. As mentioned above, the Farida-Akbar-Diana trio is at the center of women's affairs. In the image of Farida, a loyal woman embodies the image of a loyal mother, the mentality of an Uzbek woman. It has both national and individual nature. Diana is the image of an unfortunate woman in both the love chapter and the family chapter. In his mind and in his spiritual and moral activity, there was no devotion or respect for any human values. This woman is the opposite of Farida. However, Akbar's warm attitude and love for Diana lead Diana to a believing, imaginative woman. In the Farida-Akbar-Diana trilogy in the novel, Farida is a loyal mother and Diana is a beloved mistress. However, at the end of the day, both Farida and her mother will be in love. The writer could not have ended the story of Farida in any other way.

Farida had qualities that women, regardless of nationality or religion, were rarely accepted. As a woman or a beloved companion, she did not put her desires above her family responsibilities, her duty to her children, and the teachings of our Shari'ah. Akbar lived far from his family and occasionally came to his village. He would talk to Farida on the phone, which would be on his wife's initiative.

Basically, that's how they lived their lives. From the spirit of dialogic speech, it is clear that this is not a sincere conversation between a lover and a lover or a couple. There is no temperature in the conversation. no longing and no jealousy. Just like the people who made the commitment, they asked about the situation and left. Farida is not to blame for the lack of clarity in the conversation. Farida at the bride's house, in the arms of her children; Farida is between two grasses, her job on one side and her husband on the other. Her excuse for not working in the city and her children is a testament to the superiority of motherly devotion. A woman loves her husband. He even pushed Akbar to the ground. Farida was a woman in body and a mother in heart. The woman said, "Your tree is gone. Are you all right?" she did not say a word to her husband. In this way, Farida was given "three rights at once" - the rights of Sharia, motherhood and femininity. She is not as jealous, quarrelsome and cunning as most women. He is a true realist. He was devoted to his profession. An intelligent, vigilant woman. Farida cannot imagine her destiny as a mother - without her children. In addition, Farida is a socially active, spiritual, socio-politically conscious person.

He is the editor-in-chief of a newspaper in the district center. Articles on a variety of topics were published under his supervision, and he spent his life working and raising his children. "Farida sat and listened in silence, and finally replied, "Well, Nosirjon, write down what you think." Only write after the articles we have requested. And in your heart ... Eh-heh, you say that if you put it in your heart, the letters will not fall. But you have to live, Nosirjon (ibid., P. 355).

She is a leader at work, a mother in the family. She was a woman by nature anyway. Farida is a real typical female character who performs both mother and father duties in the family. No matter how hard-working a leader is, he is still a gentleman. He understands the subtleties of human nature, the subtleties of the soul. However, she is a strong-willed and conscious woman who has found the nature, image, and balance of life in man and society.

At the heart of the novel's theme and idea is "What is the meaning of life?" is an eternal and eternal puzzle. The protagonist Akbar also seeks meaning in every corner of life. None of this is comforting. It's like a ship having to sail. Akbar's attitude towards his family, his wife Farida, and his mental state are most vividly expressed in the following inner monologue: my sufferings are sobbing and I seem to be gaining insight. But I've seen it happen many times before! Soon they will come to me, and after a while I will be sure that the soul will begin to descend into other worlds again! Then I will stand up and say, "If only you had the opportunity to do so, you would cut your body with a sword in your hands" (ibid., P. 357).

The speech was an internal monologue, which was reflected in Akbar's letter to his teacher. It is clear from the process of speech that he is married, and even though he has children, he is not yet consciously ready to bear the burden of the family and fulfill his duties and responsibilities. Her love and feelings for Farida are not in line with the goals of the so-called "family". It's as if Akbar found a cure for Diana's heartache. He wants to believe that. He wants to commit suicide if he is not relieved. His wife and children did not become Akbar's life. Akbar is an incompetent man in matters of family, duty and devotion. He is in his thirties, forties and fifties and still can't

come to a conclusion about family. He is a man who seeks his destiny from strangers. Although the image of a mother and a woman does not come to the fore in the novel, the protagonist Akbar's final destination is his family. The elements of speech, such as monologues: monologue memory, monologue reflection, monologue-discussion, and monologue-dream, are more common than moving events based on the plot of the work. This encourages the reader to think and reason. In Farida's character, we feel the balance between internal and external dynamism. It is based on real thinking, on a real basis, rather than on the desires of the heart. She sees the image of a struggling woman, her happiness in the harmony of her family and her job (profession).

The writer describes Akbar's family and Farida's psyche after he left the village: After all, he was born and raised in the village, where he got married and had children. Then work, work, work... First it was confirmed. Then the head of the department, Akbar, said he was selling melons, and when he was unloading melons, he was elected editor-in-chief. It is said that the moon is dark on the fifteenth and light on the fifteenth. After that, she began to feel more at ease. But her husband... She didn't know what to do. After all, how do you get used to leaving the place where you have been used to for a lifetime and go to foreign countries? No, it's not. It's hard to leave. It's hard to choose. "My brother Akbar is also curious; did he understand what he was offering us? After all, going to the city means rebuilding our way of life. This is not a toy. Now, when you get your life back on track, Farida would think, (ibid. p. 333).

In the description given by this author, the real monologue of the protagonist reflects the female psyche, inner world, and will. Elements of author's speech, elements of character's speech are the most important means of revealing the psyche of the protagonists. Hamdam skillfully used these same tools in the same process. The image of Akbar created by the writer seeks unity and balance in thinking - in language - in action. But he spends his whole life trying to figure it out. Farida is not afraid to go to the city. He just doesn't want to take the risk. He doesn't dream of a long tail, cash out. She does not complain about her husband's condition. In front of their children, they do not beat or insult their husbands. Her sense of motherhood holds the family together and her relationship with her husband. In this speech, the writer more or less draws a portrait of Farida. By drawing a psychological portrait of Farida, she draws the reader's attention to a disturbing, horrible mental state that is going on in her heart. Even in such a confusing state of mind, a woman does not lose herself. When the head of the family leaves the rudder, the woman finds the courage to set sail for the family ship. He also suffers spiritually, but endures with endurance. The writer does not openly confront the couple. Only in the inner worlds of the protagonists is the worldview of the relationship revealed in monologues and author's characteristics. This is one of the aspects of Hamdam's unique style. In the novel, the healing of the inner world is more skillfully expressed than the appearance. If we pay attention, the writer will be able to make an in-depth psychological study of a woman's inner spiritual world, her painful experiences, and her mental and moral state. Here is a picture of a woman waiting for her husband to arrive: "spring has come to the streets of the village again. After all, today is the day Akbar comes...

Farida's joy is above all. Farida's real joy is different - her husband...

After all, their lives were not what they were supposed to be. But Farida is thankful for her current situation.

After all, every face-to-face meeting with Akbar has become the biggest holiday of his life. Remember, it was not like that before Akbar's imprisonment... Now everything is different. Just like in a fairy tale...

Of course, it was difficult at first. She was stuck between her husband and her job, the pleasure of her husband and children, her husband and the village where she was born and grew up, her people, her relatives. Then, after the selection, he asked himself, "Why did I do this, was my brother Akbar so insignificant to me? He asked angrily. But today all suffering seems to be over... The best thing a man can do is to obey the judgments in a beautiful way, without rebelling. Anyway, at least Farida didn't go down without explaining herself first. Ha-ha, not exactly Farida, nor Akbar. "What if I see my husband every two months? The important thing is that the meeting makes me happy. Then I live in hope with the thought of the next meeting. There is such a happiness hidden in all this that people - ignorant people - for some reason just try to be together all the time. But can they always find the meaning I have found together? That's all! " Farida would sometimes defend her happiness. There were many times when a woman would say, "My parting is higher than the visions of men" (pp. 380-381).

The author's speech acquaints the reader with the psyche of the protagonist in a particular situation, the wonderful rainbow colors of the desires of the heart, the vibrations of the strings of the heart in different notes. The woman is thankful for this day as well. She does not complain about her husband, but rather welcomes his arrival as a holiday. The speech explains the social reasons why Farida did not leave the village, her family and go to the city. The author does not give a slight negative description of the woman. Instead, Farida asked herself, "Why did I do that? Was my brother Akbar so insignificant to me?" he asks the question and gets the answer from himself. This is also the style, the style of U. Hamdam. The symbolic and philosophical essence is reflected not in the depths of the plot, but in the hearts of the protagonists. The honor of an Uzbek woman, the honor of the family is above all desires. The main contradiction in the novel occurs at the beginning of the work, after Akbar's imprisonment. This contradiction that drives the events of the work is an internal psychological conflict. This event in Akbar's life was in fact the product of a certain social condition. D. Diderot's phrase "Character is determined by typical conditions" [3, p. 206] proves the essence of the character traits of the novel's protagonist Akbar.

CONCLUSION

The formal and stylistic originality of the novel materializes the overall composition and creates a creative image of the writer. This has become one of the main features of the writer's creative work. In the play, the female character participates as an auxiliary character in revealing the main character Akbar's character. However, the course of events "deepens and deepens the essence of the image of the mother" (O. Duysenbaev). In the novel, the author portrays Farida as a spiritual and moral ideal, not Akbar. In Farida's example, we see the spiritual maturity of the Uzbek woman, the will of the text, her love and devotion to her family. The images of women in the novel served as the main lever in the realization of the writer's main artistic intention. Although Akbar was the official father of the family, the woman was the essence of their family. The reader of the novel may at first glance dislike Farida and blame her. The reader seeks cause and effect. This flaw in family relationships is the defining point of the action.

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HISTORY OF SETTLEMENTS OF CATTLE BREEDERS IN THE TERRITORY OF SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN AND RELATED TRADITIONS (XVIII-XIX CENTURIES)

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the origins of the Black House and the Kapa, inhabited by semi-settled nomadic herders in southern Uzbekistan in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the development of the art of house-building over the centuries. and that it was made of camel's hair. They also said that the black houses were made by men on the outside, that is, the bones were made by men, the interior was made by women, the girls were taught to make furniture for a house between the ages of 12 and 13, and she had to make all the furniture herself before she became a bride. mentioned. In addition, it has been suggested that pastoral communities lived in semi-nomadic and semi-nomadic conditions from the ancient past, mainly in convenient places, ie in mountainous and foothill areas, along rivers.

KEYWORDS: Zarafshan Nurabad, Sazoghan, Ukrach, aul, kapa, Black house, yard, ceremony, cattle breeder, tup, tuda, ovil, el, elat, tribe, generation.

INTRODUCTION

We see that some ethnic and ethnographic groups have special accommodations that are specific to and adapted to the living conditions and lifestyle of their occupation. In particular, Uzbek herdsmen's "prefabricated" - "black houses" - designed for quick removal and installation - have long been adapted to nomadic conditions, with different appearance, size, size and price, depending on the number of families and economic conditions. The semi-nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoral life of South Uzbekistan is also characterized by the traditional parts of the nomadic pastoralists, such as grass, black houses, huts, which are mainly intended for quick removal and easy installation of traditional dwellings; we see that there were accommodations such as hut, cabin, tent, khavandi, tula [1, p. 37-38].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Southern Uzbekistan, which was studied in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, lived in a semi-nomadic environment, with a rural structure and courtyard, homelands located in a peculiar mountain and foothills. In particular, the habitats of mountainous and foothill areas were selected as suitable for livestock and partly for agriculture and horticulture, taking into account the water source, arable land, pasture convenience for livestock. For example, in the Nurabad district of Samarkand region, which consists of the foothills and deserts, we see two types of mountain and desert natural economy. The mountains separating the Zarafshan oasis play an important role in the nature of the oasis, and a number of aquifers on the slopes create small micro-climatic conditions and small valleys. The springs in these streams and ravines have been the main sources of water and have served as a source of life since the time of primitive society. There are primitive settlements around the springs in each stream. He used spring water not only for drinking but also as a source of irrigation [2, pp.17-23]. It is on the banks of this river that settled the semi-settled and semi-nomadic pastoralists of the ancient past.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The way of life and living conditions of the cattle-breeding population of Southern Uzbekistan, as well as the collective association of courtyards and villages consisting of a single seed community or a single sibling, are called by different names:

Named “spit”, “pile”, “nation”, “aul,” “kinsman”, “elat”, “decendant”, this condition is common in all three natural regions, namely desert, semi-desert, mountainous and foothill parts. At the beginning of the last century, nomadic pastoralists living in southern Uzbekistan lived as a patriarchal family in the tribal community system, which in turn was reflected in the form, structure and structure of housing. or form village communities consisting of a ball. The villages were called by the natural name of any land, or by the name of any great person, and each village consisted of one or two clans, consisting of dozens of such patriarchal large family associations. Near each village there are graves, burial mounds on the top of any ancient or medieval city ruins (due to the ease of digging graves because of the soft soil), and the graves in these graves are arranged in a patriarchal clan order. The place of burial in the tomb of each of the tribes is also named after them. For example, *bek ovulniki*, *kal topniki*, *devona topniki*, *tovaktarosh topniki*, *kepakul topniki* and so on. In this case, the person's social status is taken into account, from which tribe, tribe, aul. In the structure of the villages, too, natural dwellings were arranged according to natural conditions, and in turn the tribal-communal rule focused on the “hill” structure, and the houses were arranged according to the social status of the population. For example, where the freshest air is comfortable, a meadow reminiscent of the high ridge of a seed elder or bek is erected. On it hung the symbolic sacred symbol of the seed, that is, the “flag” with the image of the seal - the flag. We know that in ancient times each tribe and tribe had its own mark. For example: “Moon stamp”, “Double stamp”, “snake stamp”, “Ram stamp” and so on, which are reflected in the birth of the mark, on the rider's outer garment, on the horse's coat, on the armor and shields. We see that this situation has persisted in recent years. Especially in Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya regions, Nurabad district of Samarkand region among livestock breeders [3].

In the southern part of Uzbekistan, nomadic pastoralists such as bell, nayman, juz, kuchchi, mangit, kenagas, chuyit, barlos, the structure of rural and courtyard houses is similar, and each village consists of several groups or groups. . In turn, one ball was divided into several small gangs, each gang consisting of a group of brothers or relatives in a “gang” or palace, which

formed a large patriarchal family that ate from several black houses, a gang built side by side. There are several such gangs that are, descended from one relative or one ancestor. It is named after the grandfather who founded the community of relatives, or any event, after the name of a natural place, (aul). For example, in the Naiman of the Sazogon Ukrainian Naiman, the present high mahalla was called the Upper Mosque during the Bukhara Emirate, and they consisted of several auls: Beshtannori, Chukuraul, Jana aul, Kirdannargiaul, Beklaraul, Kamaraul. Thus, in large mountain villages, for example, in the village of Sazoghan in the XVIII - XIX centuries, it consisted of five balls, which were named according to the main occupation, ethnic origin of the inhabitants of these balls. The Tovoktarosh were the first Ukrainians to settle in this village and form the basis of the village. According to ethnographic data, in the 1760s, a group of Naiman tribesmen came from the Dabusiya fortress in Narpay district and settled in the Sazoghan River. In addition to being a herdsman, they were also skilled craftsmen - carpenters. They made carts, black house bones, wheels, saws, shovels, molds, rugs, and all sorts of other household items. The most popular of the household utensils are the dishes, which are called trays because they are trays, and make up the tray ball. The abundance of spruce trees in the Sazoghan region in ancient times was a blessing for those who practiced this profession. The second team came to Sazogon village. After that, other relatives came to the village and started to settle. These are the Devonian ball, the Palace balls, and they united around the "upper mosque" or "big mosque" to form the village of Sazogon. Due to the fact that the village is located on the Karshi-Samarkand Silk Road, there were more than a dozen caravanserais: Omonkhansaroy, Nazarsaroy, Saparsaray, Samadsaroy, Normatsaray and others, near which there was a market. In the mountainous and desert areas of southern Uzbekistan, the shape, structure and composition of housing have adapted to natural conditions, economic and social conditions, while maintaining the traditional form, while adapting to sedentary life and agriculture.

In the past centuries, the population of Southern Uzbekistan became more sedentary, and the development of agricultural culture was reflected in housing construction. As a result of the formation of a powerful state with a large central government, large villages began to emerge. Large mountain villages formed around their central market, the mosque. Let us also highlight the origin of the names of these villages. Basically, we see that village names are named based on living conditions. Examples are: Boshkuduk, Tashkuduk, Chashmali, Moybulak, Kotirbulak, Tutli, Jiydali, Korkuduk, Sardobali, Tegirmonli, Quruqsay, Yorgabulak, Anjirli, Almali, Kepakul, Egrikul, and Hokimkuduk.

The transition to a sedentary lifestyle has also led to drastic changes in home construction. With the advent of cotton houses, the grassy black houses of the herdsmen are now preserved mainly in temporary or seasonal nomadic herdsmen. For example, in the village of "UychiTokboy" in Yakkabag district of Kashkadarya region, there are still masters who make black house bones [5, p. 37-38]. We see that the name of the village is named after the owners of the profession. In the past, more than a hundred blacksmiths lived in the village and sold all the bones of the house to the whole Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya markets on the basis of individual orders; they are doing. A black house is used in the Kungrad tribe in the Boysun and Dehkanabad regions of the Surkhandarya region. They have a tradition of moving to a "spring house" - a black house, and when people die, they build a black house, wash the corpse in the house and take it to the grave on the steps of the black house - the stairs, and most importantly, the newlyweds, the custom of having to buy a black house bone and bring the bride down to that house has been preserved. The black house is decorated without any open space and is covered with white felt. Over time, the felt darkened and became known as the black house. From time immemorial, the traditional

dwelling of the pastoral population were black houses, "house roofs", adapted to different conditions; there were temporary and seasonal dwellings with different names, large and small. Pastoralists changed pastures once or twice a year and used seasonal, temporary accommodation. These accommodations were simple, inexpensive and had a comfortable look. One such settlement is the kapa, known as the "*black hut*", "*reed hut*", "*buyra hut*", "*chiy hut*", "*hos hut*", "*iyma hut*" and "*loy hut*". The ends of the poles around the caps 18-22 are nailed to the ground, the ends of which are bent at a height above the human neck and connected to each other to form a conical shape, covered with felt or shawls. Fade - cloth door mounted. These settlements were used by the seeds of *juz*, *saray*, *kirk*, *bell* (Surkhandarya region). Kara (hut) is one of the oldest settlements and is simple and easy to build, so it served as a residence not only for the herdsmen but also for the army during the military march. Ethnographic scientists K.Shaniyozov and B.Kh.Karmishieva have noted in their scientific works that black caps covered with felt are round in shape and were widely used dwellings of snowmen [6, pp. 101-103; 7, pp. 13-39].

If we follow the dynamics of the development of Kapa houses, we see that they date back to antiquity. Over the centuries, the art of house-building has developed and the traditions associated with it have been formed. The herdsmen made their household utensils mainly from sheep and camel wool. The exterior of the house, that is, the bone, was made by a man, and the interior was made by women. The girls were taught to make furniture for a house between the ages of 12 and 13, and before becoming a bride, they had to prepare all the interior furniture of the house themselves. The beliefs of the Zoroastrians, mixed with Islamic religious values, have long been preserved in the pastoral population as well. The sanctification of fire, water, earth, and heaven, the hearth of the house, the oven, the sandals, the lamp, the water, and the vessels of water are considered sacred in a number of myths. He valued the house as a symbol of the "jirt" - yurt, i.e. the mother earth.

A number of traditional customs and rituals that ensure the stability of the family and the home, as well as its constant bus-integrity, are well-preserved in the area where we study, indicating that the influence of ancient religious ideas about the construction and relocation of settlements has been preserved. From time immemorial, due to the conditions of social life, to move and to take care of every item, the accustomed ancient pastoralists kept very carefully even the parts of their traditional black house. Parts of the black house were sanctified, and care was taken as a result of the fact that the house was considered a shrine. The bony part of the house was considered to be the keraga, the pelvis was considered to be the ribs of the pyre, and the upper part was considered to be the head pelvis of the house, compared to the skull. This is probably why the garden straw is made of tree branches, such as sacred rare trees: spruce (mountain spruce), elm, mountain hawthorn, maple, sagebrush. The ends of this wooden pole were used to lift and lower the rafters when building and assembling a new house. In addition, the main function of the garden shed was to support the roof of the house during the snowy and rainy days and windstorms, lifting the top of the house and serving as a pillar of the black house. That is why it was known as the staff of the pier. It was believed that not leaving the gardener underfoot, jumping and injuring him would lead to serious misfortune. The bride, who was being transferred to another village, blocked the way with a straw bale and asked the groom for a certain amount of money. So far, even in areas where the black house and the garden straw belonging to it have disappeared, the custom of keeping a gardener has been preserved, and instead of a garden straw, a rope or rope is kept. Naiman, in bells and palaces, also calls the straw of the garden a hole straw. The reason he kept the wooden part of the black house so carefully was that he wanted the

house bone to serve for a lifetime. First of all, the construction of house bones by nomads has long been a costly affair. This is why a house bone has been used for many years. In Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, and Samarkand regions, a black house is considered a sign of unhappiness. If any part of the house was damaged, the Qur'an was taught to the ghost of the housewife by "bleeding" and the ghost was taken away. considered a sign of unhappiness that could be transmitted to health. If the landlord dies, the dust of the house is replaced. After the corpse was washed and buried inside the old house, part of the bone was burned. If the woman dies prematurely, the black house door has been replaced or the lower threshold of the house door has been replaced. The door and threshold of the house were considered a symbol of womanhood.

Traditions related to home construction and home protection play an important social role and act as a manager between the family and the natural environment. These customs are one of the methods that determine the social status of the family. In the past, parts of the black house were so sanctified, carefully nurtured, and thus preserved by the family and thus the integrity of the family. It has been demonstrated through various rituals and superstitions in an effort to ensure economy. In Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, the arrows and rafters of a house are called "sizgich". A line drawn with a randa was a symbol of infinity, made to order [8, p. 20-21]. Black houses of this method are also found in naymans, mangits, bells.

CONCLUSION

Thus, it is known that the main settlements of the semi-nomadic semi-nomadic population living in southern Uzbekistan with a pastoral pasture are black houses, huts, and capes. We have only considered some aspects of the installation of a black house and the preparation of its parts. At the same time, we learned some customs, rites, and some rituals related to accommodation. In ancient times, the ceremony of erecting black houses was combined with various sports competitions, folk games, such as folk festivals. On the day the black house was built, the host slaughtered a ram and organized a banquet in the village. This ceremony is still associated with a house wedding or courtyard wedding for those who have moved into a new home.

The construction of houses and related traditions in the ancient population of South Uzbekistan, which we studied in our article, can be observed not only in the Uzbek tribes, but also in the Kazakh, Karakalpak and many other Turkic peoples. At a time when our national values are reviving and reviving, it is important today to study the importance of traditions, customs and rituals in the education of young people.

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COSMOSTRUCTURAL – GEO CHEMICAL METHOD FOR FORECASTING GOLD-RARE-METAL MINERIZATION IN MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In the developed method, an attempt was made to synthesize the most informative in terms of search, two, theoretically the most advanced and instrumental-analytical aspect of well-equipped cosmostructural and geochemical methods. The effect is achieved by interpreting the results of geochemical sampling of geologically favorable positions for mineralization, identified by cosmostructural methods. Another advantage of the proposed method, which contributes to the build-up of local geochemical databases and a systematic study of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is to ensure the comparability of the newly obtained field data for various promising areas, both in terms of the uniformity of methodological methods of geological and cosmic-structural study of territories, and by the representativeness of the field survey and the applied types of their geochemical sampling.

KEYWORDS: *Remote Sensing Materials, Processing, Digital Models, Geological Interpretation, Decoding, Concentric Structures, Lithochemical Sampling, Cosmostructural-Geochemical Forecasting.*

INTRODUCTION

In the early stages of geological exploration, cosmostructural methods, in comparison with traditional geological methods, have clear advantages in the operationality and economicality of localizing promising areas. However, their application in practice on a wider scale is hindered

by certain methodological flaws that negatively affect the information content of the final forecasting constructions [1]. An increase in the predictive efficiency of cosmostructural methods is also hindered by the subjectivity of the visual identification of geological objects common among geologists, an alternative to which is the use of the resource of modern automated methods for interpreting space images. It is the expanded use of the latter, taking into account the possibilities available for solving a specific geological problem, when organizing an effective system for processing space information plays an important role.

In the course of automated processing of remote sensing images (MDI), a set of geological data is initially formed and analyzed, which provides a solution to the problem. Investigating the separability of classes earth's surface objects by spectral and textural features, groups of poorly distinguishable classes are distinguished, the maximum probability of class recognition errors and errors in recognizing objects within the selected class is determined. On the basis of analysis data, the selection of reference geological objects is carried out, their main spectral-reflective characteristics, reflection indices, and features of the structural and morphological structure are generalized and studied on the ground.

A special place in the technology of electronic processing of space information is occupied by the construction and analysis of a digital model (CM) of the spatial distribution of equal values of the spectral brightness of geological objects. The latter with the same structure of the distribution of brightness indicators are combined into thematic classes. The specificity of such a grouping is such that thematic classes can be represented in the form of morpholithosystems that unite the relief of the earth's surface and the geological substrate associated with it.

The geological interpretation of the digital model shows that the identification of morpholithosystems is most reliable from computer space images made in the spectral range of 0.6-0.7 microns. Isolines of spectral brightness indicate the lithological composition of rocks. In addition, the analysis of the digital model makes it possible to identify structural, incl. favorable for the localization of mineralization, elements of the lithosphere.

Thus, on the potential search capabilities of this undoubtedly promising direction can be beneficially reflected by limiting the negative influence of two main factors:

- When interpreting by traditional methods - the subjectivity of visual identification in space images of most of the ore-controlling signs;
- When automated processing of images - inadequacy of the licensed programs used for thematic processing to geological, landscape-climatic and other conditions of Uzbekistan.

One of the real ways to eliminate these shortcomings of remote forecasting, which are often attributed to the convergence and divergence of decoding features, is to expand the range of field activities used for ground-based verification of space-structural elements based on experimental and methodological research.

Currently, in medium-scale remote sensing projects, a small portion of the volume is allocated to field work. They are traditionally represented by reconnaissance routes, measurements of spectral brightness coefficients (SLC) of geological and landscape objects, field interpretation, study of the severity of digital (phototonal) changes in processed images, etc. These works, due to their limited volumes, are carried out on an insignificant part position of practical interest - at the nodes of intersection of photostructures, places of abnormal changes in photo-tonalities, areas of mineralization, etc. Despite this, due to insufficiently strict regulation in the methodological

and instructional documents [2 -7], the scope of field work in the thematic - projects are reduced from year to year. In this case, the formation of final forecasting recommendations is carried out by an expert method, often with the involvement of limited qualitative factual material (fragments of deciphered linear and concentric structures identified on the ground, a change in rock types, areas of metasomatic changes, etc.). Since the studied areas are characterized by large sizes (tens, first hundred of km²), cover of younger unproductive sediments, often located in hard-to-reach areas and are carried out without sampling potentially productive strata, the results of such field work do not allow substantiating in sufficient detail. the expediency of further study and the sequence of involvement in the geological exploration process of the selected geologically favorable positions. At the same time, the modern methodological base of a number of prospecting methods [8], especially geochemical ones, makes it possible to organize a systematic collection of additional primary information on them and, on the basis of this limited factual material, give a preliminary conclusion about the possible ore-formation type, erosional cut and intensity of hidden mineralization, which practically does not affect the operability and economy of work.

MAIN PART

The state of the planned integration of methods is based, among other things, on the presence of the not yet fully disclosed potential of the modern theoretical, methodological and technical base for geochemical and cosmostructural forecasting of hidden mineralization. This statement finds its confirmation in the rapid development of cosmostructural methods observed over the past decade, are associated with priority attention to military space and information technologies. Advanced conversion technologies for obtaining high-precision digital images of territories and new methods of their automated processing are increasingly being used in various sectors of the national economy of developed countries. The issues of purchasing their licensed versions, adaptation to the natural conditions of our republic, large-scale implementation and the degree of positive impact of these achievements on the solution of forecasting and prospecting tasks of the geological industry of Uzbekistan are still insufficiently studied.

Steps to increase the sensitivity of geochemical prospecting methods using methods to enhance the contrast and intensity of weak halos, in order to increase the depth of predictive constructions, are constantly in the focus of attention of geochemists-prospectors of the republic. The first attempt to reveal the potential forecasting capabilities of anomalous fields (halos) of chemical elements, with the identification of their place in the natural hierarchical ladder of ore-forming (ore-geochemical) systems, was made relatively recently and it ended with the development of a model-geochemical method for local forecasting of hidden gold mineralization associated with ore-magmatic systems [9].

Considering the above circumstances, in the proposed method of cosmostructural-geochemical prediction of mineralization, an attempt is made to synthesize two, currently the most advanced theoretical and instrumental-analytical aspect of well-equipped prospecting methods. Some similarities in the traditionally used theoretical base of cosmostructural and geochemical methods, which consider the genesis of the main objects of prediction and prospecting, as “magmatogenic concentric structures” [2, 3] and “multilevel convective systems”, also contribute to some simplification of the problem. [10] (figure 1.).

The first, especially plutonic concentric structures in the hidden bed, in their rounded configuration and geotectonic position of location, are very similar to the focal structures that

form above the geoenergetic foci as a result of the discharge of endokinetic energy in the foci. The shape of the focal structures in perfect condition corresponds to the shape of a truncated cone, the base of which is reflected on the earth's surface, and the top coincides with the geoenergetic center. Consequently, geological formations located within the cone are under the constant influence of processes occurconcentric in energy sources (force and heat fronts, formation of magmatogenic and ore solutions, their movement, etc.).

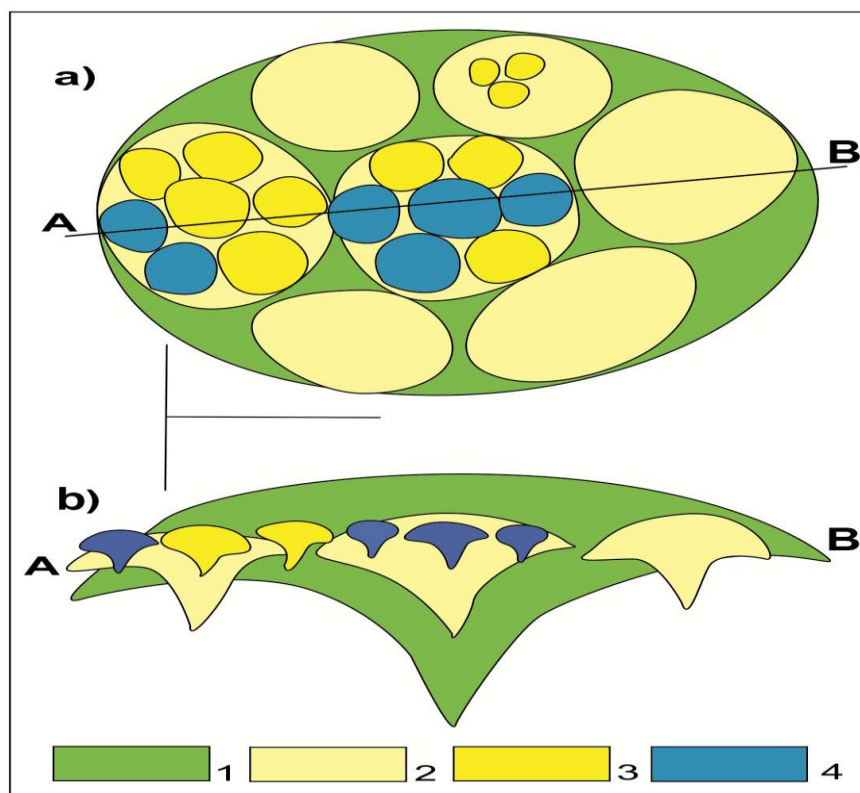


Figure 1. Multilevel convective system of the ore cluster (according to VM Pitulko and II Kritsuk).

a) - Schematic plan, b) - Section along the line A-B. 1 - 4 - convective cells in the rank: 1 - ore cluster; 2 - ore field; 3 - deposits; 4 - ore body.

An organic continuation of this judgment is the scheme of development of multilevel convective systems connected by hidden magmatic (the same geoenergetic) chambers. They also control the formation and placement of geochemical fields of ore-magmatic systems of various hierarchical scales in a similar morphologically space of the Earth's crust (Figure 2).

Based on the combination of these genetic schemes, it becomes possible to jointly simulate the structure of geochemical fields and decipheconcentric objects (areal, linear, circular), taking into account the geological formations controlling them in space (frame elements of a truncated cone). At the same time, when operating on geochemical materials, zones of low concentrations of chemical elements of the peripheral complex are taken as the boundaries of frame contours of each hierarchical rank and structures developing along them, and areas with increased contents of chemical elements of the central complex are located in the center of cluster cells. (for the cells of the deposit rank, this complex is formed by ore components). Using the model of multi-

level recycling in the same way makes it possible to abandon the assessment of individual decipheconcentric elements of the landscape of the territory and go to the complex identification in space images of objects of different (regional and local, in some places detailed) generalization, respectively, in terms of scales allowing graphic reflection contours of positions favorable for the placement of mineralization of various hierarchical units.

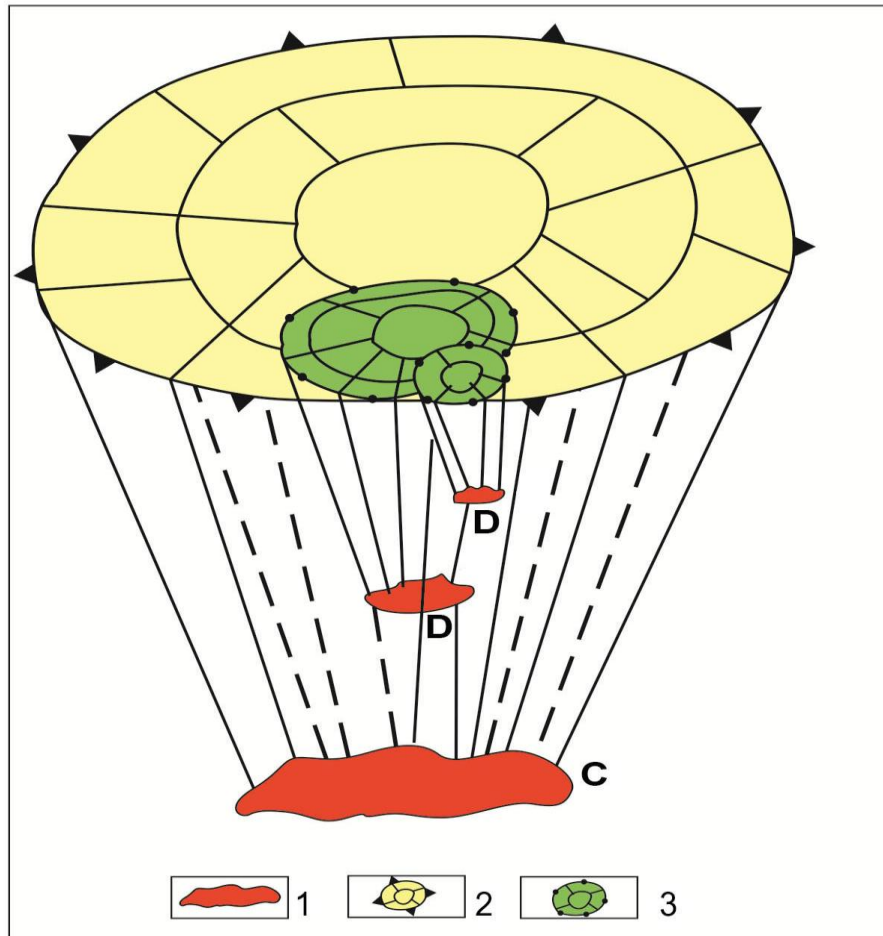


Figure 2. Geodynamic system of structures of the central type (according to S.S. Solovyev).

1 - Geoenergetic foci: C - maternal; D - daughter; 2 - Frame elements of the parent structure: radial-linear, arcuate; 3 - Frame elements of different age daughter structures.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on these features, the theoretical basis of the new method, which includes geochemical studies in the complex of field ground verification works, will be based on the idea that geologically favorable positions identified by cosmostructural methods are the upper, above -, far supra-ore or, which with a high probability can also be manifested, under ore levels of the section (zones of diffuse mineralization) of different types of mineralization. Forecasting them, as well as the possible scale of mineralization, is planned by geochemical methods. According to them, a common feature of hidden mineralization in the geochemical field is sharp fluctuations in the intensity and spectrum of the halos of ore components. The results of the study of the

supra-ore levels of gold mineralization indicate that the halos of gold and satellite elements extend for tens and first hundreds of meters from the upper boundary of the ore body and rarely more, depending on the geological and structural settings of the mineralization localization ... Compared to endogenous near-ore polycomponent halos, hidden gold mineralization in the supra-ore part is characterized by weak and low-contrast halos of ore-generating elements and a specific complex of wide scatteconcentric elements (J, Hg, Br, Cl, B, Sb, Ag, As, Cs, Rb). In this case, above the hidden object, the zonal structure of the geochemical field can be weakly manifested or modified [11-16].

The main sources of these materials, taking into account the results of the retrospective geochemical study of the work area, in accordance with the proposed methodology, will be the results of selective geochemical sampling of all available natural formations, within the limits of the outlined cosmostructural studies: from the types of ore-beaconcentric rocks in the bedrock outcrops (ore and primary lithochemical sampling by the dotted furrow method); from loose modern sediments overlapping productive bedrocks (metallometric sampling from a representative horizon, a certain fraction of rock debris, etc.); from plants growing in loose sediments overlying ore-hosting rocks (biogeochemical sampling); from underground waters washing the ore-beaconcentric environment at depth (gyrogeochemical sampling). This group, depending on the instrumental and analytical capabilities of prospecting expeditions, may include atmogeochemical (the most approved is mercury analysis) sampling of the soil atmosphere, which has proven itself in mapping zones of ruptured disturbances (faults, crumpled, thrusts, etc.) and isolation most tectonically favorable for the placement of endogenous mineralization positions.

CONCLUSION

The priority of the application of certain types of geochemical prospecting methods is determined in the order indicated above (if there is a possibility of sampling according to the first mentioned method, the subsequent ones may not be carried out) and largely depend on the landscape-geochemical conditions and geological-structural features of the occurrence of mineralization in specific territories. To ensure maximum information content, the most preferable is lithochemical sampling, using methods of amplifying primary and secondary halos (multiplication, study of selective concentrations of metals in crushers, monominerals, sorption-salt halos, "film geochemistry", diffusion extraction, etc.); further are hydrogeochemical, biogeochemical and atmogeochemical methods. It should be considered that in the above sequence, simultaneously with an increase in the depth of the forecast, there is a narrowing of the possibilities of geochemical methods for predicting the scales, erosional cut, ore-formational affiliation and other features of mineralization.

Another advantage of the proposed method, which contributes to the build-up of local geochemical databases and a systematic study of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is to ensure the comparability of the newly obtained field data for various promising areas, both in terms of the uniformity of methodological methods of geological and cosmic-structural study of territories, and by the representativeness of the field survey and the applied types of their geochemical sampling.

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THE SYSTEM OF ACTIVITIES FOR LEARNING ENGLISH SPEECH ETIQUETTE FOR 8-9 GRADE KARAKALPAK STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the modern development of teaching speech etiquette (SE) and describes the importance of using activities to improve speech competence of 8-9 grade students in Karakalpakstan. In the present work the author develops a system of activities and exercises consisting of a complex or series of exercises aimed at mastering the linguoculturological features of the speech etiquette (SE) within the framework of a culture of communicative behaviour. Currently the rate of development is increasing in the world, thus, acquiring foreign languages is becoming vitally important for the development of our society. In our country, primary and secondary schools have started using state-of-the-art methods in teaching the English as a foreign language in Karakalpak classrooms. However, there is still necessity of improving language and speech competence as well as the culture of communication.

KEYWORDS: *Speech etiquette (SE), Exercise, Communication, Culture.*

INTRODUCTION

In the century of technological process, more opportunities and necessity for the institutions of relations with different countries, in all places that the role of English because the leading means that of intercultural communication is speedily increasing, the importance of eliminating and enhancing imperfections within the method of making effective strategies of teaching English ought to be greatly highlighted. The technology of teaching speech etiquette (SE) involves the definition of a system of exercises. The system of exercises can be defined as organized and interdependent actions of students aimed at achieving a specific educational goal in the formation of skills. It should have certain characteristics (scientific, interdependent; sequence and accessibility; repeatability of speech actions and language material; communicative

orientation), but in the absence of at least one of them, the system turns into a complex or series. In the present work, we tried to show a system of exercises consisting of a complex or series of exercises aimed at mastering the linguoculturological features of the SE within the framework of a culture of communicative behavior.

TYPES OF EXERCISES

Exercises are divided into linguistic, conditional speech, pre-speech and speech, communicative and non-communicative, but there are other typologies of exercises. We consider it appropriate to note the system of exercises for mastering the cultural and linguistic intuition in the study of the foreign language, proposed by Bogatikova, which is based on functional, sociocultural, pragmatic and cognitive aspects. She defines the following types of exercises: linguistic linguoculturological (on the assimilation of form in unity with function and on the relationship between language and culture); cognitive-culturological (to perform various mental operations: analysis, synthesis, comparison, association, generalization of culture-bearing units); cognitive-communicative (on identification, interpretation, commenting on various speech and non-speech similarities, problem exercises); communicative-pragmatic (modeling of verbal, in unity with non-verbal, communicative behavior of a different culture in various communication situations). These types of exercises and conventional, compensatory and cooperative exercises for mastering speech interaction, proposed Anismovich should have a place in the system of exercises for teaching SE foreign language linguistics.

Recently, the opinion has been firmly established that it is necessary to train students of FL in those conditions in which speech activity really functions. "Any activity can be learned by performing this activity", in speech conditions with the help of "activity means and technology of working with them". In this case, Passov under the means of activity means exercises. Belyaev also recognizes foreign language practice as a decisive factor in education. We agree with this opinion that one can only master speech activity by performing the appropriate actions: speak, speak, listen, listen, read and read. According to Passov, lessons only in material can be lexical, grammatical, and in spirit they should be speech, so in the proposed new concept of foreign language education he outlined only conditional speech and speech exercises. The author notes that in communication technology all the exercises used should be speech, and conditionally-speech exercises are used to create conditions for the formation of skills.

We believe that language exercises should not be present as part of conditional speech exercises, but separately. It is necessary to take into account the teachings of L.V. Shcherba on three aspects of linguistic phenomena (Shcherba, 1974:26) and the types of exercises indicated by Bukhbinder: information (knowledge), operational (skills) and motivational (skills). Based on this, we take as a basis the classification of Bukhbinder, informational for presenting linguistic and linguo-cultural knowledge of SE in contacting cultures, operational and motivational exercises should contribute to mastering SE in various communication situations and the speech itself to enter the "*dialogue of cultures*". Therefore, it is advisable to use these two types the exercises. Taking into account all above mentioned and based on the parameters of the exercises and the conditions for their use, the training of use will be based on the following classification of exercises: informational, operational and motivational.

1. Information exercises are aimed at: familiarity with the form, meaning the unity with function and background knowledge about the SE of the English-speaking and Karakalpak cultures. This

type of exercise includes: linguistic-cultural-instructive, aimed at understanding the form and meaning of the use, linguistic-analytical (analysis and comparison of the use depending on the tonality and usage of them, to obtain background information) and imitative. Through linguoculturological analysis, students receive relevant information about the specifics of the use, so we also refer this type of exercise to informational;

2. Operating exercises are focused on: identifying, correlating, grouping and distinguishing SE depending on the situation, building associations, finding an equivalent, choosing an acceptable form of conventional behavior in a given context, replacing an inadequate expression formula with conventional, restoring dialogue replicas, reproducing dialogue, comparing and analysis of stereotypical communicative behavior of the English-speaking and Karakalpak peoples in given communication situations, question-answer. The syntagmatic, contextual connections of the use are worked out in exercises for substitution and combinatorics;

3. Motivational exercises include: predicting reactions to a given situation, drawing up communicative situations using use and commenting on them, problematic tasks that require discussion and assessment of a conflict situation and identifying inadequacy of using SE, role-playing games (etiquette, regulatory, subject).

In the exercises we offer, the main emphasis is on the “*method of comprehension*,” which includes a set of techniques of mental actions on the part of students (analysis, comparison, synthesis, evaluation, transformation, combination) aimed at understanding and updating knowledge about the features of the English language culture.

It is known that each lesson should pursue a specific goal, reflecting what knowledge, skills and abilities students should master by the end of the lesson. As we have already revealed, culture-bearing formulas of etiquette are present in all speech situations in the form of greetings, farewells, expressions of regret, gratitude. Therefore, when formulating communicative tasks, we must proceed from three questions: why? (goal) what exactly? (material) how? (method of fixing and applying it). We believe that only with this approach will the student be oriented towards the fulfillment of this communicatively directed task. The forms of work on the SE of the language being studied can be different: group, steam, individual, chain work.

The process of generating a statement using an adequate SE formula requires the organization of purposeful management of it, taking into account a certain step-by-step, logical and methodological sequence in the formulation of tasks. Under control, following Bim, in this case, we understand that any form of interaction between the teacher and students, mediated by this educational material and having a standardized structure of problem setting, an indication of how to solve it, is its solution and control.

In order for the students of the Karakalpak audience to master the SE, we need special work to develop knowledge, skills and abilities through the use of appropriate methods of methodological work. For the formation of a speech skill, the main methodical work method is training. The formation of skills requires practice, the use of skills in the entire educational process, the generation of speech with communicative goals. Having regard to the statement of Goldin that “... messages made in the language of etiquette convey the situation indivisibly, in general, without highlighting and not specifically designating its components” (Goldin, 1989:37], then the USE will be presented in situations. Therefore, under the message unit will be a replica.

In teaching the culture of communication, one can use various types of replicas such as USE: 1) information request - speech reaction, 2) information message - speech reaction to the message, 3) motivation for action - speech reaction and others, which reflect emotionally expressive dialogical unity. Emotionally expressive dialogic unity represents the realization of etiquette speech intentions: greeting - greeting back, congratulation –gratitude; compliment - thanks. When teaching SE, one should also pay attention to gestures, facial expressions, tone, accompanying SE, and sometimes replacing it, and thus bearing a certain cultural meaning.

Basically, the work on teaching SE is carried out as a “way from above”, based on a dialogue sample, but you can also use the “path from below” - from speech phrases to dialogue. Therefore, we first imagine the sequence of steps when using the “bottom path” method - from the replica (USE) to the dialogue.

Stages of Presentation of SE Formulas:

1) Familiarity with the sound and graphic image of the USE, for example:

Browse through the dialogue and find the USE in it, write them in a notebook. Which of them are not familiar to you? Repeat after me, paying attention to their pronunciation and intonation;

2) semantic-cultural characteristics identified through comparative linguo-cultural analysis; official and unofficial context in comparison with the Karakalpak language or commenting. For example: These units have the following meanings ... Translate them literally into Karakalpak language, what do you see the difference in the translation. In English-language culture, the expression “*Here you are*” means in Russian “*Вот, пожалуйста*”, because politeness is in this expression and in Karakalpak culture we use the word “*Мәрхамат*” to answer in a polite way, which does not match the English expression.

Stage of Training: operational exercises, during which the linguoculturological features of the SEF are fixed in various speech situations, should be used taking into account cognitive strategies: substitution, situationally adequate replacement, grouping, combination, deployment, filling in gaps in a specific context. In order to prevent pragmatic errors at this stage, the reflective techniques, such as analysis, comparison, and identification are used. For example, find the corresponding answer to the “*Can I have 4 stamps for Europe, please?*” from the options given below:

A. Sure. Here you are. Anything else?

B. Here is your change and your receipt.

With they are very expensive for you.

Or:

1. Transform the dialogue so that there is an official communication situation.

-Hello?

-Hi, Marat. It's Xalima.

-Where do you want to eat?

-Shall we go to the cafe again?

-No. Let's go somewhere different this time.

2. Fill in the blanks in the dialogue with the appropriate words:

I'll can much that any please

_____ have these ones, please.

Have you got _____ big bottles of water?

_____ I have four stamps for Europe, _____

At this stage effectively used as the following tasks on the reflection: Alike or different, present or missing, Adequate or inadequate.

Stage of Application: here motivational (speech) exercises of various types are used, for example, the formulation of a statement in accordance with a given speech situation, the expansion of the situation, role-playing games. For example: You are a customer. Your partner is a shop assistant. Ask for the things on your shopping list and tick the things you buy. How much do you spend? The shop assistant speaks first.

According to Arian, the naturalness of speech behavior is largely determined by the extent to which it obeys the norms and requirements of the SE adopted in the English-speaking society, and the use of gestures, facial expressions, appropriate intonation, repetition, etc. are inherent in natural situations of communication. Therefore, compensatory skills should be formed in exercises in parallel. In addition, in situations of interpersonal communication, they should adequately respond to the information received, in accordance with the standards of etiquette of the English-speaking culture, therefore, in exercises the work should also be aimed at mastering conventional and cooperative skills. Cooperative skills are associated with a common culture of communication, so we pay great attention to the category of politeness. All of the above noted was involved in the tasks presented in *Appendix 2.2*

In grades 8–9 of the comprehensive school, students go through topics related to the celebration of any holidays, for example: New Year, Navruz, and Birthday. Based on the subject matter of the “Fly High” textbook, we will demonstrate the stages of work we have noted on the ER contained in the subtopics: invitation, meeting, congratulations, wishes and behaviors at a party / table.

In the process of developing the skills of dialogic speech, a ready-made dialogue-sample is presented (“way-from-top” from dialogue to cue), for example, “On the Eve of the New Year’s Party”. Naturally, in this dialogue there are SEFs specific to this situation, i.e. when meeting friends, Happy New Year, organizing a holiday, etc. The teacher offers students to read the dialogue on roles, while the teacher focuses the attention of students so that they do not forget about the smile and what effect and meaning it has for native speakers.

DIALOGUE:

Salamat: Hi! How are you?

Rano: Fine, thanks. What about nd you?

Salamat: Just fine. Happy New Year!

Rano: Happy New Year!

Salamat: I heard you're going to have a party?

Rano: May be. I'll have to ask my mother.

Salamat: Don't forget me!

Rano: Oh, of course. You will be the first who will be invited. I'll let you know later.

Salamat: Great! I'll look forward for your call.

Rano: Okay. I'll try to get home early to talk with my mother.

Salamat: So long.

Rano: I hope to see you in the evening ... at the party.

After that, the teacher draws the attention of students to which USE contains this dialogue, students highlight them. At this stage, a comparative linguoculturological analysis of the USE of the English language with units of the Karakalpak language, i.e. revealing the features of traditions, communicative behavior, expressed in these contacted linguistic cultures. To this end, the teacher asks students to find similarities and differences in the use of SEF in this situation in the English-speaking and Karakalpak cultures. Then he offers the students to play mini-dialogues by roles in English, for example, if the students were in the conditions of English-speaking culture and then in Karakalpak.

At the stage of fixing the USE, you can work on isolated expressions or on the basis of small dialogs (contextual environment).

Work on SEs associated with the celebration of the New Year can begin with a translation exercise that will help students understand in which cases one or another USE can be used. This task acts as an operational exercise.

SAY IT IN ENGLISH:

(Wait a minute / a moment please.)

(Happy New Year!)

(May I have this disc, please?)

(Won't you be at the party?)

(See you in an hour.)

(Thank you!)

(What else?) and others.

At this stage, you can focus on the conventional function of the SE, so students are given the task of choosing the SE formulas to identify and distinguish politeness formulas.

What do you say...? What phrases are polite and why?

- 1) ... when the door bell rings? (Who is here? Come in please.)
- 2) ... when you can't go with your friend? (I'm sorry. I can't.)
- 3) ... when you want to know the time? (What time is it?)
- 4) ... when you don't remember somebody's name? (I'm sorry. I forgot your name.)
- 5) ... when the telephone rings? (Hello! Who is speaking?)

6) ... when you want to buy something as a present? (How much is it? Could you help me with a present for my friend?)

7) ... when you attempt to ask a girl out for the first time. (Do you want to go to a party? Will you go out with me? I'd like to spend more time with you.)

What do you say in a polite form when somebody says to you?

1) A Happy New Year (to you)!

2) Here is the disk.

3) I wish you....

4) Meet me near the shop.

5) He cannot come to the party. He is ill.

6) Would you wait for me?

7) Will that be all right?

8) Who is speaking?

At the stage of applying the USE, various variants of speech exercises are used, during which student produces their own speech and learn to cooperate with each other in accordance with the standards adopted in English linguistic culture. In our opinion, using the "Brainstorming" technique will be most effective here.

1. Write the key phrases and point suitable gestures, mimics, which can be used in the situation "Preparation to the birthday party".

1. Introduce your friends to your parent / others.
2. To be grateful to somebody for his / her present.
3. Invite your friends to a party. Ask them to bring the music disk themselves.
4. You are planning the New Year party. Write a plan for organizing it.
5. Say a few words to a person who is going to a party.

2. Make up a short dialogue on the following situations. Use gestures, mimics.

Two friends meet after Christmas.

You are sitting with your friend and you are looking for your pen.

You are in a hurry and meet your friends who want to talk about the party.

You are planning to go to the party and ask your mother to give you a permission to go there.

See the model and pay attention to the cultural specific features of English people:

Situation: Samandra meets her guests.

S: Oh, Arnica! I'm happy to see you here.

A: That wasn't easy. My mother was against this party ... This is for you.

S: Thank you very much for your nice present, Nargiza!

A: Oh, I'm glad you like it.

S: Yes, of course. It is wonderful!

3. It is also methodologically expedient to integrate spoken language with written speech. Therefore, we offer a task for writing:

Everyone has a New Year card. Please write your wishes to your English friend in the card.

4. You can also use the written task to develop the skills of monologic speech and reflection:

Describe a New Year celebrating in your home country, in Great Britain, in the USA and find differences.

5. As homework, you can give the following type of work:

Think and write about a celebration of one of the suggested holidays: Cookie Day, Grandparents Day. Find useful information in the Internet.

You can use expressions: my holiday is ...; it is celebrated ...; because there is not ...; I think...

Thus, the set of tasks presented by us contributes to the creation of motivation and speech activity of students and the formation of skills and abilities to make contact and communicate in accordance with the standards adopted in English linguistic culture. Other examples of using the “way from above” method are presented in the next paragraph when describing experimental training.

Conventional skills can also be formed on the basis of aphorisms, proverbs, sayings. Using them, you can create a series of exercises for the formation and development of skills and abilities of speech behavior, comparing the rules of the English language SE with the Karakalpak culture (in the examples below).

For the purpose of training, it is adequate for native speakers to write personal letters based on the components of discursive competence, such as the ability to understand and generate letters in accordance with the communicative intention of the writer. Therefore, students should know how to write letters in the structurally-semantic and punctuation plan. To do this, they must master special strategies and tactics through exercises to form a discursive competence in the field of writing.

We have compiled a series of tasks that demonstrate the linguoculturological specificity of their writing: types of letters, their structure, punctuation. They pay attention to comparative linguoculturological analysis. The exercises provide support, schemes of the sequence of educational actions (algorithms), so that students know the structure and rules for writing various types of letters. Learning to write letters is carried out on the basis of the “way from above” method.

Writing Activities:

1. Look at the invitation.

This invitation has five parts: heading, greeting, body, closing, and signature. Look at the commas in the heading, greeting, and closing of Jolene’s invitation (Dr. Egillian, 1984:104).

14 Glen Avenue Prairie View, Missouri 64/93 March 3,2008	Headin g
Dear Leslie,	Greetin g

We are having a pizza party on Saturday, March 18, at Glen Avenue from 3: 30–6: 00 pm Please come and enjoy the pizza. Bring your guitar if you like.	Body
<i>Your friend Jolene</i>	Closing Signature

2. Remember the invitation may ask you to come to a party. Invitations tell you the date, time, and place of the party. In English culture it may tell you what to wear, what to bring, what you might eat, or what will you do. Compare the given invitation with specific features of writing an invitation in Karakalpak culture.

3. Write an invitation to ask a friend to come to a birthday party, a skating party, or picnic. Follow the examples above for your invitation. Remember about cultural features of English people in organizing the parties.

4. Read the letters given below. Compare them. What is different? Fill in the table below.

14 Oxes, Avenue

Plateau View Colorado 81861

January, 10, 2008

Dear Ms. Keller

I am writing to thank you for returning my textbook. I am particular grateful because this textbook was taken from the library.

Once again, thank you for your help.

You're sincerely,

J. Evans

J. Evans

Tel: 0160399832

Нөкис қаласы

Жақсылық көшесі №14 жай

Айтбаева Тамараға

Хүрметли Тамара!

I would like to thank you very much in this letter. I will never forget your help in your joint work. I am grateful to you.

Your sister is Rauya Begzhanova

	<i>English letter</i>	<i>Karakalpak letter</i>
<i>Social relations</i>		
<i>Official or Unofficial situation</i>		
<i>Type of letter</i>		

<i>Greeting</i>		
<i>Body</i>		
<i>Closing</i>		
<i>Signature</i>		
<i>Date writing</i>		

5. Answer the questions.

Who are the writers of these thank-letters?

Why did they write letters?

Are they written in a polite form?

Do you often write a thank-letter in Karakalpakstan and when do you write it?

6. We can make informal form of the thank-letter from the given formal form of the thank-letter.

7. We can write a thank-letter, or a friendly-letter.

The structure of a friendly-letter / thank- letter and invitation is the same, but in a friendly letter, you tell about yourself and what you have been doing. You can also ask your friends about themselves and what they have been doing. A friendly-letter is like a friendly conversation. See example and write a friendly-letter. (In the following examples)

8. Look at this thank-letter. Ulugbek is from Karakalpakstan, he has written a thank-letter to his uncle, who lives in the USA. Ulugbek made a lot of mistakes: wrong commas, misspelling words, grammar mistakes, wrong structure of the letter and other cultural mistakes. Find the mistakes and write the letter correctly.

How are you my uncle Bektash!

I have come to my home without advantage. All of my family is good.

Thank you for taking me to see the Statue of Liberty last week. I enjoyed riding on the ferry and climbing up inside the statue. The macaroni and spaghetti we eat at the restaurant is very *good, too*. I told to my relatives that you are learning karate. They are interested when will you get your Black Belt?

With love nephew Ulugbek. Be healthy. Good-bye!

9. Write a letter in English paying attention to the structure, punctuation and sentence meaning.

10. Complete these sentences using *because* and *for*.

a) Thank you very much _____ your gift.

b) I am writing _____ I would like to know about your health.

c) He's here _____ I invited him.

d) My brother doesn't like to ask people _____ the help.

11. Write a thank-letter . Use the following phrases:

Thank you very much for ..., Love ..., I hope ... I deeply appreciate your ..., sincerely yours.

12. Your friend is in the hospital, so write to her a friendly letter. Use the schemes: heading □ □ greeting □ □ the body (say to her that you are very sorry and write her about news) □ □ closing □ □ signature.

In order to integrate listening and writing, you can give the following task:

Listen to the answerphone message. How do you write the message in the Karakalpak?

Language?

Choose information to make up a situation “Meeting friend”

From Henry

Time 8 o'clock

Message:

1. I'm at the airport
2. See you in about three hours.
3. We can eat out.

Thus, in the system of exercises that we offer, much attention is paid to the semantic and cultural content of both linguistic and extralinguistic nature. Linguoculturological features of the USE are presented through comparative linguoculturological analysis, as well as by commenting on the linguoculturological features of these use. In this case, we can lay a micro frame in the consciousness of students. Different approaches to needs analysis attempt to meet the needs of the learners in the process of learning a foreign language. We see that not a single approach to improve speech competence can be a reliable indicator of what is needed to enhance learning. Thus, this study needs to analyse further in order to improve speech etiquette and develop knowledge of how language and skills are used in the target situation.

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LEXEMAS OF MEANING OF CLOTHES IN MUKIMI'S WORKS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the names of clothes used in the works of the poet Mukimi, who lived in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, in lexical-spiritual groups. Analysis of the names of clothes used in the works of the poet Mukimi, who lived in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, allows comparing the names used in the period of the old Uzbek language and the modern Uzbek language. The names of clothes that protect the human body from hot and cold temperatures have a special place in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. The names of the clothes are well studied in the Uzbek language. The study of the history, origin, and semantic groups of the clothing names used in a work of art is important for a clearer understanding of the culture, customs, and beliefs of the period in which the poet lived.

KEYWORDS: Mukimi, Lexical-Spiritual Group, Names Of Clothes, Names Of Hats, Names Of Outerwear, Old Uzbek Literary Language, Modern Uzbek Literary Language.

INTRODUCTION

The names of clothes that protect the human body from hot and cold temperatures have a special place in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. The names of the clothes are well studied in the Uzbek language. The study of the history, origin, and semantic groups of the clothing names used in a work of art is important for a clearer understanding of the culture, customs, and beliefs of the period in which the poet lived.

Analysis of the names of clothes used in the works of the poet Mukimi, who lived in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, allows comparing the names used in the period of the old Uzbek language and the modern Uzbek language.

The "Explanatory Dictionary of Clothing Names" lexical-spiritual group is divided into 6 types of clothing: 1. Hats. 2. Outer clothing. 3. Underwear. 4. Shoes. 5. Auxiliary items for clothing (the author emphasizes that this lexical-spiritual group is a conditional name). 6. Clothing parts.

Researcher Sh. Norbaeva emphasizes that the thematic semantic groups of names in the professional lexicon used in the language of epics are very wide, and classifies only the names of clothes as follows: 1. Common names specific to clothing. 2. Names of hats. 3. Names of summer and winter clothes. 4. Shoe names. 5. Names of clothing parts. 6. Names of combat clothing.

Based on the lexical-spiritual group mentioned in these researches, we divided the names of clothes used in Mukimi's works into the following thematic groups:

1) Names of hats: Kesh borki, dastor, taji dastor, kuloh, doppi, salla (turban), hat, burqa, qaytaqi.

"Bork" is the name of an ancient hat, which is interpreted in "Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language" as "a hat made of rolled karakul leather, telpak". According to M. Asomuddinova's dictionary, in addition to karakul leather, this hat is also made of sherozi fur. Sh. Norbaeva notes that the word "burqa" is known from ancient Turkic written sources. The fact that the name of this hat is used in the works of many classical poets Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmad Yassavi, Alisher Navoi, and Babur confirms the above idea. In particular, in the "Boburnoma" Hussein Boykaro is described as follows: The black lamb wore a bork or a hat". We have observed that the name "bork" was rarely used in the works of Mukimi, who lived in the second half of the 19th century. At one point, the poet uses the name bork with the adjective "Kesh":

O'tmush tajammul ila, bir shohi husn mulki,

Noz otig'a minib kaj, boshida kesh bo'rki

Kesh is known from history as the ancient name of Shahrisabz. One of the means of exaggerating the beauty of the mistress described in the poem is the quality and elegance of the burqa made by the craftsmen of Kesh. Mukimi uses the names of hats such as dastar, taji dastar, kuloh, doppi, salla (turban). We also encounter the hat lexeme, which came in as a result of the Tsarist invasion and has become firmly entrenched in our language.

Rarely used in the works of the poet, "qaytaqi (hat) is a type of telpak, which is characterized by a narrow side and a wide upper part. Depending on the appearance of the telpak, the name is derived from the Old Turkic verb "qay-" meaning "qayt" with the addition of the suffix -it and the adjective -aqi. As can be seen in many clothing names, it is formed as a name for a kind of telpak, which is the result of a spark of quality.

2) Outerwear names: dress, shirt, qabo (men's long and wide outer garment), guppi coat, chapan, shirt, coat, oil coat, pants, janda (dervish coat), javshan (armor, armor-like war clothes), qumosh (clothing, elegant fabric), hirqa (janda, old clothes, dervish clothes), cloak, burqa, janda.

Outerwear names can be divided into a number of sub-theme slots: a) everyday clothing names: dress, shirt, robe, guppi chopon, coat, shirt, pants,

A long outer garment made of woolen cloth and worn under a robe is given in dictionaries mainly as men's clothing. In Mukimi's poems, the lexeme of kabo is used with adjectives such as "gulgun qabo", "gulqabo", and it can be said that the name is used for women's clothing:

Arzimni aytay bodi sabog'a,

Shoyad gapurgay ul gulqabog'a

Asomuddinova explains the “guppy” lexeme in the lexical unit of the “guppi chopon” as “a short cotton coat with or without sleeves”, and Norbaeva describes a guppy as “a camel, sheep's wool or a cotton outerwear (sweatshirt).” In Mukimi's works, the guppi coat is generally used in the sense of winter warm clothing:

Ko'ngil yaqinlig'idin go'stoxlik qilurman,
Tobora qish-sovuq, yo'q *guppi chopon*, afandim;

b) Names of military uniforms: javshan

The names of military uniforms are rarely used in the works of the poet. In particular, the use of the lexeme javshan in one place proves our point:

Ko'rsangiz egnimda pirohan emas, jon vahmidin
G'am sipohi tiyriboroniga kiygan *javshan*im;

The word “javshan” used in this verse is not figuratively mentioned as a shirt worn by a lover, but as a garment to protect the arrow of love (javshan armor, armor-like war clothes).

c) Names of social class clothes: janda (dervish coat), hirqa (janda, old clothes, dervish clothes), cloak.

Jilva aylab kiydurub, oxir kulohu jandalar,

Takyada qilsa ne tong emdi qalandar qomating.

3) Shoes: kafshu mahsi, kalush, choriq.

Kavush is a shoe made of leather and usually worn with a mahsi

Mahsi Sheep or goat leather, long-heeled, heelless, soft-soled, heeled shoes

Kalish (galoshi / kaloshi <fr. galoches - rubber shoes) Wet shoes made of rubber, impervious to moisture, usually worn over shoes such as maxi, boots

The shoe is a shoe made of hard raw leather, which is mainly a picture among the people of mountainous areas.

4) Garment parts: button, skirt, collar, choki giribon, pocket, lining.

Buttons — clothes, cases, etc. is a handle, usually in the form of a circle, which is attached to the edge of originally, the top of the garment, or the front of the dress, was sewn with an open-toed bodice to fit the body (this condition is now partially preserved in baby shirts). Later, a circle-shaped plate made of metal or plasma was also called a button.

Kelsa oldingizga boy suvrat, yaqosi tugmalik,
Izzat ila shodu minnatdor qilmoq shunchalar.

In this passage, the phrase “good living conditions, rich” is expressed in the combination of “button collar”.

In the lexicon of the poet's works we see that he effectively used the expression of one name in other languages. In particular, he uses the Persian-Tajik version of the pocket lexeme in his poems:

Bechora kambag'alsan, filjumla tarz kosib,
 Chiqmaydi cho'ntagingdan urganda bir so'm osib,
 To'rt pul otg'a berur «kam! » desang ayturki: keching,
 Yo'q kisamda pulimi qolg'ani shuldur-shuldur;

Along with the word collar, he also uses the Arabic form “jayb”, which emphasizes the diversity of the poet's lexicon:

Jaybida tugmalarni duraxshon sitora, de;

5) Auxiliary items for clothes: belt, zunnor, pants.

“Zunnor” is a rope tied to the waist of Christians. The belt is used in classical works as a symbol of the lover's annoyance, the steadfastness of the lover in the path of love. In Mukimi's works, “zunnor” (zinnor) is also used as an expression of the same situation:

Qoshing mehrobiga jonu dilim birla egib qaddim,
 Belimg'a bog'lamakka zulflar, zunnor deb keldim

6) Fabrics used for clothing, names of raw materials: Qumosh (clothing, elegant fabric), chit, cotton, shawl, beqasam, adras, alak.

“Qumosh” is an Arabic word meaning “cloth” (matter, fabric). It is noted that means “clothes”. We see that in Mukimi's works the lexeme of “qumosh” came in the sense of cloth:

Jandamga kuhan shohi qumoshini alishmam,
 Gar bersa falak oyu quyoshini alishmam.

The analysis of the names of clothes used in Mukimi's works into semantic groups testifies to the diversity of the poet's lexicon. The period in which the poet lived can be an important source in describing his social life.

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ENHANCING THE CLASSIFICATION OF LENGTH OF COTTON FIBER

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ABSTRACT

The article provides a full and thorough comparative analysis of domestic and foreign classification of cotton fiber by length. Comparative results on modern and foreign classification of indicators of length of fiber, identified using standardized instrumental systems are presented. As a result of the analysis, proposals were substantiated for a categorization of the fiber into long and medium-staple cotton fiber, founding alternative standards for them for the medium-selected length. The results of the analysis reveal that the proposed classification enables us to harmonize our national standard with advanced foreign standards and allows us to have a more accurate estimation over the length of Staple Longcotton fiber.

KEYWORDS: *Fiber Length, Nature Of Cotton, Classification, Length Conversion, Upper Half Mean Length, Classerstaple Length 32-Nds (Staple)- Extra-Long Staple (ELS) Cotton, HVI Measurement.*

INTRODUCTION

Four cultivars of cotton - G. Hirsutum, G. barbadense, G. herbaceum and G. Arboreum - are grown and developed in more than 80 countries of the world [1].

Gossypium Hirsutum majorly grows in Uzbekistan in small numbers in southern regions. These 2 varieties account for 90 percent of the world's cotton production.

The length of the cotton fiber is the distance between the two ends of the straightened fiber. The length of the cotton fiber has a great impact on the quality of the yarn. [3].

Cotton fiber contains fibers of various lengths. For example, when the average length of a cotton fiber is 31-32 mm, it may contain fibers from 7 mm to 39 mm long, as the fibers do not possess the same length during the growth of seed and maturation and it actually becomes longer [4].

One cotton fiber, obtained after the processing, contains more than 65 billion fibers with a length from 0.8 to 50 mm. When the cotton is separated from the seeds manually, the amount of short

fibers is considered 4% of the fiber weight. During the primary processing of raw cotton, the average fiber length decreases by several millimeters, increasing the number of short fibers in the composition of fiber by 6-8 times [5] [6].

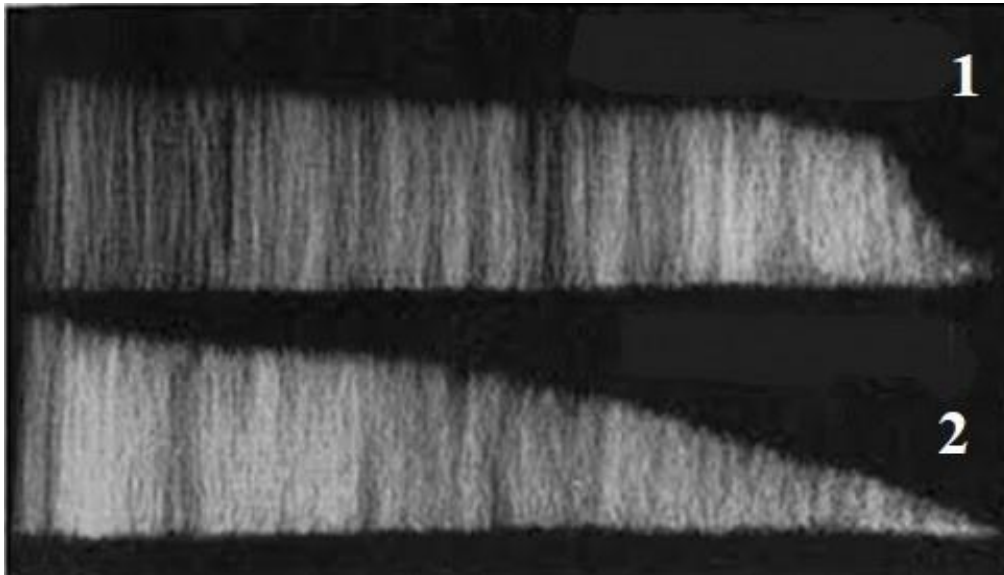


Figure 1. Longitudinal distribution of single-seeded and double-spun cotton fibers.

As the length of the fiber varies in its total weight, it is essential to identify the average length indicator, indispensable while spinning yarn from them. This is owing to the fact that during the process of spinning, the performance of some machines is automatically adjusted to a specific length of fiber. This is why, it is crucial to identify the average length of that portion of the base fiber that is suitable for spinning and the one which is considered as not the average fiber length for the process of spinning.

On international practice, there are indicators that represent more than 10 fiber lengths distribution parameters, including Classer Staple length, Upper Half Mean Length, Effective length, 5% and 50% Span length, Mean length, Upper-quartile length and Modal length.

Since traditional methods of determining these parameters are held as time-consuming and requiring more skilled attitude, commercially used Upper Half Mean Length are all measured in SITC (HVI) systems allowing fast and rapid determination of length of fiber.

In high-speed standardized measuring instruments, this length parameter was chosen because it is more convenient and easier to calculate by drawing than other length parameters in the optical method [5].

The type of cotton fiber made in the Republic of Uzbekistan until the year of 1993 was determined in accordance with GOST 3279-76 "Cotton fiber. Technical Specifications" along the weight length staple. Since 1993, classer length staple and Upper Half Mean Length determined by the grading method, have both been altered to determine the type of cotton fiber along with weight length staple. Adoption of the state standard of UzDST 604: 2001 "Cotton fiber. Technical Specification" has become a top priority for Upper Half Mean Length (UHML), expressed HVI systems instrumentally.

The length of cotton fiber is estimated in accordance with a different length distribution parameters in each country.

In India, the length of cotton fiber is 2.5% and has a 50%. Span length. In the USA, it is on a Upper-quartile length and positioned on an Upper Half Mean Length. In Turkey, it is on a Classer Staple Length and on a Upper-half Mean Length. In China, it is on a 2.5% Span length and Upper Half Mean Length. In Brazil – it is all identified and measured on a Upper Half Mean Length .

Presently, the classification of cotton fiber made in the Republic of Uzbekistan by length is identified by the state standard of *UzDST 604: 2016 “Cotton fiber. Technical conditions”*.

According to the current classification, cotton fiber is categorized into 9 types: 1a, 1b, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 - according to the norms in terms of length.

Types 1a, 1b, 1, 2 and 3 are referred to LongStaple Fibre, types 4, 5, 6 and 7 - to Middle Staple Fiber. [7].

All the essential standards for length staple of cotton fiber, weight length staple and Upper Half Mean Length of the length have been determined and put certain identifications.

In foreign countries, selected varieties of cotton fiber are grouped in accordance with the biological type of cotton, to which cotton fiber in fact belongs. In the United States, for instance, breeding varieties of *G. barbadense*, thin and are long staple naturally, are called Pima varieties and *Gossypium Hirsutum* varieties are called Upland varieties. Cotton fiber is classified into Pima or Upland according to biological type, since it has the same length.

The disadvantage of fiber length classification according to the current state standard *UzDST 604: 2016* is that the selection cotton varieties are divided into medium and long-staple selection varieties with a limitation of dependence only on the length of fiber.

However, this division is currently the length of the *Gossypium Hirsutum* medium fiber content. When it is taller than 4th type, it is classified as *staple long cotton fiber*.

For example, genetically engineered cotton fiber of breeding varieties of the “Porloq” group of varieties in Uzbekistan is considered as medium-staple cotton fiber of 1-2 types in length. These varieties are derived from 4-5 species of medium fiber *Gossypium Hirsutum* species, founded by Uzbek scientists [8]. However, according to the classification of the length established by the state standard *UzDST 604:2016 “Cotton fiber. Technical conditions”*, it shall be attributed to long-fiber cotton fiber.

The state standard establishes the same norms for the Upper Half Mean Length for the codes of length of long and medium staple cotton fibers. Nonetheless, in the global fiber market, the norms for the Upper Half Mean Length for the codes of length have certain discrepancies in terms of the long length codes from medium length cotton fibers.

In contrast, to similar international practice, reference materials are not approved for class-based length determination. [5].

Methods of identification of length of cotton fiber.

According to the state standard of *UzDST 633: 2010 “Test method for fibre length specifying ”*, there are the some methods for determining the length of the cotton fiber produced in the country which are going to be mentioned below[9]:

1) a special method, more precisely, Methods for identification of the length of weight staple length by sorting of fibers on a mechanical mode on *MPRSh-1 device* and manual sorting of fibers on the device of *Jukov*;

2) the Classer method for identification of the length;

3) standardized optical fiber measurement methods that are standardized by SITC (HVI);

Using a special method - mechanical coloring of the length of the staple mass in *MPRSh-1 device* and manual sifting of the fiber in the *Jukov device* - the length of the fiber in the sample is selected in groups of 2 mm. The weight of the fiber in the selected length group is weighed and the weight of each length group is identified. The length of the group with the highest sample weight is called the *modal mass*.

The weight staple length is the average length of the groups in excess of the modal mass, and the staple mass norms for the types have been determined.

Special methods are not utilized in rolling certification since they demand a great amount of time and skill.

The SITC (HVI) method is typically used to evaluate the quality of cotton fiber on a partial basis, but it can also be identified determined by the method of cluster.

On international practice, the Length Staple 32nd inch is determined visually or by manually comparing the length of the staple with a classer.

Provided the differences in definition of types for various indicators, the defined upper-mean length (UHML) in SITC systems (HVI) is set as priority, that is, this method is an arbitration method.

The Upper Half Mean Length (UHML) is the average length of the longest fibres, which constitute a half of tested sample by weight and expressed in mm or inches. This term is also known as "Upper halfmean Length" in incorrect translation..

Before testing in HVI systems, systems are all fully calibrated with the help of standard samples (*universal standards for cotton HVI Calibration Short / Weak and Long / Strong*), which possess physical and mechanical properties of medium cotton fiber. Simultaneously, the systems are all designed to function in 2 lengths, shorter than 1.0 and cotton fibers that are in 1.13-1.20 range.

Similarly, long-staple cotton fibers, processed on a saw or in denim machine are calibrated using standard samples (*Extra Long Staple HVI Calibration Cotton Standard Long / Strong*) with the same physical along with mechanical properties like long-staple cotton fibers [10]. In such cases, the systems are categorized into 2 lengths

For fibers shorter than 1.10-1.17 "and fibers over 1.3", the system is controlled for correct operation [10].

In SITC (HVI) systems, aUpper Half Mean Length(UHML) is identified with the help of using a fibrogram created from the modification in the intensity of light passing along a cotton fiber bundle. Because of this, a fiber bundle, which is automatically cut and put in a special clamp, is scanned by a light source and depending on the intensity of the transmitted light, the optical density of the fiber in the bundle is then identified. Afterwards, it is converted into the amount of fiber as a percentage of the mass of the sample of the test, consequently, a fibrogram is formed and the upper average length is calculated using the fibrogram.

The Uster HVI-900 systems additionally have a 2.5% and 50% Span length model in the system, requiring the systems to be correctly calibrated using ICC SL1% and ICC SL 2% standard samples to clarify and identify these values. Prior to 1999, ICC standard samples were prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and after 1999, the Department produced standard samples for the Upper Half Mean Length (UHML) only. ICC reference materials are currently under the development process by the Cotton Technology Research Institute of India (ICAR-CIRCOT), the second organization in the world to produce reference materials for SITC (HVI) systems [11].

Foreign practice of classification of fibers by length.

According to the information provided by the International Federation of Textile Manufacturers, the Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton (CSITC) working group of the International Cotton Advisory Committee recognizes only an Upper Half Mean Length in trade, which can be determined optically with using a SITC (HVI) systems [12]. The national classification of fiber length in Brazil, Australia, China, India and other countries corresponds to the longitudinal classification designed by the US Department of Agriculture [13].

Since the definition of length in foreign practice is based on the high standards of average length defined in the SITC (HVI) systems, we will mainly put the concentration on the classification in accordance with the universal US standards for cotton fiber. In countries such as the USA, Brazil, China, India, special standards were long ago established for cotton fiber obtained from cotton varieties belonging to the biological type of cotton, that is, *Gossypium Hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*. In the United States, for instance, they are called Upland and Pima, respectively. These 2 types of cotton fibers have different classification and length-by-length standards.

Comparing the norms of the classification of fiber length and length codes in Uzbekistan as well as foreign countries, it was established that the norms found by the length codes of the state standard UzDst 604 fully correspond to the norms established for medium-staple cotton of Upland. It was found that the classification norms and length codes for long-staple cotton fiber Pima have difference compared to the state standard UzDst 604 [1]

№	Staple Classer Length 32-nds	Upper Half Mean Length , (in inches)		Staple Classer Length 32-nds	Upper Half Mean Length , inches		
		UzDst 604: 2016 (medium staple fiber)	USA, Upland HVI length (medium staple fiber)		O'zDst 604: 2016 (long staple fiber)	USA Pima HVI length (long and extra long staple fiber)	ICA BremenStaple Conversion Chart
1	44	-	Longer than 1.36	52	-	1.48 and more	1.48 and more
2	43	-	1,33-1,35	50	-	1,43-1,47	1,43-1,47
3	42	-	1,30-1,32	48	-	1,37-1,42	1,37-1,42
4	41	-	1,27-1,29	46	-	1,32-1,36	1,32-1,36
5	40	-	1,24-1,26	44	-	1,26-1,31	1,26-1,31
6	39	-	1,21-1,23	43	1,33 - 1,35		

7	38	-	1,18-1,20	42	1,30 1,32	-	1,21-1,25	1,21-1,25
8	37	1,14 - 1,17	1,14 - 1,17	41	1,27- 1,29			
9	36	1,11- 1,13	1,11- 1,13	40	1,24 1,26	-	11.20 and short	11.20 and short
10	35	1,08- 1,10	1,08- 1,10	39	1,21- 1,23	-	-	-
11	34	1,05 - 1,07	1,05 - 1,07	38	1,18 1,20	-	-	-
12	33	1,02 - 1,04	1,02 - 1,04	-	-	-	-	-
	32	0,99 - 1,01	0,99 - 1,01	-	-	-	-	-

2-Table.American Pima and Upland Length Conversion Chart and Uzbekistan medium and long staple cotton fiber Length Conversion Chart

CONCLUSION

1. As a result of the application of genetic engineering and enhanced technologies of breeding, the length of previous medium-fiber breeding varieties has greatly increased. Therefore, it is strongly recommended to use the term of fine staple cotton instead of long staple cotton.

2. State standard UzDST 604 shall be set to abandon the practice of division of cotton fiber into medium and long fibers only on the basis of fiber length and to identify the codes for the length of medium fiber (*G. Hirsutum*) and fine fiber (*G. Barbadosense*) in SITC (HVI) of the system, separate Upper Half Mean Length should also be set appropriately.

3. It is central to halt and put a ban on the practice of division by type in accordance with the length of the fiber, as, earlier, the type of fiber showed its division into long-staple or medium-staple cotton fiber and is not divided into kinds in any country on international stage.

4. It is necessary to study the parameters of testing of the length of cotton fiber used in world practice together with methods of their measurement and their universal standards.

It fully harmonizes the present standard of state with the standards of foreign countries, making it possible to estimate the actual length of a thin fiber in accordance with internationally admitted and accepted standards. According to the current standards, the fiber length is estimated at 43 codes, while according to the proposed classification, the fiber length is estimated at 46 codes.

Until now, Uzbekistan has been the northernmost producer of long fiber [15], while according to the new classification the republic is headed as the northernmost producer of extra-long fiber.

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UZBEK DANCE AS A SUBJECT IN THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER CHOREOGRAPHIC EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the program of the subject, which has an extensive character, which includes the study of three local schools of Uzbek folk dance: Fergana, Bukhara, and Khorezm. Each school has its own style, its own distinctive figurative basis, its own system and its own laws of language; the poeticization of nature in Fergana, the glorification of beauty in Bukhara, the Bacchic fire of the Khorezm dance - these are the figurative facets of the Uzbek dance. In addition to the three main schools, the Uyghur and Karakalpak schools were included in the subject program. Also, it is said about the study of the cycle "Doira dars", which acquired the meaning of the canon of Uzbek dance. For the successful development of Uzbek folk dance, at the present stage, the relevant objective is to introduce innovative pedagogical technologies in higher choreographic education.

KEYWORDS: *Choreography, Dance, Subject, Rhythm, School, Innovation, Character, Style, Manner, Aesthetics, Poetry, Culture.*

INTRODUCTION

Folk dance plays one of the important places in the national culture of Uzbekistan. Folk dance reflects the poetic, philosophical views, artistic and aesthetic ideals of the Uzbek people. An important role in the development of the Uzbek national dance art is played by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev dated February 15, 2017 no. UP-4956 "On measures to further improve the management system in the field of culture and sports", as well as the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 05/31/2017, No PP-3022 "On measures for the further development and improvement of the sphere of culture and art"

At the present stage, the problems of preserving truly folk-dance traditions are becoming acute. In such a situation, the study of folk stage choreography, which affirms the ideological and artistic concept of national dance, acquires special relevance. The inclusion of the study of various forms of Uzbek folk choreographic art in the educational programs of higher educational institutions of culture and arts is an important aspect of the preservation and development of national dance. The process of professional training of teachers and performers of Uzbek dance requires theoretical equipment, mastering the methods of teaching and teaching Uzbek dance in conditions that meet the modern requirements of higher education. The State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan has been a center for training professional specialists in the field of choreographic art and national dance for more than twenty years. Currently, the Academy of Choreography has developed a set of disciplines aimed at studying Uzbek folk dance in the fullness of its stylistic and genre diversity. The subjects "Methods of teaching Uzbek dance" and "Samples of Uzbek choreography" are compulsory disciplines of the curriculum at the departments "Teacher-choreographer" and "Leader of the choreographic group" at the State Academy of Choreography of Uzbekistan. The pedagogical tasks of these subjects are the formation of professional skills and abilities in the development of stylistic features, lexical material and performing skills in Uzbek dance; development of creative thinking and the creative potential of future teachers through the development of the best samples, methods and techniques of various directions of Uzbek dance; mastering the methods of teaching it and creating modern choreographic works in a folk dance manner. The goal of mastering the disciplines "Methods of teaching Uzbek dance" and "Samples of Uzbek choreography" - is to train specialists who are fluent in the theoretical and practical foundations of teaching methods of choreographic disciplines, ballet masters-tutors, ready for practical pedagogical work, for training and education of performers in educational institutions of additional and secondary vocational education, in choreographic groups of amateur and professional level.

The content of the subjects "Samples of Uzbek Choreography" and "Methods of Teaching Uzbek Dance" is unique, as it is an exclusive curriculum of the Academy of Choreography. The author of the course "Methods of teaching Uzbek dance" presented the results of understanding the practical and theoretical foundations of the choreographic profession, summarizing the personal experience of creative activity, gleaned in the famous collective of the ensemble "Bakhor" under the leadership of M. Turgunbaeva. This discipline contains both theoretical and practical foundations of teaching national dance. The theoretical part forms the pedagogical views, the professional vision of the future specialist. The theoretical system of scientific principles of the subject "Methods of teaching Uzbek dance" classifies the stylistics of various types of national dance, plastic movements into separate groups of the lexical dictionary, reveals the semantic meaning of movements. The methodological approach is based on a clear classification of topics in the order of their study by stages. The practical part of the subject, in addition to the skills of professional performance, contributes to the mastery of the methodological principles of building a dance lesson, methods of teaching the performance of elements of Uzbek dance: the position of the arms, legs, rotations. Rotations are a vivid means of expressiveness of Uzbek dance and have several types of their own (charh, shokh, ailanish). When performing rotations, the head and body work in conjunction with the legs. An important recommendation when performing rotations is the fact that during rotation the head should turn exactly with the emphasis of the legs on the floor, while the arms provide balance.

The program "Methods of teaching Uzbek dance" is extensive, as it includes the study of three local schools of folk dance: Fergana, Bukhara and Khorezm. Each local style reveals its original

figurative basis, its own system and its own laws of language. Poeticization of nature in Fergana, glorification of beauty in Bukhara, Bacchic fire of Khorezm dance- these are the figurative facets of Uzbek dance. In addition to the three main schools, the Uyghur and Karakalpak dance schools were also included in the subject program. Poor knowledge of the local features of Uzbek dance seems to be a problematic issue. Compliance with all the stylistic subtleties of local schools preserves the originality of Uzbek dance. Despite the enough development of the topic in the specialized literature of R. Karimova (as well as E. Petrosova, O. Mukhamedova and others), choreographers in their practice often demonstrate ignorance of the regional characteristics of Uzbek dance of local schools. Therefore, it often happens that during the festival (competition) programs one can see dances that use music from one region, costumes from another and lexical material from a third.

In this regard, the study of the Doira-dars cycle, which is the canon of Uzbek dance, acquires special importance within the framework of the subject "Methods of teaching Uzbek dance": this cycle concentrates all the main movements of the Fergana dance school. "Doira dars" is studied in all departments during the 1st to VIth semesters. The cycle is a large building of a suite character and consists of five parts. Each of them contains specific dance movements inherent only in this part. The task of the teacher is to reveal the figurative content of movements, to observe the canonical purity of performance. In "Doira-dars" there are complex dance movements that require multiple visual demonstrations and subsequent study of the technique of precise execution of movements. The teacher, having studied each movement with the students, works out and consolidates this material. The musical and dance development of the Doira-dars cycle becomes the artistic foundation for the future professional activity of a young specialist. The author of the cycle "Doira dars" Usto Olim Kamilov said that "every doyrast, every dancer should know the sleep-rhythms, with the help of which dances are built. Without this it is impossible. Usuli is the ABC of dancing". Purposefully, systematically listening to them fell asleep during classes; young professionals need to learn how to reproduce them aloud. The voluminous plastic dictionary "Doira Dars" gives the student-choreographer the opportunity to build dance sketches and, moreover, create choreographic performances of various genre trends.

An important role in the development of the pedagogical qualities of a student-choreographer is given to the subject "Samples of Uzbek Choreography", based on a systematic study of classical works of Uzbek folk stage choreographic art, on the principle of professional understanding of the legacy of choreographers M. Turgunbaeva, K. Mirkarimova, I. Akilov, K. Muminov. The creativity of each of them is distinguished by the richness of images, forms and genres to which they turned. In the third semester, the legacy of I. Akilov is studied using the example of the dances "Davra", Fargonach yeslar raksi " The fourth semester is devoted to the study of the choreographer's method of M. Turgunbaeva on the example of her dance performances "Rohat", "Etti guzal", "Katta uyin", "Rohat", "Bayet". The study of the artistic method of the leading Uzbek choreographers, the analysis of the works born by their intentions, the principles of creating a performing school can become an effective means for creating new ideas that continue the creations of the classics.

Pedagogical practice has shown that for the successful development of Uzbek folk dance at the present stage, the urgent task is to introduce innovative pedagogical technologies in higher choreographic education. A practical lesson can take the form of a concert lesson, analysis lesson, professional opinion lesson, etc. So, in the process of studying the cycle "Doira dars", the

use of interactive teaching methods becomes effective, when students actively participate during classes, analyze errors in the execution of movements.

The preservation and development of traditional folk culture is of great importance not only in socio-cultural, artistic, creative, organizational and pedagogical activities, but also from the point of view of the possibilities for a person to manifest civic, patriotic initiatives, and the growth of his aesthetic, moral, and political culture. Ethno-cultural values and ideals carefully preserved and developed, of course, contribute to the spiritual, moral, patriotic education of youth, strengthening the unity of our country.

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ECOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF POPULATION HEALTH INDICATORS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKAPAKSTAN AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Considering potential threats to national security, special attention should be paid to the problem of ecological safety and environmental protection. We must openly admit that for many years, under the conditions of the old command-administrative system, this problem was not seriously dealt with. In essence, it was the subject of research by individual scientists-enthusiasts, the "cry of the soul" of people who are not indifferent, acutely worried about the future of their country, for the preservation of its natural resources. One of the main factors affecting the health of the population is the provision of drinking water to the population. We studied the dynamics of chemical pollution of water in open water basins in the regions and zones of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

KEYWORDS: *Population, Environmental, Socio-Economic Pollution, Indicators, Mortality, Disease and Physical Disability, Transport Communications.*

INTRODUCTION

What are the main reasons for studying the health of the population:

1. How developed is the society, the country, depending on the level of health of the population;
2. in order to properly plan medical care;
3. To develop comprehensive, targeted programs to improve the health of the population;
4. To determine the level of effectiveness of the work done to improve the health of the population;

When we think about the health of the population, we must first think about the person and his health and illness. It is well known that man, like animals, is a part and product of nature, but man is different from animals in his will and consciousness.

The human animal world, the animal organism is the highest stage of development and has a social nature to produce, to change the environment, able to speak and other features[3].

Man and his health, disease has been a social category. The World Health Organization defines health as the absence of disease and physical disability, as well as a complete, quality physical, mental, and socially satisfactory condition.

One of the latest scientific concepts is that human health is a harmonious combination of social and biological qualities that results from the biological and social influences acquired at birth and in life, and when disease strikes, that harmony, that disruption of unity.

There is a dialectical link between health and disease. The difference between them depends on the conditions and factors that contribute to health and disease, if these factors, conditions are optimal, are in balance to ensure health. If the balance is disturbed, it leads to disease.

The health of the population is directly related to social factors, and social conditions depend on the social order, socio-economic and political structure. At the heart of the system of society are the methods of production and the relations of production.

Social factors arise on the basis of social conditions. Examples include cocktails, leisure, meals, housing, education, training, upbringing, cultural needs, interpersonal relationships, and the specific living conditions of a society or community.

However, their appeals to conscience, civic duty, and finally to reason ran into the cold, I would say cynical, indifference of the bureaucratic Soviet-party officials. This is not surprising[2].

The whole essence of the socialist economic system, based on a predatory, extensive, associated with huge costs and losses of natural and mineral resources, was alien to the ideas of a careful attitude to the enormous wealth that the country had. On the contrary, it was its main trump card in the economic competition between the two systems, the basis of its export potential.

The main stake in the development of the economy was made on extensive factors. Naturally, under these conditions, there could be no question of compliance with any rules and regulations governing the rational use of the resource potential, guaranteeing the protection of nature and the environment.

An insignificant amount was allocated for environmental protection measures, which did not cover even a thousandth part of the damage caused to nature. Forests were cut down thoughtlessly, predatory.

In huge quantities, incommensurate with the real demand, fuel and mineral resources were mined, a significant part of which went to dumps in the form of unprocessed waste. Industrial giants were actively erected, which did not have elementary environmental treatment facilities.

As a result, all toxic and harmful industrial emissions and waste polluted vast air, land and water spaces. The implementation of hydroelectric projects, grandiose in scale, and the construction of transport communications have led not only to the depletion of natural resources, but also to the liquidation of entire settlements, disruption of the ecological balance, climate change, living conditions and human activities.

This problem has become even more acute in recent years. As a result of the spontaneous, chaotic transition in a number of CIS countries to a market economy, the loss of control, control over the use of natural and mineral resources, they began to be taken apart, predatorily mined

and exported at low prices, turned into a source of obtaining for certain so-called "new" and whole corrupt groups of super-profits.

At the same time, for the sake of their greedy interests, they sacrifice environmental safety, health and well-being of the living and future generations. In a shameless way, not only huge material values, the unique heritage of mankind are being plundered, but also enormous harm is done to the entire environment, the climate is disrupted, and most importantly, the natural conditions of life and work of more than one generation of people are disfigured[4].

At the turn of the century, humanity, the population of our country found itself in the face of a global environmental threat. Not to notice this, to be inactive means to doom yourself to extinction. Unfortunately, many more are too careless, irresponsible about this problem.

The problem of environmental safety has long gone beyond the national and regional, it has become a global problem of mankind. Nature and man interact with each other according to certain laws, the violation of which leads to irreversible environmental disasters.

Main part

Environmental safety, due to its relevance and importance for humanity, is among the most important problems. A constructive solution to these problems can largely determine the conditions and quality of life of the present and future generations of people, and ensure environmentally friendly technological development of industrial sectors of the economy.

As you know, the deterioration of the state of nature does not occur immediately or instantly, this process is observed for a long time, in other words, the ecological situation accumulates gradually. The ecological problem has become one of the acute global social problems of our time, its solution affects the interests of all peoples, the present and future of civilization largely depends on it.

At the current stage of development, the solution to a number of problems of human interaction with nature cannot be limited to the scale of one country, they must be solved on the scale of the entire planet[2].

It is obvious that many problems of protecting the natural environment from the harmful effects of human economic activity are of a global nature and therefore can be solved only on the basis of international cooperation.

The ecological problem is relevant in all countries and regions of the world, in all corners of the globe, only the degree of its severity is different. It can be said with bitterness that one of the most dangerous zones of ecological disaster has developed in the Central Asian region.

The complexity of the situation is not only in the fact that it carries the accumulative result of ignoring this problem for many decades, but also in the fact that almost all spheres of human life and activity in the region are subject to environmental risk. We have a bitter experience of proving that nature does not tolerate vulgar and arrogant treatment of her.

The false socialist ideological postulate that man is the master of nature has turned, especially in the Central Asian region, into a tragedy for the lives of many people, entire peoples and nations, putting them on the brink of extinction, the disappearance of the gene pool.

Unfortunately, these processes have not passed and Uzbekistan, where, according to experts, an extremely difficult, one might say dangerous, situation is developing. What does it consist of?

First, the threat of limited land and its low quality composition is constantly growing. In Central Asia, land is an invaluable gift - it literally feeds, clothes people, creates a material basis for the well-being of many families, not only directly related to agricultural production, but also the entire population of the republic, where in one way or another all industries are closely related to the land and generously use its fruits.

At the same time, land is not only a huge asset, but also a factor on which the future of the country depends. This is especially pronounced in Uzbekistan, where the economic and demographic pressure on the land increases from year to year.

The peculiarity of the republic is that of the total area of over 447.4 thousand square meters, only 10 percent is sown area. At the same time, a significant part of the area of Uzbekistan is desert and semi-desert lands - Karakum, Kyzylkum, Ustyurt, etc. Already today, the demographic load on land areas, especially for agricultural purposes, is excessively high[1].

And if we take into account the relatively high population growth, the accelerated processes of urbanization and the allotment of fertile land for urban development, housing construction, the creation of new enterprises, a network of engineering and transport communications, then in the coming years, already at the turn of the XXI century, the problem of the provision of land resources may escalate even more. This problem is aggravated by the fact that, along with a high degree of natural desertification, the process of anthropogenic desertification, that is, caused by human activity, is especially rapid at the end of the 20th century.

In this case, the deterioration of the natural environment is accompanied by soil erosion, soil a decrease in watering of surface and ground waters and other phenomena. Wind and water erosion negatively affects soil productivity, due to poorly conducted anti-erosion measures.

According to the analysis of the World Health Organization, among the factors affecting human health, medical supply is 10 percent, hereditary factors are 15 percent, and the state of the environment is 20 percent.

Most importantly, a person's lifestyle (physical activity, diet, bad habits) can affect up to 55% of his or her health. It was noted that the prevention of public health should begin in the villages and there should be an integrated system that responds to this.

For example, water pollution causes kidney and gastrointestinal diseases, radiation in the atmosphere, the abundance of chemicals in food causes oncological, improper lifestyle vascular, cardiovascular, endocrine, nervous diseases.

In the Aral Sea region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, comprehensive measures are being taken to stabilize the environment and introduce new approaches to solving problems in the field of environmental protection.

The Aral Sea Development Fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been established to form and sustainably finance programs aimed at improving the ecological and socio-economic situation, living conditions and quality of life in the Aral Sea region.

At the same time, the cooperation of state and local executive authorities with international organizations in the socio-economic development of the Aral Sea region is not sufficiently ensured in the timely and effective implementation of environmental reforms.

Ensuring the direct participation of local executive authorities in further improving the environmental situation in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the development of the Aral Sea

region, improving the living standards of the population and creating favorable conditions for them and organizing the implementation of approved measures and programs in order to further increase its prestige[5].

Measures have been taken to improve the ecological situation in the Aral Sea region, to protect the environment, to restore biodiversity, to preserve flora and fauna, including the development of a system of protected natural areas.

Innovative technologies and approaches have been used to restore ecosystems and ensure decent life, and to establish protected forests in the saline areas of the Aral Sea.

The task is to develop proposals for the restoration of the gene pool and health of the population living in the Aral Sea region, the formation of the necessary measures and programs for their implementation, as well as to ensure their timely and quality implementation.

In addition, to improve the reclamation of agricultural lands in the Aral Sea region, the restoration of irrigation systems, the introduction of modern technologies for the economical and efficient use of water resources and the socio-economic development of the Aral Sea region, improving living conditions work is underway to implement the measures.

TABLE 1 BASIC HEALTH INDICATORS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of hospital facilities	52	50	48	51	46	41	42	42	41	43	49
Number of hospital beds: total,	8669	8624	8574	8371	7830	7493	7261	7302	7260	7349	7440
Per 10,000 population	53,1	51,3	50,6	48,9	44,9	42,5	40,5	40,2	39,4	39,3	39,2
The total number of patients treated in hospitals, thousand	254	262	261	265	268	276	279	290	310	314	333
Number of outpatient clinics	298	301	307	305	314	300	323	337	265	292	322
Capacity of outpatient clinics, number of trips per shift:											
total, thousand	22,9	22,9	23,1	23,2	23,3	23,1	23,4	23,6	22,0	22,1	30,4
Per 10,000 population	140,6	136,5	136,3	135,8	134,4	131,1	130,7	130,0	119,6	118,5	160,0
Number of doctors in all specialties:											
total, thousand	3,2	3,3	3,4	3,3	3,4	3,5	3,8	4,2	4,3	4,6	4,7
Per 10,000 population	19,8	19,8	19,9	19,6	19,8	19,9	21,4	23,2	23,1	24,7	24,8

Population per doctor:	505	506	504	510	505	503	468	431	432	404	402
Number of nurses:											
total, thousand	16,2	15,9	16,4	16,5	16,3	16,6	17,1	17,2	17,5	18,0	18,5
Per 10,000 population	99,2	94,4	96,8	96,4	94,2	94,1	95,5	94,9	94,8	96,5	97,6
The number of people per nurse	101	106	103	104	106	106	105	105	106	104	102

Data prepared independently by the author <https://www.qrstat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/ijtimoiy-soha>

CONCLUSION

Use of natural resources for the sake of efficiency and stability of socio-economic development of Karakalpakstan Production of renewable natural resources and balance of consumption processes:

- ✚ Production of non-renewable resources, rational use of waste; restoration of nature restoration at the regional and local levels;
- ✚ The preservation of the original species of nature and their gene pool of landscape diversity;
- ✚ Improving the catastrophic ecological, economic and social situation associated with the Aral Sea problem, providing the population with quality drinking water in order to save the Aral Sea.

To provide the population of the Aral Sea region with normal sanitary conditions and food, to develop a unified water policy in a short period of time together with the Central Asian states and to provide each Republic with water that can flow into the Aral Sea, all activities such as preserving natural lakes are planned.

The main direction of air protection is to improve the quality of atmospheric air in cities and settlements, and then to comply with sanitary and hygienic regulations, to reduce waste in all regions of the country, to create low-emission technologies, to create new dust collectors and cleaners increase output efficiency by replacing obsolete devices with improvements, and so on.

The drying up of the Aral Sea has also led to climate change. Due to the drought, the fields didn't produce much produce this year. Changes in temperature between sea and land, increased wind speeds, have led to an increase in water turbulence.

Mammals and birds have declined. Dried areas are flooded with rodents that spread dangerous diseases. The sanitary-epidemiological situation in the Aral Sea region is deteriorating. If the problems that arise in nature are not solved immediately, the lives of humanity and the whole being will be in danger.

We depend on nature, we cannot live without nature, so we all care for nature, preserve every inch of it like the apple of an eye, use nature's resources wisely, save every drop of water, and always care about nature.

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A CASE STUDY OF RAJASTHAN: GREEN PRACTICES OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN HOTEL INDUSTRY OF RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Hotel industry is one of the leading industries in worldwide generating employment alongside a significant source of the foreign exchange earner for the nations. The industry is third largest foreign exchange earner for India. The global authority of travel and tourism; The world travel & tourism council (WTTC) has done a research study called "India 2019 Annual Research" which shows that travel and tourism in India contributed 9.2 percent of the GDP and generating 42.7 million jobs, in other words 8.0 percent of the total employment. This figure is expected to grow to US\$ 275.2 billion in 2025. Simultaneously, the industry is facing several problems; waste generation from different departments is one of them. Food waste, housekeeping waste, sewage waste, water waste, grey water, stationary waste is some major waste produced from the hospitality industry. This paper focuses on the different types of waste and implementation of green practices of waste management to minimize their adverse effects on the environment. The resources for the paper are obtained from the field work questionnaire from hotel staff and previous research. Dispose of waste is caused adverse environmental impacts. The hotel industry can play significant role in the minimization of generation waste and can aid in sustainable development agenda. The present paper focus on the different types of waste and their adverse effect on the environment and how they can be reduced with the implementation of waste management practice in the hotel industry in Rajasthan India. The study is based on primary and secondary data both.

KEYWORDS: GDP, Waste management, Sustainable Practices, Environment, Rajasthan.

INTRODUCTION

Hotels industry is one of the major role players in India to boost the economy as well as providing employment and introducing innovative and technological advancement. While providing sumptuous and elegant facilities to guest hotels use natural resources at large magnitude and these resources are not renewable at the speed they are utilized. For example, coal, fuel, water, energy and other resources. Nature heals itself but over waste generated by all human actions resisted this natural process. Now the mountains are not meant of snow, tress and herbs but Waste Mountains can be found in everywhere we live. However, it is important for hospitality sector to refine their operations by analysis what they are taking and what they giving back to nature. Moreover, to reduce waste many hotels brand came forward and implement different measures to lower the waste generation and recycling of waste which remarkably reduced hotels waste littering costs and most importantly conserve environment.

Furthermore, nowadays the number of travelling people has increased due to business, leisure activities, disposable income and others, which directly or indirectly impact on the environment cycle. Hotels and consumers both are conscious towards green practices, where hotels adopt green practices in hotels to attract the new consumers and to retain the previous business and also to cut the cost and to implement strict norms and regulations of government for protecting environment; while consumers have their own perception to save the environment.

Waste management is a challenging task for hotel industry; the sector is dealing with this waste management issue very rigorously. Numbers of innovative measures are introduced by hotels like 5rs. of sustainability, reduce, recycle, repurpose and reuse out of 3rs, reuse, recycle and reduce are commonly used in most of the hotels to avoid and minimize the impact on environment.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research can be defined in numbers of definitions such as According to Clifford Woody, research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solution, collecting, organizing and evaluating data; making deduction and research conclusions; and at last carefully testing the conclusions to determine whether they fit the formulating hypothesis. Moreover, research can be defined as a quest that is fulfilled by the knowledge by finding information about a topic. Any research is generated to gain knowledge by exploring hidden facts or by finding answers to unanswered questions. **Sunil Singh Chandel et. al.,** (year). Research methodology is a way to systematic solve the research problem. It is way systematic study in which researcher define problem and formulate a hypothesis, collect data and analysis data. Kothari (2014)

1. Objectives of the Study:

The main purpose of study is to access the hotel waste management and analysis the waste generation and its occurring causes. The other objectives are:

The study also aims to explore different waste generating corners and at which extent hotels resist to happen them.

2 Significance of the Study:

It is highly essential for hotels to collect customer's feedback on the varied hotel services; this would stand useful in enabling hotel industries take positive steps to maintain a competitive edge

in today's Rajasthan tourism industry. Indeed, hotels overall efficiency in future will count on the self-evaluation of their performance having sustainable development with nature and environment.

3 Limitation of the Study

- The survey has been conducted only on 150 respondents.
- The accuracy of the findings of study depends upon the correctness of the responses provided by the respondents.
- Unwillingness of some respondents to provide information is another limitation.
- Findings of this study may be influenced by personal bias of the respondents.

4 Method of data Collection

A descriptive research design was adopted for the study. It accounts for both primary and secondary data. **Primary source of data** was collected from service provider of hotels (managers, engineers, human resources staff, front office). **Secondary data** was collected from books, journals, and Websites.

5 Sampling Techniques and Size

Sampling is a technique or method of selection of samples. Convenient sampling method is used. 150 samples have taken from 3, 4, 5-star hotels for the research.

6 Sampling Areas and Period of the Study

The sampling area of study were major tourist destinations; namely **Jaipur**: is known for its magnificent beauty and also named pink city as most of the building are pink colored. Moreover, Jaipur stand on 10th rank in megacities of India Jodhpur, the average per day tourist footfalls is around 3000. The beautiful city has many national and international chains and heritage properties, some of them are declared heritage sites by UNESCO. Apart from this, many more attractive points make this city different from others. **Udaipur**: The city was founded by Maharana Udai Singh and known as the "City of lakes". Its natural beauty is adorable while royal palaces enhances its value. Udaipur has always remained one of the popular places among the domestic and foreign travelers. **Jodhpur**: It is known for beautiful Thar Desert, and called the "Blue City". The city has many splendid palaces, amazing forts, and temples and stands as a popular place for desert lovers.

Sawai Madhopur:

The place is known as "Gateway to Ranthambore". Ranthambore national park and fort are world famous and declared as heritage site recently by UNESCO. The place falls between the Aravallis and Vindhya hills.

This study has undertaken in the period from June 2019 to November 2019 and has covered the entire.

7 Tools Used

The primary data were analyzed with the help of percentage, bar line graphs, chi-square test and other interpretation.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The required information has been gathered by method for a survey and it has been breaking down and translated with the assistance of tables with important portrayals. Fitting treatment has been done to the crude information and obvious end results were drawn dependent on the discoveries.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
i).Vermi compost	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	1.8933	.10455	1.28045	1.640
ii)Segregation of Garbage in different colorcoded bins	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	4.1067	.10540	1.29089	1.666
iii) Food waste or wet waste is sent to the piggeries	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	3.8933	.11896	1.45697	2.123
iv) Dry garbage is given out to recycler for recycling	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	3.9067	.11904	1.45790	2.125
v) Recycling of paper	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	4.1400	.10321	1.26401	1.598
vi) No Newspaper in guest room	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	2.9267	.11894	1.45674	2.122
vii) No flowers in guest room	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	2.9533	.12090	1.48069	2.192
viii)Sewage treatment plant	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	3.7667	.12706	1.55618	2.422

ix) Biogas plant	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	2.3733	.12920	1.58240	2.504
x) Taking minimum print out of records	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	3.4533	.11608	1.42172	2.021
ii) Rooftop garden	150	4.00	1.00	5.00	2.0600	.11122	1.36214	1.855
Valid N (listwise)	150							

Chi-Square Test

Chi-Square Test: The test is known as a goodness-of-fit χ^2 test since it is the null hypothesis that the sample fits the assumed probability distribution well. It is always right tailed, since deviation from the assumed probability distribution corresponds to large values of χ^2 .

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(o - e)^2}{e}$$

Null hypothesis H0: The options of questionnaire are fair.

Alternate Hypothesis H1: The options of questionnaire are unfair.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

This paper investigated about the waste management practices from different subsections of the hotels. The study also discussed that how rapidly waste generation has taken place. The study conducted at different geographical area of Rajasthan state that is one of the main popular destinations between tourists.

All types of waste are crucial concern for the hospitality industry. Also, waste management is the vital part of the hotel sustainable green practices. Every year a hotel give rise to thousand tons of waste in form of solid, wet and hazardous waste.

Various studies have been explored that hotels actively participate in waste management programs and reduce their waste through implementation of ecofriendly practices. The present study revealed about waste management programs of 3, 4, and 5-star hotels and at what extent hotels applying certain important waste management practices. It is founded from the previous studies that waste management not only sustain environmental health but also help to save significant costs related to dumping or littering the waste.

Waste is categories as solid waste (cardboards, plastic bottles and other materials, glass, wooden items, fabric, electrical equipment, packaging, stationary), wet/organic waste (food waste, used cooking oil, garden), hazardous waste (chemical agents for cleaning).

After studying out this research, I would like to accord some suggestion into which whole Indian hospitality industry dip.

- a) It is proposed that hotel industry needed more awareness for handling waste. At the same time hoteliers should be responsible to aware people too that are the prominent role player in business running.
- b) Hotels association in India (FHRAI, IHRA, NRAI) should get involved for promotion of waste minimization and to manage. By this whole community can get knowledge about the practice and implement in their day to day life. It should be a strategy to promote green hotels so that they can get extra reward for their choosing waste management program or going green.
- c) Incentives are the best way to get the work done, thus government should offer different types of incentives to hoteliers so that they cannot get discourage for doing such practices, following hotels also pay attention to such guest who only look to stay in green hotels and should provide extra benefits to them. By this guest get encouraged and take participation in hotel program that are helpful towards building green world.
- d) Tour & travel agencies, and other such operators must need to involve into this program and get promoted timely with suitable rewards.
- e) If a hotel is chain or individual should hold a meeting once, twice or more to know the status of their applications through the auditing of waste and offer new strategies for procurement of the future targets.
- f) Least but not last, self-interest is considered the most dominant way to do any task and this can be developed through the getting knowledge of something. Thus, a personal interest to save environment can bring more benefits rather to impose them.

CONCLUSION

Finally, mass waste generation came from hotel industry; most occupying place is kitchen waste while housekeeping, front office, engineering departments also contributes for waste generation. Therefore, to minimize the waste generation from the different department a holistic approach recycling, reusing, reducing, repurposing and refusing for waste management is an important framework.

The present study is an attempt to explore the waste management practices from small level to large extent like segregation of garbage in colored bins and having STP.

It is concluded from the surveyed hotels that (30%) totally engaged in the waste management practices and they also made noticeable efforts to lower the waste generation through servals practices. These hotels are preferring to manage wet waste by making compost and sending food waste to the piggery's houses. This method not only avoiding the landfilling but also saving the cost of dumping waste. Non-biodegradable waste like plastic, metal, glass etc. given to recycler.

These green hotels are working on the generating zero waste from the industry.

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CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF AMMO PHOSPHATE BASED ON PHOSPHORIC ACID PROCESSING OF BALANCED PHOSPHORITE ORE OF CENTRAL KYZYLKUM

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of studies on the study of the chemical composition of ammophosphate obtained on the basis of phosphoric acid processing of off-balance phosphorite ore of the Central Kyzyl Kum. The effect of the mass ratio of phosphate raw material and extraction phosphoric acid on the content of nitrogen in the finished product, as well as the general and assimilable forms of P_2O_5 , has been established. The results obtained indicate the possibility of using technogenic waste - off-balance ore as an alternative source of phosphorus-containing raw materials, and the resulting fertilizers on their basis fully satisfy the requirements of agriculture.

KEYWORDS: *Extraction Phosphoric Acid, Off-Balance Ore (Mineralized Mass), Decomposition, Ammonification, Ammonium Phosphate.*

INTRODUCTION

Domestic and foreign experience in the use of mineral fertilizers shows that the introduction of optimal fertilizer rates doubles the yield of agricultural crops and improves their quality. The Uzbek Research Institute of Cotton Growing has long shown that cotton without fertilizers gives a yield of 12 c/ha of raw cotton, and when 225 kg of nitrogen, 150 kg of phosphorus and 100 kg of potassium per hectare are used, a guaranteed yield of 30-35 c/ha is ensured. The costs of production and application of fertilizers are 2-3 times paid off by the cost of additionally produced agricultural products [1-4]. In 2019, Uzbekistan's agriculture has grown and harvested

a rich harvest of agricultural products - more than 6 million 500 thousand tons of grain and more than 3 million tons of raw cotton was produced. One of the main factors that determine the productivity of plants is the use of mineral fertilizers, in particular, phosphorus-containing ones. Currently, there are three JSCs: Ammophos-Maxam, Samarkandkimyo and Kokand Superphosphate Plant produce phosphorus-containing fertilizers, the range of which consists of ammophos, suprephos, enriched superphosphate, PS-Agro, nitrocalcium phosphate and simple ammoniated superphosphate. In 2018, enterprises of the Republic produced 140.38 thousand tons of phosphorus fertilizers (based on 100% of nutrients). And the need for agriculture for them is 525.21 thousand tons of P_2O_5 per year. The most difficult situation is with the production of phosphorus-containing fertilizers. First, there is a lack of high-quality phosphate raw materials - washed calcined phosphoconcentrate (716 thousand tons per year with an average content of 26% P_2O_5), but despite this, research on its processing is intensively developing [11, 12]. At the same time, over 10 million tons of mineralized mass (12-14% P_2O_5), which is a waste product of the phosphorite enrichment process, has accumulated in dumps at the Kyzylkum phosphorite plant. In conditions of an acute shortage of phosphate raw materials, it is also desirable to involve it in the production of phosphorus-containing fertilizers. One of the ways to use poor raw materials in the production of concentrated phosphorus fertilizers and to reduce their cost is the technology for producing ammophosphate [1,2,7,8,10]. An important advantage of ammophosphate is the possibility of using practically any kind of phosphate raw material in its production. [4,5,6]. In accordance with the technical specifications (TU 113-08-552-84), the content of the general form P_2O_5 in ammophosphate must be at least 38-39%, water-soluble P_2O_5 at least 26%, nitrogen 4-5%, moisture no more than 1.5%. Static strength of granules - not less than 3 MPa (30 kgf/cm²). Grain composition: the content of granules 1-4 mm is not less than 90%, less than 1 mm - not more than 5% [9-15].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the study to obtain ammophosphate, a mineralized mass was used (composition, wt%: 14,33 P_2O_5 ; 43,66 CaO; 1,19 MgO; 1,38 Fe_2O_3 ; 1,18 Al_2O_3 ; 2,22 SO_3 ; 14,70 CO_2 ; 1,75 F; 13,23 n.d.) - waste from the production of washed calcined phosphoconcentrate. It is formed during the primary dry sorting of phosphorite ore from the Kyzylkum deposit. For the decomposition of phosphate raw materials (PRM) used extraction phosphoric acid (EPA), obtained from the washed calcined phosphoric concentrate by the dihydrate method at the Almalyk JSC "Ammophos-Maxam" and having a composition (wt. %): 18,43 P_2O_5 ; 0,21 CaO; 0,30 MgO; 0,44 Fe_2O_3 ; 0,79 Al_2O_3 ; 1,71 F; 1,47 SO_3 . To obtain samples of ammophosphate, the quality of which would meet the above requirements, the amount of the initial components was taken based on the mass ratios of EPA: PRM from 100: 15 to 100: 30. Experiments on the decomposition of the mineralized mass with phosphoric acid were carried out in a tubular glass reactor equipped with a screw stirrer driven by a motor. The required amount of extraction phosphoric acid was placed in a reactor and heated to 65 °C. The calculated amount of fossil raw materials was dosed within 10-15 minutes. With vigorous stirring. The interaction time of the components after the dosage of raw materials was 45 minutes. After that, acidic phosphate slurries were neutralized with gaseous ammonia to pH = 3,8-4,2. It should be noted that the ammonization of the pulp at all studied EPA: PRM ratios leads to its thickening. Therefore, we added the required amount of water to the ammoniated slurry to make it flowable. Then the pulps were dried in a thermostat, first at 60 °C for a day, and then at 100 °C until constant weight. The low drying temperature is explained by the fact that at 100 °C the process of retrogradation of assimilated phosphates takes

place at a high speed. Dried product samples were analyzed according to known methods [3]. The results of the chemical analysis are shown in Table. 1.

TABLE 1. COMPOSITION OF AMMOPHOSPHATE OBTAINED AS A RESULT OF DECOMPOSITION OF THE MINERALIZED MASS BY EXTRACTION PHOSPHORIC ACID

Mass ratio of EPA: PRM	pH 10 %- solution of the product	Composition of dried products, weight. %					$\frac{P_2O_{5ycb}}{P_2O_{5общ}}$, in 2% lim. k-te, %	$\frac{P_2O_{5ycb}}{P_2O_{5общ}}$, by 0.2 M tril. B, %	$\frac{P_2O_{5вод}}{P_2O_{5общ}}$, %
		N	$P_2O_{5tot.}$	$P_2O_{5ycb.}$ in 2% lim. k-te	$P_2O_{5ycb.}$ 0.2 M tril. B each	$P_2O_{5вод.}$			
100:15	3,64	5,18	44,76	42,44	41,51	32,75	94,82	92,74	73,17
100:20	3,26	4,02	43,29	39,99	39,29	30,88	92,38	90,76	71,33
100:25	3,06	3,22	41,24	37,33	35,97	28,45	90,52	87,22	68,99
100:30	3,34	2,07	40,16	36,12	34,52	25,95	89,94	85,96	64,62

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As can be seen from Table 1, with an increase in the mass fraction of the mineralized mass in a mixture with acid from 15 to 30 in the products, the nitrogen content changes from 5.18 to 2.07%, phosphorus - from 44.76 to 40.16%, the assimilable form of P_2O_5 according to citric acid - from 42.44 to 36.12%, assimilable form of P_2O_5 according to Trilon B - from 41.51 to 34.52% and water-soluble form P_2O_5 - from 32.75 to 25.95%. The relative contents of the assimilable forms of P_2O_5 for citric acid, Trilon B and the water-soluble form of P_2O_5 vary from 94.82 to 89.94%, from 92.74 to 85.96% and from 73.17 to 64.62%, respectively.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the research results clearly confirmed the feasibility of organizing the production of phosphorus-containing fertilizers, such as ammophosphate, on the basis of substandard phosphorus-containing raw materials - off-balance phosphorite ore of Central Kyzyl Kum.

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USE OF INVESTMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

The role and importance of investment in the development of the economy is explained, the concept of investment is the opinion of many scientists. There are also proposals and recommendations based on the experience of foreign countries in investment. Significant work is being done in Uzbekistan to implement its investment policy and create a favorable investment climate in the country. The role of investment policy in the modernization of the economy. Priorities for the formation of a favorable investment climate. Theoretical and practical aspects of increasing the investment climate in the country and its attractiveness for foreign investors.

KEYWORDS: *Globalization, Investment, Capital investment, Investment policy, Investment climate, attractiveness, Investment regulation.*

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization of the economy and the requirements of market relations, there is a fierce competition for investment in the world. If we analyze the investment tendencies of the world's fastest-growing economies, we can cite China as one of the first Asian countries and the United States as an overseas country. The pursuit of such high-performance investments can be observed in many developed and developing countries of the world, which are transitioning to a market economy. "Investment" is derived from the English word "investments", which means "capital investment". In the broadest sense, investment (capital) - means the transfer of funds for a certain period of time to business and other activities (objects) for the purpose of gaining income or profit "[1]. According to Swedish economist Klos Eklund, "investment is something that is left to tomorrow to have more consumption conditions in the future. Part of it is consumer goods that are currently being left unused, and the other part is resources aimed at expanding production." [2] Research in this area is one of the most pressing issues today. "Investment is a capital investment that makes up the total amount of tangible and intangible funds spent on

business and other activities for a certain period of time in order to obtain economic benefits on a risk basis" [3].

MAIN PART

Significant work is being done in Uzbekistan to implement its investment policy and create a favorable investment climate in the country. The role of investment policy in the modernization of the economy Priorities for the formation of a favorable investment climate Theoretical and practical aspects of increasing the investment climate in the country and its attractiveness for foreign investors. It has been studied in the scientific works of economists of the Republic, Olmasov A, Mahmudov NM, Vahabov AV, Gozibekov DG, Juraev AS, Chen VA, Rasulov NN, Baykhonov BT and others.

CIS scientists Granberg A.G., Sharygin M.D., Gladkiy Yu.N., Orlova E.R., Kistanov V.V., Butov V.I., Malovetskiy A.V., Verchenko O.V., Polyakova Yu.V., Chistobaev A. I, Kopylov N.V., Ivanov S.V., and others have made significant contributions to the study of these problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gradual economic reforms in Uzbekistan are being carried out with a view to achieving a rational sector, production and territorial balance, ensuring economic growth and improving the living standards of the population. The solution of these problems is inextricably linked with the implementation of appropriate investment policy, regulation of investment processes and the formation of an effective system of support. At the current stage of market reforms, the investment policy pursued in Uzbekistan is an important factor determining the stability, structural and qualitative changes in the economy. In the context of globalization of the economy and the requirements of market relations, there is a fierce competition for investment in the world. Today, Uzbekistan is a country ready for investment. The local policy pursued here, the preservation of peace, the positive situation in macroeconomic indicators - all this serves as a key factor in actively attracting foreign investment.

TABLE 1. INVESTMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: MAIN SOURCES

№	Indicators	Funding for 2019, \$ 1 billion	Forecasts for 2019-2035 are US \$ 1 billion
1	Private investment	4.0	263-322
2	Public resources	4.8	166-202
3	Capital markets	0.082	192-234
4	Funds of legal entities	1.1	112-137
5	Individual funds	1.7	113-138
6	Public debt	0.9	122-149
7	Funds from privatization	5.4	25-31
8	Funds for HTV programs	0.004	0.05-0.06

Table 1 shows the information on investments in the Republic of Uzbekistan and their main sources. In 2019, proceeds from privatization served as the main source of investment. It is followed by public funds and private investments. At present, a number of methods have been developed to regulate investment in economically developed countries. They have some experience in the development and implementation of large-scale scientific and technical, social,

energy, nature protection and other programs. Also, 2 tasks play a decisive role in the organization of investment in developed countries:

- The use of a system of economic and legal methods in regulating the structure of production and investment processes;
- Development of planning methods at the state and enterprise levels, ie target programs of scientific forecasts, summary and balance sheets, to overcome the negative events and crises that occur in the regulation of investment.

It should be noted that after the introduction of planning in the regulation of investment, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Japan began to develop.

This experience later spread to Sweden, Finland, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Ireland. Due to the different levels of development between the countries, they have formed planning systems to regulate the following investments. North American system (USA, Canada, Mexico). It has created the conditions for the European Economic Community and the established European common market to intensify confrontation, as well as have had a strong impact on the efficiency of the reproduction process.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the state regulation of investment processes, in our opinion, the application of the policy of "targeted investment - stabilizing the competitiveness of entrepreneurs" in the North American system as "investment in small business development" in the country meets today's requirements. In addition, for the regulation of investment processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in our opinion, the Italian type of regional planning provides for the regulation of investment processes in the development of certain sectors of the economy, as well as disparities between regions; It is also expedient to use in the context of Uzbekistan a method aimed at eliminating the disparities between industry and agriculture: the degree of stratification of the population and other cases.

It would be expedient to thoroughly study the experience of investment in foreign countries, to prevent mistakes and shortcomings, and to regulate the investment process by the state in the context of modernization of the economy using the results and conclusions.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC COMPETENCE IN LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with the role of a sociolinguistic competence in teaching a foreign language and the notion of sociolinguistic competence is defined on the base of British, American, Turkish linguists' research works. The possible challenges in building a successful communication in using a foreign language and the significance of a sociolinguistic competence in teaching a foreign language are discussed in the article. The lacks of traditional teaching approaches are criticized and the ways of implementing to enhance a sociolinguistic competence into the language teaching process are presented as well. The paper can be helpful source for beginner researchers to understand the notion of sociolinguistic competence.

KEYWORDS: *Communication, competence, sociolinguistic competence, challenge, factor, society, norm, authentic, approach, method, culture, CLT, behavioural pattern, language acquisition, social factor, implement.*

INTRODUCTION

Learning a foreign language has been always of immense importance in society as it broadens perspectives of people. In this case the teaching methodology has been emerged as well and today it has become more advanced in using variety of methods by specialists - teachers. However, it is not enough only to teach learners the language by using methods. We must enhance communicative competences of language learners in parallel while we impart them linguistic knowledge. As it is known that there are 4 types of competence in CLT (linguistic competence, pragmatic competence, sociolinguistic competence, strategic competence), the sociolinguistic competence is one of the necessary skills among others in building a successful communication with foreigners.

As it is obvious that the language is closely connected with the culture, it is unavoidable to teach the language without its cultural or more exactly social norms. The teachers of traditional methods get used to deal with the explanation of only grammar and vocabulary not considering

enhancing learners the ability to use the language in a real life communication. As an educator we may be sure that our learners can interact with the foreigners in their language when we end a particular course of teaching. But they may face a wide range of challenges in going into communication and there several misunderstandings can take place if they are not sociolinguistically competent. Sociolinguistically incompetent language user means that the person has obtained all the grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary aspects of the language but he is not familiar with the different social and cultural norms, beliefs which lay in language and effect the communication. But first and foremost, we should clarify the definition of sociolinguistic competence if it is an inseparable part of implementing CLT to the educational teaching system. Sociolinguistic competence refers to the ability to use language that is appropriate to social contexts. Alptekin (2002, p. 58) explains that social context refers to culture-specific contexts that include the norms, values, beliefs, and behavioural patterns of a culture. For example, thanking a friend in a formal speech is different from how it is done over a meal. Sociolinguistic competence can refer to the skill to select words or topics that are appropriate for a communication. For example, expressing strong views about politics and religion over dinner is generally avoided. This rule is also moderated depending on the relationship between the guest and the host. If politics and religion are their favourite topics and if they know each other very well, these topics might be appropriate.

In Canale's view, sociolinguistic competence addresses the extent to which utterances are produced and understood appropriately in different sociolinguistic contexts depending on contextual factors such as status of participants, purpose of the interaction, and norms or conventions of interaction. Appropriateness, which emerges as a significant element of sociolinguistic competence, refers to both appropriateness of meaning and appropriateness of form. According to Canale appropriateness of meaning refers to the extent to which particular communicative functions, such as apologising, commanding, refusing, attitudes (including politeness and formality) and ideas, are judged to be proper in a given situation. Appropriateness of form, on the other hand, has to do with the extent to which a given meaning (including communicative functions, attitudes and propositions/ideas) is represented in a verbal and/or nonverbal form that is proper in a given sociolinguistic context. Appropriateness then stems from sensitivity to features of the "language use context"! (Bachman,1990:86). such sensitivity implies that the choices speakers make regarding what is the suitable thing to say in a given situation are based on "social structural factors" (Grimshaw,1976:137); hence the definition of sociolinguistic competence as "the ability to use the sociolinguistic/sociocultural rules of speaking" (Cohen & Olshtain,1981:113).

Although there is wide range of investigations done on the concept of sociolinguistic competence over the globe, yet it is a tough and acute responsibility to produce effective activities which can help to improve the students' sociolinguistic competence and the ability to use it in achieving a successful communication in a real life context. To implement enhancing language learners a sociolinguistic competence can be a challenging task for the educators who get used to follow the traditional teaching approaches where the lack of teaching this competence is evident. This lack can lead to misunderstandings in a real life communication where the sociolinguistic competence is crucial to consider. Furthermore it proves that it does not matter how well a person knows a language grammar if he or she does not know how it must be used for successful communication, or how people use it in their native environment. Grammar makes language work, but it does not provide all the meanings deposited in concepts that exists in different contexts due to different styles, degrees of formality, and language varieties (Hudson, 1988).

Language is social, people form society, and it is within this system where language becomes rich, undergoes evolution and contributes to the creation of knowledge. Thus, while it might seem a rather optimistic thought, aiming a language appropriately should eventually contemplate the idea of willing to participate in the creation of new understandings within the social core of the culture where the language is spoken.

Language learners encounter fragments of knowledge at all times: every time that they learn how to state a hypothesis, a possibility and to refute a statement, for example, they are being active participants in the consolidation of the shared knowledge in the classroom. Thus, language and the act of learning a foreign language will cause learners to question their convictions and already learned information; the extent to which they use their own language correctly, and will also enable them to visualize how they can use the language they are using and their mother tongue to communicate new ideas. Thus, in order to have successful performance, students have to become aware of the vast possibilities in which communication is taking place. Learners need to be sensitive to the contexts to which their linguistic knowledge has prepared and readied them; they have to be conscious of the potential contribution they can make by simple using language effectively; and most importantly, they must be intuitive of the ways in which one interaction will take them to a plateau where different interactions will occur. As it can be seen, sociocultural competence goes beyond grammar, connotation, levels of formality, style, register. It is neatly a power that stimulates knowledge and empowers learners to co-construct new paradigms through communication (Dr. Gerrard Mugford, University of Guadalajara).

Sociolinguistic competence is concerned with higher thinking competencies through which students demonstrate how they can use language in and outside the classroom, and to prove how they can manage information in the target language. Most importantly, sociolinguistic competence also has a strong role in the way learners use the language they are learning to enrich the knowledge they possess. Thus, since sociolinguistic competence offers a platform for appreciating language in its social, cultural and linguistic dimensions, its role and significance transcends its definition. This area of study, when considered, offers views and perspectives that can enable instructors to generate learning experiences that will form learners as language users who are able to use language as a tool to explore existing knowledge, to manage it and to use it to enrich their own.

For this reason, language teachers should consider the language classroom as a forum that can be enriched through the fundamentals of sociolinguistics so that students obtain the opportunity to use their linguistic knowledge and put it to the test in situations that will enrich a great number of competencies. As it has been stated above for several times that culture is connected with language, the role of cultural awareness is closely associated with the sociolinguistic competence. In order to entail sociolinguistic competence to our learners we should take the social factors, speech acts, different social norms and beliefs that accepted in various groups, communities of language users. The urgent task to fulfill that is required from contemporary teachers is to work on creating such practical activities or more exactly, teaching ways that can be efficient in enhancing this important skill while learning a particular foreign language. The tools of this kind of schemes can be jokes, dialogues, acting roles and etc. Or they can be different kind of movies, cartoons but here there is one aspect should be considered. We should not confuse the ways of teaching culture with the ones of teaching sociolinguistic competence. As it is evident from the term 'sociolinguistics' (society and linguistics), language learning should be organized with the help of using social contexts or situations to enhance a

sociolinguistic competence. For achieving this goal the educators are to work and upgrade their teaching skills in specially organized courses. Today, in Uzbekistan under the initiative of the rector of the Uzbekistan State University of World languages, Dr U.B.Azizov in the Republican scientific-practical center of developing the innovational methods for teaching foreign languages such abovementioned retraining course includes the teaching module which is devoted to enhance teachers the methodology of CLT enclosing a sociolinguistic competence as well. It is really necessary retraining for the teachers to obtain the knowledge about a sociolinguistic competence and others and implement them into teaching a foreign language.

A lesson will be a limited learning activity if teachers rely only on the situations demonstrated in the books, in contrast if a teacher devises ways to address the salient elements of sociolinguistic competence in his/her classes, they will be filled with relevance and meaning.

For this reason, as a conclusion, it is important to note that learning a language includes learning everything behind the language and beyond the grammar. Thus, conversely, the gradual language acquisition should cover all social factors which exist and influence the language learning process.

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PEOPLE'S ORAL CREATIVE WORK AND SYNTACTIC PARALLELISM

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ABSTRACT

Given article it is remarked about syntactic parallelism as an example of poetic syntax and its role in folklore. In addition, the importance of syntactic parallelism in providing of the effectiveness of speech, increasing meaning, individuality, demonstration of improvisation. Folklore is a spiritual heritage which part of the values of folk art, an oral form of fiction that has saved to the present day, a cultural heritage that showed about the long history of the nation, the development of society, humanity, people. Epos, fairy tales, songs, proverbs, riddles, legends, jokes, exaggeration, anecdotes are the genres of folklore. There is specific character to generalize all all of these genres.

KEYWORDS: *Folklore, syntactic parallelism, stylistic figure, tropes, melody, musicality, negation, chiasm, variety.*

INTRODUCTION

Folklore is a spiritual heritage which part of the values of folk art, an oral form of fiction that has saved to the present day, a cultural heritage that showed about the long history of the nation, the development of society, humanity, and people. Epos, fairy tales, songs, proverbs, riddles, legends, jokes, exaggeration, anecdotes are the genres of folklore. There is specific character to generalize all all of these genres. It can be seen in their traditionalism, their orality, their improvisation, their collective and publicity, their variety and their version, their anonymity. However, each genre has its special characteristics, which are based on their content, purpose, form, style of expression. Besides that, these genres also distinguish in their language features. For example, proverb feature has terse, clear meaning, well – made of opinion, it can be said that riddle is based on metaphorical form. In joke there is important service of much meaning, homonym words, and the repetition of sounds is emphasized in fast pronunciation. The encounter of epic patterns, the advent of the art of saj (rhyming prose), its widespread use in both prose and poetry, and the participation of events and images distinguish the language of epics

from other examples. However, there are artistic portrayal means, stylistic figures and tropes in folklore of all genres. One of them is the phenomenon of parallelism, which gives melody, musicality and readability to the poetic part of epics. Proverbs provide with conciseness. Movement - condition, sign - character are expressed artistically and vividly via various scenes in folk songs. Parallelism is very active in folk songs, its function is the basis of the composition, it carries out as an artistic aesthetic task. It is known that Uzbek folk lyric songs are mainly melodic independent works in the form of quartets, and their diminutiveness and melodiousness are because of parallelism. In folk songs, syntactic parallels are often formed through close events or the juxtaposition of similar. One of Uzbek scientist is M.Yokubbekova who worked on linguopoetics of folk songs described her work about such parallelism and its role in folk. [Yokubbekova M. – P. 76-78]. It is showed by observations parallels actively take part in songs such as bride regards, yor – yor (Uzbek national song), labor, season, ceremonial, craft songs, olan (Uzbek national song), aytyshuv (Uzbek national song), lapar (Uzbek national song), and mourning . In folk songs the help of parallelism description forms the artistic images created by means of imagery. It is showed that parallelism is the main basis for the preservation of artistic means in poetry. The relationship between parallelism and artistic – picture means are reflected by fundamental aspect of human artistic thinking . At the same time, artistic means such as symbolism, metaphor , metonymy , irony , trope , animation, contrast, analogy, adjective, and rhetoric are also important factors in the emergence of parallelism: when mounted a horse like master (Otga minsa to'raday,) come down Earth as like pit (Yerga tushsa o'raday), greetings to man relative (Doyisiga bir salom). Mouuh – nose like fretwork (Og'zi-burni o'ymoqday), like cooked cream (Pishirganlari qaymoqday), greetings to Bride (Kelinposhshga bir salom) // set down like big master (O'tirishi xo'jaday), like chicken to little children (Bachalarga jo'jaday), greetings to mother – in – law (Qaynonasiga bir salom) // like branch of mill (Tegirmonning noviday), giant of men (Yigitlarning deviday), girdle of satin – cloth oriental robe (Atlas to'nnig bog'iday), greetings to brother – in – law (Kuyov akasiga salom). Given example is taken from the folk song “ Bride regards “ ("Kelin salom") , which was performed in the Uzbek yard when the bride was brought the day after the wedding . The song

“ Bride regards “ ("Kelin salom") is sung in order to show respect and make a bow to her family members, relatives and neighbors by the bride and this song is said by respected woman (who respected woman town block , does significant work in wedding or mourning) . There are some differences among other songs, “Bride regards” (“Kelin salom”) consists of three lines, in which parallelism plays a key role in connecting these verses, and that is, the characteristics of the lyrical heroes are combined on the basis of parallel units – analogies. According to A. N. Veselovskiy's opinion , on the one hand, in such parallelisms there are both symbolic images of nature , and , on the other hand, real human images [S. G . Lazutin]. It is clear from given examples that bride draws an analogy with cooked cream , mother – in – law compares to boss (boss is much meaning word , in given sentence boss is sign of somebody or something's boss [Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. II part , 345]), brother - in – law compares to branch of mill (construction to flour from corn satin satin oriental robe (satin is material which use to make one of Uzbek national clothes, one side is glossy , cover with flower , local silk textile [Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. I part, 62]), oriental robe is open front side national outer – clothes [Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. II part , 62] helps to show images clearly : set down like big master (O'tirishi xo'jaday), like chicken to little children (Bachalarga jo'jaday), greetings to mother – in – law (Qaynonasiga bir salom) ;

like branch of mill (Tegirmonning noviday), giant of men (Yigitlarning deiday), *girdle of satin – cloth oriental robe* (*Atlas to'nnig bog'iday*), *greetings to brother – in – law* (*Kuyov akasiga salom*). It is clear from given examples, analogy provides with images, function of analogy means links to the text, when it comes parallelism, and parallelism provides uniformity, fluency, and musicality. It makes that folk songs to easier read and remember easier, and folk songs saved in the memory of a person and Hel in order to not forgotten.

Another Uzbek folk song is "Yor-yor" is sung by the bride's friends or the groom's friends before the wedding ceremony and before the bride takes her husband home. These songs consists of quartets form. O.Madayev, T. Sobitova`s book which namely "PEOPLE'S ORAL CREATIVE WORK" noted following opinion: Given songs mostly come to show graphic art. Parallelism compares some doing action to another described event" [Madayev O. , Sobitova T. – P.92] . For example :

The scissors became rusty on the shelf

Yor –yor

(Tokchadagi qaychini

Zang bosibdi yor-yor,)

New bride (newlyweds) lost in grief (sadness)

Yor-yor

(Yangi tushgan kelinni

G'am bosibdi yor-yor.)

The little horse is neighing in the mountains

Saying I become horse, yor – yor

(Tog'da toychoq kishnaydi,

Ot Bo'ldim deb, yor-yor.)

Bride cries at home

Saying I become strange

(Uyda kelin yig'laydi,

Yot Bo'ldim deb, yor-yor)

Above examples compare to girl became strange to her family with the scissors became rusty on the shelf, the little horse is neighing in the mountains.

In short, parallelism determine the internal and external structure of folk poetry, it depends on both form and meaning of poetic work. It is impossible to move line or phrase of a song which created on the basis of parallelism. Besides that, it is important that parallelism serve to become popular of folk songs, which they make a melody to song in order to increase their effectively and provide with memorable. Parallelism is also unrelated to show meaning of song. Parallelisms usually divide the song into two parts - symbolic and real. Only when the reader understands the essence of the events being compared or contrasted in these passages he will understand the content of the song. From this point of view, to have a more accurate and deeper understanding

of the meaning of created and being created folk songs requires a deep understanding and knowledge of the parallels that are widely used in them, the characteristics of each type.

Syntactic parallelism also occurs in the genre of the repetition of sounds . It helps to simple pronunciation and creates convenience. Because alliteration (sound repetition) is used to correct pronunciation, the child will get lost when he speaks quickly. However, the same action or condition comes to help child. For example:

White lid on white teapot, white lid on blue teapot;

(Oq choynakka ko'k qopqoq, ko'k choynakka oq qopqoq;)\

Did Salima ask from Salim a question? Did Salim ask from Salima a question?

(Salima Salimdan savol so'radimi)?

Salim Salimadan savol so'radimi?;)

Dildora is Dinora's friend; Dinora is Dilnoza's friend;

(Dildora – Dinoraning dugonasi, Dinora – Dilnozaning dugonasi);

Dilshod's heart is happy, Dili is happy.

(Dilshodning dili shod, Dili shodning o'zi shod.)

In folk epics, parallelism also provides emotional expressiveness, and its phonetic and lexical forms are also found in epics. However, syntactic parallelism actively participates in epics with its internal manifestations: negative, chiasm, and variance. About it Sh. Mahmadiyev's research noted following opinion : “The second pole of tradition in stylistic formulas contains poetic and stylistic requirements, as well as options that are subject to certain changes that are directly related to the author's individuality “ . For example, we can give some the stylistic formula the following: *the judge of God, the vicegerent of the prophets, weak horse tricked in war* (“*Alpomish “uzbek national people's oral creative work*). This is following the stylistic formulas is their modified forms: *there is the inexperienced vicegerent in front of the judge, weak horse tricked to me* (“*Alpomish “uzbek national people's oral creative work*). Such changes in improvisation not only lead to variations in stylistic formulas, but also to syntactic parallels . There are parallels in the stylistic formulas that are given in the form of a poetic method - antithesis: *A friend makes cry , enemy makes laughs .* (“*Alpomish “uzbek national people's oral creative work*). *To see good deed, not to see harm,* (“*Alone Ahmad" uzbek national people's oral creative work*), *There is some great of small quantity, dear beautiful woman , there is harmful of arrogance.* ("*Kuntugmish " uzbek national people's oral creative work*). “ Given unites which are based on the antonyms of *friend – enemy , good – bad , great – harmful* can be considered both grammatical , and semantic pairs” [Mahmadiyev Sh . – P .61 - 62].

According to R. Shukurov's article, the phenomenon of syntactic parallelism is wide and includes syntactic synonyms and syntactic variants [R. Shukurov –P.49]. Syntactic synonyms and syntactic variants are common in folk proverbs : *scandalmonger does not bury; scandalmonger stays without burial* (folk proverbs) ; *people's sentence is God sentence; people say true* (folk proverbs) *Lazy man does not work* (folk proverbs). Given folk proverbs are syntactic version, another folk proverbs which if people support you can do anything, if people don't support you are weak are syntactic synonyms. In proverbs syntactic parallelism, clarity, brevity, and conciseness are used. Proverbs can be read easily and fast, besides that, in proverbs can be

seen that melodiousness , eremonial mood via parallelism : to be polite as much possible , fix your own character (“ Uzbek folk proverbs ” ,65) Therefore, syntactic parallelism is a special method used as a means of expressive speech and is widely used in folk proverbs, titles, advertisements (today). It is known that Uzbek folk lyric songs are independent works with a compact, smooth structure, developed mainly in the form of quartets . It is safe to say that this conciseness and melody in them is due to parallelism.

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INCREASE THE CREATIVITY OF STUDENTS BY CREATING PROBLEM SITUATIONS WHEN TEACHING THE PHYSICS MECHANICS SECTION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of teaching the physics section "Mechanics" is to form student's knowledge, skills, skills and competencies by in-depth training of students in physical knowledge by increasing their creativity by creating problem situations. The article presents the results of using the problem method of teaching the physics section "Mechanics" in increasing the creativity of the student through independent thinking, finding solutions to problem issues through logical, rapid and theoretical in-depth thinking. In general education schools, when teaching subjects in the physics section "Mechanics", creating problem situations when performing laboratory work and solving questions on the topic of training, the students acquired knowledge is consolidated and the skills of applying laws in practice are formed.

KEYWORDS: *Problem-based learning, Creativity, Independent thinking, Logical, operational, psychological state, Problem situation, Innovative, Creative, Theoretical.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, in the education system of the whole world, earthlings are waiting for the solution of a number of complex tasks and problems. In particular, an important issue is the implementation of training based on a combination of the activities of the teacher and students on the basis of innovative, diverse forms of methods, techniques, tools, techniques with which the process of education and upbringing can meet modern requirements. To increase the productivity of training and education in this process, the psychological characteristics of the students are of great importance. Only if the pedagogical and psychological situation is prepared, students can successfully master scientific knowledge. The development of students thinking in the learning process is achieved primarily through problem-based learning methods in mastering their knowledge. Therefore, the involvement of students in the search for solutions to problematic issues is one of the most important tasks of the teacher.

The activity of students in the classroom, the desire to obtain and comprehend knowledge and the practical application of this knowledge is achieved as a result of the problem method of teaching the teacher. The subject plan "Mechanics", which should be mastered by students for in-depth assimilation of the physical concepts of the mechanics section in the course of the lesson, is previously purposefully improved by the teacher on the basis of the completed program.

Considerable experience has been gained in activating the process of teaching pedagogical science. Over the years, a significant contribution has been made to effective methods of problem-based learning. The type and structure of lessons are different and are determined depending on the content of each lesson and the goal that is solved in it. Depending on the content of the lesson, the teacher uses one of the different teaching methods and guidelines.

Person begins to think from the moment when there is an interest or need for something in him. And thinking always starts with a problem and a riddle, a surprise or a surprise. The involvement of the individual in the process of rapid thinking is determined precisely by this problem situation, the process of which will always be called upon to solve some problem.

The most active forms of thinking are manifested in students when solving a task-a task that requires the activation of students thinking.

In problem lessons, students are encouraged to solve problem problems based on new knowledge and exercises, so that they can master the techniques of obtaining knowledge and independently applying this knowledge in practice. Problem questions are also used to test how deeply and consciously the acquired knowledge is assimilated. This requires making certain changes to the existing theory of learning. Therefore, at present, opinions are often expressed that the old theory of learning, which is commonly called traditional didactics, should be replaced by a new didactics that can solve new problems of teaching and upbringing in school. "We are sure, - writes M. I. Makhmutov, - there is a rapid process of forming a new didactics, which is based on the principles of problem-based learning, including both the main provisions of the previous methodological structure, and the rules of the new pedagogical technology, which arose as a result of the development of psychology, cybernetics and hacking"[5,6,7,8].

In recent years, problem-based learning has attracted more and more attention from scientists-psychologists, methodologists, and creative teachers, not only here, but also in other countries.

The concept of “Problem in learning” is described in detail in the above-mentioned sources. The “Problem in learning” consists of practical or theoretical difficulties, the solution of which is the beginning of the student’s research activity. The difficulty usually lies in the fact that a person seeks to overcome difficulties by following the knowledge, skills, qualifications and essays obtained from a specially organized situation, and thus new knowledge and experience are acquired.

In the above definition, special attention is drawn to the idea that in order to form new knowledge in students, they must necessarily overcome certain difficulties, and this difficulty is overcome as a result of the research activities of students.

Over the past years, colleges, academic lyceums and general education schools have accumulated extensive experience in problem-based teaching of mathematics, chemistry and physics in the “Mechanics” section.

The problem of teaching the physics section “Mechanics” is not only to create methodological manuals for demonstration experiments in mechanics, but also to apply in the course of the lecture a method that can encourage students to think broadly, independently in a range of concepts and is an important incentive for the formation of knowledge, skills and abilities. When solving the problem of teaching the physics section “Mechanics”, special attention is paid to the methodology of problem-based learning. Studies have shown that problem-based learning differs from simple learning in that it keeps information at a high level and increases the student's interest in learning. In problem-based learning, the teacher, correctly realizing the purpose of learning and planning the process of forming understanding, is not limited to bringing the facts to the audience, but supports the method of activating knowledge. Analyzing the problems, students come to independent conclusions. With the help of the teacher, he draws conclusions about the correctness of the laws and rules being studied.

In the process of increasing the creativity of students, the skills of obtaining new knowledge through problem-based learning are formed, attention and imagination are increased, and the nature of proving their actions with hypotheses and proofs is strengthened. Thus, problem-based learning is a process in which the teacher and student develop consciousness by finding solutions to problem situations that arise when transmitting new educational information. In his book [1] Malofeev wrote about problem-based learning as the organization of a frontal experiment on specific examples, finding the general idea of the experiment, drawing up a plan, performing work, giving shape to the results of work on the obtained data. This method of problem-based learning can be used both when repeating and when fixing the subject passed. This guide is useful for universities and various educational institutions, although there are many ideas for secondary schools. The choice of experience is also of great importance in the learning process of the lecture, as it should be attractive and related to the previous experience. Otherwise, it will not be able to arouse the interest of readers. Among the new knowledge gained, there should be a connection with the previous knowledge. The preliminary display of the results of the experiment is of only temporary interest. In the article “Principles Of Selecting Materials For Problem Based Training In The Section Electrodynamics Physics”, much attention is paid to these issues [11]. The author emphasizes that the knowledge that students possess and the content of the transmitted knowledge should be connected, and this knowledge should be strong and deep.

Problem-based learning develops active mental development, focuses on the activation of the educational process in students. At all stages of teaching physics, this experiment becomes the main element of the lecture, as it encourages students to actively think, focuses on the phenomenon being studied, and ensures the delivery of the necessary information to the listener. Sh.T. Boimirov monograph shows the problem posed by students under the age of [10], the ways to solve it, the consolidation of students knowledge and the development of their thinking. It is important to note that the presented ideas are based on modern psychological and didactic conclusions, the generalized pedagogical experience of the author and the experience of teachers. Within the framework of the methods of activating the students thinking, the following are built:

1. Application of a physical experiment;
2. The teacher's attention to the significance of the studied physical phenomenon in science, technology and life;
3. Solving physical problems;
4. Using the textbook material.

Special place in the coverage of the content of the topic is occupied by educational demonstration experiments. Ensuring the ability to be highly creative when students perceive the physical information transmitted through the lecture is one of the most important problems of learning. The demonstration experiment is an integral part of the physics lecture, which develops and forms the intellectual, passionate and personal abilities of students.

The importance of teaching the physics section "Mechanics" in general education schools is determined by its role in the development of science and technology, in industrial areas and in everyday life. It states that the teaching of the physics section "Mechanics" in a general education school should serve the general goals of education, that is, to form and develop students ability to think logically scientific worldview, mental development, self-awareness potential, increase creativity, form national and universal values in them and equip them with the knowledge necessary to continue their social life and education.

Special attention is paid to the devices and devices necessary for obtaining at least a minimum knowledge of physics in general education schools, by providing theoretical knowledge, for conducting physical demonstrations and laboratory work in the physics room, it is indicated which educational devices and devices should be visual aids for each section.

The demonstration material used in the course of a physics lecture is divided into several types by its nature:

1. Natural experiments;
2. Educational films;
3. Educational exhibitions;
4. Slides;
5. Models;
6. Multimedia;
7. Electronic textbooks;

They also include filmstrips, film fragments, films, and video recordings.

When interpreting the experiment, the use of audiovisual means, one of which is television video, is also of great importance. Tele-Video has the following advantages[2]:

- The device can be seen as-is, as-is, and again in close-up;
- No need for aesthetic, technical, or other experience requirements;
- The breadth of the ability to stop frames;
- Reliable descriptions of rare and dangerous events, key experiments, and unique tools;
- Demonstration of the structure and principle of operation of parts of devices and devices of machine mechanisms;
- Display of physical phenomena at the molecular, atomic, and nuclear levels;
- Demonstration of highly complex calculated nuclear reactions in nuclear physics, space, microelectronics and thermonuclear weapons.

The process of informatization of society, which is currently accelerating, and the training of specialists in various educational institutions require obtaining sufficient knowledge in the field of computer technology and the use of Internet services. They should be able to solve practical issues related to their specialty using information types, electronic textbooks, multimedia and distance learning methods, and be able to extract the information they are interested in, as well as have developed skills for storing and transmitting it. When teaching the course “Physics” in higher educational institutions, it is necessary to use new pedagogical technologies. Organizational forms of learning are methods, means of improving the level of knowledge and assessing the quality of education, such as the use of electronic textbooks and interactive methods. Interactive methods are one of the modern teaching methods[12,13].

Technical means cannot fully replace the speaker in the learning process, while didactic principles in life are the main means of demonstrating demonstrative experience. This point of view, i.e. that lectures are often replaced by a film screening instead of an experience, shows that this can lead to negative results. This attitude artificially puts the students in a state of sluggish observer, they do not become participants in the experiment. The effective use of the experience demonstrated in the theoretical statement leads to success and encourages the audience to think.

The demonstration of physical processes and phenomena in mechanics in a natural way through visual experiments has great didactic power in terms of persuasiveness, logic, speculation and interest of the listener. The proof of logical, analytical and mathematical conclusions, carried out on the basis of such problem-based learning, provides the most convincing perception of scientific information by students, fixing it in memory.

However, no matter how meaningful, persuasive, and passionate the demonstration experiment is, using problem-based learning to communicate to students is important.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The rich content of the demonstration experiments, the universal didactic basis allow them to be used in teaching with broad goals:

1. The experience can be specified before the beginning of the subject statement. At the same time, the demonstrated phenomenon determines the scope of the scientific problem to be solved in the lesson, and the basic information.
2. The experiment can be presented in a theoretical presentation synchronously. At the same time, each statement, conclusion finds its timely confirmation, a high degree of combination of theory and experience is achieved.
3. The experiment can be demonstrated at the end of the theoretical statement. In this case, the experiment can act as a criterion for verifying the correctness of the theory, a synthesizer of the knowledge received by the student, a means of controlling his understanding of educational information.

The demonstration experiment is effectively used to highlight the content of the subject and concepts. The law of clarity of the stated topics that create problematic situations allows us to sufficiently use in the educational process a number of essential properties of the experiment, the definition of which is widely used in the objective proof of conclusions:

- a) problem-based learning directs the listener's attention to the subject being studied;
- b) its high psychological and didactic characteristics enhance the preservation of the transmitted knowledge in the memory;
- C) allows you to reveal the most important places of transmitted knowledge;
- g) reveals stable and useful theoretical concepts, activates previously acquired knowledge;
- d) directs to the solution of the set tasks;
- y) can be used to rank the subject statement, assess the level of knowledge of the student, as well as for self-assessment of the student's independent activity.

CONCLUSION

1. From the analysis of the above literature, it became clear that physical exposure, according to the interpretation of psychologists, activates the mental state of students and provides them with solid knowledge.
2. The content of this article includes not only the training of educated personnel, but also the training of mature specialists who are able to apply the acquired knowledge in life, as well as the creation of creative conditions for the manifestation of the individual qualities of students.
3. At the same time, the development of teaching methods for any branch of physics was considered relevant and necessary research.

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THE EFFECT OF SHELF LIFE OF LIVE COCOONS ON THEIR TEMPERATURE AND QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

The period of storage of live cocoons in the primary processing of cocoons is part of the technological process. One of the main tasks is to preserve the quality of the cocoons as early as possible, to keep the cocoons and prevent their quality deterioration, as it is not possible to dry the cocoons quickly after they are received at the receiving point and in the cocoons. The cocoons bring the cocoons they grow to the containers they have in their homes, such as cannabis, sacks, and plastic bags and baskets. The cocoons in all containers except the baskets get wet and heat up quickly and the crust stays soft. As a result, the cocoons are crushed, and the amount of crushed and stained cocoons increases.

KEYWORDS: Cocoon, cocoon, temperature, humidity, varietal cocoons, spotted cocoons, biological indicators, Mulberry leaves, High productivity, Preserved live cocoons, Cocoon production, live cocoon, Productivity, Varietal cocoons, and Technological indicators.

INTRODUCTION

The cocoons bring the cocoons they grow to the containers they have in their homes, such as cannabis, sacks, and plastic bags and baskets. The cocoons in all containers except the baskets get wet and heat up quickly and the crust stays soft. As a result, the cocoons are crushed, and the amount of crushed and stained cocoons increases.

Excessive storage of live cocoons at reception points and cocoons (usually up to 50 cm in height and 75 cm in width) leads to their heating, disintegration of worms in raw cocoons and the appearance of spots inside the cocoon shell, and these spots increase day by day. The heating of cocoons, in particular, increases day by day and leads to an increase in the number of non-cocoons, reducing the number of varietal cocoons. Data on the temperature rise between the cocoons when the live cocoons are stacked in cocoons and stored for 7 days at different thicknesses and heights are given in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 TEMPERATURE READINGS BETWEEN A PILE OF LIVE COCOONS STORED IN A COCOON AT DIFFERENT THICKNESSES AND DURATIONS.

The days on which the temperature is measured between the piles of cocoons stored at the cocoon for different periods of time.	The height and width of the cocoon heap stored in the variants, cm.					Outside temperature, °S
	1-variant 50 x 75	2-variant 75x 100	3-variant 100x125	4-variant 125x150	5-variant 40x45x60	
	°S	°S	°S	°S	°S	
Date of delivery	32,7	33,7	35,0	36,8	31,7	31,5
when stored on day 1	33,0	35,0	36,0	37,7	35,5	31,8
when stored on day 2	33,3	35,0	37,1	38,7	32,2	32,5
when stored on day 3	34,2	35,9	38,2	41,8	32,9	33,3
when stored	35,3	36,9	39,3	43,0	33,7	34,2

on day 4						
when stored on day 5	36,4	38,0	40,4	44,3	34,7	35,1
when stored on day 6	37,5	39,1	41,6	45,8	35,6	35,8
when stored on day 7	38,6	40,2	42,8	47,4	36,4	36,5

From the data given in the table, it can be seen that the temperature between the dormant cocoons increases day by day as the storage period of live cocoons in the cocoon increases and the storage thickness increases. For example, when the cocoons are 50x75 cm in size, ie when stored at the required level for 3 days, the temperature between the cocoons is 34.2 °S (outside temperature is 33.3 °S), which rises to 1.5°S on the 3rd day, 3.7°S on the 5th day and 5 on the 7th day. 9 °S.

When the volume of spilled cocoons in the cocoon increases slightly (height 75 cm, width 100 cm), the temperature between the cocoons stored for 3 days is 2.6°S compared to the day of reception, 4.3°S after 5 days and 6.5°S after 7 days. found to have increased. As the cocoons shed their size (height 100 cm, width 125 cm), the temperature between the cocoons rose to 3.2°S 3 days after storage, 5.4°S after 5 days of storage, and finally 7.8°S after 7 days of storage.

Receiving live cocoons on the days when most cocoons are delivered to the cocoon (15-20% of cocoons arrive per day) increases the volume of cocoons (height 125 cm, width 150 cm, sometimes even higher) due to the lack of cocoon shed area. As a result, the temperature between the piles of living cocoons that are stored also rises spontaneously day by day. For example, it was found that after 3 days of storage, the temperature between the cocoons increased to 5°S, to 5.5°S after 5 days of storage, and to 10.6°S after 7 days of storage.

When live cocoons are stored in special boxes (height 40 cm, width 45 cm and height 60 cm), we can see a sharp decrease in these figures. In particular, the temperature inside the cocoon rises to 1.2°S after 3 days of storage of live cocoons in special boxes, 3.0°S during 5 days and 4.7°S after 7 days of storage.

Analyzing the above data, it was found that the temperature between the cocoons is 4.5-6.0°S, which is higher than when the cocoons are poured into the ground and stored at different heights for 5-7 days, and the cocoons are stored in a special box. This means that the longer the period of storage of live cocoons in the cocoon, the higher the temperature, the higher the temperature between the cocoons.

The analysis and calculations of the experiments show that the temperature between the cocoons increases day by day as a result of the cocoons carrying their cocoons in bags, cans and polyethylene bags and tea boxes, and keeping the cocoons thick on the ground for 5-7 days or

more. It was found that due to the sharp increase in the number of crushed and spotted cocoons, the decline in the quality of live cocoons and the fact that the main work is done by hand, it causes great economic damage to cocoons and cocoons. The effect of thick shedding of live cocoons in the cocoon and storage at different times on the quality of the cocoon is given in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2 THE EFFECT OF THE AMOUNT OF COCOONS STORED AT DIFFERENT TIMES ON THE GROUND AND IN SPECIAL BOXES, MAKING THE COCOONS THICKER IN THE COCOON

Period of storage of live cocoons in the cocoon (per day)	Amount of crushed cocoons,%					Amount of spotted cocoons,%				
	V -1	V -2	V -3	V -4	V -5	V -1	V -2	V -3	V -4	V -5
On the day the cocoons are received	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
When stored for 3 days	1.8	2.1	3.0	4.2	1.6	2.8	3.7	5.2	7.4	2.5
When stored for 5 days	3.3	4.3	6.8	8.7	1.8	5.8	7.3	10.4	14.6	2.8
When stored for 7 days	5.5	7.2	10.3	14.5	2.1	9.0	11.6	16.5	23.2	4.2

From the data in Table 2, it can be seen that the number of cocoons crushed in the shell increases day by day as a result of the prolonged shelf life of the cocoons received in the cocoon. While the amount of spotted cocoons on the day of receiving the cocoons was 1.5% in all variants, after 3 days of keeping them in the cocoon (depending on the thickness of the cocoon), this figure increased from 3.3% to 8.7% on the variants from 5.5% to 14.5% after 7 days of storage. It was observed that if the thickness of the cocoons increases further, the amount of cocoons will be 17-19%.

When live cocoons were stored in special boxes in the cocoon, the amount of crushed cocoons was 1.8-2.1%, which is 7.0-12.3% lower than when poured into the ground thicker, which led to an increase in the number of cocoons.

When storing the received cocoons, the zone of the spotted cocoons inside the white cocoons expands and the number of spotted cocoons increases as a result of contact with the varietal cocoons. Especially when the cocoons are thickened to the ground and their shelf life is extended, their number increases even more. Experimental variants of this process showed that the amount of spotted cocoons increased by 10.4-14.6% when the cocoons were stored for 5 days, and by 16.5-23.2% when stored for 7 days. As a result of storing the cocoons in special boxes, it was found that these figures were 2.8-4.2%, a decrease of 12.1-19.0% compared to the experimental options.

In order to fully and in accordance with the technology of storage of live cocoons in special boxes in the cocoon, worm feeders should be prepared to collect and sort the cocoons on the basis of the recommendations of cocoon agronomists.

It must supply special mesh boxes that allow air to enter around 20 kilograms. On the second day, after the cocoons have been cleaned of cocoons, a mixture of varieties, sorts and cocoons should be sorted; the cocoons should be placed in these boxes separately and taken to the cocoon collection points. After the cocoons are re-sorted and weighed at the receiving points (collecting cocoons and non-cocoons), the received cocoons are filled in special 20-kilogram mesh boxes, which are stacked with cocoons two rows wide and three rows high and stored in a cool place. In short, this new technology of handing over the cocoons and receiving and storing them in the cocoon facilitates other manual work, keeping the cocoons thick on the ground and preventing them from overheating, preventing the cocoons from being crushed and stained.

The best cocoon quality is when the cocoon temperature is + 25°C during the cocoon wrapping period. When the temperature rises, the worm wraps the cocoon faster, does not fit the silk in the cocoon well, and the cocoon's shell becomes sticky.¹

Defects in the storage, pre-processing and drying and storage of cocoons received in the cocoons, not only adversely affect the quality of the cocoon shell, but also lead to a decrease in their technological performance.

An increase in the size of the spot in the shell of the cocoon leads to a change in its chemical composition. This in turn affects the technological performance of the spinning cocoons. Also, the long shedding of cocoons, the difficulty of air exchange in the cocoon piles and the release of heat from the cocoon layers, activates the activity of microorganisms, leads to the decomposition of diseased worms inside the cocoon. This negatively affects the heating of living cocoons and their technological performance, especially the physical and mechanical properties of the spun silk. It was found that 12-18% of the silk obtained as a result of decomposition of sericin is converted into poor quality silk and non-woven fiber, leaving raw silk in the cocoon shell, cocooning, continuous spinning of the fiber and its negative impact on overall production length. Information on this is given in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3. THE EFFECT OF THICKENING OF COCOONS IN THE COCOON, THE ORDER AND DURATION OF STORAGE, THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF COCOONS

Periods of storage of live cocoons in the cocoon (in days).	Raw silk output from cocoons,%.	Cocooning,%.	Continuous spinning of cocoon fiber, m.	Total production length of the cocoon, m.
When the cocoons are first processed on the day they are received	41.0	79.6	735	1120

¹ E.K. Asonov; M.B. Soliyeva "THE IMPORTANCE OF FEEDING SILKWORMS UNDER POLYETHYLENE", An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal ACADEMICIA, page 1171.

when stored for 3 days	39.3	74.4	705	1060
when stored for 5 days	34.2	67.2	665	985
when stored for 7 days	28.4	57.8	610	907

The data presented in this table show that the thick shedding of live cocoons in the cocoon, the order and duration of storage increased the yield of raw silk from cocoons by 6.8-12.6%, cocoon spinning by 12.4-21.8%, continuous spinning of cocoons by 70%. 125 meters or 11.1-12% and leads to a reduction in the total production length of the cocoon by 135-213 meters or 12.4-19.6%.

In short, the transportation of cocoons grown by cocoons is carried out without the use of special boxes (new technology). Deterioration of spinning, continuous spinning of silk fiber, and decrease in the total production length of the cocoon and other technological parameters, as well as the defect leads to the production of many low-quality silk raw materials.

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THE ROLE OF BORROWINGS IN THE GROWTH OF LANGUAGE VOCABULARY

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the borrowing as one of the linguistic phenomena of the language. In addition, the specificity of the borrowed vocabulary from the Persian and Tajik languages, their features and functioning in the modern Uzbek language is revealed. The article studies the scientific thoughts of famous scientists, such as Ferdinand de Saussure, Mahmud Kashgari, U. Vainrah, IK Ovchinnikova and others. The initiators of comparative-historical linguistics approached to borrowed words in two ways: 1) there are different things used on a daily basis, they have been absorbed to life; 2) the great scholars regard as a mistake usage of words from other languages instead of some words which are available in native language. There are two main sources of enrichment vocabulary: the first and basic one is internal opportunities and the second one is borrowings. Inadequacy and adequacy of borrowings is related to the historical development of language. According to some information, there are some Chinese words in current the Korean language, nearly 75 %. As for current English, in this language some borrowed words play an indispensable role in forming the structure of vocabulary. These words came from the Scandinavian language and the French language. In the Urdu language there are some words borrowed from the Arabic and Persian language and the amount of them are nearly 50%. Borrowed words can be appeared small language. It can be seen that there some borrowed words which are Abhaz-adigey, Turkish, Arabian, Persian as well as Greek, Italian and French. In other language the ways and reasons of word borrowing may be various. Uzbek lexical layer was enriched with new words Persian phrases, even suffix. Initially, this kind of words was abstract for the language, but after some period the majority of them adopted.

KEYWORDS: *Borrowing words, Comparative-historical linguistics, Persian language, Arabic language, Persian-Tajik language, khanate, Abkhaz-Adigey, Turkic languages, inadequacy and adequacy.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a social event which develops together with society. So the problems in attitude between language and society make linguists interested since linguistics took shape as a subject. It, particularly, was expressed in linguistic conception of Ferdinand de Saussure. In his opinion, language is “social base of ability in making speech”, the system of linguistic signs as a social wealth for people who are native speaker in a certain language [11, p. 117].

Language can not develop separated from other language, “each language, usually, consists of inclusion of various lexical factors” [2, p. 85].

The initiator of comparative-historical linguistics Makhmud Koshgariy approached to borrowed words in two ways: 1) there are different things used on a daily basis, they have been absorbed to life. If there is no word to call them it is possible to get this kind of words from neighboring countries. 2) the great scholar regards as a mistake usage of words from other languages instead of some words which are available in native language. In that case we should not utilize some Arabic words like “scientist”, “book”, “woman” instead of some Turkish words such as (belgi, bitig, urag’ut).

Makhmud Koshgariy did not overlook borrowed words. For instance, he supposed that the word “qarit” (*o’g’irlik, talash*) had borrowed from Arabic to the Turkman language. Furthermore Makhmud Koshgariy investigated borrowed words in other languages that were borrowed from Turkish. He wrote about the word “yolma” which meant “*paxtali to’n*”: The Persian took this word from the Turkish people and pronounced as “*yalma*”. The Arabian people utilize this word as “*yalmoq*” borrowing from the Persian. Nobody can pretend that the Turkish borrowed this word from the Persian. Because, I heard about this word from people, who lived in rural places. They need the same raincoat compared to others. Since, it rains a lot.

An American linguist U.Vaynrakh writes that sometimes it is possible to explain the hindrance by analyzing the difficulties to be equality of the dictionaries between cultural conditions needs [4, p. 24]. In E.F.Volodarskaya’s view, borrowings are universal linguistic event. It is composed of acceptance linguistic material from one language to another one as a result of additional linguistic connections [5, p. 96].

There are two main sources of enrichment vocabulary: the first and basic one is internal opportunities and the second one is borrowings. Inadequacy and adequacy of borrowings is related to the historical development of language. According to some information, there are some Chinese words in current the Korean language, nearly 75 %. As for current English, in this language some borrowed words play an indispensable role in forming the structure of vocabulary. These words came from the Scandinavian language and the French language [14, p. 251]. In the Urdu language there are some words borrowed from the Arabic and Persian language and the amount of them are nearly 50% [8, p. 11].

F.Abdullayev also confirmed that inadequacy or adequacy of borrowings is related to stylistic character of work and the features of genre [1, p. 33].

According to the notes of I.K.Ovchinnikova, in the Persian language it can be faced borrowed words mostly in scientific and popular scientific texts and the rate of these words is more than 30% [12, p. 49].

Borrowed words can be appeared small language. It can be seen that there some borrowed words which are Abkhaz-adigey, Turkish, Arabian, Persian as well as Greek, Italian and French [15, p. 59]. In other language the ways and reasons of word borrowing may be various. For instance, in the fourteenth and fifteenth century as a result of revolutionary changes happened in science, art, technology in Italy several Italian words passed to European languages: *bank*, *cabinet*, *soldat*, *sonet*, *gazeta* and other words. Several languages of world, including Uzbek, it has some Arabian words mostly they are related to the spreading of Islam. As for the Persian-Tajik words in Uzbek language, they are the consequences of close neighboring connection.

B.M.Grande also emphasized to borrow mostly words but grammar rules are borrowed less [7, p. 14]. Even though some languages borrowed many words they keep their own grammar structure. For instance, there are a lot of Arabian words in Persian literary language; the amount of them in some works is 60-70%. But this language changes the Semit language into although it acquired some grammar rules [7, p. 14]

The ways of borrowing words from other languages to another language might be different: direct and indirect, that is to say the first way is occurred immediately and the second one is occurred in favor of another language [10, p.158].

The Persian language enriched the Uzbek language with some words like *navo*, *nabira*, *odob*, *parvo*, *parvarish*, *orzu*, *ozod*, *ovoz*, *rasta*, *rang*, *sedana*, *astoydil* as well as the Uzbek language has a huge influence on the development its lexicology, and particularly to some extent its grammar. N.Z.Gadgiyeva wrote that usually all borrowings in the Turkish language are dependent on internal rules in terms of deriving and changing words [6, p. 33]. E.Begmatov who is well-known linguist-scientist wrote that development and enrichment of language lexicon are dependent on two source 1) internal opportunity of each language 2) external source. There is no language which was not enriched by borrowing words from other languages. But this enrichment can be held in different extent and different position in each language [3, p. 22]. Sometimes there is a kind of state that two nations are historically and territorially parallel to each other and lived in a neighborhood, cooperate in different fields. During a long period they learn each other's language and can communicate easily. In that case it is appeared bilingualism. In Uzbek there are some words which came from other languages, all of them are called "borrowed words", "borrowing lexicon" or "borrowings". The term "borrowings" has two meaning) lexemes which are not its own word in Uzbek in fact b) some lexicons that were borrowed from other languages.

There are two reasons coming into language borrowed words that is one of the sources in enrichment of vocabulary: internal and external reasons. Connections among countries, nations as well as languages are external cause, while expressing conceptions more clearly, expressing some words briefly and conceptions in accordance with nature of preference for short forms, and completing the polesymous event in words are internal cause.

The losing value of the Persian language continued the period of Alisher Navoi who was the great representative of Central Asian Renaissance. After that period Divan and works were created by writers in order to show bilingualism. The most important thing is that our language kept its own words in lexical layer in that period which was mixed for a long time. It can be seen

that if it is compared the amount of borrowing words with current Persian lexicology it will be definite that to what extent position given above is considerable, and nowadays keeping their pure language is significant on a large scale for the Persian (some specialists emphasized that 65 percentage of this language lexical layer is Arabian words). This position shows that if the amount of borrowings is more than limit the usage and amount of Arabian, Persian words in our language demonstrate norms of borrowings. Especially, this word, excessive degree of borrowings may lead to negative consequences of language development. When it comes to language, it should be mentioned that it may be faced this kind of “dramatic” situation in some languages which are left out becoming mixed, stayed in a low stage in terms of borrowing words, far from national, cultural, political, and economical connections. In current days some languages are experiencing this historical process, these languages are regarded as dying languages.

In the nineteenth and twentieth century historical changes that began in social life have some influence on our language. That time was the acceleration in word borrowing and being out of work.

In twentieth century organizing schools, becoming generally literate, publication of newspapers and journals, educating at schools accelerated this state once more there is an indispensable feature of this period that, not only there are Russian words in our language but English, French and Italian words came into our language through Russian language.

Initially, although borrowed words were characterized as a neologism their strange elements disappeared because of obeying exceptive language rules.

The next step of lexical development in our language is related to independence period. Some reformation in each fields of society, international, cultural, economical, political connections open new ways certain changes of language, development of language. The most important thing is that it is increased to come into our language terms from different language. Learning world languages gets to know their national-cultural habits and borrowing of conception and word related their customs enriches the vocabulary of our language.

According to information that was given above we can divide into four phase the lexical development of the Uzbek language:

1. Till XI century the influence of Persian-Tajik language on Turkish.
2. In VIII-X centuries the influence of the Arabian language on Turkish.
3. In XX century the influence of the Russian language on Uzbek.
4. After independence period the effects of different languages, as well as English to Uzbek.

After the independence of influence on different languages to the Uzbek language; Entrance of neologism;

It is admitted that XXI century will be regarded as a century of information, technical development and great changes. Actually news becomes common within a short time the needs for this kind of information in our community leads to the changes of lexical structure in each language to some extent. It is not expected that current neologisms come into our language easily and become common for people in usage.

The international dependence and proximity in modern technology does not allow us to express this kind of concepts which our own words. There are some kinds of words that meanings of them are noted (flesh, coca-cola). Nowadays modern technological words are becoming international words worldwide.

There is no language which was developed separated from other languages. Any changes in language are dependent on the changes of social structure; this has an influence on vocabulary of structure. As a result language becomes enriched. Particularly, the vocabulary of Uzbek language is enhanced in four ways:

1. Creating words
2. Borrowing words
3. Changes of meaning
4. Appearance of phraseology

Generally, there are no any languages which do not lexicons from other language. Even though we try a lot lexicons step from language to the other language. In that case we should not disagree with borrowing of lexicons; we should be against to unnecessary borrowings [13, p. 110]. It does not matter irrespective of lexicons belong to any language it is harmful not to accept lexicons which was absorbed in language:

- a) The living of Uzbek and Tajik people in one territory, the same social system, economical and cultural and moral circumstance from the past
- b) The spreading on a large scale of bilingualism which uzbek-tajik and tajik-uzbek
- c) The continuation of creating customs in the Tajik and Persian language a long time
- d) Having special reputation of the Tajik language in the khanate of Kokand and the Emirate of Bukhara
- e) The dependence in literature, industry, culture, customs and traditions

It can be faced nouns (*sartarosh, avra-astar, bazm, barg, baxt, daraxt, darxtzor, hunar, hunarmand*), adjectives (*badbo'y, badjahl, baland, barvasta, bardam, barzangi, barra, baxtiyor, bachkana, ozoda, toza*), adverbs (*bajonidil, banogoh, do'stona, tez, bazo'r, astoydil, chunon*), conjunctions (*chunki, yoki, agar, garchi, ham*), exclamatory words (*balli, dod*), particles (*xo'sh, xuddi*), modal words (*chunonchi, binobarin*) between words which were borrowed from Tajik and Persian in the present Uzbek language.

In the borrowed words from Persian-Tajik: a) the lining of consonant sounds spread at the end of the word: like *g'isht, go'sht, daraxt, karaxt, do'st, past, kaft, farzand*. (This situation comes across less in the whole Turkish); b) the helpless labial "o" vowel is utilized in the whole syllable of the word: like *ohang, nobud, bahor, obodon, peshona* [9, p. 45].

The linguist E.Begmatov emphasized that the word which was taken from other languages changed into borrowed words, that is to say, in order to change in the property of the Uzbek language experienced the following stages:

1. The social communicative need, demands are available in the Uzbek communicative system for borrowed word so this word is taken.

2. Borrowed words are utilized a long period, the interval of usage it makes lexicons legal property and object. For example, the words came the from Persian-Tajik and Arabian language were used during centuries.
3. It will be different changes from semantic point of view with borrowed in lexeme
4. Borrowed words have different meanings in Uzbek for example that word *jamoat* means birlashma, uyushma, guruh in the Arabian language, in Uzbek it has four meanings; the word *jiddiy* means muhim, ahamiyatli in Arabic, in Uzbek it has nine meanings; the word *joy* is a Persian word in fact, it means makon, manzil, in Uzbek it has thirteen meanings [3, p. 26].

The lexical development of Uzbek may be learned basing on stages of certain period regarding indispensable changes in society. The Uzbek language which was known as Turkish was widely utilized as well as Persian by people who lived in the territory of Central Asia. As a result of long-lasting mixture of languages affected lexical layer of both language. Uzbek lexical layer was enriched with new words Persian phrases, even suffix. Initially, this kind of words was abstract for the language, but after some period the majority of them adopted.

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ONE-SIDED PHOSPHORIC FERTILIZERS BASED ON OFF-BALANCE ORE OF PHOSPHORITES OF THE CENTRAL KYZYL KUM AND THEIR WATER-INSOLUBLE PART

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the results of laboratory studies on the production of unilateral phosphorus fertilizers from off-balance ore of phosphorites of Central Kyzylkums. The relative content of digestible form R_2O_5 by citric acid and trilon B varies within 63.31-76.64% and 62.80-74.89%, respectively. The strength of phosphorus fertilizers is not less than 1.6 MPa. It was determined that the relative content of the digestible form R_2O_5 by citric acid and trilon B in the water-insoluble part of one-sided phosphorus fertilizers is from 39.91 to 57.84%.

KEYWORDS: *Off-Balance Ore, One-Sided Phosphorus Fertilizers, Water-Insoluble Part, Calcium Phosphate Pulp, Wet Solid Sludge, Ammophos Pulp.*

INTRODUCTION

The need for the agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for phosphate fertilizers is 525.21 thousand tons per year in terms of 100% R_2O_5 , and the industry produces only about 150 thousand tons per year of R_2O_5 . The main raw material for the production of phosphorus-containing fertilizers is the phosphorites of the Central Kyzylkums. These phosphorites are classified as poor, since the content of the main component of phosphorus does not exceed 16-17%. The high content of calcium carbonates (14-17% CO_2), chlorine (0.1%) and the increased value of the calcium modulus (2.8-3.0) make it impossible to process them into highly concentrated phosphorus fertilizers. In this regard, the phosphorites of the Central KyzylKum are enriched at the KyzylKum Phosphorite Combine (KPC) by firing at a temperature of 850-900 °C.

The enrichment method is multistage: crushing, dry enrichment to obtain ordinary phosphate rock, washing from chlorine. Since 2007, KPC has started to produce phosphorite products: 400 thousand tons of washed calcined phosphoconcentrate (WCP) with a content of 28-30% R_2O_5 for the production of ammophos (10% N and 46% R_2O_5) and suprephos (8-15% N and 20-24% R_2O_5) at Ammophos-Maxam JSC ", 200 thousand tons of washed dried concentrate (WDC) with a content of 18-19% R_2O_5 for the production of simple amonized superphosphate at JSC" Kukon superphosphate plant "and 200 thousand tons of ordinary phosphorite flour (OPF) with a content of 16-17% R_2O_5 for production of nitrocalcium phosphate fertilizer at Samarkandkimyo JSC.

In order to increase the volume of enriched phosphorite concentrate in 2014, within the framework of the project "Expansion of the existing production for enrichment of phosphate rock" at the KPC, the yield of WCP was increased from 400 to 716 thousand tons per year with an average content of 26% R_2O_5 .

When enriched with 58% R_2O_5 of phosphate raw material passes into phosphoconcentrate, the rest - 42% R_2O_5 leaves with mineralized mass and sludge phosphorites.

To date, more than 10 million tons of mineralized mass and 3 million tons of sludge phosphorite have already been accumulated.

The new WCP at JSC "Ammophos-Maxam" is processed into nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers (ammophos, suprefos), which in no way fit into the scientifically grounded distribution of the annual rate of mineral fertilizers by agrochemical timing of their application. One-sided phosphorus fertilizers are mainly applied for autumn plowing, where their effectiveness will be the best, and nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers before sowing and for top dressing [1].

According to [2, 3] 60-70% of the annual rate of application of phosphorus fertilizers for cotton should be applied under the fall, while under cereal crops it is 100%.

Only two crops will require 272-292 thousand tons of P_2O_5 per year in the form of one-sided phosphorus fertilizers. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the production of simple phosphorus-containing fertilizers. The volume of accumulated mineralized mass is already more than 10 million tons and it can be one of the alternative raw materials for obtaining one-sided phosphorus fertilizers. In addition, to obtain one ton of P_2O_5 in the form of ammophos and suprephos, the consumption coefficients of the starting raw materials are exceeded, and they are: 4.36 tons of WCP, 4.3 tons of sulfuric acid and 0.32 tons of synthetic ammonia for ammophos, and for suprephos - 4.18 tons WCP, 3.93 tons of sulfuric acid and 0.64 tons of ammonia.

Therefore, it is extremely important to develop an effective and rational technology by which one-sided phosphorus and nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers can be obtained [4]. Based on the foregoing, we obtained one-sided phosphorus nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers by decomposing the mineralized mass of PAE followed by separation of the calcium phosphate pulp, ammonization of the filtrate to pH 4.0-4.5, granulation and drying of the product. [12]. The products obtained from the filtrate are highly concentrated ammophosphate fertilizers with a content (wt.%): N from 5.73 to 9.12%; P_2O_{5tot} , from 47.62 to 50.92%; CaO_{tot} , from 12.72 to 17.41%; P_2O_{5ycb} : P_2O_{5tot} , from 98.64 to 100%; P_2O_{5wate} : P_2O_{5tot} , from 54.30 to 66.82%. [10].

The solid phase after granulation and drying is a one-sided phosphorus fertilizer containing (wt.%): 30.57-32.53%; CaO_{tot} , 26.78-31.02%; P_2O_{5ycb} : P_2O_{5tot} = 59.42-65.14%; P_2O_{5wate} : P_2O_{5tot} = 13.54-36.30%; CaO_{ycb} : CaO_{tot} = 41.38-47.45%; CaO_{wate} : CaO_{tot} = 6.03-14.18%.

The fertilizer consists of a mixture of mono- and dicalcium phosphate, as well as an activated form of phosphorite. It should be noted that the effectiveness of phosphorus-containing fertilizers depends not only on the amount of the water-soluble form of P_2O_5 , but also on the nature of their assimilable or water-insoluble part. The aim of this study was to improve the composition and properties of one-sided phosphorus fertilizers and to study their water-insoluble part.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The objects of study are the mineralized mass of the following composition (wt. %): 14.33 P_2O_5 ; 1.29 P_2O_{5ycb} , ass. 2% citric acid ($P_2O_{5ycb} : P_2O_{5tot} = 9.01$); 2.37 P_2O_{5ycb} , 0.2 M solution of Trilon B; 43.66 CaO; 1.19 MgO; 1.38 Fe_2O_3 ; 1.18 Al_2O_3 ; 2.22 SO_3 ; 14.70 CO_2 ; 13.23 insoluble residue; $CaO_{tot} : P_2O_{5tot} = 3.0$ and EPA composition (wt.%): 14.32 P_2O_5 ; 0.86 CaO; 0.29 MgO; 1.32 Fe_2O_3 ; 0.32 Al_2O_3 ; 1.31 F; 0.38 SO_3 . The decomposition of the mineralized mass of PAE was carried out in the range of mass ratios of P_2O_5 in acid to P_2O_5 in the feed from 1: 0.38 to 1: 0.165, that is, in the range of phosphoric acid norms from 35 to 78% of the stoichiometric norm for the formation of monocalcium phosphate.

The experiments were carried out as follows: phosphate raw material was slowly dosed into a thermostated glass beaker, in which a sample of PAE was located, at an acid temperature of 60°C. The mixture was thoroughly mixed. The duration of the interaction of the components was 30 minutes at 60 °C. After the specified time elapsed, the reactor was removed from the thermostat, and the contents of the reactor were filtered off under a vacuum of 650-700 mm Hg. Art. on a Buchner funnel using one layer of filter paper. The composition of wet solid precipitation is shown in Table 1.

(The table was added at the end of the article.)

Further, we carried out studies to improve the composition and properties of one-sided phosphorus fertilizers. For this, ammophos slurry (3.80% N and 15.50% P_2O_5) produced by Ammophos-Maxam JSC was used. After separation of the calcium phosphate slurry, ammophos slurry (AS) was added to the wet solid sludge (WSS) in such an amount that the nitrogen content in the dry product ranged from 1.5 to 3.0%. In this case, the mass ratio of WSS to AS, depending on the PAE norm, was equal to 100: (27-69). After the addition of AS, the mixture was stirred in a porcelain cup at 60 °C for 15 minutes, and then dried at 90-95 °C with simultaneous granulation by the method of intensive rounding. The mixture of pulps and dried products were analyzed according to the generally accepted method [5].

The assimilable form of P_2O_5 was determined by the solubility of the products, both in citric acid and in Trilon B. The assimilable form of CaO is only in citric acid. The strength of fertilizer granules was determined using an MIP-10-1 device [6]. The research results are shown in Tables 2 and 3.

(The table was added at the end of the article.).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From tables 2 and 3, it can be seen that with an increase in the mass fraction of AS in the wet solid sediment, the content of the total form of P_2O_5 , depending on the PAE rate, decreases from 19.60 to 17.58, as it depends on the initial moisture content of the slurries of the mixture. However, in dried finished products, this value rises from 32.60 to 37.18%. At the same time, in the mixture of pulps and the finished product, the relative content of the assailable form of P_2O_5

in citric acid and Trilon B solution increases within 63.32-76.62% and 62.77-74.87%; 63.31-76.64% and 62.80-74.87%, respectively. The relative content of the water-soluble form of P_2O_5 in pulps and samples of finished products is in the range of 22.77-51.54% and 22.79-51.57%, respectively. The nitrogen content in the wet pulp is 0.80-1.55%, and in the dried product 1.49-2.97%. Research results show that an increase in the addition of ammophos pulp contributes to an increase in the content of assimilable forms of phosphorus.

From an agronomic point of view, the most effective one-sided phosphorus fertilizers are with the ratio $P_2O_{5\text{wate.}} : P_2O_{5\text{ycb}}$ equal to 0.4-0.7, which allows plants to more evenly assimilate nutrients during the growing season, growth and ripening. Based on this, the following optimal compositions of phosphorus fertilizers obtained at the mass ratios of WSS can be cited: AP = 100: 67.6; 100: 63.94; 100: 65.06; 100: 49; 100: 63; 100: 53.61; 100: 68.92; 100: 39.92; 100: 52; 100: 66.88; 100: 36.15; 100: 46.74; 100: 60.08; 100: 39.15; 100: 51; 100: 65.56; 100: 26.98; 100: 37.36; 100: 48.73 and 100: 62.64 at the norms 44, 48, 52, 57, 61, 65, 70, 75 and 78 %. Among the specified range of studied norms, the optimal norm is 65% with the mass ratio of WSS: AP = 100: 66.88 composition (wt.%): 35.43 $P_2O_{5\text{tot.}}$; 2.96 N; 24.86 $P_2O_{5\text{wate.}}$ 2% citric acid, 24.77 P_2O_5 ass. 0.2 M solution of Trilon B, 17.40 $P_2O_{5\text{wate.}}$; 21.27 $CaO_{\text{tot.}}$; 9.94 $CaO_{\text{ycb.}}$; 3.14 $CaO_{\text{wate.}}$. Relative assimilable forms of $CaO_{\text{ycb.}}$ 2% citric acid and P_2O_5 ass. for a 0.2 M solution of Trilon B, they are 70.16 and 69.91%, while the relative content of the aqueous form is 49.11%. In addition, there is a fifth element in the products - calcium, and it is necessary for the development and growth of plants. One of the most important characteristics of phosphorus-containing fertilizers is their physical and mechanical properties, in particular static and dynamic strength and abrasion. This study provides the results for static strength (Table 4).

(The table was added at the end of the article.)

The tabular data indicate that the strength of fertilizer granules for unilateral phosphorus fertilizers, depending on the rate of PAE and the addition of ammophos pulp, varies from 1.67 to 6.91 MPa, which meets the requirements for unilateral phosphorus and phosphorus-containing complex fertilizers [7]. The data in Table 4 show that the addition of ammophos slurry leads to an increase in product strength. This circumstance is explained by the astringent property of the components of ammophos pulp: monoammonium phosphates and phosphates of sesquioxides, which contribute to an increase in the strength of fertilizer granules. The further goal of the study was to study the water-insoluble part of one-sided phosphorus fertilizers. For this, the solid precipitate obtained after filtration of the calcium phosphate pulp was washed with hot distilled water (90 °C) until neutral on indicator paper, followed by filtration. The precipitate remaining on the filter was washed with acetone. The washed precipitate was dried together with filter paper in an oven at 105 °C. The analysis for the constituent components was carried out according to the well-known technique [5]. The research results are shown in Table 5.

(The table was added at the end of the article.)

As can be seen from the table, water-insoluble precipitates contain from 25.16 to 28.18%; from 10.44 to 17.47% and from 10.32 to 16.30%, respectively, for the total form of phosphorus assimilated in citric acid and Trilon B solution. So, if in the initial mineralized mass the relative content of assimilable forms of P_2O_5 is 9.00 and 16.54%, then in the water-insoluble part of single phosphorus fertilizers they reach from 40.37 to 61.99% and from 39.91 to 57.84%, respectively. The water-insoluble part of the fertilizers consists mainly of dicalcium phosphate and undecomposed but activated fluorapatite. The resulting fertilizers belong to the so-called

"partially decomposed phosphates", the high agrochemical efficiency of which is shown in [8-12]. In the water-insoluble part, the structure of the phosphate component and the size of the crystals differ sharply from the initial state. Their surface is acid-etched, and their dimensions do not exceed a few microns, which is the reason for the assimilation of the phosphate component in the soil.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the data of laboratory studies indicate the possibility of obtaining one-sided phosphorus fertilizers of improved composition and properties with the addition of ammophos pulp. With the addition of ammophos pulp, the relative assimilable forms of phosphorus increase in comparison with the initial ones.

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A STUDY OF FAMILY LIFE ISSUES IN THE KAZAKH ETHNOS

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ABSTRACT

At the current stage of development of society, the study of the family, family-marriage relations, its ethno-psychological features is one of the urgent problems. In this article on the specific ethno-pedagogical and ethno-psychological features of the Kazakh family, the peculiarities and culture of the Kazakh family are described in detail by T.B.Norimbetov, A.Levshin, A.amberi, N.L.Zeland, H.Arginbaev, U.H.Shalekenov, M.M.Mamatov, Z.J.Janazarova. In particular, these studies describe the customs, traditions and values of the Kazakh family. The article emphasizes that one of the ethno-psychological features is that Kazakhs pay great attention to seven fathers and do not mix blood up to seven fathers so that the chosen bride is not a relative. This will help the next generation to grow up healthy and well-rounded. For this reason, it is instilled in the mind of a young child that it is necessary to know seven fathers, and that it is not possible to marry each other until seven fathers. It is also emphasized that the issue of preparing girls for marriage has its own characteristics in Kazakh families. In every home where a girl grows up, all of her behavior is controlled to a certain extent. It is emphasized that it is the duty of grandmothers and mothers to prepare them for family life on the basis of the best traditions, customs and national values of our people.

KEYWORDS: Kazakh Family, Kazakh Ethno-Psychology, Family-Marriage, Tradition, Bride, Exogamous Marriage, Stereotype.

INTRODUCTION

The study of ethno-psychological features of each nation with its own national language, religion, customs and traditions has become the object of research of a number of scholars. Ch.Valikhanov, I.Altinsarin, Abay Kunanbaev, A.Divaev, Sh.Kudayberdiev, M.Dulatov, M.Jumabaev, J.Aymaitov and other scientists and writers have also conducted research on the

specific ethno-pedagogical and ethno-psychological features of the Kazakh family. At the same time, Russian ethnographers A. Levshin, A. Yanushkevich, N. G. Potanin, N. L. Zeland, V. Radlov wrote valuable works on the peculiarities and culture of the Kazakh family.

Since 1920, research on the specific traditions of the Kazakh people has developed. In particular, the work of A. Levshin is perfect. In his research, he publishes a special monograph, which studies the peculiarities of courtship, thick money, weddings in the Kazakh family. In it, he tries to scientifically substantiate the word “Kazakh”, detailing the geography, history and ethnography of Kazakhstan. The psychological characteristics of this nation are as follows: “One of the best qualities is a high respect for the elderly, calling their children “brave”, “brave” and remembering them when they passed away and respects the place of birth. He emphasizes that patriotism is one of the national qualities for them and human qualities [4].

Anthropologist N.L.Zeland (1833–1902) conducted research on the Kazakh people in 1885 and wrote an ethnographic essay entitled “Kazakhs”. Zeland focused on the innate characteristics of the individual, particularly the importance of temperament typology. He emphasizes that nomadic Kazakhs belong to a more sanguine temperament. It emphasizes honesty, kindness, hospitality, endurance and other qualities among the humane characteristics of the people. The play also provides interesting facts about the body structure of Kazakhs, the benefits of putting a child in a cradle, naming and circumcision. The scientist gives the following psychological characteristics of the Kazakh people: “... Kazakhs are a curious people. Their psyche is characterized by simplicity, alertness, and often does not quickly go into frustration. The main reason they are a curious people is probably from nomadic life. People living in the vast desert can breathe fresh air, drink plenty of water when they are thirsty, choose foods that are in line with religious beliefs, and help improve the gastrointestinal tract. This, in turn, will help to maintain mental strength, he said, trying to scientifically and medically substantiate the traditions and eating habits of the Kazakhs [3].

Like other nations, the Kazakh people are distinguished by their unique historical traditions, customs, customs and national values. The issue of preparing girls for marriage is also unique in Kazakh families. In every home where a girl grows up, all of her behavior is controlled to a certain extent. It is the duty of our grandmothers and mothers to prepare them for family life on the basis of the best traditions, customs and national values of our people. Through the advice of mothers and mothers-in-law, the specific responsibilities of the bride's period, the duties of the groom to his loved ones are taught. This, in turn, plays a key role in the formation of perceptions of girls as future brides and mothers.

As girls on the threshold of a new life move to another room as brides, they are required to thoroughly study the duties, duties, customs, and requirements for brides, along with modesty, modesty, chastity, shaming, and manners. By listening to the advice of their mothers and unconditionally doing the things they have been taught, it will be easier for them to adapt to the new environment after marriage. At the same time, along with upbringing, the direct socio-psychological environment plays an important role in the formation of girls' perceptions of the future bride. The acquisition of knowledge about family upbringing and family life serves as a lesson in preparing girls for the future family.

REVIEW LITERATURE: In his research, the scientist H. Arginbaev notes that the new bride in the Kazakh family hides from her father-in-law and mother-in-law, and sometimes there are brides who run away and hide for life [1].

There are the following prohibitions on the behavior of brides in Kazakh families:

- Not to walk without a headscarf;
- do not cross in front of adults;
- do not enter the house where adults sit;
- Not to join the conversation of adults;
- Not to mention the names of the groom's relatives;
- Not to speak loudly in front of homeowners;
- Not to hit a young child, etc. [1].

In addition to these considerations, I would also like to point out that such relationships between family members have become a value. Brides who follow the above etiquette will receive special respect and attention in front of family members and the community.

Brides-in-law, who live separately from their mothers-in-law, do not go out into the net of the house where they live, nor do they sit in bed. In fact, they believe that since the day of death, the net of the house, the beds of which are considered sacred to the brides, those who violate this custom will be severely ill [1]. It is strictly forbidden to address brides by name of the groom's relatives. Commenting on this custom for the first time, N.I. Ilminsky said: "In a Kazakh family, the bride and groom do not mention the names of their relatives. The groom's brothers and sisters will be referred to by a new name." [1]

The reference by the bride to a new name depends on the age, sex, and distance of the relatives of the groom. The bride's eloquence, quick-wittedness, attentiveness and, most importantly, ingenuity help her a lot. The reason is that it is not possible for everyone to give them names that they like, taking into account their external and internal experiences and character.

Another important aspect of Kazakh families is that when choosing a bride, special attention is paid to which tribe she represents. Consequently, this is a very delicate matter. Therefore, every boy and girl growing up in a Kazakh family is taught from an early age what breed he is from, whether the owners of the seed of the same name are related to them and, of course, that they cannot marry as members of the same family. This is a tradition that has been preserved for centuries. Because in the Kazakhs a great deal of attention is paid to the seven fathers, and the chosen bride does not mix blood with the seven fathers so that she does not become a relative. This will help the next generation to grow up healthy and well-rounded. For this reason, it instills in the mind of a young child the need to know seven fathers, and that it is not possible to marry each other until seven fathers.

Hungarian scholar A. Vamberi in his works "Essays on Central Asia", "Journey to Central Asia": when two Kazakhs meet, their first question is "Who are your seven fathers?" - and even a seven-year-old child can respond without haste." [8] It has its own educational aspect. The tradition of not having relatives in choosing a bride, the fact that the future bride will be the next generation of "seven fathers" has not lost its significance. Choosing a bride without paying "seven fathers" is called "exogamy" in ethnography.

Several scholars have conducted research on the peculiarities of the rule of exogamy in the Kazakh people. In particular, A. Levshin observed during his research that the exogamous rule is strictly observed in the Kazakhs, and even members of the same tribe are not allowed to marry

each other. As a result, A. Levshin analyzed in his research the attempts to choose a bride from other breeds [4].

U.Kh.Shalekenov, an ethnographer on family and marriage relations of the Kazakh people, conducted several studies and based on the findings published a work entitled "Kazakh Nizoev Amudari" [7].

The researcher emphasizes the role of Kazakhs in the family and traditions of the Kazakhs who lived in the XVIII-XX centuries. The play shows the types of marriage, ie girl engagement and courtship, one by one. The scientist studies the transmission of the girl, weddings, marriage readings and other rituals [7].

Z.J. Janazarova's monograph "Modern family in Kazakhstan and its problems" covers the theoretical and methodological issues of the family [2]. The play focuses on the marital relationship of the modern Kazakh family, the factors influencing the stability of marriage, the reasons for divorce.

The monograph shows 4 levels related to marriage:

- 1) Negative opinion about marriage;
- 2) High demand for choosing a future spouse; a position where a person is willing to go through life alone if he or she does not meet his or her ideal;
- 3) Middle part of the choice, in which a person is ready to get married if he meets a spouse of his choice;
- 4) Lower part of choice, in which a person needs nothing but marriage, he puts marriage at a high level [2].

In his book "Specific traditions of the Kazakh family" H.A.Arginbaev described in detail the Kazakh family, forms of marriage, marriage, money, as well as the cultural life of Kazakh families and marital relations [1].

In Kazakh ethno-psychology, brides have several roles to perform in the family. They have different customs, traditions, rituals and ceremonies that are unique in choosing a bride, getting a bride. Social, cultural, historical, territorial and natural factors play a direct role in their emergence. There are also specific rules and strict requirements that are important for the education of young people.

Speaking about the ethno-psychological features of the families of different nationalities, M.M. Mamatov gave examples of differences between the specific family customs, traditions and rituals of the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples [5]. For example, the author says about the emergence of the custom of "kidnapping" in the Kazakh people: "The custom of kidnapping a girl is believed to have originated during the abolition of group marriage and the transition to exogamous marriage. In a group marriage, all the women in the seed belonged to all the men in that group. The interference of a male stranger from another group was strictly forbidden and punished.

With the transition to exogamous marriage, women in the seed begin to be owned by men from another group. Men in the group to which the woman belongs are deprived of this right. Of course, such a psychological state - a violation of the stereotype - will not be easy. If this stereotype has been formed and practiced for centuries, it will also take some time for it to break

down. Therefore, the men of the tribe to which the woman belonged, in agreement with the bridegroom, gave them the opportunity to abduct the girl. After a certain period of time, when they "felt", they chased their "rivals" to defend their rights, thus defending their rights. Later, this became a tradition. "[5]

T.B. Norimbetov's dissertation research "Socio-psychological features of Kazakh families living in Uzbekistan" studied the social and ethno-psychological features of Kazakh families living in Uzbekistan. In particular, the impact of intercultural characteristics and ethnic stereotypes on family relationships, premarital factors, place of acquaintance, form, age and marital motives, communication, division of roles, marital satisfaction, causes and consequences of conflicts and divorces are analyzed [6].

CONCLUSION: Interests in the problem of family and marriage have always been stable and widespread. The issue of knowing these social institutions and directing their development is of paramount importance for the society. Marriage is primarily the acceptance of the social roles of the couple, as a rule, the new family begins to live in the territory of one of the parent families, characterized by the entry of a new person into the family.

One of the ethno-psychological features of the Kazakh family is that brides have several functions that they perform in the family. They have different customs, traditions, rituals and ceremonies that are unique in choosing a bride, getting a bride. Social, cultural, historical, territorial and natural factors play a direct role in their emergence. It should also be noted that there are specific rules and strict requirements that are important for the education of young people.

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THE ROLE OF OYKONIMS IN TOPONYMY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the changes in the khanate period, the Soviet period and the years of independence of some of the existing oykonims in Kokand, the basis of their naming. Some of the evidence to prove this was lost during Soviet rule. Thanks to independence, we have the opportunity to restore them, "he said of Karshi, and today we can easily say the same for Kokand. The current state of the Uzbek language is a continuation of the common language used by our ancestors, as well as a common process that is passed on to future generations. In particular, if we pay attention to the toponyms of the valley, we see that a unique toponymic system has been formed within the whole species.

KEYWORDS: *Toponyms, Oikonyms, Etymology, Historical Names, Street Names, Neighborhood Names.*

INTRODUCTION

Everything and everything in existence is constantly changing and evolving. Language, which is a means of communication, is no exception. Taking into account this dialectical development of language, F. de Saussure recommended the study in two cases: 1) synchronous and 2) diachronic.

Synchrony reflects the state of a particular language in a particular period of continuous development, a loop in the chain of historical continuous development.

When studying the Uzbek language synchronously, its "disconnection" from the continuous process is relative. The current state of the Uzbek language is a continuation of the common language used by our ancestors, as well as a common process that is passed on to future generations. Therefore, as much as it is necessary to study a particular language synchronously, it is just as important to study its historical development.

There are many problems in the field of toponymy that need to be solved. Cities and cultures may be buried, books may be lost, languages may be forgotten, but the names of places cannot be forgotten, they will appear in some works.

According to Academician D.S.Likhachev, "As we restore the historical and cultural heritage of toponymy, we restore the cultural values of our people, from the past to the past and from the past to the future. The return and protection of historical names is a noble social and cultural task! "Is directly related to the ideas of our city of Kokand.

Oykonim, according to N.V. Podolskaya, any place inhabited by the population, is the famous name of the object. They are called astioniums by a second name in science. An explanatory interpretation of the term astionim can be found to some extent in several dictionaries. In particular, this has been noted in scientific books published by E.M. Murzayev, AV Superanskaya and the team of authors.

T.Enazarov, M.Husanova, A.Esenmuratov commented on the meaning of the names of oykonim (s) city // astionim, village, mahalla, aul, etc.

It is known that oykonims are generally included in the list of toponyms in terms of names and topoobjects, as well as a rapidly changing system of place names, which is updated due to a certain social need. S. Karaev considers them as follows: 1) natural or natural geographical features; 2) socio-economic factors.

During the khanate, people who moved from far and near neighboring khanates, emirates, provinces, cities, villages settled in and around the city of Kokand. The neighborhoods, streets, villages, and other objects in which they are located are named after their ethnic composition or the place where they came from. For example, Khojand, Urgench, Tashkentli guzar, Qorategin, Kashkaryan, Tajik, Kyrgyz, Elaton, Hundreds, Forties, Mountain, Chankatlik and others.

Professor Tora Nafasov: "In the past, in order to get the status of a city, first of all, it was necessary to have 32 professions, all of which were present in the population of Karshi. Some of the evidence to prove this was lost during Soviet rule. Thanks to independence, we have the opportunity to restore them, "he said of Karshi, and today we can easily say the same for Kokand. It is known from history that Kokand is known as the city of craftsmen, and the holding of the International Crafts Festival in 2019 by presidential decree is a bright proof of this. All kinds of handicrafts, the production of high-quality, popular Kokand paper, crowded markets, the location of the city on the Great Silk Road have served to raise its status.

It is well known that while Tsarist Russia tried not to interfere in the internal affairs of indigenous peoples as much as possible, the Soviet government severed ties with the past and tried to create a completely new society, thus seeking to reflect a new ideology in place names. Instead of the existing toponyms, the names of figures, heroes, scientists of that period, important events were given to cities, districts, villages, neighborhoods, streets, auls, boarding schools and other objects.

The toponyms of the Fergana Valley are unique and radically different from the toponyms of other regions of Uzbekistan. In particular, if we pay attention to the toponyms of the valley, we see that a unique toponymic system has been formed within the whole species. The analysis of the toponymy of the valley from the regional point of view shows that the geographical terms of this place include physical geography, landscape, location, size, shape and quantity, fauna and

flora, professional, religious and Islamic concepts, social, political and representing modern relationships, as well as other aspects can be observed.

We have forgotten, in written sources on the history of the city, in archival documents, folk memoirs. We aimed to inform our people about the causes and etymology of historical toponyms, some of which have been preserved and some of which have been restored by independence.

The names of the places of residence for human habitation, that is, the names of these habitats, as well as oykonims, are in effect because of the need to name and name them. From time immemorial, oykonims, which include the names of cities and towns, villages, mahallas, guzars, districts and auls as a whole system, have been studied in practice by several disciplines. Because they are one of the objects of study of linguistics with the words chosen for the purpose of naming objects, that is, with the nominative feature of words in the onomastic lexical complex, historiography because they are sealed in history, and geography for their naturalness.

1. Oykonims. Oykonims include the names of settlements. Oykonim - (Greek "oykos" - house, dwelling, place) - a well-known name for residential areas, such as urban and rural areas.

Regarding the peculiarities of oykonims, it can be said that some information about the history of the region (ethnic composition of the population, economic living conditions, belonging of the object to anyone) is well preserved in oykonim names.

The well-known scientist N. Ahunov notes that the change of the names of some oykonims over time is connected with the socio-political, economic and cultural life of the society, the standard of living.

Let's talk about the basics of naming some of the monuments in Kokand.

In the history of the khanate there were two famous people named Mirzo Yodgor. One of them was a statesman and the other was an architect.

Mirzo Yodgor 1. On the southern side of the Kokand khanate, in the territory of the "Noib Koprigi" farm, there was Mirzo Yodgor mahalla and a street of the same name. The street where Mirzo Yodgor Domullo Muhammadkarim, who was the head of the department during the Norbotabiy period, lived, was named after him. In the 20th century, this street was named Zarafshan River.

Mirzo Yodgor 2. It is located on the street belonging to "Yalangach ota" farm. Mirzo Yodgor is one of the famous architects of the Uzbek people, he participated in the construction of the "Mir" madrasah in Kokand, built the madrasahs Mingoyim, Muhammad Alikhan, Muhammad Aminkhan. Mirzo Yodgor lived on this street, and in historical documents this area is written in the name of the architect. In the early twentieth century, its name was changed to "Kolkhozchi", but in the late twentieth century, thanks to independence, its historical name was restored.

The original name of Kamonchi Street, which belonged to the citizens' assembly of this mahalla, was "Tirandoz" (archer). Sayyid Muhammad Alimkhan carried out military reforms and formed a separate group of tyrants. They have been given a place to camp on this street. Some of the tyrants lived and practiced here. Later, the street where the famous hafiz, master of Askiya art Erkaqori Karimov lived, was named after him. At the beginning of the XXI century, the historical "Tirandoz" was restored under the name "Kamonchi" in accordance with the modern literary language.

Khanakah Street was demolished by the Komsomols in the 1920s as a "nest of superstition." The street is named after Rosa Luxemburg, one of the representatives of the German labor movement. Due to independence, the historical name was restored.

"Khanaqah" has four meanings:

1. A mosque is a large, usually spacious room where prayers are offered.
2. The place where zikri-sama is performed.
3. A house inhabited by dervishes, the poor and the needy.
4. A separate residence in the courtyard of a great mystic (sheikh, caliph eshan).

At this point, Xanaqah corresponds to paragraphs 2,3,4 of the comments above. There are many more examples of such oysters in the city.

Some of the townspeople are not familiar with the history of the street names in which they live, so they demand to replace it with another name. As a suggestion, it would be useful to write its history on each street.

In short, 60-70% of Kokand's monuments were restored under its historical name during the years of independence. This is, of course, the fulfillment of our identity, our history, our duty to the spirit of our ancestors.

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SCIENCE FICTION PREDICTING THE CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with science fiction; indicates that science fiction can predict global disasters; the most famous works predicting nuclear research are indicated. American writer Cleve Cartmill describes the then secret atomic bomb in some detail in his science fiction story Deadline. The story was first published in 1944 in Astounding Science Fiction. The writer described two small hemispheres of uranium-235, the detonation mechanism and spoke in detail about the consequences of the explosion - a bright flash, extremely high temperature, a powerful shock wave capable of demolishing even the most durable structures, and radiation that destroys all living things.

KEYWORDS: *Scientific Hypotheses, Forecasting The Future Of Human Civilization, Consequences Of Nuclear Research, "Atomic Bomb", Unknown Substance, Vril, Radium, Arms Race.*

INTRODUCTION

The description of scientific knowledge is found both in classical literature and in modern literature. Such descriptions are especially in demand in the genre of fiction, since in its essence it is precisely based on the presentation of various scientific hypotheses set forth in the language of fiction.

Science fiction is a special method of predicting the future of human civilization. This is proved by the forecasts of Russian and foreign science fiction writers.

One of the most popular topics in science fiction is the prediction of global disasters and cataclysms such as viruses, floods, asteroids, etc.

Among the literary prophecies, those in which the authors predicted the consequences of nuclear research stand apart. One of them is seen in the poem of the poet Pavel Luknitsky:

Button, and a finger touch.

Open mouths. It's hard to breathe.

And one hundred kilometers - one instant.

And half of the ocean rose up like a volcano.

This is how it will be when the countries listen to

Humpback physicists talk ... [7, p.1]

The poem was written in 1928, and the writer is already talking about the emergence of nuclear weapons. Although the very idea of using nuclear forces was only proposed in 1935, the first atomic editor was created in 1942, and the first nuclear explosion in 1945.

In 1927, Vadim Dmitrievich Nikolsky, one of the notable Soviet authors of 20th century science fiction, in his novel *In A Thousand Years*, dedicated to communism in the distant future, predicted the explosion of the first atomic bomb in 1945.

The Russian mystic writer, poet Andrei Bely, who died in 1934, speaking about the physical discoveries of the era, in the poem "First Date" uses the phrase "atomic bomb" long before the appearance of the corresponding weapon:

The world was torn in Curie's experiments

Atomic bomb burst

On electronic jets

A non-incarnate hecatomb. [3, p.22]

One of the brightest representatives of the Silver Age literature, the founder of Russian Expressionism, Leonid Andreev, also predicts the invention of the atomic bomb and warns all mankind about the mortal danger threatening him in the novel "The Diary of Satan".

The English writer Edward George Earl Lytton Bulwer-Lytton predicted the discovery of radium in 1871 in the utopian novel *The Coming Race*. In this book, the heroes discover an unknown substance and give it the name Vril. Vril possesses all the qualities that were characteristic of radium. As the author writes, with the help of this substance you can destroy the whole city, but if you use its energy wisely, you can illuminate the streets and houses, you can heal serious diseases. Radium, meanwhile, was discovered only in 1898 by Pierre and Marie Curie.

The elements of prediction about the use of atomic energy can be found in the utopian novel of the French writer Nicolas Ratif de la Bretonne, *The Southern Discovery*, or *French Daedalus*, written in 1781.

Humanity was just getting close to the idea of splitting the atom, and the British Herbert Wells, in his novel "Free World", predicted the emergence of weapons based on this process three decades before Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The hero of the novel, Holsten, causes the radioactive decay of heavy elements in a tiny particle of bismuth: "There was a powerful explosion, which resulted in a heavy gas with extremely high radioactivity - it disintegrated in a week ... But the main thing was done - at the cost of a burn on the chest and a broken finger of the discoverer - and from the second when an invisible particle of bismuth turned into a lump of destructive

energy, Holsten already knew that he had opened the way for mankind - albeit narrow, winding and dark - to boundless, inexhaustible power. " [9] It was Wells who coined the word "atomic".

American writer Cleve Cartmill describes the then secret atomic bomb in some detail in his science fiction story *Deadline*. The story was first published in 1944 in *Astounding Science Fiction*. This story talked about the creation of a bomb of colossal destructive power, and its technical description did not differ much from the description of a real atomic bomb, which was being worked on at that moment in the most secret American laboratories. The writer described two small hemispheres of uranium-235, the detonation mechanism and spoke in detail about the consequences of the explosion - a bright flash, extremely high temperature, a powerful shock wave capable of demolishing even the most durable structures, and radiation that destroys all living things. At that time, the atomic bomb was still under development and was top secret, so the shock that the scientists, military, and US politicians experienced when they learned that someone became aware of its details is understandable. Fearing a security breach, the FBI launched an investigation into Cartmill, Campbell (magazine editor) and some of their acquaintances.

K. Cartmill turned out to be an aspiring writer. In 1943, Cartmill asked John W. Campbell, then editor of the magazine, to write a story about a futuristic super-bomb. Campbell liked the idea and provided Cartmill with extensive background information gleaned from radio, newspapers, and unclassified scientific journals on the use of uranium-235 to create a nuclear fission device. The resulting story appeared in *Astounding Science Fiction* for March 1944, which actually appeared in early February of that year. Before him, many science fiction writers came to similar conclusions, for example, Robert Heinlein, who in 1941 published the story "An Unforeseen Decision", which spoke about atomic war and the arms race.

But more often science fiction writers projected the future, proceeding only from their fantasies, not relying on any scientific premises.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF PRIVATE FARMS IN INCREASING THE INCOME OF THE POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the assessment of the role of private farms in increasing incomes. This is because during this period, the process of growth and development in all species of plants is completed, and the leaves and other vegetative masses accumulate on the soil surface. In some places, large plots of land remain vacant all year round, while other landowners harvest a certain meter of land. Misuse of arable land is common in some households. The main plant species are also cultivated and harvested by this time. The same land remains unused until early spring, if winter crops are not planted. Even in winter, it is possible to make good use of arable land. The crops grown in the field should be distributed in such a way that the products grown from them not only supply the market, but also provide the family with potatoes, onions, carrots and other products grown throughout the year and needed for daily needs.

KEYWORDS: *Personal Garden, Population Income, Food Security, Welfare, Horticulture Development.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, the world's population is growing rapidly. This, in turn, leads to an increase in demand for consumer goods, including food. This problem makes food security a priority for all countries of the world.

Today's significant achievements in all spheres of the economy, in particular, agriculture, large-scale reforms are being carried out step by step under the leadership of President Sh.M.Mirziyoev.

However, when it comes to land plots at the disposal of the population, it must be acknowledged that not everyone is able to use the opportunities provided by the motherland. In some places,

large plots of land remain vacant all year round, while other landowners harvest a certain meter of land. Misuse of arable land is common in some households. A simple example is that in rural areas, an oven with a size of 3.25 square meters is enough for an oven, but in most homes it takes up 2-3 times more space than it needs. There is a lot of vacant land here.

If done well, it is possible to use the land and plots of land more efficiently and increase the yield and income by 2-3 times. Because our climatic conditions allow us to farm all year round. Therefore, this issue is currently being addressed at the government level.

Materials and methods. Today, the development of horticulture plays an important role in ensuring people's well-being, additional income, access to food abundance, improving the material well-being of families and employment. If every family uses their land productively, they will be fully self-sufficient in agricultural products. As a result, the money spent on buying it from the market can be used for other needs. In addition, the financial situation of the family, which sells products that exceed its needs, will improve.

According to Table 1, the area of land plots in Urgenji mahalla has increased by 1.2 hectares in recent years, the population's income has increased by 25 million soums, material expenditures by 2 million soums, and profits by 23 million soums.

The increase in income and profits in the period under review is due to an increase in labor intensity and, on the other hand to an increase in prices. As profits increase, so does profitability.

TABLE 1 ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY INDICATORS IN PRIVATE FARMS IN URGENJI MAHALLA

№	Indicators	Units of measurement	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change in 2020 compared to 2017
1	Private backyard plots under study	hectare	40	40,5	40,2	41,2	+1,2
2	Income	million	41	46	48	66	+25
3	Material costs	sum	8	10	9	10	+2
4	Benefits	million	33	36	39	56	+23
5	Profitability indicators	%	80	78	81	84	+4%

In our opinion, in order to get a high yield from the land, it is necessary to do the following:

In order to get a high income from the land, first of all, it is necessary to cultivate the land in the first half of October, November and December. This is because during this period, the process of growth and development in all species of plants is completed, and the leaves and other vegetative masses accumulate on the soil surface. Therefore, if the soil is tilled and cultivated at this time, the above-mentioned organic residues will mix with the soil, increasing the soil structure and fertility. When farming on such lands, the harvest is abundant, the product is of good quality.

Due to the fact that the plots and plots of land consist of small areas, all agro-technical activities are carried out mainly by hand. On the plus side, it allows for high-quality processing of crops and, accordingly, higher yields.

When it comes to earning a good income from the land, first of all, it is necessary to choose and prepare quality seeds. This is not a difficult task.

First of all, the crop obtained for seed should be ripe in moderation. It is also scientifically and practically justified that the seed should be stored for a certain period of time and go through a period of dormancy. This process increases seed quality.

The lands in our conditions are irrigated lands. The unique advantage of this is that on irrigated lands, landowners can farm all year round. Naturally, accordingly, both the yield they receive and the income they earn will be high. For example, if a 15-acre landowner grows winter wheat on at least 7-8 acre of the same area, he will have more grain and more straw for his cattle. Instead of wheat, they can grow corn, sesame, watermelon, millet, mosh or any other vegetable, melon, as a secondary crop. Many fields are cleared of crops in the fall. The main plant species are also cultivated and harvested by this time. The same land remains unused until early spring, if winter crops are not planted. Even in winter, it is possible to make good use of arable land. In particular, the planting of frost-resistant rye, oats and other crops in the fallow lands will increase soil fertility along with the cultivation of fodder for livestock. In this way, along with the expected yield from the next crop, we will have formed the necessary forage source of green mass after the wintering of the animal - during the period of need for the same rich vitamin feed. The technology of planting such crops is also simple. The surface of the soil is lightly loosened or the seeds are sown first and then stormed over. Irrigation is not necessary when there is sufficient rainfall and soil moisture. Only in early spring nitrogen fertilizer at the rate of 50–60 kg of pure substance per hectare.

Of course, these examples are a simple way to use a private backyard. Importantly, the more crops are grown in the backyard, the more their roots and rootstocks accumulate, and the higher the fertility of the land and the income of the landowner.

In our country, great attention is paid to fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture. Viticulture is an industry that brings additional income to rural people. If well cared for, it is possible to grow 20-30 kg of vines from each bush. There are also many ways to turn this product into a valuable commodity. For example, you can make grape juice, compote, jam, or dry it and turn it into a sweet raisin. A household engaged in fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture will not only increase their income, but also strengthen the health of family members by achieving a rational diet. Of course, if there is a little frustration and aspiration to all of this.

In conclusion, I would like to draw your attention to the numbers: experts say that for an average person to eat an average of 113 kilograms of vegetables, 50.4 kilograms of potatoes, 19.3 kilograms of melons, 21.3 kilograms of fruits and grapes, 40 kilograms of meat, 140 liters of milk, 121 eggs, 0.8 kg of honey, etc. are required.

Analysis and results. Studies show that in agriculture, most of these products are grown in the field. This means that if every family uses the land in front of the house effectively, first of all, the table of that family will be full, the growing generation will be physically healthy, the economic situation of the family will improve and the life will be prosperous. In addition, working in the fields creates a basis for mutual understanding and kindness of family members, thereby strengthening families.

Over the years, as a result of the monopoly power of the dictatorial regime over property, there was a shift to a communal style in the use and cultivation of land. The situation became so bad that an enterprising farmer and a lazy man, who agreed to spend the day, worked in the same field. The plots of individual farmers were pulled down and shortened to expand the kolkhozes.

The products produced by them were limited. "Who will feed the people if the cotton is given to the farmers individually?"

The yield of vegetables produced by the former collective farms of the republic was 16-18 tons per hectare. Any farm manager would grow up to 20 tons of vegetables per hectare.

Experienced farmers get such a harvest from 8-10 acres of land without any problems. There are certain practical experiences in this regard.

If the average price of a kilogram of cucumber is 2,000 soums, the price of 8-10 hundred square meters of land is 14,000,000-18,000,000 soums. 1 kg of corn costs an average of 3,000 to 1,200,000 soums. From the stem - 2000000 thousand soums.

Even if 1 kg of radish is sold for 1,000 soums, the income will be from 3,000,000 soums to 5,000,000 soums. If we add up the total amount of produce from the farm, the gardener earns 30,000,000-40,000,000 soums a year.

It should be noted that the price of 1 kg of cucumbers does not fall below 4000-5000 soums when released early. The price of radish was not less than 1,000 soums, and the price of a stalk of corn was not less than 2,000-2,500 soums.

B.Umirov specializes in viticulture in H.Eshonov water consumers association of Izbaskan district. These farmers supply the entire markets of the republic with local food and grapes. As above, they grow 3.5 tons to 5 tons of grapes on 8-10 acres of land. Grapes are sold at a wholesale price of 5,000 to 7,000 soums, or stored and shredded for the winter. They earn from 60 million to 100 million soums annually.

Another peculiar habit of the Qizilkoprik farmers has become a way of life. In this case, not only the same crop, but also two or more agricultural crops are earned on the plots.

In these villages, each peasant family has a dairy cow and 4 sheep. Supplied with milk, sour cream, yogurt, and most importantly butter, there is no need to spend to buy it.

In addition, households in these villages raise poultry such as domestic chickens, ducks, and geese to raise eggs and meat. Based on their experiments, if poultry is established and well cared for in the garden, 45 kilograms of grain will be consumed per hen per year.

A real farmer with a land does not go to the market to buy agricultural products, he fully provides for his family, sells the surplus, and as a result the market pays for the product. As the share of products in the market increases, competition will occur and prices will automatically fall. In addition, additional jobs will be created at the expense of the land. Our children will be prevented from doing stupid things, unemployment and unemployment will be eliminated, and they will learn to live honestly with their foreheads. So, the drastic development of personal subsidiary plots in the home garden will only benefit us all.

Some gardeners also feed 4 to 120 bee families. They know both the taste and the benefits of the blessing bestowed on man by Allah.

From such examples we can talk a lot about the exemplary work of S.Umirov, B.Kurbanov, S.Kucharov in Urgenji mahalla.

There are such families in H. Eshonov's mahalla that the products grown on their farms are highly valued not only in Andijan region, but also in neighboring regions.

In addition, the surveyed families not only carry out entrepreneurial activities on open plots of land, but also use special greenhouses for growing early agricultural products. They grow agricultural products such as dill, lemons, tomatoes, cucumbers. In such greenhouses, the net income of gardeners is more than 5-7 million soums. As a result, our region and neighboring markets have been supplying lemons, cabbage, cucumbers and tomatoes for a total of five months, three months from winter, one month from spring and one month from autumn. It is no secret that the prices of the above products are sold in November, December, January, March at prices above 5000-8000 soums. Of course, it should be noted that not all farmers can do this.

H. Eshonov's entrepreneurs do not lag behind many farmers in the effective use of land. They make efficient use of every acre of land and regularly provide the city population with greenery rich in protein and vitamins in winter and summer. We cite the above examples in detail so that these examples can be used wisely and promote a good income from a small plot of land, as well as an example for new homeowners.

Unfortunately, in all parts of the country, gardeners and farmers do not do the above. There are some families who have 10,15,20 acres of land and buy green onions, potatoes, dill and kashnich from the market.

The plots are almost empty for 12 months of the year. There is no need to talk about keeping cattle and poultry as the crop is also planted in his name. This family will not be blessed with such a lifestyle, the black pot will not boil with meat. Reconciliation is avoided in a family that has a shortage of food. It is known that land for the farmer is the main source of supply. Those who know are making good use of this source and are living a rich, rich life. He is using the land, he is the real owner of the land. Absolutely can't buy meat, onions, carrots, potatoes and other vegetables that fall into the pot from the market.

CONCLUSIONS

He plants the above products in his private garden for his family throughout the year, providing what he needs. He saves it for the winter and sells the surplus to the market.

In accordance with the above, we must ensure that the lands given during the years of independence fully serve the people, the farmer. There are also families who have been left unattended, with or without fences around the plots given in 1991-1992 and beyond.

It should be noted that the allotted plots should be used regularly. It is absolutely impossible to leave empty without planting. The crops grown in the field should be distributed in such a way that the products grown from them not only supply the market, but also provide the family with potatoes, onions, carrots and other products grown throughout the year and needed for daily needs.

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TOGAY MURAD'S WORK: A STUDY OF VIEWS ON THE ARTISTIC IMAGE

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ABSTRACT

In the literature, “how to say” is more important than “what to say”, or more precisely, “what to say”. The artist learns from the real world and people based on what he has seen, heard, felt, possessed, understood, lost, and observed throughout his life, and creates an artistic world and people with a personal development trajectory. The world in Togay Murad's works carries historical, national, socioeconomic, ethnic, spiritual and moral information, through which it influences and changes students. And people who change change the world. It is therefore very important to analyze the works of the writer, in particular, to determine the levels, causes and roots of the impact in image poetics. The artistic images in Togay Murad's works are not mere replicas of being. They are the product of the inventor's invention, his creative work. Whether it fits the logic of life or not, it enriches the reader's imagination, disturbs his mind, elevates his thinking with news. While the creator sought to be impartial in depicting them, there were aspects that supported and disagreed with their heroes. Only this attitude is hidden, veiled. Therefore, it is not easy to distinguish artistic images as positive and negative. They are complex images, each with its own reality. Of course, there are bad, negative images like Expensive Momo, Bald Big, Soviet Soldiers, and Fighting Violents. But this does not give them the right to accuse them of any good, no radiant side, only of their vices. Togay Murad's works are flawless like an angel and have no alien images, such as the devil. Such images are lifeless, unreliable, and dull. Just as people in life are different because of the environment and circumstances, the artistic images in the works are different under the influence of the creative personality, the requirements of the time, the socio-political environment. The role of the image in the context of theoretical literature, which polished the main feature of the literature, is incomparable. Because the poetics of the image becomes clearer due to the reative practice and skill of the writers. It has been,

and will continue to be, an influential way of actively understanding and generalizing the events of reality, the inner world of man, his spiritual life.

KEYWORDS: *Togay Murad's work, figurativeness, emotionality, logic, populism, expression of ideas, sociopolitical environment, image theory, realistic, romantic, surrealist, fantastic, grotesque, tragic, satirical, humorous images.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, as in all spheres of life in our country, there is a process of profound positive changes in the spiritual and cultural spheres. Art, nationalism and history are deepening in our literature, which is rising to a new level thanks to independence. The work of the talented writer TogayMurod, who opened a new page in our literature with his unique heroes and popular style, also plays a worthy role in the development of modern Uzbek prose. In particular, the author's mature stories and novels, imbued with the spirit of deep nationalism and distinguished by their bright national types, bakhshiyona style, became a unique event in our spiritual life. What is the main ideological and artistic value of these novels and short stories and what is the originality of the writer's work? What role do they play in the development of our prose and spirituality today? Of course, in this study, the main goal is to study some important aspects of the work of our talented writer as much as possible and to state our initial observations about them. Togay Murad created prose. He tried himself in storytelling. It's too loose. He then set out to write a major epic genre - the novel. He did not create in poetry. Why? Focusing on poetry and prose, he writes: "Where did prose come from, how did it come about? Who created prose?

When did you create it? Prose is created by poetry. He created prose because the power of poetry was exhausted. Therefore, prose begins where poetry ends. When poetry is weak, when it is out of reach, when it is out of breath... prose takes effect, prose performs. Therefore, prose

is more powerful than poetry... It is given by nature. He will be in the body. He will be in the heart. He is creative." As a result of observing the realities of life, the original images of each artist, reflecting the artistic world, appear. People like the heroes of Togay Murad live among the people, reflecting the virtues and shortcomings of our nation in a sense.

Literature is embodied in our minds as an expression of ideas and ideas that have been frequently addressed and used since ancient times. KeneshbekAsanaliev's dissertation on the poetics of ChingizAitmatov's work states that "the poetics of the image in his works should be considered as a structural-functional and national phenomenon" and cites the following criteria: He carried out a conceptual and systematic analysis of his works from the point of view of the dialectic of nationalism and humanity. Image poetics manifests itself as a set of different

The artistic image, on the other hand, involves the process of its emergence and application in practice. Fiction often depicts the protagonist's actions, experiences, interactions with other protagonists, and so on. But there is a tendency to synthesis in the way of expression and the nature of the image. In his works, Nasir focuses on this point and skillfully manages to do so. "In the history of literature, many and varied images have been created, which, in addition to carrying certain features, have become an object - an image that can express the essence of a particular concept." plays an important role in figurative creativity.

The image depicted in a work of art is not only the result of generalization, but also a product of clarification, individualization. After all, an artistic hero must be literally individualized. Because

by showing the artistic image with its individual features, the writer gives the image vitality, vitality, naturalness, achieves emotion - it affects the feelings of the reader, convinces him. The choice of a word and its use in its place depends on the talent and skill of the creator. The talented writer puts the word in such a way that beautiful artistic images are formed from them. This, of course, is achieved through figurative thinking. That is why the concept of image is a very complex and at the same time comprehensive concept in terms of its character and content. "In one way or another, the reflection of objective reality in the human mind is the basis of the image." However, the image differs in nature and classification: in science, art, and literature. In science, a scientist cites this or that thing and its images to prove a scientific idea. This image consists of no emotion, a dry narrative and at the same time a clear copy of reality. Because science proves, literature and art describe. Reality in art and literature passes through the prism of a certain person's thinking, emotional world. In this complex process, the esthetic ideal, worldview, spiritual world, ideological position and creative experience of the artist come to the fore. Reality, on the other hand, is revived on this basis, acquiring a figurative image and emotion. It is natural that each character introduced into the reality of the work is connected by invisible threads. They play an important role in the implementation of the author's artistic intention in the play and serve the realization of the main concept. "In epic works, the focus is more on showing the process of the emergence of these emotions, where their vital and spiritual roots are, than on depicting the experiences of the characters, the images or the narrator's mood". While literature and art reflect reality through images, what is depicted in each play or the individuals involved is called an image in the broadest sense. Nevertheless, the term image is used in literature and art in a more limited sense - only in relation to man. Everything else serves that purpose.

A number of artistic, historical and aesthetic factors are combined in the image. "An artistic image is an aesthetically valuable perception of reality, synthesized through the creative consciousness, aesthetic ideal, worldview, purpose and idea, in a unique way, generalized in a unique way in the form of a specific thing, feelings and experiences." In such a situation, the image is seen as a psychological phenomenon, a concept associated with the psyche of the protagonist and the author.

After reviewing the views of literary critics on image theory, an image classification was made based on their observations. Hence, the artistic image in literature is classified differently. The views of the theoretical scientist D.Kuronov on this issue are as follows: "Positive and negative images in relation to the creative aesthetic ideal; realistic, romantic, surrealistic according to the creative method; fantastic, grotesque according to the method of creation; tragic, satirical, humorous images differ in character traits and aesthetic character. Often, the subject aspect of the image - terms such as the image of man, animals, nature, objects - are also used, depending on the plan of the image. It is also worth noting that according to the level of complexity, the artistic image can be divided into five types: mega-image, macro-image, micro-image, hierarchical in the form of elementary image, detail image, landscape, human image, figurative hyperthyroidism. The scale of the object is implied. In this sense, artistic reality consists of four levels: 1) detailed images; 2) the image of events; 3) character and conditions; 4) the image of the world and destiny (artistic reality). This is the style of the work, the language; Factors such as the nature of the image, the portrait will be the basis. A set of interconnected images in a work of art - a system of images (such as Jamoliddin Ketmon - Aqrab - Dehqonqul - Kulmat in the fields left by my father), images belonging to a certain group in the work - a gallery of images (in the fields left by my father) Chairman - Klara Khadjaevna

- school principal - Ivan Ivanovich - Skobelev - Chanishev ").The heroes of the work of art can be divided into the above types, but it is completely wrong to put a Chinese wall between them. Because it is not always justified to think of one beautiful and vivid image - a realistic image, an epic image, a main image, a positive image, a historical image.

The images in a literary work are required to match the character of the people in life, their character, and most importantly, to be vital. It is desirable to study the synthetic approach of the creator to the figurative assimilation of life and his personal attitude in close connection. The creator creates his works not as an insensitive, cold observer, but as a person who is actively interested in the events that take place in the world, the deeply disturbing life and its development, its problems. "When special events, various processes of human life, attract the artist's attention, the artist considers them in terms of their general content, development and at the same time individual worldview. It is here that the artist's personal approach to existence and his synthetic approach intersect".

Both of them represent life as a concrete object. In the narrative of the events in the work of art, someone tells the story of the behavior of the protagonists. We get to know the story and the activities of the characters depicted in the play through his story. This situation is related to the development of literature. This form is also reflected in the activities of the representatives of our classical literature. In a work of art, a comprehensive form of speech that governs the behavior and speech relationships of the characters is important. Just as any speech has its own subject, so does that speech have an owner. He appears in epic works as a narrator, narrator, narrator, and author. It is natural that such forms give the reader an impression of the author's image.

Although the author's personal involvement in the works is not felt by the reader, the general understanding of the author is formed in the process of reading. The deeper we delve into the essence of the work of art, the clearer the general view of the author becomes in our imagination. In it, first of all, we understand the author's style, his subjective attitude to existence, his understanding of the character of people. "The work is the image of the author, the power that connects all the methodological tools that make up the whole artistic system, organizing them for a specific purpose." The driving force in the play is the narrator's speech, which serves as a key component in conveying the ideological meaning and achieving the author's goal. It is impossible to imagine the narrator in isolation from the author. The most important feature of art for the author is the emotionality of the work. It comes from at least two sources - the creator's attitude to the object of creation to the concrete and possibly intended world. "The artist's emotional attitude to reality," writes Hrapchenko, "is closely linked to his worldly needs and concerns, his pursuit of perfection." The second source of a work's emotional richness is the expression of people's different emotions. The first source predominates in the visual forms of art, while the second source predominates in the expressive forms of art.

The form of narration plays an important role in the study of the author's image in prose. Scientists classify the form of description in two ways: "...conditionally epic and scenic narrative".

1. In the epic narrative, the images directed by the author indicate its place. In doing so, the author introduces the reader to the place where events take place and the living soul that moves in their world. It tells how to understand the heroes. Not only their appearance, but

also their spiritual world, their individual views become clearer. The author's dominance in the play helps to uncover every element of it.

2. In a stage narrative, the events narrated by the author are reflected in the remarks through a mixture of actions and narrator's speech. This style is found in more dramatic works. In this case, the description does not play a key role; its function is performed by gestures.

In prose works, the intensification of the image as a result of the combination of epic and scenic narratives is noteworthy. It should be noted that the literary critic Ural Nosirov noted that there is a cinematic narrative in the classification of narrative forms. According to him, the reality is described briefly but vividly, the presence of the author's image is not noticeable.

It is not an easy task to determine the nature of the narrator's image with the author's image in the narrative form of the work. The author's attitude to the image of the being as a narrator, the direction of the plot, the system of images, the fate of the protagonist at the culmination of the work, the writer's style, the genre of the work and other elements are also important. The nature of the narrator's image indicates the author's attitude toward the object of the image and the environment in which he lives. Accordingly, the form of the statement is based on the composition of the work. The narrative style is consistent with the protagonist's speech for the same purpose.

The main task of art is, firstly, to aesthetically assimilate reality and, secondly, to arouse aesthetic feelings (emotions) in the reader. Even because the artist creates with sophistication, the task of art is to promote beauty. A person who is the object of a work of art can sometimes be an expression of beauty, sometimes vice versa. An artistic image should evoke some aesthetic feeling in the reader. For example, if an image that reflects the ugliness of life arouses hatred in the reader, an image that expresses beauty naturally arouses aesthetic pleasure in the reader. In the process of creation, the writer portrays each image with passion and takes an active approach to it. These are the main features of the artistic image, and their separate consideration is an important factor in understanding the poetics of the image.

The charm and success of the work is defined by an objective and sincere image. All of Togay Murad's works have these characteristics. Although the artistic images in them are as simple and ordinary as the heroes of folklore, the emotions that bother them are universal, and the expression of the artistic image is modern. It is expedient to understand that image poetics allows the artist to understand and imagine his image, to assign him a specific artistic task, to form his attitude to the environment, to provide him with an artistic language appropriate to his character, to act only on the personal logic of the image.

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THE CONCEPT AND LEVELS OF EDUCATION IN MODERN PEDAGOGY

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ABSTRACT

In this article, in this article, the quality of education and education in modern pedagogy, the quality of education, education and quality and quality assessment appraisal appraisal approach, quality levels of education, education components of education. The concept of education can be considered that the 1998 Higher Education has a special status in the World Conference in Paris in Paris. This forum was calculated constantly carrying the level of quality of higher education as one of the long-term priorities. This position is explained by the quality of education, especially higher education, has become a strategic area that ensures national security.

KEYWORDS: *Educational quality, qualial components, quality of intellectual development, psychological and motivational quality of the person, two areas, peripheral food.*

INTRODUCTION

It was especially interested in the art of understanding the important importance of education, quality education and development. It is difficult to say that the appearance of this conception is related to recent years. It is clear that the theorist's attention is the connection, socio-economic modernization and self-awareness of the person in modern dietation.

In recent years, special attention is paid to the connection to the connection in terms of strengthening of humanistic positions in pedagogy. In addition, this situation will not be mistakored as the product of the people's life. Countries with participating in the Bologna Treaty have focused on the procedures to ensure its quality and assalations as a priority for modernization of education.

The concept of education can be considered that the 1998 Higher Education has a special status in the World Conference in Paris in Paris. This forum was calculated constantly carrying the level of quality of higher education as one of the long-term priorities. This position is explained

by the quality of education, especially higher education, has become a strategic area that ensures national security.

Despite the active use of the quality of education, there is no single general adopted definition. This indicates that its composition and structure is associated with the peculiarities of its structure. The concept of "Quality" is the result of the integration of two multi-meaning concepts¹ [1, 336 p].

As mentioned above, the concept of "quality" has philosophical and practical meaning. Another interpretation is attached to independent synonymic rows:

- Quality - a character, an important feature, a reflection of its originality;
- Quality - profitability, the ability of the value of the appliance, the ability to meet the requirements.

The concept of education is also complex and inner and it is fundamental and practical.

Thus, focusing on the original, initial meaning is to have its own value to its perfect image through the global image through the "image." However, the evolution of the concise is associated with its functional increase. Education Today, education is not only an expression of personal value and personal independence, but also the department of training, the set of educational institutions and educational institutions. In addition, as in the concept of "Quality", it is a practical explanation that is widely used.

A Purpose: Coordination between the two meanings of the concepts of Quality and the "Education" is established, which allows us to offer two possible approaches to explain the quality of education. If we pay attention to the fundamental explanation, then the quality of education is the approval of its own covenant signing the peak of individual development. In this sense, the quality of education has a very subjective description, so it does not comply with any objective measurement procedures. Here is determined for each individual person and the faithful life of man becomes an indicator of his achievement.

Functional is the quality of education in the practical context - education programs, educational services, the conditions and results of their implementation, compliance with the established norms, social and personal assumptions of the education system. Thanks to the very difficulty of the first definition, the pedagogical science focuses on conceptualization, and pedagogical practice is aimed at ensuring, maintaining and improving the quality of education in practical, objective sense.

Through this approach, it will be possible to determine the criteria describing various levels of education. In many cases, it is determined by bringing a list of individual descript components. Often qualifications of scientific and pedagogical staff, the full equiphas of libraries, the existence of computers; indicators are used as the results of the educational process. However, such an assessment has a clearly expressed quantitative description. It is the fact that the presence of the need to choose a measurement and mathematical calculation criteria is the same way. However, we must not forget that it is not standardized elements in education, notifying the above fundamental philosophical interpretation. It is no coincidence that the educational standards are not the role of the word, because the specific feature of any DTS is the detection and measurable indicators. Taking into account the errors that can be allowed, the quality of education cannot be expressed with a clear figure.

Modern DTS is a system of requirements for education. In this case, the result is a combination of competencies in general and professional education education. The competence includes not only knowledge, not only knowledge, skills, but most importantly, the values and practical experience of the individual. The feature of the person of the person to the cable is not limited to the set of quantitative indicators.

The quantitative approach to quality approach to quality is not a standard state. A similar path has already reached a philosophy, Pythagor, Galileo, equated the qualities of darketing into spatometric properties and quantitative properties. Since the absolute detection of measured parameters lead to the street, it is clearly determined that such position is limited. The same happens in modern pedagogical science. It has led to removing incomparable research to ensure the quality of education sufficiently understood the quantitative approach.

The definition of this concept in the theoretical and pedagogical work on the quality of education is often given on the basis of the fact that this concept is often or on the basis of the logic or process approach. In this case, in the first case of the first case, compliance with the standard quality stands. In a result of a result, such a standards are the norm that refers to the requirements of the individuals, society, employers, and state expectations. The process approach will establish demand for the conditions of the educational process.

THE MAIN PART

The quality of education is determined in terms of social category, which shows its level of compliance with the needs and requirements of the society, the needs and requirements of various social groups in the development and demand of various social groups, and the level of education. The quality of education can be represented by a collection of indicators: the content of education, teaching forms and methods, material and technical base, staffing, etc.

The definition above determines that the concept of the concept of education is dependent on the users of various educational services, including students, society, the state, family. At the same time, the quality of education is evaluated through the formation of identity abilities. Quality of education, two approaches: 1) the range of services on educational services, ie the quality of educational programs, quality of services, access to services, services; 2) offers identification according to the features of the finished product.v

If the quality is detected by the result of the result and the interdependence of the goal, it is possible and needed. At the same time, this view shows that the quality of education may vary. It all depends on the goals placed. If the result obtained is fully compatible with them, then we can talk about the quality required quality. Different goals are different levels of education.

As we study the quality of education in terms of the results of the learning process, it is necessary to determine what these results mean. The answer to this question is multi-options. The results of the learning process can be said: the level of knowledge form, the skill level, the level of skills, intellectual development, moral qualities, the reality that is manifested in the activities, and a creative attitude. In this approach, the quality of education is equated with:

- With the full and deeper knowledge of the student;
- With the level of generalization and systematic knowledge;

-With the ability to solve educational functions that are higher level of complexity. Popularization of the computative approach, not the sum of education, the sum of skills, but to form through the main and professional competence of the individual.

The quality of education provided in recent years and the tendency to separate the quality of education have emerged. In this sense, it is possible to talk about an objective and subjective approach in determining the content of the concept of education. The first is related to the official evaluation of the quality of education outside its requirements, taking into account the individual. At the same time, attention is paid to the compliance of the quality of education.

The concept of consideration shall have another meaning from the point of view of the person: it is often related to reading circumstances, the ability of internal comfort and satisfaction, the ability to influence the success of life and career of the information obtained. In this case, the concept of education is needed to interact with the understanding of human quality.

Human quality is a complex category, which is important to understand the categories and problems formed in the educational system for quality diagnosis and quality control. The following human principles will influence the following principle: human qualibetration is the basis and its own behavior of the educational qualimetry. With a specific condition, the quality of man can be demonstrated in the form of a form of qualified quality areas: the internal core and the quality of the internal fields, the quality of activity, quality of activity, quality of activity.

The following component of the internal core is:

- ✓ Systematic Socialism, Civic, Civil, Patriotism;
- ✓ Validity of the value of the valuation of the value, the type of worldview and the social ideals of the individual;
- ✓ Body of the spiritual and moral quality of man, the level of spiritual and moral development of the spirit, the ability to personal think of personal thinking, his society, humanity, his responsibility to nature, his humanity;
- ✓ Psychological and motivational quality of an individual - mental development and the level of mental health, development of abilities;
- ✓ Quality of human physical development - human physical health, muscle development, physical endurance and others;
- ✓ Knessh in development of intellectual development (knowing, classification, systematics, problemalization, prophecy, diagnosis, diagnosis, analysis, etc.

The internal industry is surrounded by the quality of knowledge quality. In this case, the person not only provided by all educational types of knowledge not only through ways of the education system, but also through family, culture and society. Through the quality of activity, the quality quality changes it to the reality of the potential state.

The two areas - quality of knowledge and quality of activity are divided into two main blocks: the quality of education and quality of professional training, and the second unit is built on the basis of the first. The secondary educational block is universal feature and ensures the readiness of the person to hold any professional activity of the person through professional education.

The peripheral industry is the quality of personal culture - the level of knowledge and quality of activity. The culture of a person in this sense is the quality of personality, and the quality of the

person is the quality of his culture. At the same time, blocks of general education and vocational education are the unity of general and professional culture.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the number of people in education is the following components:

- Kwalimeters of the learner (core of the core);
- Kalalimeters of learners' knowledge;
- Qualimetrial of students of students;
- Qualalimeters of the identity of students;
- Qualal of general education training;
- Includes qualimeters of vocational training.

These components can also be considered as a multilingual result and components of the quality of education. The integral result cannot be compared to the mechanical sum of elements. The indicator of quality education is a successful, competitive, demanding and fast-changing world.

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THE CONCEPT OF “TRANSFER” AND ITS ROLE IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the interdisciplinary definition of the term “transfer” in the field, its function. The definition and function of this term, which is also used in the field of translation studies, will be defined and covered. Issues related to this term in Uzbek and Russian translation studies will be considered. After this case, at a glance, it cannot be called either green or blue. We can observe a similar phenomenon in the transfer of culture, which is the subject of our study. When a language culture is translated into another language, a “shift” of culture occurs. Thus, the term “transfer” is seen as a process of mutual exchange and transfer, in which the transfer and adaptation of new ideas (theory, personality, culture, etc.) in the first object to the second object.

KEYWORDS: *Transfer, Culture, Migration, Meaning Shift, Association.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the term “transfer”, which is used in almost the same sense as the concepts of “*ko’chish*”, “*o’tkazish*”, is rapidly entering the science. Although the word “transfer” from the original Latin is used as a synonym with the above words, in the opinion of D.V.Lobachyova, the word “transfer” is stylistically neutral, free from negative connotations, as well as in other disciplines is the term used [1, p. 24]. As one of the most common interdisciplinary terms, it is used in such fields as tourism, banking, medicine, sports, horticulture, biology, as well as in the field of literature, translation studies and a number of scientific works related to this term.

The Cambridge Glossary defines it as “moving something or someone to another place, situation group” [2], while the “Oxford Lexico Dictionary” defines it as “moving from one place to another” [3].

In the “Dictionary of Foreign Languages” [4, p. 515], published in 1988, the word “transfer” is also given in the form of “transfer”, which explains the meaning of the term, which is used only

in economic and legal spheres [5]. In the “National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan” [6, p. 587], published in 2004, the same comments were reflected in the literal translation.

In a collection of scholarly articles on the “Issue of intercultural communication” published in Japan (異文化コミュニケーション), Nishida Hiroko defines the term "transfer" as "the world of communication between two languages, the influence of one language on the other, the influence of the first on the second" [7, p. 12].

Researcher Y. Ujarevich in his article gives the simplest definition of the term “transfer” [8]. According to him, it is the movement of the target object (translation, transitions) from one point to another by some means, and usually this phenomenon belongs to the first point. In the field of cultural studies, K. Engel describes the concept of “transfer” as “replacement” [9].

In the process of studying the term “transfer”, we have witnessed its use in various fields. Among them, the phrase “the color may transfer” written in English on the clothing label caught our attention. Literally translated, “*rang ko'chishimumkin*” means that the color can be transferred to another garment during the washing process. For example, if the color of a blue garment is washed into a green garment during the washing process, the green garment will take on a different color. After this case, at a glance, it cannot be called either green or blue. We can observe a similar phenomenon in the transfer of culture, which is the subject of our study. When a language culture is translated into another language, a “shift” of culture occurs. And when a word belonging to a culture is translated into another language, it is accepted by another association. Its meaning in the original text can change its function in the translated text.

As for the role of the term “transfer” in translation studies, Pim Anthony in his monograph “Translation and Text Transfer: an essay on the principles of intercultural communication” discusses the differences and interrelated aspects of translation text and transfer. He points out that the English words “translation” and “transfer” are derived from the Latin word “translates” (past tense form of the verb “transfere”), meaning "transfer, transfer". Stating that these words are derived from the same root, he argues about the difference between them: “Translation is a responsibility, and transfer is a re-presentation” [10, p. 17]. From this it can be concluded that there is also a transfer where there is translation. The transfer requires translation.

According to I.Zohar, although the relationship between the original text and the translated text is made according to the rule of law, the word or text translated as a transfer product is not actually accepted [11, pp. 1-7].

IshilGamze, in his article “Cultural Transfer through Translation: Turkish Samples”, considers transfer as a tool for translation and argues in his article that it applies not only to written but also to oral speech covering cultural components [12]. Therefore, we can say that translation takes place not only by the language, but also by the transfer of elements of culture.

If we take the text as belonging to a particular society or situation, and “move” it to another space, the original text will change. As a result of the transfer, the familiar characters change to the level of alienation. The degree of change of the text being transferred is determined by the conditions under which the text is accepted by society and language. Whether these levels are small or large, the word or text being transferred loses its value relative to the original language.

Thus, the term “transfer” is seen as a process of mutual exchange and transfer, in which the transfer and adaptation of new ideas (theory, personality, culture, etc.) in the first object to the second object. In several studied Russian scientific articles, it was observed that the word

“transfer” was replaced by the word “*perenos*”, “*exchange*”. Based on the opinion of D.V.Lobachyova mentioned above, we do not support the replacement of the concept of “transfer” in science with words that are synonymous with it. This is because we believe that when the word “transfer” is replaced by other synonymous words, it can also take on a negative connotation. Also, based on M. Espan's and M. Werner's definition that “cultural transfer always involves adaptation and assimilation” [13], we believe that if “*almashish*”, “*o'tkazish*” words are used instead of the word “transfer”, the semantic features in it will fall.

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UNIONS OF NATIONAL COLOURITION IN UZBEK PROSE AND THEIR ISSUE IN URDUCH TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to one of the most important and integral parts of translation studies, the concept of “National colour”, its reflection in translation, the ways of translating this word. At the same time, the article writes about words that reflect the nationality, that is, “national specific words” – “Realities”. In addition, there are definitions that were given by translators and examples from works.

KEYWORDS: Translation Studies, Translation, National Colour, Reality, Adequate Translation, Transliteration, National Specific Words.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a bridge between two nations, an important factor that introduces two nations to each other. The process of translation is the most complex, the most responsible, the most patient. During the years of independence, the demand for translators has increased. There are several reasons for this. While our nation is interested in reading a lot of books and getting acquainted with the most famous works of the world, another big and very happy reason for us is the interest of other nations in our ancient history and culture. These interests are growing day by day. Complete impressions and information about the nation, its people, its daily life, culture, rich history, nationality, as well as its peculiarities reach the readers through translated works. Therefore, when a translator begins to translate a work, he must first have a complete understanding and knowledge of that nation. The translator must be fluent in both languages and familiar with not only the language but also the culture, customs and traditions of both countries. Whether it's a work, a poem or a short story, it has to be able to show the way of life, the nationality of a certain nation.

We believe that the most important goal in translation is to convey the main idea of the work in the language of translation and, of course, to preserve the national colour of the work. An entire work reflects the nationality of a nation. It embodies the spirit and nationality of a nation.

In this work, we will focus on the words that need to be emphasized in translation - national words, or in other words, words of national colour and their translations. It is devoted to how and in what way the words of national colour, translated by Urdu translations of works written in Uzbek, were translated.

Different definitions of the concept of national colour are given in each translation school. They are all about the fact that national colour is a set of national features reflected in a work of art. It includes customs, rituals, traditions, clothing, food names, names, places, and so on. It is also possible to understand the national colour, the features of the mentality of the nation, gestures, and so on.

Nationality is a set of characteristics of the spiritual activity and cultural life of any nation.

The words that create national colour in a play are the words reality or national identity. “Realia” is a Latin word meaning something (for objects).

Various translation scholars give their own definitions of the term. For example, H. Khamroyev writes in his article: “Realities are an integral part of the language of the work, with the help of which the author creates the image of the hero, describes the national identity of the people. They express the national colour of the work of art, perform various stylistic functions, and help to accurately and accurately describe the nature of events and objects [1, p. 158]. It is clear from this description that “realities” are an integral part of the work; it is found in every work and reveals the national colour of the work.

R.Fayzullayeva, who has done a lot of research on lima, national colours and realities, writes: “Realities include national dishes, clothes, national musical instruments, household items, names, nicknames, nicknames, words denoting urban, rural features, architecture, geographical names, natural landscapes, names of animals and plants, degrees, titles, classes and other divisions, institutions, organizations, religious ceremonies and other ethnographic symbols z and phrases” [2, p. 257]. This description proves our point. That is, there are many types of realities, and they are present in every play.

One of the most difficult processes in the translation of a work is the translation of national words. This is because in the process of translating national words, the translator must understand what the word actually means and only then translate it by choosing one of the translation methods. For example, some works confuse Muslim holidays with Christian holidays. This is a huge mistake. Preventing and correcting such shortcomings requires strong knowledge, patience, perseverance and, of course, skill from the translator.

Writer-translator E. Ochilov describes nationalism as follows: “Nationality is a set of unique features that distinguish each nation from others. They can be divided into two groups: the spiritual activity and the material life of a nation” [3, p. 38].

The Uzbek people, like all other nations, have always been one of the nation’s rich in various national traditions, cultural and spiritual heritage. People who have seen our ancient monuments, who are familiar with our history, who have read our works and epics, know this very well. P. Kadyrov's “Starry Nights” and S. Ahmad's “Sumbula”, which beautifully describe our nationalism, became the artistic source of our work today. Through the examples taken from the work and the story, the real words, which are the units that reflect the Uzbek nation, the national colour, the realities and their translations into Urdu, were compared.

The first example is taken from S. Ahmad's story "Sumbula", which contains a specific word about clothing and its Urdu translation:

1) While the hotel guard was sleeping on his coat, he struggled to comply with his request.

جوکیدار روئیدار گرم جوغے میں لیٹا لیٹا یا سو رہا تھا۔ [5]

The word "chapon" in this example is a long Uzbek national dress worn over cotton. It was translated into Urdu by Manzar Salim and Gafur Rixsibayev with the word "گرم جوغے". The word is translated in the Urdu-Uzbek dictionary as "warm coat", "chapon", and in the Urdu-Russian dictionary as "a long robe made of camel's hair". The translators were able to give an equivalent translation of the word. Only the word "warm" is added before the word "coat".

Another example is given in P. Kadyrov's "Starry Nights", which is also related to the reality of clothing:

2) He wore his father's black woollen cloak over his head [6].

لڑکی نے طاہر سے ملاقات کے لئے گھر سے نکلتے وقت عجلت میں باپ کے سیاہ اونچی جوغے بی کو سر [7] پر ڈال لیا تھا۔

The word "chakmon" in this example means a man's long winter coat, usually made of wool. It is translated into Urdu as "سیاہ اونچی جوہ" - a long black coat, like a cloak. In this example, the meaning is fully conveyed, with the addition of the words "black" and "long".

3) The following example:

"Are you from Kshatriyas?" He said.

آپ کشتری ہیں؟

We know that there have always been castes in India. They are an integral part of Indian culture. According to Indian mythology, he is the second "varna" - the second class, which includes mainly the military. This example shows the Indian national colour, which reflects the reality of class, position, and the word is translated by the translator using the method of "transliteration".

The most commonly used method of translating national words is transliteration.

Another example is the translation of national words with food names:

4) He didn't eat properly because he was very tired on the way. He ate only two slices and drank three or four cups of tea.

سفر نے اسے اس بری طرح ہلکان کر دیا تھا کہ اس نے مستاوے کو چھورا تک نہیں سر دے کی دو قاشیں کھائیں، چائے کے چند پیالے پئے اور بس۔

In the following example, the original word "food" is translated into Urdu as "mastava", meaning a dish made with rice. The "transformation" method of translation was used. That is, there is a generalization.

In addition to the concept of national colour, words about historical colour are very common in the works, especially in "Starry Nights". They are more common in address words, or in words related to the position. For example:

"Yes, Uncle, I'm not afraid".

- جی ہاں، میں قرجی بیگ ہوں، بابر کے نجی محافظین کا سردار۔

In this example, the word “korchibeg”, which is the name of a historical post, is translated into Urdu in an interpretive way. So, first the word is spelled exactly as it is, followed by a commentary on what the position is.

In general, from the above examples, the words about nationality, national colour are the cultural and spiritual wealth of each nation. It reflects the national spirit and mentality of a nation. Words that reflect the national colour in translation are realities. It takes a great deal of skill on the part of a translator to translate national words, that is, realities, while preserving their original meaning, colour, and originality. Because in the process of reading the book, the reader gets an idea of this people and nation. Learn about customs and traditions, clothes and food. One wrong translation can lead to a completely different perception of a nation. In general, there are still a lot of words in the field of national colour, ideas and views on their translation, unexplored aspects. In order for them to have the right idea, the translator must be able to convey the original content in the translation as much as possible. In the examples given in the above work and story, translators have often used the method of adequate translation, as well as the transformation of translation, and this has paid off. The translation was made in a simple language that is understandable to those who do not understand the Uzbek people and culture.

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IMPACT OF COMPETENCY MAPPING ON TALENT MANAGEMENT FOR IMPROVING BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

This is a case study of an ITC Ltd which is an Indian conglomerate, includes five segments: fast (FMCG), Hotels, Paperboards & Packaging, Agri Business & Information Technology business. Rapid expansion of business had resulted in an impossible stress to the traditional forms of managing talent. This case demonstrates the competency framework for managing talent. The company invested in competency framework for organizational growth and developing competencies go hand in hand. The initiative resulted to manage retention of its employees. It takes care of the key attrition factors, thus helping the organization to promote the retention of manpower. Competency approaches and analysis provide benefits such as increase in productivity, enhancing perfection in quality work, improving the work performance and effective resource utilization. Competency approaches are a passion of the organizations striving to reach the goal.

KEYWORDS: Competency, Competency Mapping, Talent Management

INTRODUCTION

The term 'competency mapping' has gained a wider circulation and importance among academicians and business in recent times. In competitive business scenario, ITC Ltd has felt the utmost need for procuring and retaining competent employees and developing distinct competencies. Most of the jobs contain some critical elements or parts. To perform or full-fill these parts, it is important for the employees to have special competencies. It is also natural that

some people perform a particular job more effectively than others. This difference exists because a particular individual may have certain competencies that other individuals might lack. This might help him/ her to have an edge over the other in a particular job. To some extent, competencies are also believed to be a result of academic training and experience. Learning and development takes place at three separate levels-knowledge, skill and competency. Competency refers to the underlying characteristics of a person, which results in an effective and/ or superior performance on the job. This is widely accepted among HR specialists in the corporate environment.

In today's business scenario, ITC is characterized by mergers, acquisition, growing competition, constant threats and high degrees of uncertainties, most managers constantly face stressful situations. One must agree that a manager has to cope with all these challenges and yet, perform well. A complex combination of competencies comes into play to achieve success. The concept of competency mapping now exist in organizations with well developed HR practices. HR directors and their top management have always paid attention to consider competencies and incorporated them in the appraisal forms in order to improve the performance management system. ITC has felt the utmost need for management of competencies and revised their performance appraisal systems. Some of their objectives while performing their competency mapping are as follows:

1. Identifying the key success factors
2. Pinpointing triggers for each role
3. Laying direction for superior performance
4. Setting defined expectations from employees
5. Serving means for communicating performance expectations
6. Ensuring that the employees obtain greater transparency about their roles.
7. Providing opportunities for development
8. Creating a more empowered workforce
9. Employing the workforce effectively

Value addition for the organization

The company desires to improve further by following the adoption of competency mapping and keeping in mind certain desired outcomes as follows:

1. Identifying the need for obtaining quality certification as a business requirement
2. Enhancing the organization's stature and competitive position
3. Improving the profiles of sales officers/sales executives
4. Selecting the right people for the right job through placements
5. Developing manpower in time, according to the organizational needs.
6. Boosting overall performance by capturing the market share, improving customer service, innovation, improving efficiency and decreasing decision-making time.

Developing competency framework at ITC Ltd

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the existing competency level of ITC employees (with respect to certain roles for evaluation) and analyze the gap between the desired and the actual levels.
2. To determine certain job-based personality attributes that relate to the competency levels of each role or job.

Competency mapping process

The competency framework holds many separate competencies that may be arranged into five core clusters-thinking, relating, leading, self managing and achieving.

- i. Thinking: cognitive and intellectual competencies. This cluster includes competency identification skill, business understanding skill, organization behavior understanding skill, project management skill, electronic system skill, facilities selection skill etc.
- ii. Relating: social or interpersonal competencies. This cluster demands building bridges of relationship; creating networking and partnering.
- iii. Leading: managerial competencies (logical thinking, analytical thinking, stress management, leadership skills, planning and organizing skills, and problem analysis and decision making). It comprises several skills-building a strong team of people, creating a learning environment, monitoring and reviewing business situations periodically, attracting talent, preventing attrition, sharing ideas regarding organizational growth.
- iv. Self managing: competencies relating to emotions, stimulation, motivation, driving forces and reactions, the degree of influences on effectiveness and efficiency and analyzing how these influence effectiveness and efficiency.
- v. Achieving: result focused competencies relating to achievement of business goals. Negotiation skills, presentation skills, visioning skills etc. are all essential to achieve business results.

The competency mapping process at ITC involves the following steps:

- i. Developing competency models to facilitate competency profiling for each job/role.
- ii. Identifying competencies required for a given job/role or a set of tasks to be performed successfully at a given point of time.
- iii. Assessing competency to measure the extent to which a particular individual or a group of individuals possess the competencies required to perform a given role or set of roles.

These are shown in figure 1:

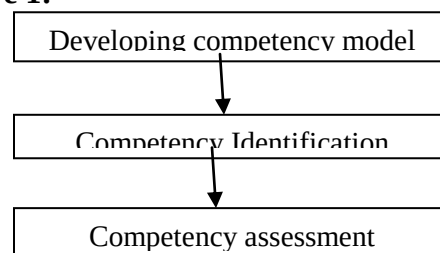
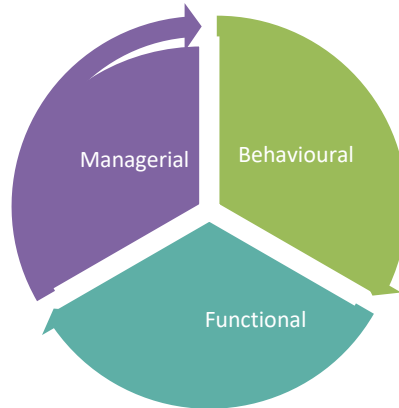


Figure 1 competency mapping process**Competency Model**

The competency preferred to use the management, behavioral and functional competency (MBF) model, shown in figure 2



Competency assessment begins with identifying the competency required for the job/role assigned to an employee. The various steps are shown in figure 3

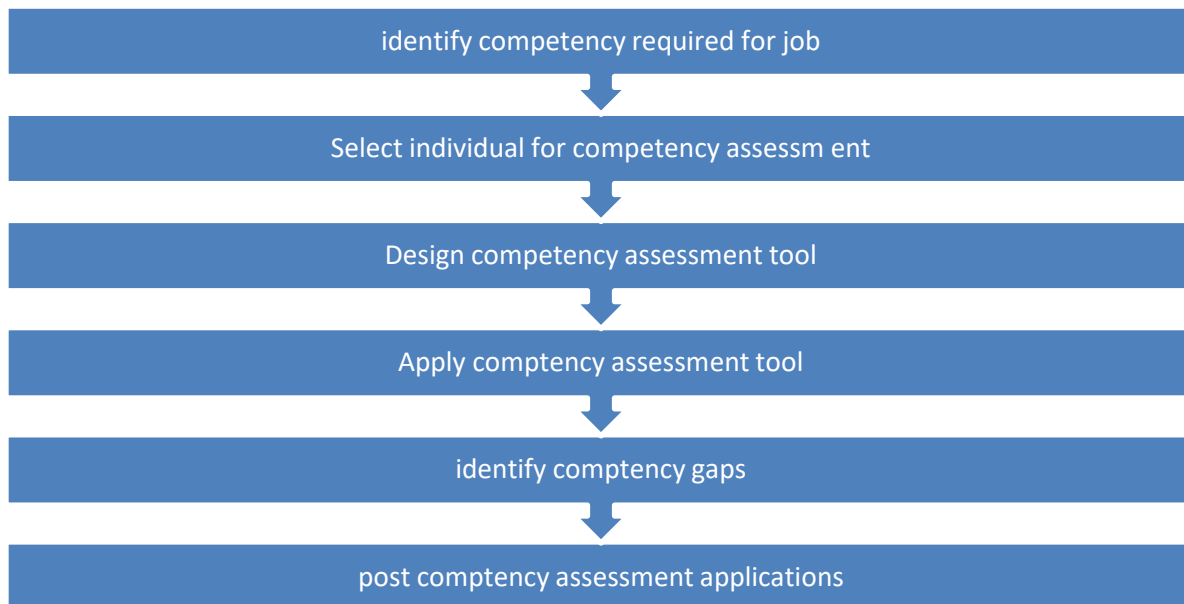


Figure 3: Steps for competency assessment

Competency Assessment

The company preferred to use the following assessment tools:

1. Self and superior assessment
2. Interviews

Primary data was collected from six departments (Engineering, commercial, fixed access, sales, and broadband). The scholar used the questionnaire and interview schedules. About the

questionnaire covering managerial, behavioral and functional competencies. The competencies mentioned in each competency set were as follows:

Managerial competency

- i. Logical thinking
- ii. Analytical thinking
- iii. Stress management
- iv. Leadership skills
- v. Planning and organizing skills
- vi. Problem analysis and decision making

Behavioural competency

- i. Teamwork
- ii. Initiative
- iii. Innovation
- iv. Interpersonal communication
- v. Mental balance and stability
- vi. Continuous learning
- vii. Timely completion of the job
- viii. Commitment to quality improvement
- ix. Adaptability to change

Functional competency

- i. Knowledge of the job and its application
- ii. Business knowledge
- iii. Customer orientation
- iv. Knowledge of equipment standards
- v. Knowledge of process standards
- vi. Computer skills

Analysis of data

Each competency was rated on a five point scale, followed by calculation of the scores for each of the three sets and the total score. The scholar found the job-dependent personality attributes and the profiling of characteristics such as tiger, eagle, turtle and salmon of the 'life style inventory'. The project concluded the following

- i. Competency analysis score card
- ii. Personality inventory interpretation sheet

CONCLUSION: A good competency framework should strength various talent management processes including talent acquisition. Managers should leverage the competency framework while bringing out job descriptions. This helps in improving efficiency and quality of recruitment. Competency framework is a concept, whereas competency mapping is a process. Before assigning tasks, considering the competency framework and mapped competencies lead to success. There are a number of competencies and competency sets. Competency mapping is a process, which an organization follows in order to identify and describe competencies that are most critical to succeed in a work situation or work role. ITC use various methods for competency mapping. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages. The field of application includes many HR functions such as recruitment and selection, placement, employee development, training, management development, performance management, career planning, succession planning, reward policy etc. the competency approach also helps an organization to manage retention of its employees. It takes care of the key attrition factors, thus helping the organization to promote the retention of manpower. Competency approaches and analysis provide benefits such as increase in productivity, enhancing perfection in quality work, improving the work performance, promoting mutual trust and effective utilization of resources. Competency approaches are a passion of the organizations striving to reach the goal.

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BORONIZING DURING GASIFIED CASTING

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the features of boronizing as a process of saturation of the surface of parts with boron, which changes their physical and mechanical qualities: strength, fatigue strength, heat resistance, etc. This contributes to increasing the durability and reliability of various machines and their parts as one of the most important tasks of mechanical engineering. The article deals with the features of the boronizing process in gasified casting models.

KEYWORDS: *Boration, Strength, Heat resistance, Casting, Gasified model, Heat resistance.*

INTRODUCTION

Improving the durability and reliability of various machines and their parts is one of the most important tasks of mechanical engineering. Its relevance increases every year due to the continuous increase in the power and speed parameters of machines and mechanisms.

Boronizing is considered to be an effective method of strengthening elements – the process of saturating the surface of parts with boron, as a result of which their physical and mechanical qualities change: strength, fatigue strength, heat resistance, etc. A characteristic feature of the borated coating is the high strength that persists at high temperature, which significantly increases the stability of the elements used in conditions of thermomechanical influences and abrasive wear.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Boration can be carried out by all known methods and methods. Industrial applications are: electrolytic boronation, boronation in powder mixtures, ion boronation, liquid electrolysis-free boronation, boronation from coatings.

Boration is usually carried out by electrolysis of molten borax ($\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$). The part serves as a cathode. Saturation temperature 930-950°C, exposure time 2-6 hours.

As well as boration can be carried out during casting. In this case, a layer of boron-containing mass is applied to the mold. When using burnt models made of foam plastics, a boron-containing paste is applied to the surface of the model. This method is characterized by performance and simplicity.

Boration is used to increase the wear resistance of turbobur heel discs, exhaust, bending and forming dies, mud pump bushings, pump impellers, injection molding machines and mold parts. The durability of products after boronation increases by 2-10 times. Borinated parts have high scale resistance up to 800°C and heat resistance up to 900-950°C. The hardness of the borated layer is 15000-20000 MPa.

The above enumeration methods are used for finished parts when the hardening operation is final. However, in this case, it is necessary to take into account the influence of such consequences as changes in the geometric dimensions of the hardened products, which is unacceptable for precision parts, as well as the relatively high brittleness of the resulting boron layer with the size of the layer itself, no more than 250 microns.

These disadvantages can be deprived of the method of mechanical hardening, when the process of manufacturing parts and surface hardening are combined into a single process. This method is only possible in the manufacture of tools and machine parts by casting. In this case, the formation of the hardened layer occurs as a result of the interaction of the hot-rolled material with the alloying facing layer applied to the surface of the mold.

Currently, the methods of surface alloying of castings can be divided into three groups, depending on how the hardening occurs: as a result of welding the alloying material from the surface of the castings; impregnation of the coating with a liquid metal alloy; diffusion of alloying elements from the facing layer of the mold into the casting. At the heart of each of them is the mechanism of strengthening the surface of the layer.

In the first case, the alloying paste melts under the influence of the heat of the liquid metal and is welded to the crystallizing surface of the casting, which makes it possible to obtain relatively thick layers with a high content of alloying elements. The disadvantage of the method is that due to the dissolution of the alloying paste, it is not possible to obtain sufficiently accurate products with good surface quality.

The use of the second method makes it possible to obtain borinated layers of considerable thickness. To form a defect-free layer, it is necessary that the metal impregnates the alloying paste for the entire thickness of its layer. In this case, the ratio between the casting thickness of the paste layer and the temperature of the cast alloy plays a significant role. The disadvantage of this method is the difficulty of determining the optimal filling temperature and maintaining it at this level in each specific case. In addition, it is difficult to obtain a good surface quality of castings.

In the case of the formation of a boron layer due to the diffusion of alloying elements from the facing coating of the mold without melting, saturation occurs both during the crystallization process and during the cooling of the cured castings. This mechanism of formation of the boron layer allows you to obtain castings with good surface quality. Unlike the previous methods, the diffusion layers are formed even at the lowest possible liquid alloy filling temperatures. This gives the British layers, which have a thickness of 5 mm, high wear resistance and ductility of the layer. It is this method of surface boundaries that is given priority in this work.

Of the possible methods for producing castings with a borated surface, the most promising is the method for producing castings using gasified or fired models. This method is based on the destruction of a disposable model in a mold when it is filled with liquid melt. In this method, it is possible to obtain a cast with the highest dimensional accuracy and with a fairly good surface frequency (from 3 to 6 roughness classes), since the saturating mixture is applied directly to the model. Applying the saturating mixture to the inner surface of the mold by other methods requires adjusting the size of the tooling model, which significantly complicates the technological process of manufacturing molds and reduces the accuracy of the casting dimensions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The purpose of this work is to increase the wear resistance of parts due to surface boronation when casting on gasified models.

Gasified casting is a method of producing castings using a model made of a material that is gasified when molten metal is poured into a casting mold. For the production of models, styrofoam is most often used.

Gasified model casting (LGM) technology consists of the following steps (Fig. 1):

1. Production of a model made of polystyrene
2. Painting the model with a non-stick coating
3. Forming the model into a flask on a vibrating table
4. Vacuuming the mold (a plastic film is applied over the mold using a vacuum pump and a gas cleaning system, the molding sand is compressed)
5. Pouring metal into the mold
6. Cooling of the casting
7. Cleaning the resulting casting

LGM has a number of undeniable advantages, including:

1. Reduction of machining costs (increased dimensional accuracy of the castings obtained);
2. Reducing labor costs by several times;
3. Reduce electricity consumption by several times;
4. Reduce equipment investment (vibrating table replaces all the rest of the mold-forming equipment).

In addition, this industrial method is characterized by compact production and is more environmentally friendly compared to traditional casting methods.

Let us consider the process of boronizing in the casting of gasified models.

On a gasified model, a saturating coating in a paste-like state with a thickness of 0.5 to 1.5 mm is applied, after which the model is dried and, during subsequent assembly with a gating system, painted with refractory paint. The interaction of the liquid castings of the alloy (35L steel) with the shell fuses the layer during crystallization and subsequent cooling of the casting surface of the strengthening layer. We can compare the structure of boron steel 35 (Fig. 2) and 35L steel (Fig. 3).

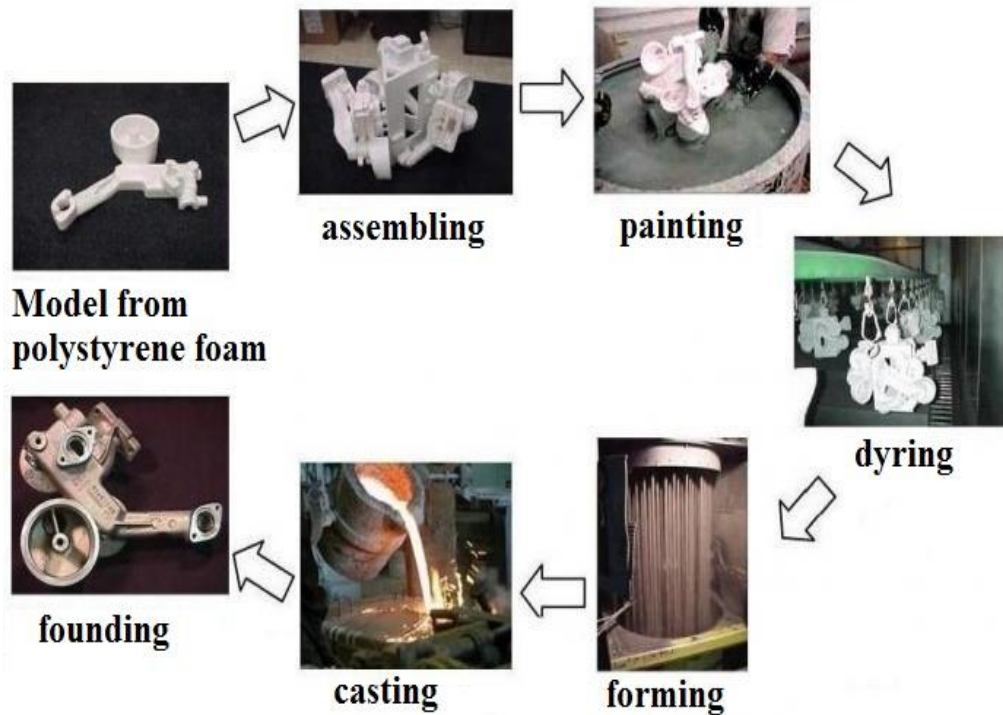


Fig. 1 The process of obtaining blanks when casting burnt models

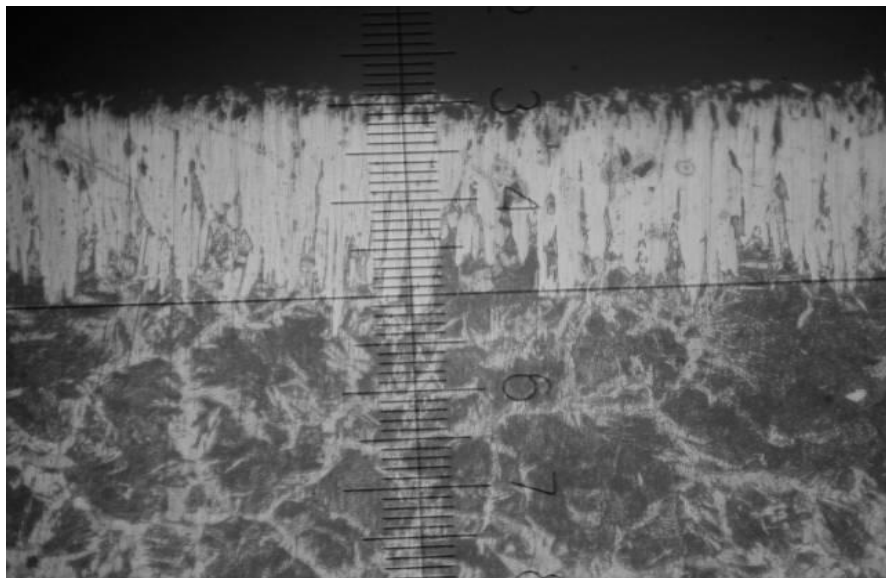


Fig. 2 Structure of boron Steel 35, the price of dividing the scale is 10mkm.

From the figures, it is noticeable that the boron layer obtained by surface alloying from the facing coating has an order of magnitude significant depth (approximately 2-3 mm versus 210-250 microns) with a slightly lower hardness. The structure of the layer borated in the casting is significantly different from the boride layer obtained by the classical method. In this method of boration, a eutectic layer (cast boride eutectic) is formed on the surface of the castings, in which the columnar borides are not clearly expressed there. It should be noted that such a structure determines a higher complex of mechanical properties of the boron layer due to a decrease in the level of internal stresses and a more favorable combination of hardness and ductility. The microhardness of the propagating layers obtained by the CTO methods is somewhat higher than that of the layers obtained in the casting process; however, these are compensated increases in ductility. The significantly increased plasticity of the diffusion layer makes it possible to use the new diffusion-hardened products under increased impact loads without the risk of chipping the layer.

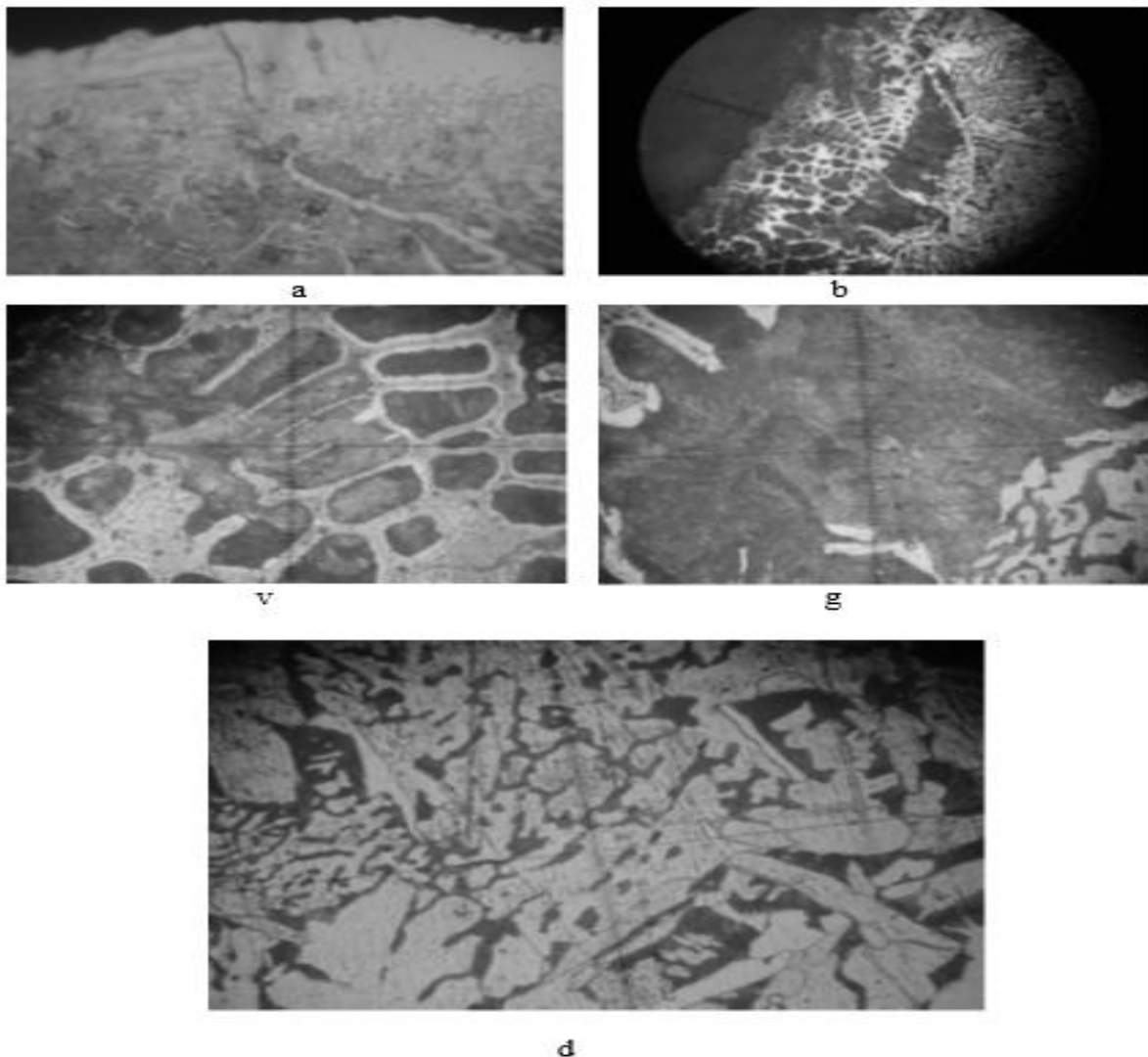


Fig. 3. 35L steel, surface boronizing when casting according to gasified models; a (x100), b, c, d, d - the price of dividing the scale 10 mkm.

Figure 4 shows the distribution of microhardness values in a hardened layer of carbon steel. Surface boration of steel parts when casting according to gasified models.

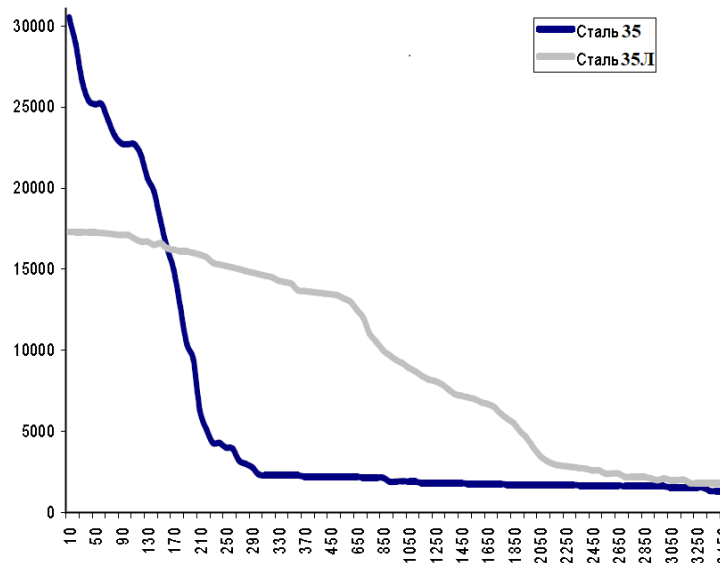


Fig. 4-Distribution of microhardness values in the hardened layer of carbon steel (0.35% carbon): Steel 35-solid-phase boration from the coating, Steel 35L - surface saturation when casting according to the gasified model.

The hardness of 35L steel after boronizing is shown in Table 2

TABLE 2 HARDNESS OF 35L STEEL AFTER BORONIZING

Structural components	Microhardness H_{μ}	Core hardness, HRC
Borated layer boride eutectic dark areas inside the eutectic	1145, 1315, 1524, 1315, 1145, 1315, 1005, 1315, 1145, 1315. 447, 447, 447, 508, 585, 508, 508, 508	36, 36, 38, 36, 36, 38, 38, 38, 38, 38
Sample Center the base is austenite along the boundaries of the austenitic grain boride sites	328, 328.353, 353, 328, 447, 328, 328, 353 841, 643, 643, 713, 841, 713, 891, 557, 713 1005, 1005, 1050, 1145, 1145, 1005	

Figure 5 shows the structure of 35L steel after boronizing.



Fig 5-Structure of 35L steel after boronizing

CONCLUSION

Thus, the advantages of gasified casting technology: relatively inexpensive equipment, increased accuracy of the castings obtained, reduced labor costs-allow us to conclude that it is advisable to introduce this technology at machine-building enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition, this industrial method is characterized by compact production and is more environmentally friendly compared to traditional casting methods.

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THE IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF UZBEKISTAN'S INITIATIVES IN CENTRAL ASIA

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a detailed analysis of the projects and initiatives implemented in the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the expected plans. It is proved by important facts that Uzbekistan is one of the leading countries in the Central Asian region as a country with an important geostrategic position. At present, the achievements of Uzbekistan as one of the key players in international relations and its work in establishing cooperation within the region are highlighted. In addition, the initiatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the process of consolidating peace in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the new stages of cooperation between the two countries were covered in detail.

KEYWORDS: “Nowruz Summit”, integration processes, economic and humanitarian cooperation, transport infrastructure, regional security, potential investors.

INTRODUCTION

Located in the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan is an important link between all countries in the region and a major catalyst for regional cooperation. As a result of the dialogue that has taken place in recent years, a completely new climate of trust has been created in Central Asia, and relations based on friendship and good neighborliness are strengthening. Since 2017, our country has been pursuing an open foreign policy in all areas in order to ensure mutually beneficial cooperation and security in the region.

First of all, the arrival of ShavkatMirziyoyev as President of Uzbekistan had a positive impact on the environment in Central Asia. In other words, there has been a revival in relations between the countries of the region, which has not left out the attention of other major countries and organizations but has increased their interest in the region.

As a state in Central Asia, Uzbekistan has put forward major initiatives of regional significance, which have been warmly welcomed by neighboring countries. First of all, we have made great strides in resolving the border issues that have accumulated over the years with our neighbors Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. It has also radically changed the environment in the region and strengthened good neighborly relations. It is no exaggeration to say that this, in turn, will serve as a basis for Uzbekistan's initiatives in the region.

First, Uzbekistan has resumed integration processes in Central Asia that were stalled many years ago. President of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev proposed to hold regular consultative meetings of Central Asian leaders in November 2017 as an important mechanism for strengthening regional cooperation and mutual trust, as well as for the timely resolution of existing problems, and this initiative was supported by the countries of the region. In particular, the first summit of Central Asian leaders was held on March 15, 2018, in Astana (now Nur-Sultan). The heads of state called the conference a consultative meeting. However, Turkmen President GurbangulyBerdimuhamedow was unable to attend the meeting due to his visit to Qatar. In fact, it was a protest against Tajik President EmomaliRahmon, who refused to participate in the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Tajikistan railway project. The date of the second consultative meeting dubbed the "*Nowruz Summit*", has been delayed due to similar disputes¹. The summit discussed issues of expanding political, trade, economic and humanitarian cooperation, joint fight against terrorism, extremism, drug trafficking, and arms smuggling, strengthening security and stability. It was recognized that Central Asia is not only a geographical and geopolitical, but also a unique cultural and civilizational space.

One of the important practical steps in the implementation of the initiatives put forward by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev from the rostrum of the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly is the International Conference "*Central Asia: one past and a common future, cooperation for sustainable development and mutual prosperity*" in Samarkand on November 10-11, 2017. It was attended by delegations led by Central Asian foreign ministers, high-ranking official delegations from the CIS, Europe, Asia, and the Americas, heads of more than 10 international organizations, as well as more than 100 foreign experts and media representatives. At the conference, the President of Uzbekistan proposed the establishment of associations of governors and business circles of the Central Asian border areas. This initiative is currently reflected in the development of interregional cooperation in border areas.²

On June 22, 2018, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution "*Strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability, and sustainable development in the Central Asian Region*" initiated by President ShavkatMirziyoyev. The document was co-authored by 55 countries in Europe, the Americas, Asia, and Africa, and the resolution was unanimously supported by all UN member states.³

The resolution recognizes the important role of the Central Asian states in ensuring peace and sustainable development in the region, as well as in strengthening regional and international cooperation.

The document states that the General Assembly will support the efforts and initiatives of the Central Asian states to strengthen stability and economic cooperation in the region.

On November 29, 2019, the Second Consultative Meeting of Central Asian Leaders was held in Tashkent. An important aspect of the meeting was the participation of the leaders of all countries in the region. This will play a special role in addressing the various issues between these countries and finding effective solutions. The Presidents of Central Asian countries discussed issues of transboundary water use, development of transport infrastructure, border regulation, and regional security. During the talks of the Second Summit of the Heads of State of the region, the President of Uzbekistan also put forward an initiative to hold an international tourism conference and create a single tourism brand in Central Asia.

The consultative meeting in Tashkent demonstrated that Uzbekistan continues to pursue the path of renewal and regional cooperation. The next meeting of the region's leaders is scheduled for Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. However, due to the coronavirus pandemic and the political crisis in Kyrgyzstan, the date is being extended.

Second, to ensure security and stability in Central Asia, Uzbekistan is actively involved in resolving the conflict in neighboring Afghanistan, calling on other countries in the region to cooperate. Significant agreements on mutually beneficial cooperation have been signed with this country, and practical work on new economic projects is underway. Pacific Afghanistan gives Central Asian countries access to ports in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and connects Central and South Asia with European markets in a cheaper and more convenient way.

To stabilize the situation in Afghanistan, a high-level Tashkent international conference on "*Peace Process, Security Cooperation, and Regional Partnership*" was held on March 27, 2018, at the initiative of President ShavkatMirziyoyev. The conference was attended by President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Muhammad Ashraf Ghani, UN Special Representative for Afghanistan Tadamichi Yamamoto, as well as the United States, Britain, Germany, Italy, France, Turkey, Russia, China, India, Iran, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Saudi Arabia, and heads of Foreign Ministers of the United Arab Emirates and representatives of 25 countries and International organizations.

Following the conference, the Tashkent Declaration was signed. This document embodies the noble goals of ensuring peace and security in the region, strengthening cooperation in all areas, and further expanding good neighborly relations.

Uzbekistan will continue to develop relations with Afghanistan and will continue to take an active part in international efforts to resolve the situation in this country peacefully. The Uzbek side supports the recovery of the Afghan economy and the development of its transport, manufacturing, energy, and social infrastructure. Indeed, a stable and prosperous Afghanistan is one of the key factors of regional security and stability in Central Asia.

As the coronavirus pandemic, which is now a global issue, began to enter the region, in mid-March 2020, President ShavkatMirziyoyev spoke by telephone with leaders of neighboring countries. He called for cooperation and close assistance to neighboring Afghanistan⁴.

Third, Uzbekistan is offering new markets to its neighbors. In other words, new opportunities are being sought to connect Central Asia directly with South Asia through transport and communication projects. In this regard, Uzbekistan is scheduled to hold a conference in Tashkent on 15-16 July this year on "*Central and South Asia: Regional Interdependence. Threats and*

Opportunities” was initiated by a high-level international conference. It provides a strong impetus to discuss all issues and put them into practice.

February this year has been rich in high-level meetings on the implementation of the above issues. On February 2, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev received a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan - Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Hanif Atmar and Head of the Presidential Administration Mohammad Shaker Kargar. The parties stressed the importance of speeding up the preparation and implementation of the project, the active involvement of foreign partners and potential investors on the basis of the adopted “road map”⁵. On the same day, President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev received Adviser to the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Abdul Razak Dawood on 2 February. The Adviser’s initiative to build a railway project that would connect Central and South Asia via Afghanistan as the shortest route, provide access to Pakistan’s seaports and ensure the efficient operation of their infrastructure is evaluated and supported in Pakistan⁶.

After that, the Uzbek Foreign Minister began working trips to Central Asia. On February 17, 2021, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abdulaziz Kamilov met with the Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan, Minister of Foreign Affairs Rashid Meredov. On February 18, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan was received by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev and met with the Deputy Prime Minister - Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan Mukhtar Tileuberdi. On the same day, the Minister was received by the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon⁷. The three-day visit of the Uzbek Foreign Minister to Central Asia has ended in Tajikistan. During the talks with the heads of state, in addition to the bilateral agenda, the issues of developing economic ties with Afghanistan and South Asia were discussed.

The talks in Ashgabat, Nur-Sultan, and Dushanbe focused on the prospects for the development of multilateral cooperation in Central Asia, the implementation of infrastructure and transport, and communication projects to enter new regional markets. This is important for Tashkent, which is developing its products. In addition, it was agreed to launch a new project in the Republic to build a railway from Afghanistan to Pakistan – “*Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul-Peshawar*”.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abdulaziz Kamilov, who arrived in Kabul on a working visit on February 23, 2021, was received by the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ashraf Ghani and met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs Hanif Atmar. On February 25, in New Delhi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of India Subrahmanyam Jaishankar. On February 27, he held talks with Kyrgyz President Sadyr Japarov and Foreign Minister Ruslan Kazakbayev⁸. The main topic of the meetings was the new opportunities for transport corridors connecting Central and South Asia. This is in the interests not only of Uzbekistan but also of the two neighboring countries, which will increase the diversity of foreign economic relations.

The new trans-Afghan railway will provide access to Pakistan’s seaports of Karachi, Qasim, and Gwadar and connect the South Asian railway system with the Central Asian and Eurasian railway systems. This will help increase Central Asia’s transit capacity, attract significant freight flows, and restore the region’s historic role as a bridge connecting Europe and Asia by the shortest land route.

In short, the initiatives put forward by Uzbekistan serve the interests of all Central Asian states. They also play an important role in the peaceful, mutually beneficial, and long-term development of the region.

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DIRECTIONS FOR INCREASING EMPLOYMENT ON THE BASIS OF CREATING NEW JOBS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the theoretical aspects of organizing new jobs, analyzes the main directions of creating new jobs, gives recommendations for creating new jobs in rural areas, based on the capabilities of the regions.

KEYWORDS: *Workplaces, Employment, Sustainable new jobs, Labor market.*

INTRODUCTION

Solving the problem of creating new jobs to ensure employment for the population of Uzbekistan, which has a large workforce, remains a special priority and the most important condition for the successful and sustainable development of the republic in the near future. Therefore, in conditions when great attention is paid to the issues of socio-economic development of the republic and its regions, the creation of new jobs, an increase in employment and a further decrease in unemployment in the regions are becoming increasingly important.

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ShavkatMirziyoyev spoke about the tasks to be solved in 2020, noting that "... the government should create 500 thousand new jobs this year within the framework of state programs and through the development of entrepreneurship". [1]

Despite the reforms carried out in the country and the measures taken, reducing unemployment through the creation of new jobs remains one of the country's priorities.

A number of economists have expressed their views on the need for "jobs" and "job creation" to ensure employment and reduce unemployment. Economist, doctor of economic science, K.Kh. Abdurakhmanov defines the concept of "workplace" as follows: "The workplace is a part of the production space that contains all the main and auxiliary technological equipment, fixtures, work furniture and special fixtures designed to perform certain types of work." [2]

According to A.Nazarov, "the area of production space allocated to one contractor or a group of workers and adequately equipped with tools and labor items necessary for the production of goods or services is called a workplace." [3]

In general, the scientifically grounded definition is as follows: "Workplace (place) - any job (work, service) organized by an enterprise or a private entrepreneur, equipped in the appropriate manner and equipment, performed by an employee or a group of employees) place of work and activities during reporting period (month, quarter, year). [4]

The World Development Report, published in 2013, addresses the issue of job creation and highlights the leading role of the private sector in creating jobs in countries' economies. Having high-performing jobs will allow events to run in a positive light, according to the report. At the same time, it emphasizes that the creation of new jobs will reduce unemployment, allow people to overcome difficulties, and women will be able to invest in the future of their children. With the creation of new jobs, the productivity of workers will increase as a result of raising the level of skills, based on the relaxation of the level of social tension that leads to various conflicts.[5]

However, to date, the concept of "workplace" has not found its final final definition. According to Russian economists, a comprehensive approach to defining jobs from a physical, economic [6] and institutional [7] point of view is appropriate.

Based on these approaches, the creation of new jobs can be viewed as an objective process of economic development. This process is a prerequisite for continuous growth and improvement in production, as well as structural changes.

According to Russian scientist O.G. Kuznetsov, scientific and technological progress, the launch of new production enterprises and the support of existing ones can become the spheres of creating new jobs. [8]

At the same time, it is wrong not to recognize the managerial and regulatory role of the state in creating new jobs. "Good work can change a person's life, and badly needed jobs can transform society as a whole. Job creation should be a priority for governments to promote prosperity and poverty reduction in their countries", said World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim. "It is essential that governments engage effectively with the private sector, which accounts for 90 percent of all jobs. Therefore, we need to find the most effective way to stimulate the growth of small businesses and farms. Jobs give people hope and are the key to peace. job creation, the situation in countries on the brink of conflict can stabilize."[9]

However, based on a literature review, it was found that research on job creation is insufficient. Outdated forms and methods of work are still used to solve existing problems in the employment sector, and there are still cases of distortion of the real situation on the labor market.

Employment is a unique indicator of national welfare, the effectiveness of the chosen course of reforms, their attractiveness to the population, therefore the issue of creating new jobs in Uzbekistan is one of the priorities of state policy. [10]

The discrepancy between the number of newly created stable jobs and the requirements of the labor market leads to an imbalance in the labor market, an increase in unemployment in some regions of the country, illegal labor migration and an increase in informal employment.

Jobs are one of the defining elements of the labor market that meets the demand for labor. The problems of reducing unemployment and stimulating employment are inseparable from the process of creating jobs. The presence, creation or reduction of jobs has a significant impact on the activity in the labor market and the reproduction of the labor force. A cost-effective workplace is called productive employment, which gives an employee the opportunity to rebuild the workforce and receive income and benefits to support their family and children, that is, to form a potential workforce in the future. Consequently, there is an inextricable link between the creation of new jobs and the development of labor potential.

Currently, there are a number of problems in the development of a state order for the creation of new jobs in the country, in particular, the establishment of job quotas for the poor, the implementation of comprehensive targeted measures. Therefore, many regulatory documents are being developed in this direction.

One of the priorities of state policy is the creation of jobs, the active implementation of targeted measures aimed at realizing the labor rights of citizens. A number of normative legal acts adopted in our country, programs for creating new jobs and ensuring employment serve as an important basis for resolving employment issues.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed on July 14, 2018 "On measures to improve and increase the efficiency of employment" is significant in that it is aimed at eliminating such problems.

According to the document, until July 1, 2023, entrepreneurs organizing hairdressing salons, sewing services, shoe repairs, public baths in rural areas are exempt from all taxes. Such opportunities play an important role in the development of businesses, as well as in the provision of employment.

The main task of these regional funds is to open credit lines in commercial banks of the country to support enterprises that create permanent jobs with loans, as well as create new jobs in regions with a large workforce through public-private partnerships.

The Employment Law, passed by the Legislative Chamber on April 28, 2020, approved by the Senate on August 7, 2020, and signed by the President on October 20, 2020, is important in addressing such issues.

Chapter 4 of this Law is entitled "State order for the creation of jobs" and states that the formation of a state order for the creation of jobs (Article 2) and its procedure (Article 23), the creation of a condition in such an article.

Lack of jobs and unemployment cause social tension, dissatisfaction with the standard of living, a decrease in the purchasing power of the population and other problems. For the economy, unemployment means a reduction in production, therefore, a decrease in financial flows for budgeting and the cost of eliminating unemployment and financial development

Regions of the country have radically different characteristics in terms of economic potential, conditions, infrastructure and demographic composition. In part, the indicators of the lesson in shades are constantly changing.

TABLE 1 THE MAIN INDICATORS OF THE LABOR MARKET OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (UNIT) *

Indicators	2018 2nd quarter	2019 2nd quarter	2020 2nd quarter	Change in the 2nd quarter of 2020 compared to the 2nd quarter of 2018
Employed population (average per period; thousand people)				
Economically active population	14569,5	14751,0	14680,6	100,8
Hence, the employed	13219,9	13408,4	12736,6	96,3
Including: by types of economic activity				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3573,4	3552,3	3400,7	95,2
Industry	1787,8	1805,0	1681,2	94,0
Construction	1195,2	1212,4	1260,9	105,5
Trade	1388,2	1407,2	1299,1	93,6
Transportation and storage	636,3	649,6	573,0	90,1
Education	1111,9	1117,4	1057,1	95,1
Health and social services	604,0	608,8	611,4	101,2
Other types	2923,1	3055,7	2853,1	97,6
Distribution of the employed population by type of ownership				
Public sector	2459,6	2533,9	2419,0	98,3
Non-governmental sector	10760,3	10874,5	10317,6	95,9
Unemployed registered with employment offices	82,3	54,2	73,2	88,9

* The table is based on the data of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan

More than half a million young people enter the labor market annually. On the contrary, the result of the introduction of new technologies and innovations in human labor in production decreases, and the need for certain professions and specialties decreases in the context of structural changes in the economy. In this context, of course, to ensure employment, it is necessary to carry out systematic work with the participation of representatives of all ministries and departments, parliaments, local councils, khokimiyats, and civil society institutions.

In this regard, if we pay attention to the indicators shown below in Table 1 for the main indicators of the labor market, then in the 2nd quarter of 2020, 12,736.6 thousand people out of 14,680.6 thousand people were employed.

According to the indicators of the 2nd quarter of 2018-2020. The dynamics of the economically active population in the country continued to grow. Indicators of economic activity showed a partial change in sectors.

Thus, the analysis of the system of indicators for the creation of new jobs, which is a factor in the employment of the population, shows an increasing need for such jobs. The employment rate in agriculture, forestry and fisheries decreased by 4.8%. Similarly, employment in industry, trade, transportation, storage and education declined. However, in the period under review, there is an increase in health care and the social sphere (101.2%), construction (105.5%).

The increase in employment in the sectors is mainly classified by the number of new jobs created.

This trend of job growth was typical for all regions of the country. It should be noted that the number of jobs created in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which has a particularly high unemployment rate (6.4%), increased by 4.0%. At the same time, it should be noted that the city of Tashkent is moving at the fastest pace to create new jobs. The situation with the creation of new jobs in Tashkent is 3 times higher than the average. At the same time, in the densely populated Andijan region, this figure is 1.8%.

In 2019, the implementation of programs to create jobs and provide employment in areas with a high demand for employment, in particular, Samarkand (45.1 thousand jobs), Andijan (33.8 thousand), Kashkadarya (24.6 thousand), Tashkent (32.8 thousand), Namangan (28 thousand), Bukhara (24.3 thousand), Surkhondarya (17.1 thousand) and Khorezm (25.6 thousand) regions (Figure 1).

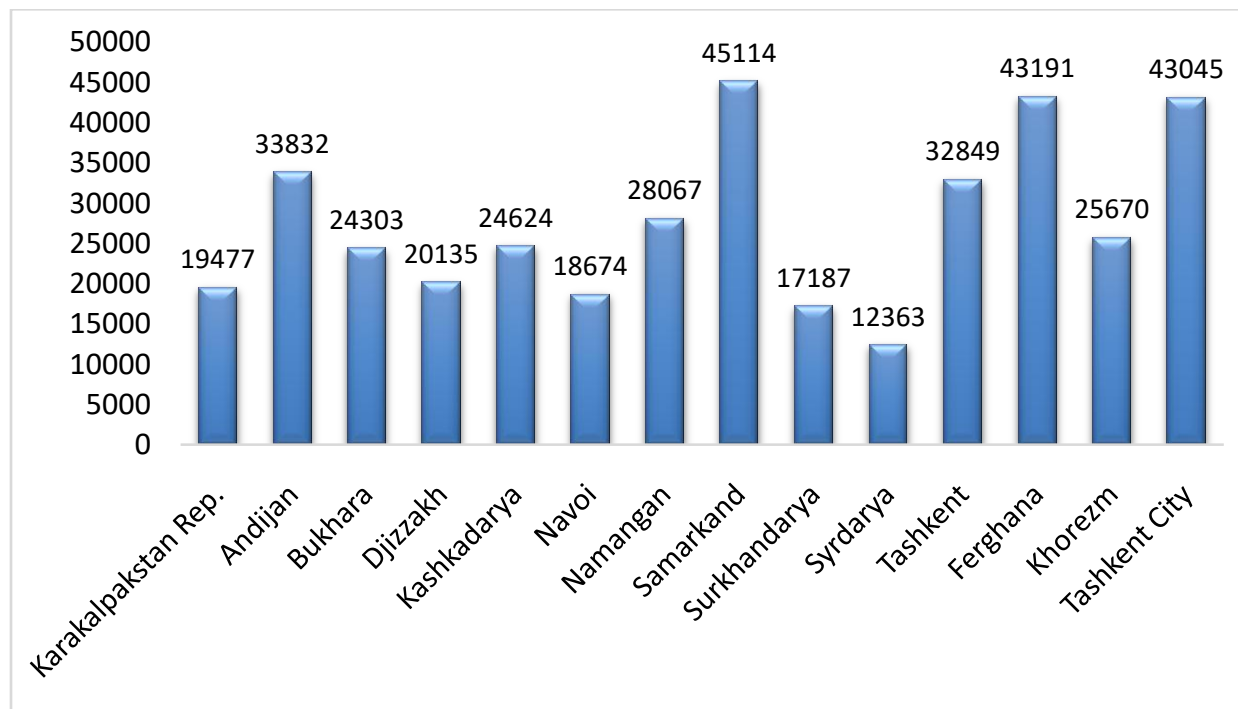


Figure 1. Dynamics of the number of jobs created in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2019, units) *

* Based on the data of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan

However, the use of outdated forms and methods of solving existing problems in the field of employment, distortion of the real situation on the labor market, a superficial approach to the employment of graduates of higher and secondary specialized, vocational education, which is an important social issue President Shavkat Mirziyoyev was repeatedly mentioned in his reports. At the same time, the mechanisms of interaction and responsibility between local executive bodies, state and economic management bodies, educational institutions, citizens' self-government bodies and the population in the field of employment are not used well enough. To eliminate these shortcomings, it is planned to determine the forecast parameters of new jobs in Uzbekistan on the basis of new directions.

The most important condition for the effective development of human resources is the status of employment. Consideration of the definitions of the category of employment allowed the author to take into account the following characteristics - the availability of work, the ability to work and, as a consequence, the satisfaction of social needs and personal interests through the mechanism of material remuneration.

Within the framework of the state employment policy, effective measures are being taken to implement the approved annual employment programs, improve the mechanisms of employment for vacant and quota jobs, and develop effective forms of self-employment.

If we consider the jobs created in 2019 by directions, 52 thousand. For large projects (government and economic bodies), 168 thousand. For small projects (local projects, without obtaining loans from our own funds), inactive, inefficiently used buildings and unfinished objects. About 18 thousand jobs were created at the expense of the state budget, about 21.5 thousand jobs were created at social and other facilities financed from the state budget and public-private partnerships (Table 2).

TABLE 2 NUMBER OF CREATED JOBS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN BY DIRECTIONS (2019)*

№	Regions name	Major projects (state and economic bodies)	Small projects (local projects, without obtaining a loan at its own expense)	On the basis of inactive, inefficiently used buildings and unfinished facilities	Launched on the basis of state budget funds and public-private partnership social and other items
1.	Karakalpakstan Republic	2 485	5 771	524	1 957
	regions:				
2.	Andijan	2672	18719	1829	1193
3.	Bukhara	3 792	7 555	1 086	1 601
4.	Djizzakh	3 517	7 062	559	2 156
5.	Kashkadarya	2 431	8 192	577	1 269
6.	Navoi	5 196	7 061	1 068	1 369
7.	Namangan	3 370	15629	842	1 735
8.	Samarkand	4 177	14039	3 070	1 831

9.	Surkhandarya	1 102	10164	835	1 602
10.	Syrdarya	1 028	9122	573	850
11.	Tashkent	9766	9391	2180	731
12.	Ferghana	7130	3584	1862	2300
13.	Khorezm	4047	11930	2700	2146
14.	Tashkent City	1325	39944	17	627
	Total	52 038	168 163	17 722	21 367

*Based on the data of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

If we take the indicators of job creation of small projects (local projects, without obtaining loans at their own expense) by regions, mainly Tashkent (39944 jobs or 23.75%), Andijan (18719 jobs or 11.13%), Namangan (15629). jobs or 9.29%), Samarkand (14039 jobs or 8.34%), Khorezm (11930 jobs or 7%) and Surkhandarya (10164 jobs or 6%).

If we look at the lowest number of jobs created on the basis of inactive, inefficiently used buildings and unfinished facilities, it is in Tashkent, which is 17. This shows that the number of inefficiently used buildings and unfinished facilities in the capital has been declining over the years.

Nevertheless, the labor market in the country remains tense, with systemic problems in creating permanent jobs, youth, women, and members of low-income families, especially in rural areas, as well as in regulating external labor migration.

In order to attract more people to entrepreneurship and create additional conditions for legal employment, the Resolution No. PP-4742 of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 8, 2020 "On measures to simplify state regulation of entrepreneurial activity and self-employment" expands the list of activities (works, services) that can be engaged by self-employed persons from July 1, 2020.

As of July 30, 2020, the total number of self-employed people was 201,283, according to the press service of the State Tax Committee. In terms of regions, the top three are Samarkand, Namangan and Bukhara regions.

Of the 67 types of activities available for the self-employed, information and communication services (activities in social networks, software, mobile applications and website development, text creation and processing) - 2,995 self-employed.

The most popular are household services (hairdressing, manicure, cosmetologist, pedicure, laundry and ironing at home, key making, shoemaking, repair and painting services). 54,932 people are employed in this direction.

In particular, in order to liberalize the procedure for implementing e-commerce and involve the general public in entrepreneurship, the State Tax Committee decided to include in the developed draft a norm granting the right to self-employed persons to engage in e-commerce[11].

According to Article 369 of the Tax Code, income received as a result of the labor activity of self-employed persons is not subject to personal income tax, they pay, on a voluntary basis, social tax in the amount of at least 1 BCA (245 thousand soums for 2021) a year.

The project itself provides for a number of other incentive measures aimed at developing e-commerce. In particular, the reduction of income tax and turnover tax rates for all business entities engaged in e-commerce by 50%, regardless of the amount of income received from e-commerce, as well as providing young entrepreneurs with an interest-free grace period for paying taxes.

In the field of agricultural services (grazing, care of livestock, assistance to landowners in planting and care of agricultural crops) 42,947 people are self-employed.

34,768 people are engaged in industrial services (wood architecture, plumbing, electrical installation, waste paper, plastic containers, collection of scrap metal and additional raw materials).

Social services (home tutoring, childcare and care, housekeeping, room cleaning, folk medicine) were approved by 33,837 people.

In the production of consumer goods and services (bread, popcorn at home, ice cream, salads, soft drinks, iron, chicken and the sale of agricultural products in farmers' markets), 31,788 citizens were registered. [12]

All forms of domestic labor, including the development of cooperative domestic labor, handicrafts and family business under employment contracts with enterprises employ 203.7 thousand unemployed people, mainly women, the disabled and other socially vulnerable groups, as well as returning migrant workers. helped to place.

A reasonable flexible working day and division of labor, which is not possible in other forms of organization of work, will be practically possible in a family business environment, which has partially involved the unemployed, women with young children and other categories who cannot compete in the labor market.

In the long run, the main problem of development in the labor world will be the simultaneous quantitative growth of sustainable employment in response to internal demographic problems (growth of the working age population and acceleration of urbanization), growth of labor productivity (increased competitiveness) in response to external economic problems. World experience shows that this problem is determined by the rapid development of manufacturing industries and high-tech services.

In order to effectively involve the potential of the agricultural sector of the economy in the process of increasing employment, it is necessary to ensure the achievement of structural priorities of the sector, which provides for the implementation of measures for the progressive development of the processing industry. The development of these industries is based on a growth factor and a wide range of opportunities to attract opportunities for deep processing of used raw materials.

In general, the creation of jobs in various sectors of the economy encourages the improvement of the following areas:

First of all, increasing the use of existing capacity and resources to create new jobs will require changing the priorities of current investment, monetary and industrial policies. Creating other

necessary conditions for expanding the use of market mechanisms for the allocation of investment resources, improving the investment climate and increasing the inflow of private investment in the manufacturing industry will provide a level of job creation and solve employment problems.

Second, it can be concluded that the reorientation of investments in the manufacturing sector, which is based on the capabilities of the regions, will help create new jobs there. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to take additional measures to expand the use of market mechanisms for the allocation of investment resources, improve the investment climate in rural areas and create other necessary conditions to increase the inflow of private investment in manufacturing in rural areas..

Third, it is necessary to support the production and service sector in the regions with the highest labor migration, to meet the needs of the land for material and financial resources. To do this, it is necessary to reduce the target credit rates aimed at creating new jobs in the regions and open a wider way to the use of natural resources;

Fourth, it is necessary to determine exactly what specialties are needed in areas where economic activity is growing (programmers, plumbers, mechanics, sales agents, etc.) and to create training and retraining infrastructure in these areas;

Fifth, it is possible to restore land reclamation, energy, gas and water infrastructure, roads in remote areas. Then the chances of creating jobs there will increase.

Thus, in considering the options for solving the problems of employment and unemployment, it is important to consider the financial issue to create jobs and ensure their functioning “in the first place”, i.e. the effective functioning of the economic mechanism of transforming them into cost-effective jobs. At the same time, it is important not only to ensure the effective operation of new jobs, but also to use existing (obsolete or new) and "usable" jobs.

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MOTIF AND PLOT IN FOLKLORE

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ABSTRACT

The art of rhetoric is divided into three types: epic, lyrical, and dramatic, while epic scale and reality are dominated by epic type motifs. The motifs combine to form a plot ring. Therefore, in order to know the essence of the content of a work of art, the plot, it is first necessary to know the parts that make it up, that is, the motifs. In every soul, this motif manifests itself in a unique way. This article deals with the plot of the works of the epic type, the interpretation of the motifs that make it up. The fact that the motifs in epic works consist of stable and unstable motifs is scientifically substantiated with the help of examples. Stable motifs have a strong place in the play; that it cannot be changed or dropped in the plot system, changes in stable motifs to the plot structure, influence the content and course of events; on the contrary, it is analyzed that unstable motifs do not have a strong place in the work, and that the change or omission of such motifs does not affect the plot of the work.

KEYWORDS: *Literary type and genre, Folklore, Epic type and genre, Work of art, Structure of work of art, Motif, plot, stable motif, unstable motif.*

INTRODUCTION

To know the whole, you need to know the parts that make it up. In this sense, it is difficult to understand the essence of epic works without knowing the motifs that form the basis of the plot. So, first we need to answer the question “what is the motif?”

The Russian-Uzbek Glossary of Literary Terms states that “Motif is one of the links in the plot” [1, pp. 190-191]. If the plot is a system of events that make up the content of the work, the motif is the main element that creates this reality. That is, the device-structure of an epic work cannot be imagined without motifs.

Scholars differ on the plot and motif of epic works. However, most scholars rely on the views of the Russian scientist A.N.Veselovsky in this regard. Stressing that motifs are the main link that creates a plot, the scientist said, “Motifs come together to form a plot circle” [2, p. 494]. He analyzes motifs as the smallest indivisible part of the plot.

V. Propp and B. Putilov developed the views of A.N.Veselovsky; they point out that the motifs are always changing, that in the case where the plot is a small part, it itself is made up of pieces, parts.

“Motif is the essence of the plot”, said B.Putilov [3, p. 142]. At this point, the scientist is referring to the natural evolutionary process of motifs.

Since the occurrence of the plot is closely related to the motif, there is no doubt that the motif is primary. Most importantly, one of the urgent tasks of folklore is to determine how each motif fits into the plot circle, what content and essence it will discover. There is fundamental research on the analysis of Uzbek folk tales and epics. Among them: H.Zarifov, M.Saidov, M.Afzalov, T.Mirzaev, K.Imamov, H.Egamov, G.Jalolov, B.Sarimsakov, A.Musakulov, M.Juraev, Sh.Turdimov. It should be noted [4, pp. 7-49]. The plot, versions and variants of epic works; there is no doubt that the research of these scholars on the historical foundations and art will serve as a theoretical source. However, with the exception of N. Dostkhodjaeva’s scientific work on the analysis of Uzbek fairy tales, the structure of epic works is still not sufficiently studied.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Every epic creation, especially fairy tales and epics, also has its own device. The motif plays a key role in this device. Therefore, the analysis of folklore works should be done through the analysis of motifs. Identify motifs in epic works, aspects of each motif related to other motifs; analysis of internal movements and features, artistic and aesthetic functions is one of the important issues in folklore.

It is well known that since the plot of an epic work certainly takes place in a space and time, this movement is undoubtedly realized through the movement of motifs. Our goal is to analyze these motifs, in particular, the role of the dream motif in the epic work, its relationship with other motifs, the gradual development in the creation of reality. Indeed, dreams and dream motifs play an important role in epic works.

In Uzbek folklore, in particular, in folk tales and epics, in order to study the role of dreams in a particular work, their artistic and aesthetic function and other aspects, we first collect works with dream motifs, compare them, classify them according to certain leadership qualities, and then different, research in the areas required. We have selected dream-participating works from existing fairy tales and epics published for this purpose, and selected them within a specific genre. Of the 160 fairy tales published, 19 and 16 of the 60 epics had a direct dream motif. This fact shows that the arrival of the dream motif in fairy tales and epics is not a special event, but has taken on a traditional appearance, and that special research can provide enough material.

The composition of each work of dream in fairy tales and epics, its place in the plot device; the artistic function and the fundamental foundations of this motif, the emblem in it, a comprehensive analysis and study of the semantic scale of the symbols, the nature of the dream phenomenon in folklore; allows to highlight the artistic and aesthetic value. So let’s first look at the fairy tales and epics involving the dream motif separately in each genre.

When the role of the dream motif in the plot of the fairy tale, the artistic burden and, in general, the dreams in the fairy tales are compared and analyzed, first of all, the following aspects become obvious. Here it is necessary to pay attention to the function of the dream motif in the plot system, that is, to what extent other rings in the plot are connected to the dream motif, and vice versa, to what extent the dream motif, in turn, is related to these motifs. From this point of view, the dream motif can be divided into two depending on its place in the fairy-tale structure.

1. The patterns that make up the core of the plot.
2. Patterns connecting certain rings of the plot.

Although the first type of fairy tales is relatively rare, they are distinguished by the fact that the dream serves as the basis - the core motif, which forms the basis of the event. Tales such as "Musofirbek" (variant "Soldilgantush"), "Khosiyatlitush", "Sirlitush", "Ibratlitush", "Davlatmirza", "Khan andpoor", "Kiron aka" "MalikaiBirmisqol" can be included in this group [5]. The titles of some of these works ("Sold Dream", "Positive Dream", "Mysterious Dream", "Sententious Dream") also show that the dream takes the leading place in them.

The fairy tale "Khasiyatlitush - Positive Dream" and its version "Musofirbek" can be cited as a perfect example of this group. The summary of the fairy tale "Positive Dream" is as follows: "The only bald son of a poor woman lived on wood. One day he had a strange dream. In his dream, the sun was shining on the right side of the bald spot, and the moon was shining on the left side, and the bald man was embracing the sun and the moon. On the advice of his mother, Kal tells the wise princess the interpretation of this dream. The princess beats the calf and drives it away. Kal lurks in front of the gate and learns the meaning of this dream when he tells it to his lover. According to legend, he was to marry a bald princess and another beautiful couple.

The princess and her lover take action against fate and decide to leave this country. Kal again goes to the place of the sleeping lover on the advice of his mother and goes to another country with the princess. Kal passes the princess's test and marries her. They begin to live in another kingdom. When the minister of this country saw Kal's wife, he fell in love with her and told the king. The king also falls in love with the princess and loses his pleasure. The king, on the advice of his minister, sets the conditions for the queen to reach the queen. With the help of his wife, the Kal princess fulfills these conditions (bringing tiger's milk, Guliqahqah) and gets rid of the tyrant and becomes king of the country" [6, pp. 293-307].

"Musofirbek" differs from "Positive Dream" in that only a shepherd boy buys a dream from Yuldash, a friend of Koldosh's. In fact, the fact that the satellite enters the bosom of "... two very big stars and one star falls in the sky" in the dream also essentially corresponds to the bald dream in the "Positive Dream".

It should be noted that in "Positive Dream" each motif has an artistic basis to the extent that it leaves no room for doubt in accordance with the criteria of epic logic. However, the fulfillment of the second condition in "Musofirbek" coincides with the interpretation of the arrival of the fairy girl and the alternative in "Positive Dream", but the transfer of the girl to Koldosh's friend Yuldash should be considered as a recent revision. Because, according to the interpretation of the dream, two bright stars enter the lap of the dreamer (day and moon in the "Positive Dream"). In turn, these stars were to be given to the one who bought the dream (in The Positive Dream, the event has a solution in this order).

In the fairy tale “Musofirbek” the motif of the protagonist “to go on a journey with a girl” does not have the same logical basis as in “Positive Dream”. At the same time, the test motif in “Musofirbek” and the introduction given here raise the fairy tale art to a more perfect status. The same events do not occur in the “Positive Dream”.

In a word, the result of the comparison makes it possible to evaluate these tales as a version. Apparently, the plot of the fairy tales is evolving and ending in accordance with the dream system. If the dream motif is taken from the content of the fairy tale, the works will be scattered and lose their image.

These tales express the people's imagination that dreams are mysterious messages and slogans about human destiny and future. In particular, the example of Musofirbek illustrates that whoever acts according to the instructions of the dream, the fulfillment of which is possible through the “Positive Dream”, and if the place is given the same opportunity, this eternal “burden” is transferred to another river. These views on the fact that the realization of destiny is directly related to human behavior and aspirations prove once again that our people have a perfect system of sacred ideas related to the dream event.

It is known that in the tales of not only Uzbeks, but also of the peoples of the world in general, there are a certain number of motifs and a few types of plots, all of which appear as a result of more or less combinatorial renewal of these motifs within any plot type. In this plot structure, often any motif takes the lead. The rest unite around this basic motif. In fairy tales such as “Positive Dream”, “Musofirbek”, “Mysterious Dream”, “Sententious Dream”, “Davlatmirza”, “Khan and the poor farmer”, the dream motif serves as such a unifying core.

If we compare the fairy tales of this group, “Sententious Dream”, “The Poor Farmer with the Khan”, we see that in them the dream and the interpretation form a direct part of the plot of the work.

The appearance of two or more dreams in one play is not the only phenomenon in Uzbek folk tales. In particular, in the fairy tales “Musofirbek”, “Gulombachcha”, “Princess Husnobod”, “Kiron aka (*brother*)”, “Murqumom”, “Davlatmirza” there are two dreams. From the dreams in the fairy tales listed above, it can be shown as a relatively unique case that the dreams in the fairy tale “The Khan and the Poor Peasant” are in a mutually integrated system with each other. That is, the first dream of the old man: “Grandpa came home and fell asleep because he was very tired. In his dream he ate forty chickens”. The old woman interpreted his dream as follows: “Dovuchcha (*unripened fruit of an apricot tree*) is a bitter thing, now you will eat forty sticks from the khan”. The old man is not satisfied with this interpretation. Eshan said, “Never tell your wife about your dream, it will be wrong for her to spread it. Now you will get forty sticks”. Indeed, the old khan is punished by the old khan with forty lashes.

Although “PrincessBirmisqol”, “Qiron aka”, and “Vospirokhun” (the last part) belong to the first group, as the plot knot begins with a dream in fairy tales, the dream motif in these patterns does not completely control the other links of the plot. For example, in the fairy tale “PrincessBirmisqol”, the king's only son Ahmadbek fell in love with a beautiful princess in a dream. We see the same situation in the fairy tale “Qiron aka”.

In both tales there is no detail of the dream. “Ahmadbek grew up far from grief. One day he saw a beautiful princess in a dream and fell in love with her in secret. From that day on, Ahmadbek did not talk to anyone and did not touch any food” [7, pp. 82-85]. This is almost the case in the

fairy tale “Kiron aka”. In fairy tales, the secret of princes is revealed by the same old women, and their love is revealed. Ahmadbek is helped by supernatural helpers, and the prince in “Kironkhan” is helped by “Kironkhan” to reach his mistress.

If the dream motif in these tales is replaced by another message, the plot of the tales is almost not spoiled. We see the same situation in the third part of the story “Vospirokhun”, when “Sahibkurolo” sees three sons, falls asleep in a mirror looking at the mirror between his father's inherited property, falls in love with a girl, sends her sons to him and the youngest son overcomes difficulties and brings this girl.

In the tales of “Qiron aka”, “PrincessBirmisqol”, and “Vospirohun” (the last part), the beginning and end of the story are related to the dream, but the fact that these tales belong to the first group is replaced by another “messenger” motif, the almost no change in the plot system makes these patterns fit into the second group we separate in fairy tales.

In samples belonging to the group that connects certain rings of a plot, the dream motif connects certain joints of the rings in a fairy-tale plot system to each other. Another noteworthy aspect is that dreams in this group occur at the development or end of the narrative of fairy tales.

Dreams belonging to the same group can be classified into internal parts according to their place and essence in the plot of any fairy tale.

a) Any supernatural force or patron spirit that enters the hero's dream teaches him the way to escape from danger: “Gulombachcha” (first dream), “Five girls”, “Odilbek and Khurrambek”, “Hakim fisherman”, “Erkenja” and so on.

For example, we can cite the first dream in the fairy tale “Gulombachcha”. “Gulombachcha had a dream lying in a box. In his dream, a man said, “Young man, there is a hill on the other side of this village. There is a dragon's nest on this hill. This dragon sleeps during the day, goes out at night and goes around all the villages, eating what is right. It is this dragon that has caused the destruction of the village. You go to the woods tomorrow, gather some wood, bury it on this dragon, and put the inside together. Tie each end of the wood with string and put a stone in the middle. When the snake comes out, cut the strings at once. The wood will touch and the dragon's head will be wounded, and it is not surprising that he will die”. When Gulombachcha woke up, he saw that there was no one in front of him, it was morning” [8, p. 318]. Gulombachcha follows this advice and defeats the dragon.

If we consider the question of the role of motifs in the structure of the work in the example of dream motifs, as well as in the example of epics, which are the leading genre in folklore, we are once again convinced that the above ideas are valid.

In all versions of the epic “Alpamish” we encounter a dream motif. The events in the epic vary from place to place, depending on the location. For example, in the version of the epic FozilYuldashoglu, the dream motif comes at the beginning and development of the story. The birth of the protagonist, Alpamish, is revealed through a dream motif, overcoming the difficulties of life and achieving his goals. If the dream motif in the epic is dropped, then the plot is seriously damaged. The motifs of infertility, growth, trial, journey, marriage, and return home in the epic are so closely connected with the dream motif that we see that the dream here serves as the main foundation for the course of events.

One of the main features inherent in a dream motif is that it often leads to other motifs. In the epic “Alpamish” Alpamish, Barchin and Karajon have the same dream at the same time: “Alpamish slept in the shepherds' quarters. At night Fayzi made it to dawn, and in the morning he had a dream lying in the shepherds' quarters. The Barchin half, who was looking for him, had a dream when he was lying on a velvet grass and gave birth faithfully in the morning. In the cave of Kashal, in the nineties, the Karajan alp also had a dream. Before and after the dream of the trio, he saw the birth” [9, pp. 144-145]. It is in this dream motif that all the events of the saga are predicted and narrated in the language of symbols. That is, the course of all subsequent events of the plot of the epic is shown in this passage. After this motif, the events of the epic are accelerated, creating a situation for the next rings of the plot. Because of this dream, Karajon befriends Alpamish. In the test, he enters the circle standing on the side of Alpamish, not standing next to his brothers. Alpamish becomes a friend, confidant, close assistant. Therefore, this part of the dream can be considered as the “core” of the plot of the epic.

The dream motif in Uzbek epics is closely connected with subsequent motifs such as trial, marriage, journey, return. The next “fate” of the plot is directly related to this dream motif, if Alpamish, Barchin and Karajon had not seen this dream, Karajon would not have been friends with Alpamish and the system of events would have developed differently, which would have changed the plot. This situation also had a negative impact on the art of the FozilYuldashoglu option, which is considered the most perfect of all the options and versions.

CONCLUSION

In short, in epic creation, the motifs are always colorful. That is why each motif in the plot has its own “burden”. The interdependence of motifs, the stability of the plot is not always the same. So you can look at them in two directions. The first is the stable motifs that cause any drop or change in any motif to be a radical change in the plot as well. Such motifs have a strong place in the structure of the work. Second, a change in motifs does not lead to a change in any plot. Such motifs are unstable motifs that can be replaced by another motif.

The dream motif in the FozilYuldashoglu variant refers to stable motifs, and a change in this motif leads to a change in other motifs as well. However, the change or fall of the dream motif at the end of the story in the Polkan and ErgashJumanbul version of this epic does not lead to a significant change in the plot. That is why we can look at it as an example of an unstable motif.

It is also important to remember that stable motifs are always in motion, prone to internal changes. For example, in epics such as “Kuntugmish”, “Rustamkhan”, “Death of Gorogly”, dreams are a stable motif. However, in the epic “Kuntugmish” this time, marriage in “Rustamkhan” is associated with the motif of death in “Death of Gorogly”, which may change depending on the situation. In “Kuntugmish” the hero sees his wife in a dream, in “Rustamkhan” the mother sees her daughter, in “Death of Gorogly” Gorogly sees his *spir* (*suffi, one believes him*) in a dream. This small internal change in a stable motif affects the next motif, so the next motif is determined by that change.

In Uzbek folk epics, dreams can be divided into two main groups according to their plot and narrative, regardless of who sees them in what situation.

1. Dreams that find their confirmation throughout the work, almost completely covering the lives and destinies of the heroes.
2. Certain joints of the plot rings, dreams related to this or that period of the heroes' lives.

A vivid example of the dreams of the first group is the dream of Shokhdorkhan in the epic “Birth of Gorogly”.

The second group comes at almost all stages of the narrative of epic events, in most cases, the course of events and the end. A vivid example of this group is the dream of Boybori at the end of the story in the poet's version of the epic “Alpamish” Polkan and Ergash [10, pp. 189-190].

The dream motif in the epic has a huge artistic and aesthetic function. The symbols in them predict the fate of the protagonists. The version of the epic FozilYuldashoglu is unimaginable without a dream motif. However, ErgashJumanbulbul, the dream motif that comes at the end of the story in the variants of the Polkan poet, does not play a serious role in the plot. In this sense, the motifs in the epics can be said to be stable and unstable motifs according to their function. Dropping or replacing unstable motifs does not seriously impair the essence of the work.

In epics, as in fairy tales, the dream motif is associated with other motifs, the plot of the work, the course of events, can come to an end. However, the dream motif in the epics is characterized by the beliefs of the people, the mental state of the heroes through the symbols, a deep interpretation of their destiny, high artistic and aesthetic pleasure, usually expressed in a poetic way. In Alpamish, the spirit of Barchin and Alpamish meet in dreams, which shows that the people understand the dream as a divine phenomenon, the unconscious, that is, the unconscious, traditional perception that the dream is an expression of subconscious experiences. The historical basis for this is the animistic-mythological thinking about the body and soul. It is also a unique phenomenon in Uzbek epics that two people have the same dream at the same time.

In addition to the fact that dreams come as the leading motif in fairy tales, there are also fairy tale plots that are built directly on the basis of dreams. For example, such tales as “Musofirbek”, “Mysterious dream”, “Poor farmer with the khan”, “Sententious Dream” are examples of this. Although in the epics the dream participates as the main motif that creates the plot reality, but the whole plot does not occur in the epic where the dream consists.

The fact that the presence of this or that motif in the plot construction of each genre shows that their level of activity is an event directly related to the nature of this genre.

The motif plays a key role in the plot and composition of fairy tales and epic works in general. There are typical and international motifs in folklore, the study of their historical foundations, development, plot, artistic functions can be equated with the study of general folklore.

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MODERN HIGH-PERFORMANCE DRILLING TOOLS FOR QUARRY DRILLING RIGS BALL BITS

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the results of the study of modern drilling tools. In addition, the materials used in drilling tools were studied. The complexity of the manufacture of such a support consists in the need to melt the trunnion with a hard alloy, followed by grinding, manufacturing and pressing the support heel and sleeve from an anti-friction material, precision of the manufacture and assembly of the support. The quality of drilling operations depends on the timely and high-quality preparation of the rock mass for excavation and transportation, and, consequently, the technical and economic indicators of production in general. The main type of rock-breaking tools of modern heavy-duty rotary drilling machines are ball and drill bits.

KEYWORDS: *Drilling tools, 12KHN2, Drill bits, Rotary drilling machines, Anti-friction material.*

INTRODUCTION

The drilling of blast wells is the initial stage of the process of open-pit mining in all cases where the overburden is represented by sufficiently strong rocks. The quality of drilling operations depends on the timely and high-quality preparation of the rock mass for excavation and transportation, and, consequently, the technical and economic indicators of production in general. The main type of rock-breaking tools of modern heavy-duty rotary drilling machines are ball and drill bits.

Most widely used three-ball bits are made of three sections welded together, on the trunnions of which the balls are mounted, freely rotating on supports equipped with rolling or sliding

bearings. The outer working surfaces of the balls are equipped with teeth of various shapes and sizes. The upper part of the bit for connecting to the rods has a standard lock taper thread. The chisel balls and feet are made of alloy steels (grades 12KHN2, 20KHNZA, etc.) and are subjected to chemical and thermal treatment. Ball bits have channels for the supply of compressed air, which cleans the bottom of the well from drilling fines. In addition, there are channels in the bit legs and their trunnions to direct part of the air supplied to the bit into the cavity of the ball bearings for cooling, lubrication and preventing small particles of drilling fines from entering the supports.

Main part

Depending on the purpose (type of drilling rocks), the outer working surfaces of the balls (arms) have teeth of various shapes and sizes. This is reflected in the designation of the bit with the following letters: M - for soft rocks; MS-for soft rocks with medium-hard rock layers; MZ – for soft abrasive rocks; MZS – for soft abrasive rocks with medium-hard layers; C-for medium-hard rocks; ST – for medium-hard rocks with hard layers; SZ - for medium-hard abrasive rocks; T - for hard rocks; TK – for hard abrasive rocks; TK – for hard rocks with strong interlayers; K - for strong rocks; OK - for very strong rocks.

The chisel balls T, ST, MS and M have milled teeth, deposited with a hard alloy, and differ from each other in the number and size of the teeth. The teeth of the MZ, SZ0 TKZ, K and OK balls are made in the form of carbide pins pressed into the body of the balls with a wedge – shaped (MZ, NZ and TZ-the wedge angle is 90°) or spherical (K, OK) working surface. The MZS and TC chisel balls have alternating milled and inserted teeth.

In the quarries of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, bits with a diameter of 244.5 mm are mainly used, partly with a diameter of 269.9 and 215.9 mm. and in a very small volume, bits with a diameter of 320 mm are used. In coal mines, quarries of mining and chemical raw materials and building materials, mainly bits with a diameter of 215.9 mm, and partially with a diameter of 244.5 mm are used. About half of all bits consumed in the country are bits with a diameter of 244.5 mm.

Depending on the location and design of the purge channels, the ball bits can be with a central (P) and side (PG) purge, and the ball bearings can be with a rolling body (B), on two or more plain bearings (C), or contain a thrust plain bearing (UPS).

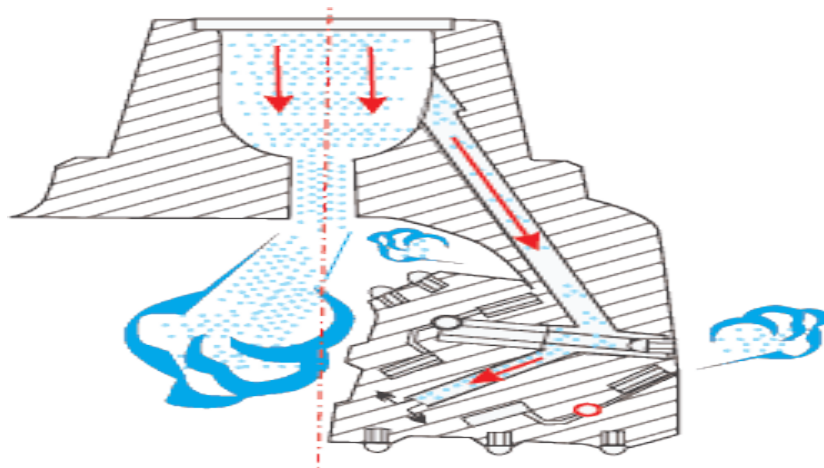


Fig.1 Diagram of the purge channels of the ballbit.

Currently, most of the bits with a diameter of 2145.9 mm and above are made on supports that have the following scheme: roller bearing-ball (lock) bearing-roller bearing (P-W-R).

Bits with a diameter of 244.5 mm or more may additionally contain a thrust bearing on the trunnions. The sliding supports have bits with a diameter of less than 120 mm. The brand of the chisel 320TZ-PGV-designates a chisel with a diameter of 320 mm with a TK armament (with insert teeth), with a purge of supports (P) and a lateral (peripheral) tooth cleaning scheme (D).

For chisels with a central purge, the air supply to the face is carried out through the central hole. In addition, special channels are made in the legs and their trunnions (Fig. 1), through which up to 20-25 % of the total air flow enters the ball bearings. This contributes to their cooling and prevents the ingress of particles of drilled rock into them.

The long-term practice of operating roller bits in the mining industry has allowed foreign companies to develop the most efficient and robust design of roller bearings used by all leading companies. This is a combined support consisting of a large roller bearing located at the base of the trunnion, a lock ball bearing located in the middle part of the trunnion, a sliding end bearing and an end support heel.

To reduce friction in the sliding bearing and the end plate, the end of the pin is fused with a hard alloy and ground, and a sleeve made of anti-friction material and a support heel are pressed into the ball. The heel and sleeve are cooled to a temperature of minus 100°C before pressing.

To ensure the passage of compressed air to the friction surfaces in the bits with purged supports, longitudinal grooves are provided on the trunnion of the sliding bearing.

The end support heel reliably perceives the tangential component of the load on the bit, allowing you to unload the lock ball bearing and the roller ends from the perception of the tangential component, and this dramatically reduces the wear of the balls, eliminates skewing and jamming of the rollers during operation and thereby increases the service life of the supports.

The complexity of the manufacture of such a support consists in the need to melt the trunnion with a hard alloy, followed by grinding, manufacturing and pressing the support heel and sleeve from an anti-friction material, precision of the manufacture and assembly of the support.

Abroad, ball bits are made of high-alloy steels, which provide increased strength and wear resistance of the material of the ball bits and the legs of the bit. Thanks to the implementation of the bearing assembly with higher accuracy, the play of the balls on the trunnions is reduced and the service life of the bits is increased. The use of sealed ball bearings prevents the penetration of destruction products into the support bearings and thus significantly reduces their wear. The production of bits with devices for the grease lubrication of the supports from oilers mounted in the legs of the bits allows you to improve the working conditions of the supports and increase the service life of the bearings and the bits as a whole. The extensive use of side-blown ball bits improves the aerodynamic performance and increases the durability of the bits. Special shapes of the working surfaces of the carbide pins of the balls are used – conical, wedge-shaped with oval blunting, etc. The design and technical features of foreign roller chisels contribute to a significant increase in the efficiency of rock destruction at the bottom and their efficiency.

However, until now, none of the foreign companies has mastered the serial production of combined cutting-ball bits, collapsible (with removable legs) bits and bits for drilling non-circular wells, developed in Russia. Cutting drill bits also find limited use in foreign quarries.

The main disadvantages of all types of bits produced by both domestic and foreign companies are the large amount of dust formed at the bottom of the well, the high cost of the bits and the low wear resistance of the ball bearings.

The formation of a large amount of dust at the bottom of the well is not only inevitably associated with a significant energy consumption for the destruction of the rock, but also with the need to install complex, bulky and unreliable dust collecting devices on drilling rigs.

Analysis of the development of ball bits in coal mines shows that up to 80-90 % of their total number fails as a result of wear of the ball bits, i.e. the service life of ball bits is practically determined by the durability of their supports.

Penetrating into the bearing of the support, the dust formed on the face absorbs the grease and is compressed. Then comes the jamming of the ball. Jammed balls quickly wear out due to abrasion on the face, and the highest quality chisel fails after 10-15 m.

In modern serial bits with a central purge in their paws and trunnions, special channels are made, through which from 5 to 25-30% of the total air flow supplied to the bit enters the bit supports.

According to the authors who developed the roller bits for the mining industry, this was to contribute not only to the lubrication and cooling of the supports, but also to prevent the ingress of particles of drilled rock into them. However, to ensure the passage of air through the support, it is necessary to provide sufficient gaps between the ball and the foot, which is inevitably associated with the penetration of drill bits into the support during the termination of the purge, for example, when building up the rods. So it is not necessary to talk about solving the problem of reliable sealing of the supports yet.

The air supply channels made in the legs and trunnions of the bits do not justify their purpose and only complicate the design of the bit.

The high level of dust formation when drilling wells with ball bits with pneumatic cleaning of wells from drilling fines, the extremely high cost of these bits, with their relatively low wear resistance, significantly complicate the operation of quarry drilling rigs and increase the cost of drilling and blasting operations.

The solution to the problem is to radically change the design of the supports. At the same time, their sealing and reliable lubrication are of paramount importance. This problem can be solved by using chisels in the supports, instead of the most prone to misalignment and jamming of the rollers, sliding bearings in the form of bushings made of antifriction material with proper lubrication and sealing, which can only be achieved with an oil-filled support and a minimum gap between the sliding surfaces of the ball and the trunnion. With this design of supports, there is no need for purge channels in the legs and trunnions of the bits. Cooling of the supports can be reliably provided by feeding a sufficient amount of air-water mixture into the well, the ingress of which into the supports in this case is almost completely excluded.

Noteworthy are the measures that allow you to extend the service life and increase the durability of serial bits. So, if after 50-60 m of penetration, the bit is washed with a mixture of salt and engine oil, then the mineral dust particles that have fallen into the bearing are washed out, and the engine oil serves as a light lubricant that acts for a relatively short time between flushes. This measure allows you to increase the durability of serial ball bits by 40-60 %.

The use of check valves in chisels allows you to increase the penetration per chisel from 30-50 % to 2-2.5 times in watered rocks. It is used to lubricate the bit supports from the lubricators and oil-reflecting bushings built into the drilling rig.

The use of lubricant in a number of quarries allowed increasing the average durability of the bits by more than 1.5 times.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the main attention in the further improvement of the ball bits should be paid to increasing the durability of the supports and, above all, to improving their lubrication and insulation from the external environment.

Ball bits consist of sections welded together, on the trunnions of which the balls rotate, and are thus non-separable structures, as a result of which, if one ball or its support fails, the entire bit is rejected.

In this regard, it is very tempting to create a bit with removable balls, which would allow, replacing a failed ball, significantly (1.5–2 times) extend the service life of an expensive bit.

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UZBEK NATIONAL VALUES TO THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

This article describes Uzbek wrestling with a long history, especially after independence, the re-discovery of Uzbek national wrestling and the views of Eastern thinkers on wrestling, as well as the role of Uzbek national wrestling in world games. They are recognized as an integral part of the values of our people and play an important role in the physical and spiritual education of the younger generation. Traditional folk games have arisen as a result of creative activity and have been popular in various forms over millennia, evolving in connection with people's social life, national characteristics, as well as lifestyle. That is why folk games have not lost their relevance over the past period.

KEYWORDS: Tradition, values, national, games, competitions, historical tradition, antiquity, Uzbek wrestling, wrestler, victory, rival, moral qualities, peace, sport, championship, international association, Olympic council, chala, dhaka, reprimand, girrom, side, honest ...

INTRODUCTION

It is known that our people have many of their own national traditions and games that have developed as a spiritual factor. They are recognized as an integral part of the values of our people and play an important role in the physical and spiritual education of the younger generation. Traditional folk games have arisen as a result of creative activity and have been popular in various forms over millennia, evolving in connection with people's social life, national characteristics, as well as lifestyle. That is why folk games have not lost their relevance over the past period.

Folk games have long been a source of joy at holidays, weddings and celebrations. Among them: "Race", "Chillak", "Straw Game", "Nut Game", "Stone Game", "White Poplar, Blue Poplar", "Horse Riding", "Agdarish", "Chavgon", "Chim" ... By the holidays ended the games and competitions "Hockey with a ball", "Pumpkin game", "Goibosi", "Horse racing". The most popular were wrestling, horse racing, kupkari (goat).

One of such national games is the Uzbek wrestling, the origins of which go back to long periods of our history. Information about the ancient existence of Kurash in the territories inhabited by the Turks can be seen among the images on the vessels found during the excavations of the Bronze Age monument Jarkoton in the Sherabad district of the Surkhandarya region. A piece of pottery found in an ancient temple depicts a fight between two warriors, one of whom kicks his opponent in the leg, and the other wrestler raises his arms high and begins to fight between statues on the edge of the pot. The landscape of these two vessels dates back to the Bronze Age, which indicates that the roots of the Uzbek national struggle are at least 3,500 years old.

Participation in the fight and victory were greeted with applause from the general public. Mostly famous wrestlers took part in it, and all regions and villages had their own heroes. They had an excellent reputation among the people, and in order to take a worthy place in the ranks of the fighters, it was required to be physically and mentally mature. The victory of the fighters was of great importance not only for himself, but also for the honor and prestige of his compatriots.

During the Soviet dictatorship, the Uzbek national struggle received almost no attention. It was arranged only among the people, that is, at weddings and feasts.

Over the years of independence, the attitude towards the Uzbek struggle has radically changed for the better. Since 1992, a series of competitions dedicated to the memory of Bahaiddin Naqshband in Bukhara, Pakhlavon Mahmud in Khorezm, Amir Temur in Shakhrisabz, al-Hakim at-Termizi in Termez, the 1000th anniversary of the epic "Alpomish" have been held.

The struggle of the Uzbek people aroused great interest not only in Uzbekistan, but throughout the world. After all, it is known from history that Pakhlavon Mahmud from Khorezm was a young man who did not touch the ground and became famous as a poet. He visited almost all countries of the East, participated in competitions and only won. The world-famous popularity of Uzbek wrestling and wrestlers, as well as the recognition of wrestling by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a historical tradition and value, allowed it to take its rightful place in the world of sports.

As noted above, the history of the struggle goes back thousands of years and embodies the ideas of humanism, which are one of the age-old values of the Uzbek people. According to the rules of Uzbek wrestling, if a wrestler's knee touches the ground, the fight stops and the winner is determined. This situation is unique in that the idea of respecting the enemy comes first. Such elements, embodied in wrestling, serve to raise the fighting spirit of the wrestler. According to al-Kashifi: "If you are asked what is the meaning of the struggle, answer that it comes from the human race, that is, behavior should change for the better, and the truth is that there is a constant struggle. Between acceptable moral qualities in a person. He strives to reflect quality with every change. Struggle embodies this trait of the human race. "

There are certain reasons for the development of Uzbek wrestling and its transformation into a sport in the world. Firstly, there are no stifling, painful techniques in wrestling, and in most other types of wrestling, the use of these techniques is not prohibited. Therefore, the Uzbek wrestling is developing very rapidly in the world. It took 60 years for wrestling to become a sport, and 10-15 years for Uzbek wrestling to become a world sport. Secondly, the independence of Uzbekistan led to the recognition of the Uzbek struggle by the world community. Because during the former Soviet dictatorship; Uzbek athletes practically did not represent our country at world competitions.

Thanks to independence, great opportunities have opened up for the restoration of our national values and traditions. On May 1-2, 1992, the 1st World Wrestling Championship was held in Tashkent. In 1998, the International Kurash Association was established. In 2000, the 2nd FIFA World Cup was held in Ankara, Turkey. On January 24, 2003, at the XXII General Assembly of the Olympic Council of Asia in Kuwait, Uzbek wrestling was included in the program of the Asian Games.

With the appearance of the Uzbek wrestling in the world, it began to acquire an international character. Dozens of wrestlers from countries and nations that are members of the International Kurash Association can now be seen on the wrestling mat. In the International Association and on world wrestling arenas, Uzbek terms are used: chala, dakki, tanbeh, girrom, yonbosh, halal - only 12 Uzbek terms. This, of course, is evidence that the culture of the Uzbek people came into the world in words.

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STUDY OF ADVERBIAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES WITH EXPLICITLY EXPRESSED MEANING

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the author studies the degree of isomorphism between the plan of expression and the plan of content, and also considers the possibilities of educational translation as a result of a comparative study of the adverbial phraseological units of the Russian and Uzbek languages with the meaning of "space". The ultimate goal of teaching a language at school is the practical mastery of it. Achievement of this goal is in direct proportion to the use of effective methods, techniques and teaching aids. One of these techniques is educational translation.

KEYWORDS: *Degree of isomorphism, Educational translation, Equivalent translation, explicitly expressed meaning, Plan of expression, Plan of content, Categorical delineation.*

INTRODUCTION

The ultimate goal of teaching a language at school is the practical mastery of it. Achievement of this goal is in direct proportion to the use of effective methods, techniques and teaching aids. One of these techniques is educational translation. Translations, in the opinion of most scholars, contribute to the conscious, and therefore lasting, assimilation of linguistic material; activate the mental activity of students. The role of educational translation in the formation of a mechanism for switching from one language to another, in the development of a differentiated attitude has been repeatedly noted in the works of many scientists [1].

Since the Russian and Uzbek languages belong to different language families, and there is a discrepancy between their structures, then when determining the linguistic foundations of the use of educational translation in teaching Russian in an Uzbek school, it is necessary to take into account the data of a comparative analysis of the systems of both languages. It is most effective to use an equivalent translation based on their semantic analysis in the study of phraseological units.

In this article, our task is to establish the degree of isomorphism between the expression plan and the content plan, as well as to consider the possibilities of educational translation as a result of a

comparative study of the adverbial phraseological units of the Russian and Uzbek languages with the meaning of “space” [2].

The adverbial phraseological unities of the Russian language from these positions as an integral phenomenon have not yet been considered, although to one degree or another this problem is touched upon in separate works, in particular, devoted to the categorical delimitation of phraseological unities (N.M. Shansky, V.P. Zhukov, A. M.Melerovich, V.A.Yatselenko and others).

It should be noted that the study of the features of the ratio of the form and content of phraseological unities has its supporters and opponents. Thus, a prominent representative of the first direction is A.M. Melerovich, who believes that “... the articulation of phraseological unities in terms of expression into word forms and combinations of lexemes creates conditions for the parallel division of the content plan into semantic segments corresponding to individual lexical components or combinations of components in the composition of the phraseological units ”[3].

A.V. Zhukov, in whose opinion non-systemic meanings “are subjectively assigned or imposed on components after the phraseological unit has been formed, and for this reason do not have predictive power” [2]. We also adhere to the latter point of view and, speaking about the isomorphism of form and content, we mean the predictable nature of only the categorical belonging of one or another phraseological unity on the basis of the plan of its expression.

Phraseological units, being the nominative units of the language, contain several full-valued words in their grammatical structure. According to the definition of Sh.U Rakhmatullaev, phraseological units in their composition should have at least two lexemes related to significant parts of speech [3]. It should be borne in mind that the general, integral meaning of phraseological unities does not follow from a simple addition of the meanings of its constituent components, as a result of which a new integral phraseological meaning is formed, which is, as it were, superimposed on the primary image, the meaning of its lexemes. When referring phraseological unities to the corresponding phraseological-grammatical class, we, first of all, are based on this meaning, or rather on the categorical seme, contained in the semantic structure of this phraseological unit. The categorical seme is, as it were, the starting point for the categorical delineation of phraseological unities.

On the other hand, in determining the belonging of phraseological unities to the corresponding phraseological and grammatical class, an essential role is played by its external grammatical form and, to a large extent, the grammatical meaning of its supporting component. Under the latter, we understand such a word in the structure of phraseological units, which performs the function of the grammatical center of a given unit. It, dominating the rest of the components of the phraseological unity, gives them certain grammatical forms. Consequently, the grammatical support component contains the grammatical functions of the entire phraseological unities as a whole. Therefore, we will establish the degree of isomorphism of the categorical meaning of the adverbial phraseological unities, relying, as a rule, on the grammatically supporting component. In this case, one should take into account, firstly, to which part of speech the word, which acts as a grammatically supporting component, belongs to, its paradigmatics; secondly, the lexical meaning of the grammatically supporting component itself, expressed by it when freely used (for example: a spilled sea, a devil's abyss, etc.).

In the circle of phraseological units of the Russian language, the grammatically supporting component, in view of its not being fixed in a certain position, is determined differently for

different units. It is easier to establish in phraseological unities, genetically going back to phrases with a subordinate connection, somewhat more difficult - with a compositional one. The reason for this is the equivalence of the connecting elements of the latter. But on the other hand, each element (word) of this kind of phraseological units is potentially a grammatically supporting component. In addition to the indicated types of adverbial phraseological units, in phraseology it is customary to single out units with a sentence structure. The criterion for this is a purely formal feature, namely: the presence in their composition of components that are among themselves in relation to the subject and predicate. Consequently, in such units, as it were, two grammatical centers coexist, thereby complicating the definition of the grammatically supporting component. In them, as a supporting component, we mark the verb or its functional form, which acts as a predicate, because it takes a stronger position. In this article, we will focus only on the adverbial phraseological units with an explicit meaning.

This group is represented by units, the degree of isomorphism of the categorical meaning of which is conventionally equal to 1.0. Adverbial phraseological units of this kind, depending on their structural and grammatical composition, we subdivide into two microgroups that have subtle differences in the degree of isomorphism expressed by them.

1) phraseological units, the adverbialness of which is predicted by its grammatical structure; Units of this kind consist of a combination of two full-valued words belonging to the lexicogrammatical category of adverbs. Consequently, here the categorical meaning of the adverbial phraseological units is motivated, first, by the categorical meaning of lexemes; secondly, the external grammatical form; thirdly, the meaning of the lexeme in its free use. The components of the units included in this microgroup can be built on the basis of a connecting or subordinate connection: sideways and indeed, all the time, this way and that, day and night, who knows how, how much in vain. As can be seen from the examples, the units included in this microgroup consist of two lexemes belonging to the class of adverbs, therefore the type of their connection does not play a significant role in classifying such phraseological unities in the category of adverbs...

2) Phraseological units, the categorical meaning of which is quite clear, as in the previous type of units, are predicted by its external grammatical form. However, here the degree of isomorphism is established only on the basis of the grammatically supporting component. This component is expressed by an adverbial lexeme. The presence of a grammatically supporting component and its establishment in such adverbial phraseological units is associated with the nature of the connection between its members. In all units introduced into this microgroup, there is a dependence of one component on another. The leading role in this is played by the grammatically supporting component, and all its other members are completely subordinate to it, thereby predetermining the paradigm of the entire phraseological unity as a whole. In addition, the case form of a noun combined with it can indirectly indicate the adverbialness of a given unit.

a) Phraseological units, the dependent component of which is expressed by a noun in the instrumental case: upside down, upside down, upside down, with grief in half. The degree of isomorphism of such units will be slightly higher than the others, since the instrumental and initial case affixes are, as it were, an additional formal indicator of the adverbiality of such phraseological unities due to their great tendency to express the function of the circumstance.

b) Phraseological units, the dependent component of which is expressed by nouns in various case forms: above the head, worse than hope, at random, lazarus, on the side, a little light, simpler than a steamed turnip.

Thus, there are 47 adverbial phraseological unities, the categorical meaning of which is expressed explicitly, in the Russian language. Not all phraseological units included in this group have exactly the same degree of isomorphism. Some adverbial phraseological units consist only of adverbial lexemes and exhibit a high degree of isomorphism, while in other units the categorical meaning is established only on the basis of the grammatically supporting component, which is the adverb, as a result of which isomorphism is expressed somewhat weaker in them.

The semen composition of the adverbial phraseological unities with the archaism "space" of the Russian and Uzbek languages is as follows: 1. phraseological unities with the macromeme "length in space". 1) Adverbial phraseological units

With the integral some "location" expresses the different location of objects (in a broad sense) in relation to the subject of action from the point of view of their close or distant location [6]. Consequently, all phraseological unities with the indicated meaning, depending on the expressed or semantics can be divided into two parts, which are in a state of opposition to each other. a) adverbial phraseological unities with the seme of the material meaning "close" indicate that any action or object is or is being performed at an insignificant distance from the subject: under the very nose, just a stone's throw, two steps away, one step; ko'z o'ngida, yaqin o'rtada, qo'l cho'zsa etkudek, ikki qadamda, etc. The semantic structure of this kind of phraseological units contains the seme "close".

In addition, in the Russian language there are also a number of units indicating a close location: side by side, yard against yard, nose to nose, shoulder to shoulder, etc. As can be concluded from the examples given, they indicate a very close location of two living beings (usually people). A more accurate semantic distinctive seme for this kind of phraseological units will be – "next". b) adverbial phraseological unities with the seme of the material meaning "far" indicate that the action or object, respectively, proceeds or is at a considerable distance, at a great distance from the object of action: for three nine lands, near the devil on the little streets, not a low beam, where Makar did not drive calves; dunyoning bir chetida, inson oyog'i bosmagan joyda, bir chaqirimdan, etc. 2) adverbial phraseological units with the integral seme "location" are associated with the designation of the location of an object, a person. a) adverbial phraseological unities with the seme of the material meaning "everywhere" are used to express a different location, i.e. they indicate that an object (in a broad sense) is everywhere, everywhere and everywhere in a vast territory: from end to end, across the world, as far as the eye can see, all the time; har qadamda, odim joyda, gir aylana, etc. b) In the studied subgroup, the adverbial phraseological unities with the seme of the material meaning "nowhere" are used with the opposite meaning to the above-considered units: ochiq mozorda, hech jahonda, yetti iqlimda, ikki olamda, etc.

2. Adverbial phraseological units with the macromem "directionality in space";

a) Basically, units with similar semantics indicate a different direction of action or movement: along and across, whom where, on all four sides, around to around; boshi oqqan tomonga, u burchakdan bu burchakka, etc. The seme of the real value for the specified type of units is – "in different directions". b) Adverbial phraseological units with the seme of the material meaning "in

none of the directions”: neither back nor forward and Na u yoqqa Na bu yoqqa. These units indicate that any action is impossible in any of the possible directions.

Thus, in both studied languages there are adverbial phraseological unities associated with the designation of spatial relations. However, it should be noted that the representation of the Russian phraseological unity with the archiseme “space” is much greater than the Uzbek.

Taking into account the above semantic correspondences of the adverbial phraseological unities of the Russian and Uzbek languages with the meaning of "space" in educational translation can be a phraseological unity as an active means of enriching the vocabulary of students and neutralizing the negative influence of the interphraseological unity of the rents of the Uzbek and Russian languages.

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PUBLISHER AND READER: COMMON INTERESTS

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the rapid globalization of information, the fact that the daily needs of people aged 7 to 70 are directly related to the Internet, and the extent to which their every second movement is connected with modern communication. The President's decree stipulates the development of measures to increase the number of scientific, technical, literary and encyclopedic books in the new Uzbek alphabet, based on the Latin script.

KEYWORDS: Publisher, publisher, Internet, shop, Reader, library, Publishing house, Trend, tender, Manuscript, Editor, printing house, author, Strategy, economics, Management, marketing, Publishing, Creation, Latin, Writer, reader, Customer, Newspaper, Magazine, electron.

INTRODUCTION

The strategic goals of the Movement for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. It is no secret to anyone.

In 2017, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Comprehensive Program of Measures for the Development of the System of Publishing and Distribution of Book Products, Promoting and Promoting the Culture of Reading and Reading" was adopted.

This decision is now in the hands of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The most important task before the Agency for Information and Mass Communications, the National Library of Uzbekistan, the publishers and the authors' society is to promote the national interests of young people through books and other printed materials in a changing and globalizing world. This means that one of the first priorities is to provide literature that is in line

with our national and spiritual values, mentality, and increases the level of knowledge and intellectual potential of young people. Converted to

In particular, about the creation of all the legal bases for the effective interests of publishers and readers in the country, their technical support, the conditions created for creative communities, the promotion of the work of publishers and printers.

For example, the President's decree stipulates the development of measures to increase the number of scientific, technical, literary and encyclopedic books in the new Uzbek alphabet, based on the Latin script.

Also, measures to improve the regulatory framework for the further development of the publishing and printing industry, the development of specific mechanisms for the formation and sale of prices for books, training of specialists in the field of publishing and printing.

It is impossible to determine the future without a deep study of the historical and cultural heritage of our people, its distant past. Because in order to strive for the future, the issue of comprehensive study of the books created by our ancestors, especially in previous centuries, and their application to today's practice is more urgent than ever.

Today, the Alisher Navoi National Library of Uzbekistan, which has become our fortune, and our unique gems - children's, artistic, scientific, etc., which have been stored for centuries in libraries in the region and the district. It would be expedient if the literature was studied by the authors' society and experts in the field, that is, yesterday's literature was transformed into today's literary language and ideology and published in the new Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script.

Thus, yesterday's literature gave birth to today's literature, and today's literature gave birth to tomorrow's literature.

It should be noted that the publishing houses of our country are publishing books that fully meet international standards. Our book products are highly valued at international exhibitions.

Indeed, the technical base of the publishing and printing industry is being strengthened and modernized.

However, the foundations of our literature, which define yesterday, today and tomorrow, aimed at defining its strategic goals, have not been sufficiently developed. In particular, it is difficult to say with full confidence that the theoretical and methodological aspects of the field have developed in line with modern requirements. Because the current trends in the field of publishing and the society of authors, its development, as well as the development of unique national models, seems to be far from the attention of our experts and scientists.

For example, pre-school children are confused with literature because they do not have enough literature and are not included in the list.

Society of Publishers and Authors in the Republic under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Agency for Information and Mass Communications, the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Ijod Foundation has re-established cooperation in the future. Were achieved;

As a result, the division of publications, the prevention of the publication of books of the same name and content, as well as the distribution of books by new writers and children's literature, the publication of samples of world literature, the classic example of our national literature.

The bees were widely studied and the gems of our unique heritage were delivered to the readers.

This cooperation is important for the development of literature in our country in various fields - fiction, socio-economic, spiritual and educational books, in particular, the formation of the minds of our future owners - young people, the formation of their thinking.

Also, the marketing activities of the publishing house did not depend on the market demand, but on the production of the publishing houses. In other words, our existing bookstores could be filled with books of different names. The level of education in our society has further improved.

In addition, the number of our bookstores in the country has increased and they have become more competitive, as a result, the mechanism of delivery and sale of books purchased by mail from the nearest bookstores in the area where each reader lives has been launched. Take, for example, the limited liability company "Kitob Olami", which is currently operating in the country.

Today, the globalization of information is accelerating, the daily needs of people between the ages of 7 and 70 are directly related to the Internet, and their almost every second of movement is connected to modern communication.

Thus, the creation of a single electronic database of information and library resources in the country, a single electronic monitoring of publishing houses, the collection of small or large data that may be of interest to any reader, their transmission in a modern form is a matter of urgency.

For this purpose, all electronic information about publishing houses can be found on the general website of the Republican Information and Library Resources or under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

It is necessary to open a page on the website of the Agency for Information and Mass Communications <https://aoka.uz/>.

This allows publishers to study and discuss the planned publications in detail. As a result, the extent to which their content is in line with the laws of the republic, the development of necessary measures to improve science, the formation of rare manuscripts in book form and other pressing issues were resolved.

With the help of this page, readers of our country can get answers to a number of questions of interest to them. In particular, it is easy to find the names of more than a hundred publishing houses in the country, their total number, the list of state and non-state publishing houses, their specialization. Which types of literature do publishers plan to publish, which ones have been published, how many new titles are expected to be published in a year, which ones have been instructed and presented, which books have been criticized, which ones have ceased to exist.

At first glance, such details may seem insignificant to the average reader. However, it is useful for him to be aware of the publisher of the book, its history, and its plans for the near future. Naturally, most people forget about large printing houses and printing houses. In particular, the Sharq Publishing and Printing Joint-Stock Company, the Uzbekistan Publishing and Printing House, and Kolaversa may list a few names from private individuals.

It is not difficult to understand the purpose of the above statement.

Suppose a reader who goes online finds out about a recently published book, what do you think? No, of course not. But thinks again, what do you think about the fact that any book submitted by the publisher is currently being published? Can you name the book quickly? Of course not. Now thinks about the reason...

For example, with the help of the "Publishing Monitoring" page, the reader or publisher can find out exactly what work the publisher plans to publish in the near future, new books published in the last three months, current legislation in the field of publishing, and other legal documents. Can get all the necessary information;

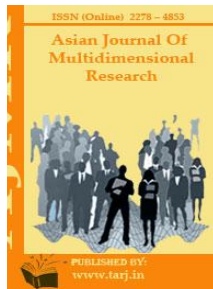
This ensured the transparency of information for every citizen, regardless of their identity.

As a result, we were able to prevent the preparation, publication and distribution of the literature contained in the Resolution, the content of which is inconsistent with our national spirituality and values, moral standards, which may have a negative impact on the education of young people.

In conclusion, the book enters the life of each person with its own uniqueness and serves to enrich their spirituality.

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CALCULATION OF THE SERVICE LIFE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE RELIABILITY OF CONVEYOR ROLLERS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE ANGREN COAL MINE

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ABSTRACT

The paper posed and solved the problem of determining the average service life of the belt conveyor rollers, which are used in the development of the conditions of overburden benches in the Angren open pit. The tasks of this work are considered to be the determination of the service life of the conveyor rollers by studying the static and dynamic loads of individual pieces of overburden of the cut. As a result of the research, a graph of the dependence of the service life of the conveyor rollers on the belt speed was obtained. Recommendations for the long service life of the belt conveyor rollers are presented.

KEYWORDS: Roller, bearing, service life, belt speed, roller support.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this work is to calculate the service life of the rollers of the belt conveyors of roller supports under the conditions of overburden operations using the Cyclic Flow Technology (CPT) at the Angren coal mine.

The central heating center at the overburden complex consists of the following technical units:

-Excavator (EKG-15) - 3 pcs.

-A mobile crushing plant that accepts rock mass from an EKG-15 mining excavator with its subsequent loading onto a downhole inter-step reloader. Productivity 4000 t / h, delivery volume 3 pcs;

- Bridge-type downhole cross-platform loader, used as a link between the mobile crusher and the face conveyor;

It transfers the crushed rock mass from the mobile crusher to the face belt conveyor. The height of the bench being worked out is 15 m, productivity is $Q = 4000 \text{ t / h}$, scope of delivery - 3 pcs.

-Belt conveyor is used to transport rock mass from a mobile crusher to a spreader. The total number of stripping belt conveyors is 14;

-Downhole crusher with a loading carriage, used as a connecting link between the crusher and the face conveyor. Quantity - 2 pcs.

-Spreader - designed for dumping overburden into the inner dump, the length of the unloading boom is 60 meters, the total length is 110m, the productivity is $Q = 12100 \text{ t/h}$, the number is 1 piece;

The sequence of work in the central heating center is carried out as follows: The EKG-15 excavator loads the overburden into the bunker of the crushing plant, then the overburden from the bunker enters the plate conveyor, from there, through the feed hopper, it enters the two-roll crusher, which passes through itself the transported material with a size of 1100 mm at the output up to 300 mm. The overburden goes through the crusher's outlet chute onto a belt conveyor, which transports it to a mobile transfer loader. Further transportation of the rock mass is carried out by a main conveyor with a capacity of 12100 t/h , followed by reloading onto a dump conveyor, from where the rock mass moves to a spreader, which forms internal dumps [1].

In this process, the maximum size of the transported rock is about 250-300 mm and the mass is 20-30 kg. This mass is 10% -20% of the total mass that is transported in conveyor transport.

In this case, studying the service life of the roller support is a special aspect to determine the continuous operation of the conveyor transport.

ANALYSIS

Becoming a conveyor with roller supports is an important part of the belt conveyor, on the technical condition of which the reliability of the conveyor as a whole depends.

The reliability of the stave is determined by the reliability of the rollers of the roller supports, since the reliability of the supporting metal structures is much higher.

The main indicator for assessing the reliability of a roller is its service life, which depends on the type, parameters of rollers and operating conditions.

L. G. Shakhmeister, V. G. Dmitriev, V. F. Monastyrsky, A. I. Dodatko and other researchers were engaged in the task of determining the service life of the belt conveyor rollers. In their works, it is shown that the main reason for the failure of the rollers is the failure of the bearing assembly, the loads on the rollers during the transportation of the rock mass are determined, and on the basis of this, formulas are proposed for calculating their service life. In this case, the loads on the roller bearings arising from large pieces of load. Therefore, the service life of one roller is determined by the service life of the bearings.

CALCULATION METHOD

The durability or 90% service life of rolling bearings L_{09} , measured in hours, is determined according to [4]:

$$L_{09} = \left(\frac{C_n}{P_m} \right)^p \cdot \frac{10^6}{60n} k_E \quad (1)$$

Where- C_n dynamic load capacity, N, (load at which the life is equal to 1 million revolutions, this value for each specific bearing is selected from the reference book); P_m - Equivalent dynamic

load on the roller bearing, H ; n - bearing rotation speed, 1/s; p - power exponent ($p = 3$ for ball bearings and $p = 10/3$ for roller bearings); k_e -coefficient taking into account the operating conditions.

The average bearing life, according to [5], is determined from the ratio

$$t_a = 4,08 \cdot L_{09} \quad (2)$$

The speed n is determined by the formula:

$$n = \frac{60v_b}{2\pi r} \quad (3)$$

Where v_b – is the speed of the conveyor belt, m/s ; r – is the radius of the roller, m .

In our case, the bearing assembly of the roller is loaded with a load-flow, which creates a radial and axial load on the bearing. We neglect the axial load on the bearing, because the impact of the load on the bearing is transferred through the metal cup and the axial component is small. Therefore, in the rollers of the conveyors under consideration, radial and radial thrust bearings are used. For radial and angular contact ball bearings and angular contact roller bearings, the dynamic radial load is calculated using the formula.

Based on this, the total dynamic radial load on the roller bearing is:

$$P_m = 1,2 \cdot F_r \quad (4)$$

Where F_r the radial is load on the bearing; F_r -can be thought of as the average bearing load:

$$F_r = \frac{1}{2} M[x(t)], \quad (5)$$

Where $M[x(t)]$ is the mathematical expectation of the load on the central roller of the roller support; $x(t)$ -random function model of cargo traffic, which is considered in the form of a small fraction and large pieces located in it.

According to this work, $M[x(t)]$ is determined by the formula

$$M[x(t)] = 0,5 \sum_i^s k_{di} \tau_k Q P_i + q_m l_r, \quad (6)$$

where P_i -weight fractions of pieces of the i -th fraction in the total mass of the cargo entering the conveyor; Q -productivity of the conveyor, kg/s ; k_{di} -dynamism coefficient when a piece of cargo of the i th – fraction interacts with a roller support; l_r -distance between roller supports, m ; τ_k -time of interaction of a piece of cargo with a roller support, s ; q_m -linear load on the bearing unit, N/m ; g -free fall acceleration, m/s^2 , s -number of fractions.

A large piece interacts with the roller during two spans between the roller supports, therefore τ_k - is defined as

$$\tau_k = \frac{2l_p}{v_d} \quad (7)$$

Load q_m taking into account the uneven load on the side and middle rollers is determined by the farm

$$q_m = 0,7k'_d \cdot (q_m + q_b) + q_r, \quad (8)$$

where q_m – is the linear load on the belt from small fractions (i.e., excluding the percentage of large fractions considered separately), N/m ; q_b – linear weight of the tape, N/m ; q_r –weight of

the rolling parts of the roller, N; k'_d – is the dynamic factor in the interaction of a small lump fraction with a roller support.

In formula (8), the coefficient 0,7 takes into account the part of the load taken by the middle roller.

Conveyor performance Q , according to [1], is determined by the formula

$$Q = \frac{q_m v_b}{g} \quad (9)$$

where qg is the linear weight of the cargo, including small and large fractions, N/m.

When determining the load on the roller, the pieces of those fractions are taken into account for which the average distance between the pieces l_i – is greater than the distance between the roller supports l_r ($l_i > l_r$), that is, it is assumed that at the moment only one large piece interacts with the roller support.

From formula (6) it can be seen that the average load on the roller of the roller supports depends on the dynamic coefficient k_{di} when interacting with a piece of each fraction and the granastava of the transported cargo. As studies have shown [8], k_{di} depends on the design of the roller supports and the parameters of the conveyor.

Substituting (4) into (1) taking into account (5) - (9), and then substituting the obtained expression for the resource L_{09} into (2), we finally determine the average bearing life.

The analysis showed that the service life of the conveyor rollers depends on the running load, conveyor parameters, grain size distribution of the transported cargo, type and parameters of roller supports.

Calculation of the average service life of the bearing of the conveyor rollers under the conditions of the Angren open pit mine.

We carry out the calculation for the conditions of transportation of overburden of the Angrensky open pit, having determined that the hourly productivity of the conveyor is 4000 t/h, the distance between the roller support is 1 m, the weight fraction of the load is 20.

This calculation is performed to determine the average bearing life of the conveyor rollers versus the speed of the conveyor belt.

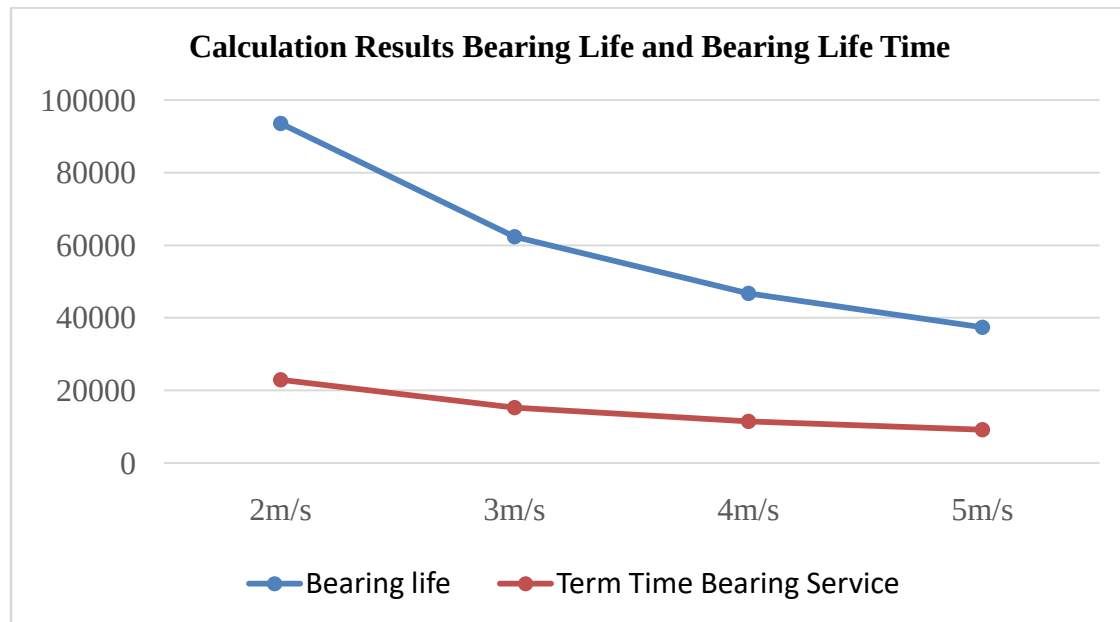


Figure 1. Results of the durability and service life of the bearing calculation

Figure 1 shows the dependences of the average service life of the roller t_a and the service life of the bearing L_{09} on the belt speed v_b for the types of roller supports suspended on a rope stand.

FINDINGS

1. The service life and durability of the bearing of the conveyor rollers depends on the speed of the conveyor belt.
2. The service life of the bearing of the conveyor rollers is 93575 hours, 62383 hours, 46787 hours, 37430 hours depending on the belt speed in accordance with 2 m / s, 3 m / s, 4 m / s, 5 m / s
3. It is recommended, according to the standard of maintaining the average bearing life, not to increase the weight fraction of a piece from 20.

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SOURCES OF THE CREATIVE CONCEPT OF NAVOI

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ABSTRACT

The article analyses the origins of the creative concept of the thinker and poet Alisher Navoi. The highest goal of Alisher Navoi is to artistically illuminate the content of the verses of the Koran and hadith in his works and thereby encourage people to religious enlightenment. The content of the verse can be interpreted as follows: if I say that there is only Truth and nothing else, do not be surprised, because the bubbles on the waves of the sea are also a manifestation of the Creator. We believe that in the heart of Navoi, who felt the passion and truth from this and similar verses, every creature, even sea foam, was a means of remembering Allah. Undoubtedly, this meaning of the verse is a unique reflection of Navoi's great faith in Allah.

KEYWORDS: *Alisher Navoi, creative concept, Qurani Karim (Holy Quran), hadith, love of Allof (love of truth).*

INTRODUCTION

The human soul is always interested in for good. Spirit does not choose nation, religion or race. He only knows the balance between good and evil. In fact, our life is a battle between good and evil. Only this state manifests itself to us in the form of various phenomena and beings. Recently one old man, far from literature, told me: "Sometimes I do not want to live at all, I feel unhappy and lonely, but when I have such feelings in my soul, I turn to the Navoi ghazalle. do I read aloud these great love poems with all my heart. And then the life force returns to me. " You know, this situation that seems to have melted many people, or rather their minds, is actually the desire of the soul. We do not know how to hear our soul. We don't even think about what he likes. Only the worries of life, church, prestige, children, weddings to them. These are constant tasks that our mind assigns to us. Let's also listen to your spirit and make it happy. After all, our soul is our only faithful companion!

We didn't start from afar. The theme and text we learn are in sync. No matter how the work of Alisher Navoi is studied, it is necessary to study him again and again, as a person who feels not only his spirit, but also the call of the entire human spirit. After all, this great figure, who is

“pure in word, pure in word,” is eternally associated with eternity. In the epics and verses of Navoi, there is only one pure love affair, which constantly strives for God.

Ghazalles of Navoi often contain verses, hadiths or verses from the Koran. Here are some examples.

Tashnalab o 'Ima, Navoiy, Chun azal soqiysidin

«*Ishrabu, yo ayyuhal-atshon*» *kelur har dam nido*. [1] (Meaning: Allah will give you what you ask for. (Sura Baqara)

This verse, praising the first ghazalle of Hazayn ul-Maoni, refers to verse 60 of sura “Baqara”: “When Muso asked to give water to his people, he said, “Hit the rock with your staff.” Remember what we mean. Twelve springs gushed out of it. Eat and drink from the gifts of Allah. Do not meke crime the earth” [2]. Science of literature Najmiddin Kamilov interprets this verse as follows: ... The poet criticizes the ascetic who does not understand the words “may” and “mayhona” pronounced by the dervishes, and reproaches them, who do not know the secret of meanings, and refers to the verse of the Koran. In this verse, as Moso led his people out of Egypt, the people groaned with thirst. Then the revelation came to Moses: "Hit the rock with your rod." When Moso hears the good news of the Lord, he strikes the rock with his staff, and a spring gushes out of it.

In other words, the idea that the power of Allah has no boundaries, that the world is full of His light, and that it is necessary to understand it in order to achieve this and strive to make material and spiritual life meaningful and meaningful is at the heart of the Navoi ghazalle. The poet expresses the same idea in a number of his works, linking the meaning of life and the meaning of humanity with spiritual growth. An example of this is the commentary on the following poems” [3].

In the 3rd verse of sura Josiya it is said: "Indeed, in heaven there are signs for the believers." This verse emphasizes that there are signs for believers that indicate the oneness of Alloh, His power, and other perfect qualities. Indeed, heaven and everything that is in them is a vivid proof of the unity and omnipotence of Allah. Heaven and everything in it is an example of this. To understand this great truth, you need to be a believer. The unbeliever does not understand this. " [4]

Ghazal 625 from the “G‘aroyib us-sig‘ar” contains the following verse:

Desamkim, Haqdurur mavjudu ashyo har nedur nobud,

Hubobu mavji bahr uzra erur aning namudori. [5] (Meaning: Even the sea and its waves and foams are a reminder of the power of Allah).

The content of the verse can be interpreted as follows: if I say that there is only Truth and nothing else, do not be surprised, because the bubbles on the waves of the sea are also a manifestation of the Creator. We believe that in the heart of Navoi, who felt the passion and truth from this and similar verses, every creature, even sea foam, was a means of remembering Allah. Undoubtedly, this meaning of the verse is a unique reflection of Navoi's great faith in Allah.

Allah, glory to Him, says in sura Imran 104: “Let there be a community of you who call for good and prescribe what is right and forbid what is wrong. These are the ones who will be saved. ” [6]

The meaning of this verse and its importance in human life are described by Hazrat Navoi in «Lison ut-tayr» as follows:

Amru nahyi barchamizg'a farzi ayn,

Tarki amru nahyida yuz sho'ru shayn [7]. (Meaning: The description of this bayt is given below it. It is said in the direct verse that it is a duty to repel evil and to exhort.)

That is, each of us is obliged to prescribe well and prohibit evil (a duty is obligatory for all). Woe to those who leave it. In verse 28 of sura Rad, Allah Almighty says: "Those who believe and whose hearts are at rest in the remembrance of Allah. Do hearts not find peace in the remembrance of Allah?" [8]

Inspired by the content of this verse, the following verses are written in chapter CLXXV of Navoi Lison ut-tayr entitled "Prayer Based on the History of Demands":

Mosiv Alloh xotirimdin salb qil,

Anda zikringni huzuri qalb qil.[9] (The meaning of this byte is also given. The happiest thing in the human heart is to remember Allah ...)

That is, to destroy everything in my memory, except for the remembrance of Allah. May my heart rejoice at your memory? Never let the love of the navy get close to my heart. My heart is the memory of Allah. The content of the byte requires this interpretation. God is perfect and pure. This means that the heart built on the remembrance of Allah will be pure. If the hearts of the people of the world were adorned with the memory of Allah, like this lyrical hero, all the evil we are witnessing would disappear. Spiritual vices based on selfishness, such as materialism, have been replaced by the priceless treasure of humanity. Life then would not be difficult for anyone. There was a man who lived his life with a sense of satisfaction and happiness...

In the 17th ghazalle of the divan, "Navodir ush-shabab" Navoi writes:

Ey Navoiy, durri nazming xutbadek topqay sharaf,

Lutf ila qilsa nazar bayram kuni sulton sanga.[10] (Meaning: If the sultan (king) praises my poem on the day of the holiday, it will be as sacred and precious as the Friday sermon.)

The dictionary of Navoi's works gives three meanings of the word "Xutba" and explains it as the first meaning: "During the Friday prayer and the holiday of Eid, the khatib (who reads the khutba) leaves the pulpit and teaches religious teachings. Council (this was added in the name of the king of the country). "[11]

A byte can be interpreted in different ways. In particular, we tried to understand the inner meaning: Navoi, calling the holiday the day of the end - the day of questions and answers, wants to be a servant whom Allah sees and rewards. He is happy to read Durri's poem "A Song of True Love" or a summary of his good deeds throughout his life. All listeners pay attention and respect to the imam who preaches. On the Day of Resurrection, the servant whom Allah loves and praises will be taken care of by others. Verse 136 of sura Imran says: "Their reward is forgiveness from their Lord and Gardens, under which rivers flow, in which they will abide forever." How good is the reward for those who do it! "[12] Unsurprisingly, Navoi also ended the above verse with the intention of being one of the "those" mentioned in this verse.

Navoi's tazkira "Nasoim ul-muhabbat" contains information about the life and work of 770 saints. In particular, Navoi's book "Siroj ul-Muslimiyyin", which is one of the purest religious works, is a work of jurisprudence in which the principles of Islam are described in poetic form.

The history of prophets and rulers describes the history of prophets and rulers. He selected 40 authentic hadiths and expressed their content in poetic garb in the rubay genre, that is, he created arba'in (40 hadiths). It is known that these works are purely religious. At the same time, Navoi's confession that he compared his "Xamsa" - five epics - with prayer five times, shows that in his entire career he sang only haqq. "Even in Saddi Iskandarii in the title of the fifth chapter, after praise, supplication and nat, he compares this epic with five prayers and explains each of them with verses" [13].

It is said in Tabdil: "Regarding the performance of the Xamsa in general, as if he had prayed five times, he first entered the group after the morning prostrations and said: "They have traces of prostration on their faces," and from noon he bowed and said: "With those who bows." He bowed to the parishioners and said: "Make your prayers in time," and after reading the sun, he joined the people in reading the sunset (evening) and recited in the name of your Lord, the Creator. Now he was called to fulfill the taboo he had lost at night instead of going to bed.

In this text, 5 epics "Xamsa" are compared with the names of five daily prayers, and it is indicated that one should write the isho (night) prayer, that is, the epic "Saddi Iskandari" "[15].

Sayfiddin Rafiddinov, one of the most profound researchers of our classical literature, assesses the personality and work of Navoi as follows: "Navoi is literally the impregnable sun of the literature of the Turkic people, one of the genius poets of world literature. Indeed, Navoi is a great artist, a man of soul, a man of pure heart and pure faith, who kept his word. Regardless of what the area or theme of each period is, if you really want, you will find the answer in the works of Navoi "[16]. These thoughts resonate in the hearts of many Navoi soldiers. It is safe to say that every researcher of Navoi's work, whether local or foreign, will find evidence of this recognition.

Indeed, the sources of Navoi's writings are mainly the Koran and hadiths. To understand this, Navoi must be well versed in the secrets of symbols and metaphors. Indeed: "In classical literature, thought and image are often wrapped in a symbolic shell and polished with figurative paint. Often every image or artistic detail refers to, interprets, describes or describes the divine reality, philosophical essence "[17]. Throughout his life and work, Navoi strove to learn and recognize the truth, and with his great heart, full of the will of God, the talent and light of faith given to him, Navoi was able to achieve his goal. Already today, a lot of effective work is being done to study the life and work of Navoi. In particular, the digitization of Navoi's heritage, an increase in the number of popular science publications about the life and work of Navoi will delight every fan of Navoi. The reader who "infected" the spirituality of Navoi's works is one of the richest representatives of our time. The Navoi of science in our opinion, is a culture of religious enlightenment.

Navoi writes in "Nazm-ul javohir":

Olam eli ichra gar gado, gar shoh erur,

Ne dardki, ul ko'ngli aro hamroh erur,

Qur'onni tilovat etsun gar ogoh erur,

El ko'ngliga chun davo Kalomulloh erur. [18] (Meaning: Recitation of the Qur'an is the healing of hearts for everyone in the world, whether he is a beggar or a king.)

The content of these verses is almost understandable to most readers. In other words, according to Navoi, those who know Allah - the wise - read the Quran and get to know Allah better. The Words of Allah, the Word of God, are medicine and balm for the soul. Both Gadot and the king keep the memory of Allah in their hearts. He knows her as the companion of his heart. But this is not enough. That is, reading the Quran is proof that everyone knows about Allah.

Literary critic R. Vakhidov in his book "Alisher Navoi and Theology" writes: "According to Islamic teaching, it is impossible to imagine a single point in the fate of a person and his fate without the blessing and control of the Creator of the Universe. Because man is the Caliph of Allah on earth. The seventy-second verse of Sura al-Sad, in our opinion, serves as the ideological basis of Alisher Navoi's poems. This divine judgment speaks of the closeness between Allah and His Caliph. Adam ekan Allah shared the spirit in His body with Adam Safiyullah"[19].

In these comments there is an undeniable truth about the divine roots of the work of Hazrat Alisher Navoi. After all, the result of divine inspiration is also divine. We are convinced that when we truly understand the holy spirit of our holy poet, these truths, he will be delighted with us.

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WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUTH SLANG TODAY?

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ABSTRACT

Modern youth slang performs ideological, nominative, emotional expressive function. On the youth slang in the XXI century of progress and technologies, computerization has a great influence. Youth slang does not carry any threat to the classic Russian language, and the emergence of new words speaks of the development of the language. In the language of the 21st century, it was directly influenced by language contacts, because in society, not only changes in economic and cultural terms occur, as well as in the language environment. New concepts, groups, subcultures are formed, which affects the language environment of the current youth and new grammatical, phraseological and lexical units appear. By linguists, this theme is in demand and relevant, since this process is moving, and the spread medium is quite wide.

KEYWORDS: Youth slang, Anglicisms, Sociolect, Language environment, Linguists, Metaphor, lexical units.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, the concept of "youth slang" is very popular and relevant. This sociot is used by people from 12 to 25 years old, and older people who keep up with the times, use them less often, but at the same time in the course of the appearance of each new word and its meaning. [1p. 15]

In the language of the 21st century, it was directly influenced by language contacts, because in society, not only changes in economic and cultural terms occur, as well as in the language environment. New concepts, groups, subcultures are formed, which affects the language environment of the current youth and new grammatical, phraseological and lexical units appear. By linguists, this theme is in demand and relevant, since this process is moving, and the spread medium is quite wide. [2p. 85]

Youth slang opposes itself as an official system, not the older generation. This lexicon, based on the grammatical and phonetic foundations, is distinguished by the conversational color from the nationwide language. Popular semantic fields are words man, appearance, clothing, leisure. Mostly, youth slang is cutting words, English borrowing and phonetic associations. Against the background of changing generations, it quickly modifies, and all the time is replenished with new words, and some words come to replace other words. [5 p. 42]

Initially, it appeared due to the large number of streets during the times of revolution and civil war. Next appear styles, and after them there comes a stagnant time, which caused different informal youth movements. All these movements unite one - their speech is opposed to official ideology.

In the 21st century, in the age of progress and technologies, a great influence on the slang young people has a computerization. This gave additional features in addition to writing and printing. Slang internet is actively developing and penetrated into a youth speech. Not one dozen words are this example: Money is loot, Internet - Internet, a person - person, life, increasingly replaced with the word Life, the computer is long, it is better to say the computer, the word "music" - too outdated, but Muson - The most thing. Indifferent people are called pofigista, teachers turned into teachers, and the jokes are no longer so much, because the word "funny" appeared, the youth goes not to the parties, but on the parties, where the husk eat, and not food, of course, if they were released there rodaki, i.e. parents.

As a type of youth slang, you can consider computer slang and see that it is basically English borrowings that have the equivalent in Russian, on the morphological level. For example, hard drive - hard disk, connect - connect, connect, upgrade - Improve, user - user, use - use, click – click. [7p. 93].

All these words, the Russian language is mastering due to its word-forming function. For example, upgrade - from English. Upgrade, to use - from the English. To use, it can be clearly to see that the Anglicizms are formed using Russian suffixes that can translate the word from one part of speech to another.

It turns out words formed by the word-formative foundation of the Russian language. For example, a flyer, a shooter is a common suffix method with a suffix -K -.

Another way that is widely used not only in the youth slang, but also in all the jargon systems is metaphorization. The CD is associated with a pancake, a blank, a set of special programs on the withdrawal of a computer from the so-called coma, when the software is seriously damaged, gives an association with a tutorial.

There are many verb metaphors. For example, to slow down - the slow work of the computer and the person, demolition - remove information from the flush or disk, but the word is hung in the computer slang, at this time it is already excluded from the jargon and is officially used as a term.

In linguistic literature, the variability of youth jargon units, depending on age, gender, and the place of residence of their carriers are investigated. These were engaged in L.G. Guseva, Y.G. Manion, OD Miraeva, A.I. Mochkin, S.A. Zaporzhin, V.V. Chemist and E.V. Lyutskaya. Youth slang, like a jargon as a whole, having changed. Vocabulary today reaches several thousand modern youth jargonis. [3 c. 86]

Youth speech shows the unstable cultural and linguistic state of society and stands somewhere between the literary language and jargon. At different times of the progress of society, the language was transformed. Jargon, English Slang, French Argo is what is typical for language development. At different periods of history, people united by a common matter, common interests or alienation from the rest of society, came up with special ways of oral and written communication. So there were encryption, metaphorization, the transfer of words values.

Modern youth slang performs various functions: ideological, identifiable, nominative, emotional expressive, and game. The functional orientation of youth slang is its language peculiarity, which is expressed in emotional expression, mobility of the lexic composition and the appearance of large synonymic rows.

If we consider student and school slang, then you can find a lot of differences. Here, the student slang at the step above, acts as an older brother. The words and expressions of the student slang recent years have been subjected to strong changes. So that it is to understand, the student needs to be cut, get a heap, sleeper, and before it was a scholarship, you will learn well, you will get a machine, i.e. Catch. Go to the university, so shorter and more modern, fashionable clothes are a bike, onions, a student hostel is a dormitory, a car - a car, the student always has a bundle, i.e. In order, everything is OK - this is the same as everything is fine.

People often use British, mostly these students and just young people: People - Piple, Speech - Speech, Face - Face, Money - Mani, Man - Maine, Popular - Haipova, Neudor - Heyter, Random - Randomno, Trouble - Trabl, Very angry, ready to dissect everything around - bombing, sorry - Dyan, PR, resonance, hype - Haip. [6p. 32]

Many words came to youth slang mainly with prison jargon, the origin of which young people do not even know. For example, the alien - the prison version of the word "life". Young people use it in situations when it is just possible to say such a life or borrowing "Selyavi". Offset, credit - suitable, cool, but the word has not come from university life, as you can think at first glance, but from prison. Educated from "Started" - will be counted in plus, and infa weaving - proven information.

Also, many words have already appeared relatively long ago and arrived in Russian, for example, the borrowing of Lyfhak, Light, Light (Easy) and Trasch (Non-Device) are still relevant and popular among young people, although the order of the current youth of the current youth [1, p. 15].

The word "Friend", reflects well a network buddy, but this is not the same friend in the sense, however, it gives his Russian language, the example of Professor Kronhauses. There are many such examples: the book in Russian is a book borrowed "Longrid" is a long fiction. Hate is a serious, deep feeling, attitude, and Hayter is a man who entertains hatred. It can be concluded that the Anglicizms, which are included in our language, are not just synonymous, but also carry a certain lexical value, which differs from the initial meaning.

A young man who consumes Slang is not standing on the wrong path, the connection with hooliganism in this case is mediated, a person opposes himself to public standards, but it is only to stand out, keep up with the times or keep up with modern youth.

The language of adolescents and young people in general change rapidly. Those words that, when they were hearing, are already outdated, but about some and generally forgotten. By gathering some newest words, try to comment on them and figure out what. In linguistics, youth

slang is called a sociostat, a speech feature that is characteristic of a certain society of people. The youth slang of the Russian language has already experienced three waves - the 1920s, when the growth of the streets was observed, the 1950s. Which were accompanied by the appearance of the styles and the 1970s, when the stable of informal youth phenomena reigned? To date, with the progress of technology, it can be said that the youth slang of the Russian language is experiencing a fourth wave, because Social networks and the Internet are actively used in life. But between these waves, the difference was formed, if earlier youth slang carried the rebellion, incurrence and hooliganism, now everything is a little different. The rebellion is no longer fashionable, so it is not. Now young people are engaged in their business, they have a study, career, social networks, courses and self-development. To date, young people.

The younger generation has its own vision and its valuables, which gives rise to its own vocabulary. It is views and interests that the young man will formulate his thoughts. From here, it can be concluded that the student creates and is looking for neologisms, relying on its actions and emotions that can be expressed clearly to specific subjects and situations, their attitude towards them. And this is a guarantee of effective communication for people of any age and social status.[4p. 74]

Constantly updating youth slang does not carry any threat to a classic Russian language, of course, if these are words that carry a certain meaning and are competent.

Cabbeiddis N.V. Notes that youth subculture is a special sociocultural phenomenon, it is characterized by certain values, specific behavior, status, source of information, taste, preferences, and fashion. In the linguistics today there is a direction - the ecolingestics, which allows you to study youth jargon through the interaction of the language and medium. From this point of view, the study of youth jargon is interesting, because there is a connection with the culture of speech, stylistics, rhetoric, you can trace the violation of speech correctness, its clarity, logicity and expressiveness. [9 p. 13]

Youth slang - a phenomenon age and corporate psychological, it moves in time. Many linguists in defense of the jargon speech speak of expressiveness and bright emotionality. And in the artistic literature, Jargonisms occupy a special place. But much depends on the taste and tact of the writer, from the artistic expressiveness of the used jargons, their relevance and necessity. Artistic realism does not boil down to simple factual or gross naturalism. He involves the role of the author, his moral "intervention" in the speech narration itself.

The language is a living organism and there is nothing bad that it changes, new words appear, and old, acquire a different meaning. Part will remain, something will be forgotten and only experts on the history of culture and speech will be interested. In itself, the emergence of new words indicates that the Russian language is alive and actively developing. [8 p. 67]

Habitat affects the language, on everyday speech and can lead to their decline. And the language is pure and moral - should affect the environment, on its formation, its improvement, spiritual filling and transformation.

Most words in the youth slang came from criminal jargon. In principle, everything that could come from there has already come. Now the youth slang is formed by reducing words, therefore, the law of language economy appeared and of course, thanks to English borrowings. You can bring a lot of examples - ok - well, corporate corporate party, competitions - competitions, etc.

Youth slang can be distributed both throughout the country and in the regions and even in several countries. If we consider Russian, then youth slang can grab almost all CIS countries. The regional is not particularly different, comic or abbreviated locality names are usually added there. Youth slang is not limited to some kind of age. Pupils of junior classes are already starting to actively use it, because it is fashionable and adult. When a person ceases to eat youth slang, too, it is difficult to say, it all depends on the situation, from the rhythm of the life and nature of the person himself. Someone tries to keep up with the times and not to give up young people, someone retains the words of youth slang from their youth and uses them already in a rather mature age, for example, the word Nishtyak, and some people carefully follow their speech and mature, try They do not use them at all. But it is almost impossible to get rid of slang and there are certain words that have moved from youth slang into the so-called adult language. A vivid example is the words such as a party, cool, cool, which were previously considered only slang, but are now used everywhere and all. This is due to the democratization of the language when conversational and slang words begin to penetrate television, newspapers and magazines. To date, new words are not fixed, although the dictionaries of new words and their meaning were published before, and if the new word appeared in the regulatory dictionary without littering, it was already safely considered commonly used. But now the borders are very erased, because it is difficult to track when novelty passes and the word can be considered common and general language, and this is a problem. It would be good to publish dictionaries, but it is very long and difficult job, and when everything is ready for the moment of printing, then much is no longer relevant and outdated. You can only say one thing, Slang is, it was and will be, and it will be studied, if only to explain to a foreigner, how and where to use this or that word, designate the borders and the difference where it is appropriate, and where it is better to abandon.

Youth jargon in the future with the emergence of new concepts and phenomena will develop and enriched with new words, adults will also not always understand it, and the question, about the study of slang by adults, remains open and everyone has a choice, keep up with the times And be on the same wave with young people or abide by the framework and clearly hold the edge adult man - a teenager. As for the linguist, he must study slang, because Slang says primarily that this language is alive while he is enriched with neologisms and jargons.

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PHASEOREFLEXES WITH THE LEXEMA "GOD" AS A SPEECH ETIQUETTE FORMULA IN THE DOCUMENT (ON THE MATERIAL OF THE MONUMENTS OF RUSSIAN BUSINESS WRITING)

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ABSTRACT

In this study, an attempt was made to describe expressions of speech etiquette in a document based on the monuments of Russian business writing. The analysis of phraseological units with the semantic core "GOD", which were actively used in the texts of letters, petitions and acts of the 17th - 18th centuries, was carried out. As special treatment formulas; According to the author, in the studied texts of this kind, stable expressions are deprived of the corresponding semantics for the concept of "Creator, Almighty". Their use was due to the fact that the applicant should have expressed his attitude to the expressed thought in the document. The author concludes that the studied phraseological reflexes are used in the texts in order to realize, on the one hand, the goal of creating a statement, and on the other hand, the goal of communication between both parties - both the addressee and the addressee.

KEYWORDS: *Seme, semantics, idiom, phraseology, phraseological unit (PU), phraseoreflex (FR), component, connotative macrocomponent, cultural connotation, emotiveness, evaluativeness.*

INTRODUCTION

Business "dialect" from the first centuries of existence of the Slavic writing and up to the present time serves the original and stable sphere of office work. We see its manifestation not only in official documents, but also in dialects and literary works. In the national, more precisely, in the documents of business content, a considerable number of stable expressions are used with the seme "GOD", which served as a special type of address and statement in letters and petitions. Naturally, the word God in all languages reflects the monotheistic idea of the people about the only and omnipotent creator of the Universe: "God" means "bestowing, bestowing", as well as

“property”, “happiness”, “wealth”. This expresses the idea of God as the fullness of being, as all-perfection and bliss.

In the studied documents of office work, stable turns with the semantic core "GOD" are deprived of the following semantics: 1. Creator, creator, almighty, the Most High, Eternal being, creator of the Universe; 2. The higher power, the supreme being, standing above the world.

The represented phraseological units are phraseological reflexes, that is, phrases of a phraseological nature. According to Pak S.G. and Gak V.G., "phrase-reflexes are the speaker's verbal reactions to a situation, to various facts, someone's words, etc." [6, s. 46-55]. The applicant used phrases of this kind in his speech in order to express his attitude to his own thoughts expressed in the document. Consequently, these turns also carry in themselves an informed coloring of the thought process of the individual, which proceeds in the event of any manifestations and experienced emotions: feelings, will, thinking, imagination.

The studied texts of letters of gratitude and petitions have a peculiarity of the genre of telegrams, letters of friendship and greeting cards. And it is the use of phrase-reflexes with the semantic core "GOD" in these texts that is conditioned by the communication needs of both parties: 1) the need to solve current affairs; 2) inform about your attitude or position regarding any issue; 3) maintain contact and friendly relations with the addressee.

Consider from this point of view examples of each of the indicated digits:

1) The need to solve current affairs:

Бог по сердцу положит/благоволит; Бог помощи подаст:

пожалѣи гсдрѣ умилися в токое нѣжное ²и голодное² въ|ремя одолжи
милостию своею хлѣбомъ | рожью и ѡвсомъ чѣмъ тебя гсдря | бгѣ по сердцѣ
положить смилѣися гсдрѣ | Емельянъ Игнатьевичъ пожалѣи

мы в том не ѡсѡм|неваемся надеждѣ полагаем в незабвенною | млстѣ
натуры твоеи что в немешкальных | часех сугѣбо трѣдовъ наших воз-
даті | чѣм бгѣ млсти твоеи по сердцѣ положить | можешъ |

гсдрѣ против прошлагодошного бгѣ знает | убьеш ли ценою да как бгѣ
помощи подасть | а приволокся ѣ гсдрѣ из с Казани в Нижней октябрю |

бгѣ по сердцу блговолит помираем | голодную смертью и з женами и з
детми | гсдрѣ Володимир Стефановичъ смилуися

(Gr-ki, s. 42,103,123,184)

The addressee, using the FR data, expresses an intensified request for help with the current situation.

2) Inform about your attitude or position regarding any issue:

Бог дал; покровен десницею вышнего Бога; Бог в мысль положит; как (чем) Бог по сердцу положит; послал Бог помощи; Бог вестъ; Бог сподобит; Бог волен; Господь Бог надежда; за презрением Бога; как Господь Бог сошлѣт:

приѣхал к Москѣ в челобитчикахъ⁷ і в дому ѡ нег[о]||дал бгѣ здорово.

бывших блгих вся злая мнѣ приключилас к прежним | нашедшим скор-
 бям болѣзнию бгъ посетил ноги отнялис | і в город не брожд давно і
 вперед здоровья им бгъ вѣсть | лекари сказывают болѣзнь в ногахъ кам-
 чюж а леки еи не | сказывают разве с помощи бжиі на твоём приятном |
 гсдѣ бгъ в мысль положит так и ѿбмы | шлите как выгоднее а полковскую
 со всемъ своим праведнымъ | домом і покровен десницею вышнего бога |
 по той записи | и шеснатцат рублей задаточные | деньги возми какъ
 тебѣ бгъ | по сердрду³ положит а по том тебѣ | гсдрю своему много
 мы батюшко чаем розделатца а Перша пришел | ко мнѣ дал бгъ здорово
 жали | а Харин² брат хужу³ старова ставитца в своеи | немочи чаю
 пострижем ево вскоре а к Москве | яз приеждат скорим делом для анти-
 мису бог токо | сподобит чтобъ на Спасов ден превбражение | престол
 в живых обрѣтаюся в впреди бгъ | воленъ пожалуй гсдрѣ мои братец |
 при | гсдрской млсти авгѣста въ | КГ де еще жив а впреди | гсдѣ бгъ на-
 дежа моа¹ | по гсдреву указу поехал х тебѣ въ | полкъ Федар Василевъ
 супруга твоя | и дѣти дал бгъ в добромъ здорови | а пребывание их в пе-
 чали а печал гсдрѣ | матери твоеи гсдрни моеи то что волею бжие | ю князя
 і к самотной лодѣ ко всѣм работников | послал бгъ помощи дасть згоню
 десятой четыре гривны а отписиі | такожде не дали пожалуй гсдрѣ Кле-
 ментеи Про|коевич как бгъ тябя гсдра по сердцу положит | хорошо б
 А по млсти гсдрѣ своеи изволишь о мнѣ | напамѣтоват и я в Син-
 бирску апреля по Е е число | за призрѣнием всемогущаго бга жив а впрѣди |
 какъ волить его свтая блгодат |

(Gr-ki, s.16,19,47,49,50,51,57,146,147,209,237,253).

А какъ Господь Богъ, по своимъ праведнымъ по душу его Васильеву сошлетъ¹
 (AYU, s. 147)

In the above examples of FRs, it seems to us, one can single out naive theology - the idea of the religious dogmas, postulates and commandments that existed and exist among the Russian people. They reflect faith in divine providence and the "empowering" function of God. In our opinion, on the one hand, the applicant, when addressing the addressee, emphasizes submission to the divine providence of the course of the described circumstances, on the other hand, also expresses a wish for a happy ending of these unpleasant events.

3) Maintain contact and friendly relations with the addressee. And these FRs can be divided into groups used by the addressee of the statement:

a) To express good wishes in speech, for example, *умножи Бог; дай/подаст Бог; как Бог учнет*:

| л. 8 | Доброприятел мои Федор Василевич умножи бгъ лѣт ж¹ . . . |
гвоего в добром здорови со всѣми твоими доброжел² . . . | і пожалуи

| л. 1 | Гсдрю моему свѣту¹ млстивому ко мнѣ ко[р]ми[ль]цѣ² дядюшке | Ва-
силію Володимировичю вѣчнои и неотстѣпнои раб племян|ничишко твои
Оедка Бородин рабски челом бѣю даи гсди | ты гсдрь мои здрав был на

домишкоом бга молю ¹³чтоб тебѣ гсдрю моему подал бгъ все благая¹³ |
положи | гсдрь во всякои печали ¹⁴и скорби¹⁴ зпавание свое | на содѣ-
теля¹⁵ своево творца что воли¹⁶ то и сотворит¹⁶ | без воли ¹⁷бжии ничто

| л. 7 | Доброприятелю¹ моему Оедору Василевичю Васка Брехов | че-
лом бѣю. подаи бгъ тебѣ многолѣтное здорове | на веки. со всѣми твоими
доброжелатели | і пожалуи. вели вперед писати ко мнѣ. о своем | здорове
какъ тебя млсрдый влдоко хранит | а пожалуеш похощ вѣдат о мнѣ і

ко мне о своемъ здарове жаловал | писал а я гсдрь слыша про твае | зда-
рове обрадовался ноипаче гсду бгу | хвалу восдал что праведных гсдрь-

прѣ свое многолѣтное здорове как тебя ми|лосердый Хрсто ² бгъ учнет
(Gr-ki, s.10, 16, 25, 152)

And the following FRs are usually used by the applicant as a wish to the master of health, happiness of all the best, for example, *соблюдет/сохранит десница вышняго Бога/ Божия; покровендесницею вышняго Бога; Бог сподобит*:

| л. 27 | Млстивои мои гсдрь Алеѣѣи Оедорович здравие твое | да
соблюдет десница вышняго бга и с сожителни|цею своею на веки |

| л. 12 | Гсдрю моемъ Иванъ Василевичю Гаврилко Родионовъ | челом
бѣетъ буди покровен десницею вышня|го бга и здрав на многие лѣта по-
жалѣи гсдрь | пиши ко мнѣ о своем здорове какъ те|бя Хрстос сохраняет

и гсдри|и | мои матѣшки Дари Алеѣандровны | да сохранит десница
бжия на | лета многа

| л. 4 | Гсдрь мои Иванъ Алеѣандровичъ | здравие твое гсдря моего дес-
ница | бжия на веки да соблюдетъ |

Евпсихиевич молю и хвалю в троицы славимагѣ | бга дабы бгъ сподо-
бил в радости видѣти образ лица твоегѣ | пожалуи гсдрь батюшко не по-
(Gr-ki, s. 31, 68, 73, 113, 123)

b) To express to the interlocutor the hope that everything will turn out well for him: *быть в сохранении Божии; Бог милует*:

*бѹди гсдрь мои ѿв сохранении бжїи ѿ здрав на многие лѣта со всѣм своим |
блгодатным домом и з ближними своими приятели пожалѹи гсдрь мои*
(Kr. Chel., s.79).

гсдря моег | бог милует а милостиво пожалуеш учиниши изволиши | про
(Gr-ki, s. 51)

Thus, we can come to the conclusion that the peculiarity of these FRs lies in the reflection of those areas of reality that are associated with human vision, assessment of realities, characteristics of psychological characteristics - cognitive processes, emotional-volitional activity of the subject. Consequently, the FR presents, first, a way of conceptualizing reality - the Christian idea of the only creator of the Universe; secondly, information about the applicant's attitude to the nominated object (addressee, interlocutor) was transmitted. And as the analysis of FD shows us, all this is due to the communication needs of both the petitioner and the respondent. This means that it can be argued that the semantic structure of the studied turnovers contains the macrocomponents of connotation - emotionality (emotiveness) and evaluativeness.

The predominance of these components should be explained by the opinion of Telia V.N., that "the main sign purpose of phraseological units is to express, through the choice of this unit, the evaluative-emotive attitude of the speaker to the reality designated by him on the basis of an indication of reality and that associative-shaped complex (gestalt), which, causing a vivid idea of the similarity, affects the emotional sphere of the communicants and thereby enhances the perceived content - creates the effect of expressiveness" [12, s.34].

In conclusion, I would like to note that the considered FRs, as a result of the uniformity of repeatedly repeated situations, was used by native speakers as standardized speech patterns. The overwhelming majority of them are highly communicative. Almost all of them belong to oral speech; therefore, in the dictionaries of the Russian language with these FRs, there is a label of functional and stylistic content. As for the chronological litter, the overwhelming majority of these FRs are obsolete. Mokienko V.M. explains this by the fact that lexicographers put these marks, "superstitiously fearing reproaches for religious zeal" [10, s.132]. However, according to our data, phraseological units with the component God, a significant part of which is FR, is in active use in modern Russian.

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THE ARRIVAL OF MAIL AND TELEGRAPH IN THE KHIVA KHANATE (EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY)

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the history of the arrival of the modern means of communication - the postal telegraph in the Khiva khanate in the early twentieth century. Khiva khan Muhammad Rahimkhan-II (Feruz) (1864-1910) took the initiative. It was noted that the arrival of the post and telegraph in the territory of the Khanate had a significant impact on the growth of trade relations between the Khiva Khanate and the Russian Empire.

KEYWORDS: *Khiva Khanate, Russian Empire, postal service, telegraph, trade, firms, companies, capital.*

INTRODUCTION

In 1873, as a result of the Russian invasion, the political independence of the Khiva Khanate was abolished. A very large part of the country, the lower bank of the Amu Darya, was forcibly incorporated into the Russian Empire. Not limited to this, the tsarist government pursued a policy of turning the Khiva khanate into an economically dependent state. The Khiva Khanate was politically and economically dependent on the Russian Empire, and the country became a raw material base for Russian capital and industry. In 1885, at the request and pressure of the ruling circles of the Russian Empire, a monetary reform was carried out in the Khiva Khanate [1, p. 213]. As a result of the reform, the minting of the national currency, the coin, which was one of the foundations of the khanate's economic independence, was banned. Only coins in the hands of the population will be left in circulation, and the ruble, the currency of the Russian Empire, will be allowed to circulate freely in the markets of the Khiva Khanate. In order to strengthen the political dependence of the Khiva khanate, to subordinate its economy to the interests of Russian capital, the Khiva khanate was included in the general customs system of the Russian Empire in 1895. The Khiva khanate was deprived of the right to conduct foreign trade.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Firms, companies and banks of the Russian Empire, which took advantage of the conditions created as a result of such measures, began to actively enter the territory of the Khiva Khanate in the late XIX and early XX centuries [2, p. 34]. By this time, more than 30 firms, companies and banks of Russia and other countries operating internationally and nationally had opened branches in Khiva [3, p. 8]. According to another source, in 1900 there were 12 large firms owned by Russian businessmen in the Khiva khanate, by 1910 their number had grown to 20, and in 1913 to 33 [4, p. 104].

The largest trade and industrial center of the khanate was the city of New Urgench. There are also factories, shops and warehouses of Russian and local entrepreneurs in Khiva, Kungrad, Tashhovuz, Bagat, Muynak, Takhta. However, the opportunities for further development of growing economic ties were extremely limited. Because it is a means of rapid communication in the territory of the khanate; there was no modern post-telegraph system. The problem was that the telegraph line had reached Tashkent-Chorjuy to Petro-Alexandrovsk; Representatives of firms and companies operating in the Khiva khanate to carry out a commercial operation; first crossing the territory of the Khiva Khanate by transport, then crossing the Amudarya by boat or ferry and arriving in Petro-Alexandrovsk. It took a lot of time and expense.

Khiva khan Muhammad Rahimkhan-Feruz (1864-1910), who made history as an enlightened ruler, took the initiative to bring modern means of communication to the country, informing the officials of the Russian Empire that he would fully bear the cost of building a post office and telegraph line [3, p. 10]. However, there is an administrative-bureaucratic barrier between the officials of the Russian Empire, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the Governor-General of Turkestan and its Amudarya branch; it will take more than two years to resolve issues related to the construction of the post office and telegraph line due to lengthy correspondence and restrictions. However, the Khiva government's firm policy in this regard has borne fruit and practical action has soon begun.

Officials of the two countries will consider three directions for the establishment of a postal and telegraph communication system between the Russian Empire and the Khiva Khanate [3, p. 11,12,13].

The first direction - the head of the Amudarya department of the Governor-General of Turkestan G. It was developed by Galkin, according to which it was proposed to build a telegraph line from Dorgonota via Tuyamuyin to New Urgench. His list of expenses (estimate) amounted to 27 thousand rubles [3, p. 11, 12].

The second direction was to connect New Urgench directly with the city of Petro-Alexandrovsk. This required the laying of an underwater cable from the Amudarya. The list of expenses (estimate) amounted to 50 thousand rubles. However, this direction was immediately rejected, citing the frequent changes of the Amudarya River. The third line is the Petro-Alexandrovsk-Tuyamuyin-New-Urgench line, which cost 24,000 rubles [3, p. 13].

After lengthy negotiations between the responsible representatives of the two countries, a third direction was chosen. Finally, the agreement between the government of the Russian Empire and the Khiva Khanate "On the opening of a postal telegraph office in New Urgench" was signed on May 18, 1902 by Khiva Khan Muhammad Rahimkhan II (Feruz) and Governor-General of Turkestan V. Ivanov [3, p. 13]. The agreement consists of thirteen articles, according to Article 2

of which the construction of the telegraph line will be carried out by the Khiva Khanate government, construction, communications and staffing by the Russian government. The third article of the agreement provided for the opening of a post and telegraph office in New Urgench, the costs of which were also borne by the Khiva government [3, p. 13].

Khiva businessman VoisBuva, a caravan leader, took over the responsibility of building such a building in a modern, European style and allocated 15,000 rubles for it. The businessman completed the construction in six months and undertook to lease it to the Russian government for a period of 12 years (for a certain fee) [3, p. 14]. Subsequent articles of the agreement included matters relating to the heating, lighting of the building, the supply of the building in general, as well as the salaries of the staff working in it, and these costs were also borne by the khanate. However, all employees working in the office were hired and fired by the Russian government.

From these data, it can be seen that the Russian government pursued a colonial policy in the issue of laying a post and telegraph line in the territory of the Khiva Khanate. The cost of the line, the construction of the post and telegraph building, the supply of the building, and even the payment of salaries to the staff (a total of 47,740 rubles) were borne entirely by the khanate government. However, office workers were appointed and accountable to the Russian government. It was just a manifestation of Russia's great state policy.

Nevertheless, the khan of Khiva directly sponsored the bringing of the postal and telegraphs line into the country. Because he was well aware that as a result of such an event, the khanate's opportunities to enter the world and Russian markets will increase sharply. This directly served the growth of the country's economy and the improvement of the material condition of the people. As a result of such efforts, on November 4, 1902, the Post and Telegraph Office was opened in New Urgench [3, p. 14]. The country had a modern means of communication.

Due to the penetration of modern means of communication in the Khiva Khanate, in the early twentieth century, economic relations between the Khiva Khanate and Russia continued to grow. In 1885, a total of 3,880,000 rubles worth of goods were imported from Russia to the Central Asian markets, and by 1897, 230,000 pounds worth of goods worth 7,300,000 rubles were imported to the Khiva khanate alone. In 1911-1912, this figure was 2.2 million pounds, reaching 18.6 million rubles [5, p. 27]. According to another source, by the end of the 19th century, 482,750 pounds of goods worth 3,924,600 rubles were exported from the Khorezm oasis to Russia annually, while 230,905 pounds worth 7,923,600 rubles were exported from the Russian Empire to the Khiva Khanate [6, p. 26].

Among the largest trade and industrial firms of the Russian Empire operating in the markets of the Khiva Khanate in the early twentieth century were the Prokhorov Manufactory, the Emil Tsindel Moscow Joint-Stock Company, the Serpukhovsk Partnership Manufacturing Associations of Greater Yaroslavl and NN Konshin, and Vorobinsk. paper mill, Rabene-Lodzinsk paper joint-stock manufacturing society can list industrial-financial groups [7, p. 47]. There are also well-known textile enterprises in the Russian and world markets, specializing in the production of light industry products, such as: "N. Kudrin and K", "Brothers Kraft", companies belonging to the Nobel family, "Nadejda", "Vostochnoe", Large trade, production and transport companies such as "Rossiyskoe", "Khiva", "Kavkaz" and "Mercury", "Ulyanov and K", "Brothers Vadyaevs", and "Potelyakhov" opened their offices in Khiva actively engaged in entrepreneurship in local markets [7, p. 58].

In particular, the financial and commercial association “Aka-uka Kraft”, one of the largest firms in the Russian Empire, played an important role in the economic life of the Khiva Khanate. After the construction of a modern post and telegraph building in 1902, the company opened its office in 1903 in New Urgench, the financial and industrial center of the Khiva Khanate, and began to build industrial enterprises and warehouses in Khanka, Gurlan, Mangit, Dashovuz, and Petro-Alexandrovsk [8, p. 119]. Fourteen representatives of the trading house were engaged in the purchase of raw materials in the khanate [9, p. 27].

CONCLUSION

These firms hired Khiva citizens who were well acquainted with the local market and conditions as commercial agents and worked with them on a regular basis. For example, Zarifboy Bakkalov, Yu. Salimjanov, J. Nurov, J. Ibragimov, Yusufboy Aitboev from Honqa, Abdulla Olloberganov from Gurlan, Ishchan Doshchanov from Tashhovuz, Rahimboy Botirov are representatives of the Greater Yaroslavl Manufactory in Khiva, served [8, p. 127]. According to the income of these firms increased from 3 million rubles to 30 million rubles in those years, and the total value of capital turnover and profits increased tenfold.

Thus, the introduction of the postal and telegraph communication in the Khiva khanate in 1902 served the rapid growth of bioan trade relations of the Khiva khanate with the Russian Empire. As a result, Russian capital made huge profits in economic relations with the Khiva.

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THE FUNCTION OF REGULATIONS QUANTITY NUTS AFIDS WITH ENTOMOFAGS

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ABSTRACT

In this article is devoted to the function of regulations quantity of nuts upper and low parts of leaves aphids with entomofags. Regulated more than 20 animals and parasites of aphids closely quantity the leaves of nuts. Two-point, five-point, seven-point, multi-point khan beetles (the most effective of these are the seven-point khan girl beetle), the larvae of the golden-eyed and syrphida fly feed on plant sap and help to eliminate pests. The use of parasitic insects also gives good results. Trichogramma, afelinus, gabrobracon, chalcids, and taxin mosquitoes are used as predators. Farmers lay their eggs on pest eggs, larvae and larvae. An increase in the quantitative density of the sap of Panaphis juglandis and Chromaphis juglandicola in the walnut plant directly causes contamination of the walnut leaves with a sugary liquid substance.

KEYWORDS: Nut aphids, Entomofag, afidofauna, animals and parasites of aphids closely quantity, Coccinella, Chrysopa, Aphidius.

INTRODUCTION

In the world's aphidofauna, Walnut sap is distinguished by its biological diversity, Distribution and unique properties.

There are two types of nectar in the walnut plant. Leaf upper walnut sap - On the upper side of *Panaphis juglandis* walnut leaves, linear colonies form around the central root of the leaf. The

walnut sap (*Chromaphis juglandicola*) lives on the underside of the walnut tree leaves by absorbing tissue fluid [4].

Walnut sap on the upper leaves (*Panaphis juglandis*) and lower leaves (*Chromaphis juglandicola*) significantly impairs the development, yield and fruit quality of walnut trees. They feed on cell fluid, causing the leaves to turn yellow and shed.

Young shoots damaged by leaf sap may stop growing and in some cases wither. In addition to occupying walnut leaves, it also accumulates in large numbers at the ends of green twigs (10.05.2018, 15.05.2019, Fergana).

Changes in the feeding sites of the upper and lower leaf sap, their increase or decrease, alter the damage caused to the walnut plant by the same species.

An increase in the quantitative density of the sap of *Panaphis juglandis* and *Chromaphis juglandicola* in the walnut plant directly causes contamination of the walnut leaves with a sugary liquid substance [4].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the foothills, walnut trees are less contaminated with sugary liquid matter. In the central lowlands, such food plants are significantly and strongly polluted.

Object of research. The formation of beneficial entomofauna in nature takes place first at the expense of beetles and golden-eyed beetles, then *Lysirhlebus fabarum* Marsch., *Arhidius ervi* Halid and other aphids.

Two-point, five-point, seven-point, multi-point khan beetles (the most effective of these are the seven-point khan girl beetle), the larvae of the golden-eyed and syrphida fly feed on plant sap and help to eliminate pests.

The use of parasitic insects also gives good results. Trichogramma, afelinus, gabrobracon, chalcids, and taxin mosquitoes are used as predators. Farmers lay their eggs on pest eggs, larvae and larvae.

Although more than 400 species of phytophagous species feeding on different parts of fruit trees have been recorded in the garden agrocenosis, the number of species with high economic damage does not exceed 150 [1].

In addition, the importance of garden agrocenosis entomophagous in reducing the number of garden pests is immeasurable.

A family of aphids or plant sap spreaders (Aphididae). These are common internal parasites of plant sap. *Apidius ervi* Hal., *Praon Dorsale* Hal. as simple common representatives of the genus *Afidius*; *Lysiphlebus fabatum* March; *Diaeretiella tapae* Intosch can be shown.

Aphidids overwinter in the larvae during the larval phase of adulthood in nature. Overwintering larvae immediately hatch, and in late March to early April, the adult larvae fly out. The parasite opens a small hole in the master's mummified body before exiting. First the mustache is visible through this hole, then the head. The parasite expands the hole, constantly moving its whiskers as it touches the mummy from the outside, and finally climbs out using its front legs.

The flying parasites are mainly spread to weeds and weeds, i.e. the sources of algae colonies. Some species mate and lay eggs as soon as their genitals are mature, while others lay eggs every

two to three days. Females are very active on hot sunny days when the air temperature exceeds 20 C. When temperatures rise above 30 C and on cloudy cold days, it becomes more difficult to detect them in plant sap colonies.

Plant sap infested with aphids does not initially differ from healthy ones in appearance, but as the parasite larvae develop, it becomes infertile and immobile, the body becomes very swollen, changes color, and the sap dies. All that is left is a mummified chitinous shell.

The embryonic development of the parasite lasts for three to four days, after which the eggshell ruptures and the larva emerges and feeds on the internal organs of the host.

The larvae live four to eight days, eight to fifteen days. It is wrapped in a cocoon of thin threads before it is spun and turns into a mushroom inside it.

Two to five days after hatching, the adult parasites fly out of the aphids. Its lifespan varies from 4 to 15 days, depending on food availability and environmental conditions.

In Uzbekistan, insects belonging to this family develop by giving 5-7 generations and spread to different places during the growing season, depending on the sources from which the host is distributed.

Although aphids and other parasites that live at the expense of plant sap play a significant role in the protection of cotton and other crops; but although they give good results, they cannot keep the amount of plant sap harmless due to the fact that they do not develop synchronously with the host, are destroyed by the use of chemicals, migrate from place to place, and are poorly distributed. Insects play an important role in the metabolism that occurs in nature. They pollinate flowering plants and increase yields [9].

Insects that feed on plant debris enrich the soil with organic matter.

Insect products are considered raw materials for human food, clothing, formatting and dyeing industries.

In walnut trees, the decrease in the quantitative density of leaf upper and lower leaf sap is inextricably linked with the activity of entomophages.

In the wild and cultivated *Juniperus regia* Greek nuts in the Fergana Valley, the quantitative densities of each 2 species of nectar are controlled by more than 20 species of wild and free-living insects [8, – pp. 852-854].

The quantitative density of beneficial predators and free-living insects is directly related to the number of leaf upper and lower leaf sap in nuts. An increase in the quantitative density of the same 2 types of nectar leads to the accumulation of many entomophages among them.

Beneficial arthropods begin to appear in Greek nuts from early April (April 7, 2018 in Fergana). Their effect on the amount of sap is noticeable in the Central lowlands and foothills in late April - early May (24.04.2018, Fergana; 8.05.2019, Fergana district).

Among the first to fly to the walnut are beetle beetles (*Coccinella septempunctata* L., *C. undecimpunctata* L., *C. quatuordecimpunctata* L., *Adonia variegata* Goese, *Propylaea quatuordecimpunctata*), golden eyes (*Chrysopa carnea* Steph, *Ch. farmasa* Br., *Ch. perla* L., *Ch. septempunctata* Wasm.), flies (*Syrphus corollae* F., *Scaeva albomaculata* Macq., *Paragus tibialis* Fall.) [3] and other insectivorous zoophags. In addition, with walnut sap *Adalia Mulsant*, 1880, seed-dependent *A. decempunctata* Linne, 1758 species variations *Adalia decempunctata*,

var. 4-punctata Linne, *Adalia decempunctata* M, var. 14-punctata Muller, *Adalia decempunctata*, var. 12-pustulata linne, *Adalia decempunctata*, var. humeraulis Schncid; *Calvia (Anisocalvia) nigripennis* F seed representatives; ScymnusKugelann, 1794, from the genus *Scymnus frontalis Fabricus* [1, 2], Sc. (Pullus) testaceus M. [2].

Among entomophages feeding on *Panaphis juglandis* ba *Chromaphis juglandicola* juices, *Coccinella septempunctata* L. are the most efficient of the beetle beetles. In walnut trees it begins to multiply in mid-April. In the lowlands during this period their eggs are observed in large numbers (17.04.2019, Fergana) [6, pp. 54-56].

Button beetles lay their eggs on leaves where sunlight falls (13.05.2019, eggs on 3 leaves are placed in 21, 14, 10 pieces). In late April, the larvae of the khan's daughter beetle feed in large numbers on the sap of the lower leaves.

Among the beneficial insects that predominate in nuts are goldfish (*Chrysopa carnea* Steph.). The golden-eyed princess flies to the walnut trees at the same time as the beetles (April 11, 2019; Fergana). They can lay eggs in clusters or in balls between the stalks (27.04.2019, 23 eggs on leaves at the end of a 10 cm long rod, Fergana) [5].

The time of emergence of larvae from the eggs laid by golden eyes corresponds to the period of multiple reproduction of the lower sap of the leaves (19.05.2019, 2067 aphids on the leaves at the tip of the rod 10 cm long, Fergana). At this time in the central lowlands from entomophagous beetles and larvae of beetles and golden-eyed larvae form 14 pieces on the leaves at the ends of rods 10 cm long. In this case, each entomophage has 148 leaf saps.

In the foothills in mid-May (12.05.2019, 530 aphids on the leaves at the end of a 10 cm long branch) due to the large number of these pests increases the number of beetles and larvae of khan kzy and goldfish larvae (14.05.2019, 10 on the leaves at the end of a 10 cm long rod). Entomophagous). At present, each entomophage has 53 leafy walnut sap.

In late April (30.04.2019, Fergana) the larvae of the mosquito fly begin to develop among the upper sap of the leaves.

In cultivated walnut trees, the formation of beneficial entomofauna occurs primarily at the expense of beetles, then *Lysiphlebus fabarum* Maicsh., *Aphidius ervi* Halid, and other aphids [7, p. 54].

In the southern Fergana region, red canals (*Anystis fabbarum*) are abundant in cultivated walnut trees. They form white spots on the underside of the leaves. In these places flocks of red canals of 5-6 pieces are collected. They feed on walnut sap under the leaves.

In early June, the number of individuals affected by predators increases between leaf upper and lower leaf aphids (4.06.2019, 17 infected aphids on leaves at the end of a 10 cm long branch, Fergana).

The lower sap of the leaf is significantly damaged by entomophagous relative to the sap of the upper leaf, and many are destroyed. For example, at the end of the 2nd decade of May (19.05.2019), despite the fact that the amount of sap under the leaves rose to a high peak, it decreased sharply in early June (4.06.2019, Fergana, Park). The contribution of entomophages, especially the larvae of the khan's beetle, in the formation of this condition was significant [4].

CONCLUSION

The beetle larvae lose 30-40 saplings per day and 60-70 leaves per day.

In the laboratory, it was observed that the adult vinegar of the common goldfish (*Chrysopa carnea*) loses 10–12 leaves of upper sap in 1 day. It loses up to 200 juices over a period of 2-3 weeks of vinegar.

Each *levkapis vinegaris* fed 7-10 times a day, and 70-90 pieces of walnut juice during the vinegar period in the laboratory.

The larvae of the *Sirfida* fly eat the upper sap of 20-30 leaves per day under laboratory conditions. By the time it becomes a fungus (8-12 days) it will lose 200-250 sap.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN COMPOSITE MATERIALS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

It is difficult to imagine the constructions of modern vehicles without polymer materials. The use of these materials not only compacts the structures of technical means, reduces their mass, increases performance reliability, but also provides a great way of reducing the cost of production and labor costs. The wide application of polymer materials is caused by the fact that they can directly replace valuable metal and wood materials, in most cases they are superior to them.

KEYWORDS: *Polymer materials, Construction materials, Automotive industry, Plastic, composite-based details, raw materials, polyamide.*

INTRODUCTION

If we say that our country is growing economic stability year after year, we will not be mistaken. At the same time, we can be proud of the achievements made in all industrial, production, service enterprises in our country.

Today, in a situation where the problems associated with the increase in public debt in many countries of the world are preserved, as a result of the careful policy of our country on foreign borrowing, our state has managed to keep its share of the debt volume relatively low and maintain its stable reputation as a country that fully meets its obligations. At the same time, new jobs are being created by introducing new investments.

MAIN PART

Of course, the increase in the volume of automobile production also affects the increase in the number of automobile components. Especially now, in order to reduce the mass of modern cars, some of their details are made of plastics, composite materials. These details are checked on the basis of different standards of durability, resistance to ingestion and quality, and full series development is carried out. The production of plastic, composite-based details has developed dramatically in the short term. The history of these materials is also interesting for a while.

It is difficult to imagine a single construction of a tractor and a car without polymer material. They provide its reliable performance, along with the relief of the mass, reducing the cost of construction tannery and cocktails.

It imposes a number of goals and objectives in the preparation of vehicle details from composite materials. The fact that plastics replace many expensive and rare materials and wood, and sometimes even surpass them, caused them to be widely used. Their use is also beneficial from economic gist, because the cost of making materials, the cocktail cost of preparing the details is reduced, the details are much lighter, the capital expenditure and operational costs (lubrication, repair) are reduced, and khokazo. If the details are made of metal by injection, thermal and mechanical processing, then only one of the plastic is obtained by Operation, injection or compression under pressure. The waste of material in the preparation of articles from plastics does not exceed 5-10%, while in the preparation of metals the waste is much more (60-70%).

The development of automotive industry brings out the exteriors of new, self-sufficient, BICR construction materials. The creation of new composite materials has made the aircraft a groundbreaking leap in quality. High-quality composites were used to create cars. The use of such materials in the automotive industry has made it possible to reduce its side costs in the case of reducing the mass of the vehicle.

The need for new materials is growing rapidly to the point that the need to create a new material and study its properties necessary to meet this need cannot be met. Therefore, at a time when developing in the field of plastic production, it is necessary to pay attention to the quality of their products, their resistance to eating, their resistance to temperature, especially when young students need to consolidate their knowledge in this field.

As a subject of the discipline, students are invited to study the composition, production, manufacturing technology of parts from them and their applications, plastic masses (polymers) of rubber materials, paint and varnish materials, car interior coating materials and other types of chemical materials used in all parts of cars. In this science, the main attention will be paid to the problems of creating new types of plastic masses, rubber and paint materials used in domestic cars (Zhiguli, Moskvich, UAZ) and imported cars, as well as in cars "Nexia", "Damas", "Matiz", "Lasetti", "Cobalt", "Spark", produced by joint ventures "GM-Uzbekistan", as well as the creation of new types of plastic parts based on domestic raw materials.

The parts used in cars are made of various types of plastic. For example, Fiat (Italy) - car brand 125

Polyvinyl Chloride-PVC-19.5 kg

Polyurethane 6, 0 kg

ABS plastic 6-8 kg

Polyethylene-Pe-4-5 kg

2-3 kg of phenoloplast

Polypropylene - PP 1-2 kg

Polyamide 0-1 kg

We can see the details of the car made of different composite materials.

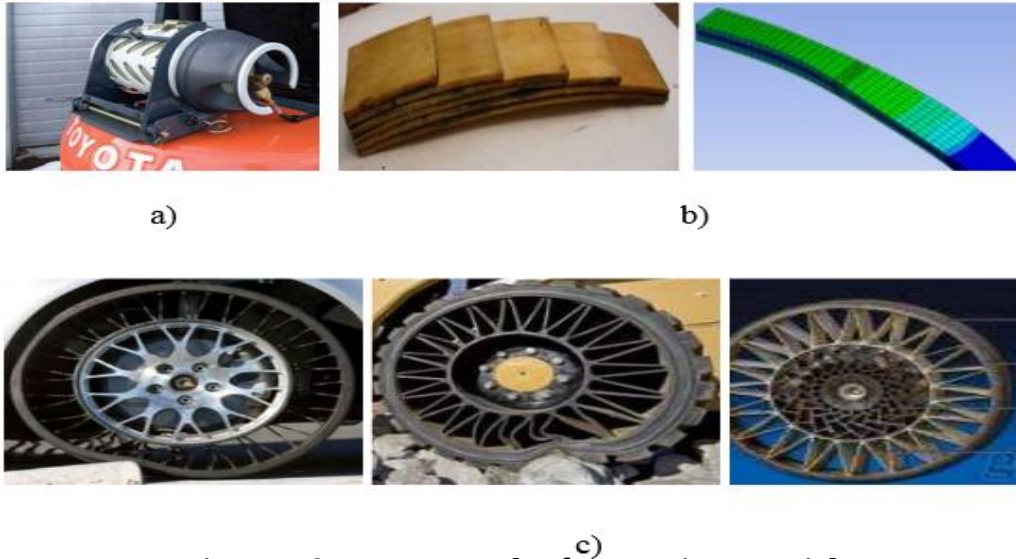


Figure 1 Auto parts made of composite materials

A-gas cylinder; b-spring; c - automobile cylinder

The use of plastic in car parts has the following advantages:

- Improves the appearance of the skin;
- As a result, the weight of the car decreases;
- Reduce noise while driving;
- The shapes of these parts are improved and their service life is increased;
- Reduced fuel consumption;
- The cost of their preparation is reduced.

We will look at the types of plastics that are mainly used in the automotive industry, and the scope of their application.

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) - it is mainly used to make car hoses, electrical insulation, all kinds of handles and buttons.

Penopoliuretan (PPU)-car seat, PR sh shit, interior door panels, Tas roller straps, sliding bearings of the steering wheel are prepared.

ABS plastic-is made mainly of ventilation resins of the cooling unit, wheel covers, seat covers.

Polypropylene (PP) - is prepared from cooling pipes, details of the interior panels of doors, car bumpers.

Polymethylmethacrylate-details of lighting devices, chemical caps of lighting devices are prepared.

Polyamide-har is made of different types of bearings, details of door locks.

Electric insulation of the phenoplast - burning system is prepared.

Polyethylene-collar bags, jipers, knapsacks and backpacks of different types are prepared.

CONCLUSION

According to scientists, one kg of plasticine reduces the mass of the car to 1,2 kg, a decrease in the mass by 10% will help to economy the fuel at the right time by 20%.

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INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AND HIGHER EDUCATION: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

As we are moved into the 21st century, the ICT in education contemporary trends suggest we will soon see large-scale changes in the ways education is planned and delivered as a consequence of the opportunities and affordances of ICT. Though the role of ICT in education today is quite small but the impact will grow considerably in years to come and it will become a strong agent for change among many educational practices in the 21st century. Analyzing and interpreting current practices. In the current Globalization era, technological literacy or the ability to use ICT effectively and efficiently is representing a competitive edge. Technological literacy, however, is not the only skill that well-paying jobs in the emerging global economy will require. In this paper ample emphasis is given on the ICT tools, its objectives, ICT and quality of education, ICT and research, ICT and Content development, challenges in implementing ICTs in higher education and suggestions to meet the challenges.

KEYWORDS: Content development, Higher Education, Information Communication Technology, Objectives, Quality of Education, Research.

INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technologies (ICT's) have become commonplace entities in all aspects of life. Within education, ICT has begun to have a presence but the impact has not been as extensive as in other fields. The use of ICT in education provides opportunities for student-centered learning. Education in the age of ICT has undergone remarkable development with the introduction of a number of related courses at higher education level. In recent times, factors have emerged which have strengthened and encouraged moves to adopt ICT's into classrooms and learning settings. These include a growing need to explore efficiencies in terms of programme delivery, the opportunities for flexible delivery provided by ICT's, the capacity of technology to provide support for customized educational programmes to meet the need of

individual learners, and the growing use of the internet and WWW as tools for information access and information.

As we move into the 21st century, these factors and many others are bringing strong forces to bear on the adoption of ICTs in education and contemporary trends suggest we will soon see large-scale changes in the way education is planned and delivered as a consequence of the opportunities and affordances of ICT.

CONCEPT OF ICT:

Traditionally there were four areas of education namely: Teaching, Learning, Curriculum and Educational Programme. But in the 21st century, Information Communication Technology has been added as the fifth vital area of education (Sampath, 2011). ICTs are all those devices, tools, content, resources, forums and services, information that can be converted into or delivered through digital forms, which can be deployed for realizing the objectives of teaching-learning, enhancing the access to information resources, building the capacities of teacher and the learners and to manage the education system as a whole. These not only include hardware devices connected to computers and software applications, but also include interactive digital content, internet and other satellite communication devices, radio and television services, web-based content repositories, learning management systems and management of content, development and deployment of new platforms for capacity development and creation of forum for interaction and exchange. These also include processes for digitization, deployment and management of content, development and deployment of content.

As we are moved into the 21st century, the ICT in education contemporary trends suggest we will soon see large-scale changes in the ways education is planned and delivered as a consequence of the opportunities and affordances of ICT. Though the role of ICT in education today is quite small but the impact will grow considerably in years to come and it will become a strong agent for change among many educational practices in the 21st century. Analyzing and interpreting current practices.

ICT AS A TOOL IN THE PROCESS OF EDUCATION

ICT can be used as a tool in the process of education in the following ways:

1. **Informative Tool:** It provides a vast amount of data in various formats such as audio, video, documents.
2. **Situating Tool:** It creates situations, which the students experience in real life. Thus, simulation and virtual reality are possible.
3. **Constructive Tool:** It manipulates, process and analyzes the data on the basis of which inferences can be drawn.
4. **Communicative Tool:** It can be used to remove communication barriers such as that of space and time. It also allows for the creation of digital resources like digital libraries where student, teachers and professionals can access a large amount of information from any place at any time.

OBJECTIVES OF ICT FOR EDUCATION SECTOR

1. To implement the principle of long-lasting education.
2. To increase the variety of educational methods and services.

3. To promote the equal importance to slow and gifted children.
5. To promote the technology literacy among citizens.
6. To increase the literacy rate through Distance/online Education.
7. To support educational institutions in sharing experience and information with others.
8. To maintain a record of all educational activities.

WHY USE ICT?

One of the most commonly cited reasons for using ICT in education has been to make the current generation sufficient enough for a workplace where ICT, particularly computers, the internet and related technologies, are becoming more and more ubiquitous. In the current Globalization era, technological literacy or the ability to use ICT effectively and efficiently is representing a competitive edge. Technological literacy, however, is not the only skill that well-paying jobs in the emerging global economy will require. The potential of ICT to promote the acquisition of these skills is tied to its use as a tool for raising educational quality, including promoting the shift to a learner-centered environment. There is number of reasons why ICT is an important teaching and learning tool.

ICT AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Improving the quality of education and training is a critical issue, particularly at a time of educational expansion. ICT can enhance the quality of education in several ways: by increasing learner motivation and engagement, by facilitating the acquisition of basic skills, and by enhancing teacher training.

Motivating to Learn:

ICT such as videos, television and multimedia computer software that combine text, sound, and colourful moving images can be used to provide challenging and authentic content that will engage the students in the learning process. Networked computers with internet connectivity can increase learner motivation as it combines the media richness and interconnectivity of other ICT with the opportunity to connect with real people and to participate in real-world events.

Facilitating the Acquisition of Basic Skills:

The transmission of basic skills and concepts that are the foundation of higher order thinking skills and creativity can be facilitated by ICT through drill and practice. Educational programs on television use repetition and reinforcement to teach the alphabet, numbers, colours, shapes and other basic concepts. Most of the early uses of computers were for computer-based learning that focused on mastery of skills and content through repetition and reinforcement.

Enhancing Teacher Training:

ICT has also been used to improve access to and the quality of teacher training. For example, Institutions like the Cyber Teacher Training Centre in South Korea are taking advantage of the internet to provide better teacher professional development opportunities to in-service teachers. In China, large-scale radio and television based teacher education programs have been conducted by China Central Radio and TV University, the Shanghai Radio and TV University and many other RTVUs in the country for many years. In India, at Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), satellite-based one-way video and two-way audio conferencing were held in 1996,

supplemented by print materials and recorded videos, to train primary school teachers and facilitators from 20 Districts Training Institutes in Karnataka state. IGNOU is also offering different online and offline courses at UG and PG levels.

ICT AND RESEARCH

The application of ICTs in academic research has grown steadily in the past 10 to 15 years in both developed and developing countries, although there are wide variations in usage both within and between countries and regions. The most straightforward use of ICT in research is in data processing. The unprecedented growth in bandwidth and computing power provide opportunities for analyzing/ processing huge amounts of data and performing complex calculations on them in a manner that is extremely fast, accurate and reliable. Computer data processing not only frees researchers from the cumbersome task of manually analyzing data but more importantly facilitates quick and accurate analysis of huge amounts of data from national samples or even multi-national samples covering tens of thousands of respondents.

Another important dimension of ICTs in research is the use of online full-text database and online research libraries/virtual libraries which are the direct outcome of the growth in telecommunications networks and technology. These database and libraries provide researchers with online access to the contents of hundreds of thousands of books from major publishing houses, research reports, and peer-reviewed articles in electronic journals.

ICT AND CONTENT DEVELOPMENT

Only presence of ICT in the education sector is not sufficient there is also a great need for the development of good and relevant quality content. For content development in India, certain initiatives have been taken for creating digital repositories and learning objects. Such initiatives include Sakshat portal of Govt. of India (GOI).

National Programme of Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) and Multimedia Educational Resources for Learning and Online Teaching (MERLOT) which create quality digital content for a different level of education. India has taken up major initiatives in terms of content development and delivery and furthering education through ICTS. For instance, Gyan Darshan was launched in 2000 to broadcast educational programmes for school kids, university students, and adults. NCERT plays an important role in content development with the effective use of ICT. Recently Educational technology unit of NCERT i.e. CIET has developed an android and IOS based App i.e. 'ePathshala' for teacher and students. All the textbooks from class I to XII are available through this app App and student and teacher can get content as per their need. Similarly, Gyan Vani was another such important step which broadcast programs contributed by institutions such as IGNOU and IITs. E-Gyankosh which aims at preserving digital learning resources is a knowledge repository launched by IGNOU in 2005. Almost 95% of IGNOU's printed material has been digitalized and uploaded to the repository.

CHALLENGES OF ICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

ICT can improve the quality of higher education by promoting experimentations, research and innovations, adopting the new strategies in the teaching-learning process and integrating the new information with the best practices. Yet, there are some challenges that are ICT is facing in higher education:

- The absence of effective e-content in regional languages.

- Limited usage of ICT infrastructure in rural and remote areas.
- Lack of infrastructure in the country to effectively implement ICT in education.
- Lack of proper knowledge and skills of ICT.
- Creating a digital divide among students.
- Affect the bonding process between the teacher and the student.
- The high cost of acquiring, installing, operating, maintaining and replacing.
- Use of unlicensed or pirated software.
- Lack of interest of the students.
- Limited availability of ICT resources.
- Lack of proper follow-up programs.

SUGGESTIONS TO MEET CHALLENGES

In order to meet the challenges of ICT in higher education in India the following suggestions are put forth:

- For the successful implementation of ICT programmes in the educational process throughout the country, first of all, the government of India should provide basic infrastructure facilities i.e. electricity connection, computers, internet connectivity, appropriate audio-visual aids and human resources related to the ICT programmes to all the institutions in the urban and rural areas as well.
- Continuous motivation regarding the usages and benefits of ICT in the educational environment should be provided to the learners by the competent teachers with sufficient knowledge of ICT and the policymakers should look after the priority needs of the students to involve them in ICT based educational programmes.
- ICT based knowledge can be incorporated to develop the awareness among young learners regarding the ICT based education.
- The state education department should give proper importance to the professional development of the teachers by organizing seminars, workshops, discussions etc.
- ICT based curriculum should be developed at all the levels.

CONCLUSION

ICT has become indispensable and will remain as such with the growth of higher education and the civilization in future. At the same time, care must be taken by the governing authorities for proper control and licensing to ensure quality, accountability and certification in higher education. This is intended to help policymakers in developing countries to define a framework for the appropriate and effective use of ICTs in their educational system. First, by providing a brief overview of the potential benefits of ICT use in education and the ways by which different ICTs have been used in education thus far. Second, it addresses the four broad issues in the use of ICTs in higher education- effectiveness, cost, equity and sustainability. By overcoming the certain challenges involved in the process of education can help a lot on this side. Conclusively a lot of quality improvement is possible after careful and planned implementation of ICT in higher education by various stakeholders.

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RESPONSE OF DIFFERENT SOURCES OF SUGAR ON PRODUCTION AND QUALITY ANALYSIS OF BANANA PEEL WINE

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ABSTRACT

*Banana, a wonderfully sweet fruit with firm and creamy flesh that come prepackaged in a yellow jacket, available for harvest throughout the year consists mainly of sugars and fibers which make it a source of immediate and slightly prolonged energy. When consumed, reduces depression, anemia, blood pressure, stroke risk, heartburns, ulcers, stress, constipation and diarrhea. It confers protection for eyesight, healthy bones, kidney malfunctions, morning sickness, itching and swelling, improves nerve functions as well as help people trying to give up smoking. The present study was carried for the evaluation of effect of different sources of sugar on production and quality analysis of banana peel wine by using two types of banana namely Accuminata and Musa accuminata. The pulp was maintained to $18.967 \pm 0.5^\circ \text{Bx}$ and was inoculated with *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* for primary fermentation. The secondary fermentation was allowed till the 21st day. Wine was analyzed for chemical parameters such as TSS, Acidity, Specific gravity, Alcohol content and pH on seven days interval after fermentation and aging ie: 21st day. When compared to Musa accuminata (Rasthali) the Accuminata (Poovan) was effectively produce the wine. TSS varied from $14.1 \pm 0.05^\circ \text{Bx}$ to $10.234 \pm 0.05^\circ \text{Bx}$ in case of table sugar and also Acidity from $0.79 \pm 0.01\%$ to $0.886 \pm 0.01\%$, Specific Gravity from 1.082 ± 0.01 to 4.068 ± 0.02 , pH ranges from 4.436 ± 0.05 to 4.068 ± 0.05 and Alcohol content from $7.034 \pm 0.05\%$ to $7.332 \pm 0.05\%$ (v/v). In the jiggery used wine, TSS ranged from $18.032 \pm 0.05^\circ \text{Bx}$ to $14.031 \pm 0.05^\circ \text{Bx}$, Acidity ranges from $0.58 \pm 0.01\%$ to $0.70 \pm 0.01\%$, pH from 4.566 ± 0.05 to 4.131 ± 0.05 , Specific gravity from 1.026 ± 0.01 to 0.76 ± 0.01 and Alcohol content obtained from $6.332 \pm 0.05\%$ to $6.630 \pm 0.05\%$ (v/v). In sucrose used wine, TSS ranged from $17.766 \pm 0.05^\circ \text{Bx}$ to $13.766 \pm 0.05^\circ \text{Bx}$, Acidity ranges from 0.622 ± 0.01 to $0.881 \pm 0.01\%$, pH from 4.331 ± 0.05 to 3.7 ± 0.05 , Specific gravity from 1.070 ± 0.01 to 0.943 ± 0.01 and Alcohol content obtained from*

7.330±0.05% to 7.966±0.05% (v/v). Sensory evaluation was done with different types of consumers. The wine was accepted generally.

KEYWORDS: Anemia, TSS, Specific Gravity, Accuminata And Musa Accuminata

INTRODUCTION

Banana (*Musa sapientum*) is a fruit common in the tropics and is non-seasonal. It is readily available in Nigeria. Due to its high sugar content, it is suitable for the production of wine (Robinson, 2006). Depending upon cultivar and ripeness, the flesh can vary in taste from starchy to sweet and texture from firm to mushy. Both skin and inner part can be eaten raw or cooked. Bananas flavor is due, amongst other chemicals, to isoamyl acetate which is one of the main constituents of banana oil. Wine is an alcoholic beverage typically made from fermented fruit juice. Any fruit with a good proportion of sugar may be used for wine production and the resulting wines are normally named after the fruit hence banana, apple, orange, pineapple, strawberries and coconut may be used to produce wine. The type of fruit wine to be produced dictates the fruit and strain of yeast to be involved (Alexander and Charpenter, 2004). Wine production has not been a major marked in Nigeria although institutions such as NIFOR (Nigerian Institute for oil palm research) have been involved in production of bottled palm wine using chemical preservatives poses potential dangers due to either toxicity or pro-toxicity (Idise and Izuagbe, 1988; Svans, 2008). It is thus pertinent to search for means of producing wines devoid of chemical additives. Banana possesses desirable qualities- high fiber-content which helps restore normal bowel action, stimulates the production of hemoglobin in the blood, contains potassium and has a low salt content which helps to lower blood pressure as well as control stroke and when consumed along with other fruits and vegetables, banana was observed to be associated with reduced risk of colorectal cancer (Deneo-Pellegrini *et al.*, 1996) and in women, breast cancer (Zhang, 2009) and renal cell carcinoma (Rashidkhani *et al.*, 2005). According to Uraih and Izuagbe (1990), eating banana as a regular diet can cut the risk of death by stroke as much as 40%. Fermentation of food for preservation, enhancement of nutritive values, improvement of flavor and preparation of beverages has been practiced probably since prehistoric times by people of nearly every civilization (Okafor, 2007 and Sofos, 1993).

In recent times, home wine production has been practiced with various fruits such as apple, pear and strawberry, cherries, plum, pineapple and oranges (Fleet, 1993 and Webb, 1984). Wine are healthful beverages that has been seen as a natural remedy for human illness from early days and are said to aid recovery during convalescent period (Jay, 1996 and Okafor, 2007). Fermentation processes are usually done by species of the yeast *Saccharomyces*, whereby the sugars in the fruit juice are converted into alcohol and organic acid, that later react to form aldehydes, esters and other chemical components (Watanabe and Shimazu, 1980). Fermentation could either be spontaneous, by natural flora of the fruit or controlled by introducing industrial strain of yeast to ferment the juice. Nowadays, the Nigeria people establish large plantations of banana and pineapple which are used mainly in the industries for the production of pineapple and banana juice and for home consumption. A considerable part of these fruits is wasted during these processes. With the present government's policy on agriculture, more plantations are envisaged in the near future and this invariably, means producing lots of banana and pineapple wastes.

Wine is a product of alcoholic fermentation by yeast of the juice of any fruit with a good proportion of jaggery. Wine is one of the most recognizable high value added products from

fruits. Wine manufacture is challenging in which marketable product can be obtained, but the processes involved in its production are relatively straight forward (Amerine *et al.*1980).

It is primarily the alcohol in wine that provides the calories. One gram of alcohol provides 7 kilocalories of energy (Carol Brannond, 2004). 8-18% of ethanol (%v/v) can inhibit bacteria, yeast and mould growth but effectiveness depends upon different physical and environmental factors (Sonia *et al.*, 1992). There are many beneficial effects of wine consumption due to phenolics and alcohol in wine, which protects human body from free radical attack and increase HDL level in the body. In wines, alcohol is a macro nutrient and is an energy source, capable of providing calories for all essential biological activities of the human cells, energy for physical work and thermogenesis (Bisson, 1995). It consists of water, alcohol, pigments, esters, vitamins, carbohydrates, minerals, acids, and tannins with medicinal and therapeutic value. Banana peel has 79.2g/100g moisture, 0.83g/100g protein, 0.78g/100g fat 2.11g/100 minerals, 1.72g/100g fibers and 5.0g/100g carbohydrates Kotecha and Desai (1995). So thus this present study has done to evaluate the effect of different sources of sugar on production and quality analysis of banana peel wine.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Collection of raw material and must preparation

Bananas (Rasthali and Poovan) were collected from local market in Mannargudi, Thiruvavur (Dt), Tamil Nadu, India. The bananas were then washed with the good quality running tap water and followed by de-mineralized water. The fruits were brought to the laboratory for further processing.

Preparation of banana juice

Preparation of must

Bananas were hand peeled after washing with tap water. The juice was extracted by homogenizing the pulp in mixture/ blender and mixing with two parts of hot and boiled water (pulp; water, 1:2). This was again diluted with equal proportion of water. To prevent browning and to inhibit unwanted micro flora the juice was added with 100mg/L of potassium metabisulfite. To decrease viscosity of juice it was treated with pectinase enzyme at a concentration of 0.01% and held over night at room temperature (35°C) for clarification. The must so obtained contained low sugar and thus sugar was adjusted from 4 to 18 °Brix by using table sugar. The must had pH of 3.98.

De-pectinization of banana pulp using pectinase enzyme

Pectinase enzyme was added to the banana paste/pulp at a concentration of 0.0003% (w/v) and left for 5-6 hour in incubation at 38°C, with occasional stirring.

Preparation of yeast culture medium

Activation of dry yeast

Two test tubes with 10ml Distilled water in each and with a pinch of active dry yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) were incubated in between 24°C-27°C.

Preparation of yeast growth medium

200ml volume of growth medium was prepared with banana juice and distilled water (Brix=1). After wards, yeast extract- 0.5% and peptone -0.5% was added. Final pH was maintained in between 4.0-5.0 and the medium was sterilized at 15psig for 15 minutes and then cooled to 35-37°C and placed the media in a rotary shaker for 24 hours for growth of yeast.

Treatments detail

Three treatments (Three sugar forms) were used and they are replicated thrice evaluation for two varieties of banana separately (*Acuminata* and *Musa acuminata*).

T₁: Peel extract + Sugar + Yeast

T₂: Peel extract + Jaggery + Yeast

T₃: Peel extract + sucrose + Yeast

Fermentation of banana juice

The banana peel extract is mixed with different forms of sugar such as Table sugar, Jaggery and Sucrose respectively and was adjusted to 29° Brix. Three gram *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* was inoculated to 1l of above each combination. They were kept three days for primary fermentation at 30° C and the transferred into 2 liter glass bottles and were kept for secondary fermentation for 21 days. Then after the wine was filtered and kept for aging in 750 ml long necked glass bottles at room temperature.

Analysis of physico chemical parameters

Physicochemical parameters such as TSS, Acidity, Specific Gravity, Alcohol Content and pH was evaluated to check the quality of banana wine produced by using different source of sugar. The TSS content was determined using hand refectrometer. The pH was determined using, digital pH meter. The acidity was determined by titration. The alcohol content was determined by using hydrometer and the specific gravity determined using a Brix hydrometer. Analysis was done from 7st day with a 15 days interval followed by 7, 14 and 21st days (Ranganna, 2001).

Microbial analysis of fermented broth

Microbial analysis of each fermentation broth was performed for 48h in pour plate method using nutrient agar, Mac Conkey agar and potato dextrose agar. The nutrient agar used was treated with fulcin to suppress fungal growth. From the culture plates prepared, distinct colonies were picked for characterization and identification with the aid of Bergey s Manual of determinative Bacteriology (Holt *et al.*, 1994). Moulds were identified with reference to the method described by Gilman, (1957).

Sensory evaluation

Banana wine produced using three sugar sources was compared using 5-point hedonic scale were noted as like extremely to dislike extremely. A panel of 5 judges of different gender and different age groups tested it organoleptically 3 times after fermentation and aging followed by 7th, 14th and 21st days.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the present study the wine was produced by using two different banana such as *Accuminata* (Rasthali) and *Musa accuminata* (Poovan). Banana fruit using yeast culture, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Three different treatments were carried out for each banana separately.

T₁: Peel extract + Sugar +Yeast

T₂: Peel extract + Jaggery + Yeast

T₃: Peel extract +Sucrose + Yeast

Physicochemical analysis of fermented wine

The physicochemical analysis was done and following observation was noted. There are changes in the physicochemical properties of banana wine produced with different sugar sources. Also the time determines the quality properties.

Treatment: 1

Peel extract + sugar + yeast

Table 1 a and b showed the wine produced by both banana peel using table sugar. The every 7 days of interval (7,14 and 21st day) compared to *Accuminata* (poovan) the *Musa accuminata* (Rasthali) banana effectively produce the wine at 21st days of fermentation 8.534 ± 0.05 . The TSS shows a reducing rate and acidity increased during the aging using of wine. Alcohol content was increases and thus the specific gravity and pH was decreases. In this treatment the wine color was very pleasant. When compared to Rasthali banana wine. Increases values with period of fermentation were observed apparently due to increasing microbial load with period of fermentation. This result agrees with reports of Amerine and Kunkee, (2002) and Okafor, (2007). This could be due to microbial utilization of nutrients (primarily sugars) in the juice for metabolic activities with the evolution of CO₂ and heat. This result agrees with reports of Uraih and Okafor (2007). Due to high sugar content in banana peels, can metabolizes the sugar anaerobically & produce large amount of ethanol. But it cannot produce cellulose enzyme which is require to degrade the cellulose, in the banana peels (Essien, *et al.*, 2005).

Treatment:2

The fig. 1 a and b showed peel production of banana wine using *Accuminata* (Poovan) and *Musa accuminata* (Rasthali) by jaggery. When compared to table sugar the slight variation the alcohol production by using jaggery at 21st day of fermentation. But compared to Rasthali banana peel the Poovan banana peel produce moderate amount of wine at 21st of fermentation (7.8 ± 0.05). But still the jaggery will affect the color of the wine. This the main drawback for the production of wine using jaggery. Wine is product of alcoholic fermentation by yeast of the juice of any fruit with a good proportion of jaggery. Wine is one of the most recognizable high value added products from fruits. Wine manufacture is challenging in which marketable product can be obtained, but the processes involved in its production are relatively straight forward (Amerine *et al.*, 1980).

Treatment : 3

In treatment 3 when compared to *Musa accuminata*(Rasthali) banana peel wine the *Accuminata* (Poovan) banana peel wine produced reasonable amount of wine using sucrose as a sugar source at 21st day of fermentation (8.1 ± 0.05). The TSS shows a reducing rate and acidity increased

during the aging of wine. But compared to Sugar and Jaggery it produce least count of alcohol at 21st day of fermentation (Table 2 a & b).

Microbial analysis

Identification bacteria

At the beginning of the experiment, the microorganisms associated with banana peels infusion were determined by culturing samples of these three items in appropriate growth media. Ten microorganisms comprising 5 bacteria and 2 fungi were recovered from banana peels infusion. The microorganisms isolated in this study have largely been associated with materials from which they were recovered (Lgue, 1995 and Prescott *et al.*, 2008). The isolated bacteria were confirmed by Gram staining, Motility test and various biochemical test. The result was present in table 4. The both Gram(+)ve and Gram (-)ve, Rod, Cocci shaped bacteria were observed the identified bacteria are, *E.coli*, *Lactobacillus SP*, *Leuconostoc SP*, *Micrococcus SP*, *Bacillus SP* (Table 3).

Identification of fungi

The fermented wine contains two target fungi. This fungus was identifying by wet mount technique. In microscopic observation the identified fungi was confirmed by strand fungal manual such as, The fungal culture were identified by using manual such as manual of soil fungi (Gillman, 1957), Dematiaceous Hypomycetes (Ellis, 1971), more Dematiaceous Hypomycetes (Ellis, and Ellis, 1976), Hypomycetes (Subramanian, 1971). So the identified fungi were *Rhizopus spp* and *Mucor spp* (Table 4).

Sensory evaluation

Sensory evaluation was done with consumers of different age group and different gender. It was done after aging of wine followed by 7th, 15th and 21st days. Thus obtained points are analyzed and found out the overall acceptability of three treatments and the best treatment accepted mostly. Overall acceptability was not seen significantly different and accepted by the consumers. Comparatively wine obtained using sugar has obtained as the best treatment. The sensory evaluation was done to assess the overall acceptability of wine after fermentation and after aging after 21 days and then within in a 7 days interval following 7, 14 & 21 day. Overall acceptability was high for the first treatment (T1: Fruit Extract + Sugar + Yeast) and the flavor and appearance was also better for the wine produced using sucrose. Taste of wine produced using jaggery was not accepted by all because of the superior taste of jaggery. So it has obtained that the wine produced using sugar was accepted more by the consumers (Fig. 2)

TABLE: 1 (A) PHYSIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ACCUMINATA (POOVAN) BANANA PEEL WINE USING TABLE SUGAR

Days	Chemical parameters				
	TSS (°Bx)	Acidity (%)	Alcohol 1%(v/v)	pH	Specific gravity
7 th day	18.967± 0.5	0.79±0.01	7.034±0.05	4.436±0.05	1.082±0.01
14 th day	14.1±0.05	0.886±0.01	7.332±0.05	4.068±0.05	0.92±0.02
21 st day	10.234±0.05	0.918±0.01	8.534±0.05	3.8±0.05	0.84±0.01

Note: Values are expressed as Mean ± Standard Deviation.

TABLE:1 (B) PHYSIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF *MUSA ACCUMINATA* (RASTHALI) BANANA PEEL WINE USING TABLE SUGAR

Days	Chemical parameters				
	TSS(°Bx)	Acidity(%)	Alcohol 1%(v/v)	pH	Specific gravity
7 th day	15.964±0.4	0.76±0.01	6.030±0.03	4.432±0.05	1.080±0.01
14 th day	11.1±0.04	0.883±0.01	6.329±0.03	3.065±0.05	0.89±0.02
21 st day	8.230±0.04	0.913±0.01	5.530±0.05	3.2±0.05	0.80±0.01

Note: Values are expressed as mean ± Standard Deviation.

Figure - 1 (a) physiochemical properties of *Accuminata* (Poovan) banana peel wine using Jaggery

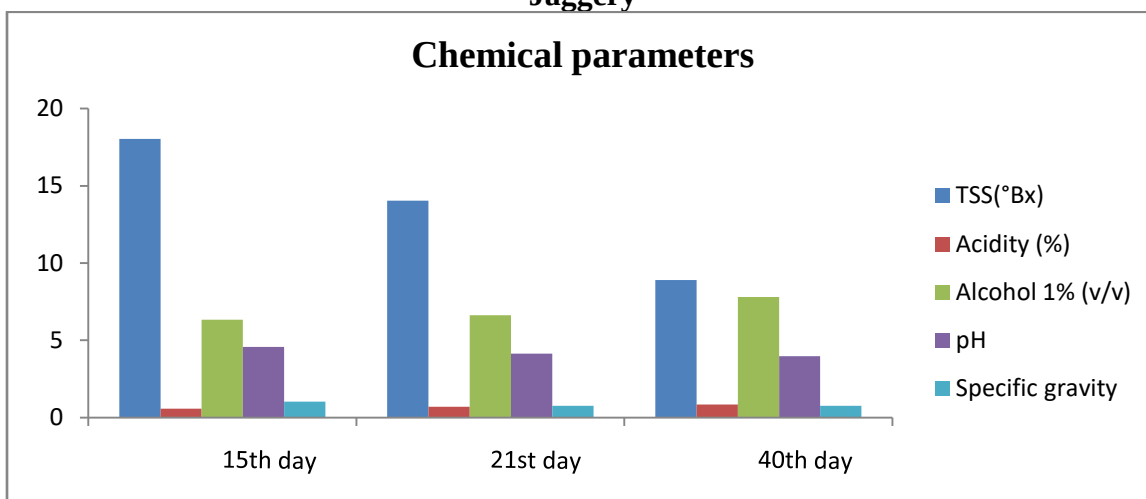


Figure - 1 (b) Physiochemical properties of *Musa accuminata* (Rasthali) banana peel wine using table Jaggery

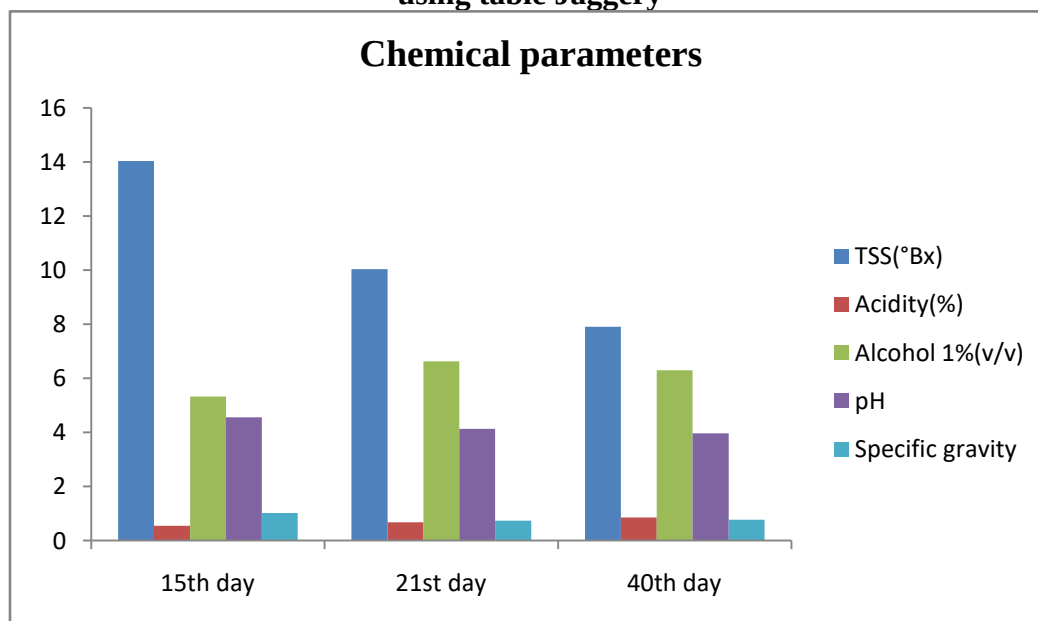


TABLE: 3 (A) PHYSIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ACCUMINATA(POOVAN)BANANA PEEL WINE USING SUCROSE

Days			Chemical parameters		
	TSS(°Bx)	Acidity %	Alcohol % (v/v)	pH	Specific gravity
17 th day	17.766± 0.05	0.622± 0.01	7.330 ±0.05	4.331± 0.05	1.070± 0.01
20 th day	13.766± 0.05	0.881± 0.01	7.966 ±0.05	3.7 ±0.05	0.943± 0.01
41 st day	10.231± 0.05	0.920 ±0.01	8.1± 0.05	3.82 ±0.05	0.82± 0.01

Note: Values are expressed as mean± Standard Deviation.

TABLE:3 (B) PHYSIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF MUSA ACCUMINATA(RASTHALI) BANANA PEEL WINE USING SURCROSE

Days			Chemical parameters		
	TSS(°Bx)	Acidity %	Alcohol%(v/v)	pH	Specific gravity
17th day	14.764 ±0.05	0.620± 0.01	7.328 ±0.05	4.329± 0.05	1.067± 0.01
20 th day	10.763± 0.05	0.879 ±0.01	7.963± 0.05	3.4 ±0.05	0.940± 0.01
41 st day	7.230± 0.05	0.918 ±0.01	7.8± 0.05	3.79± 0.05	0.78 ±0.01

Note: Values are expressed as mean ± Standard Deviation.

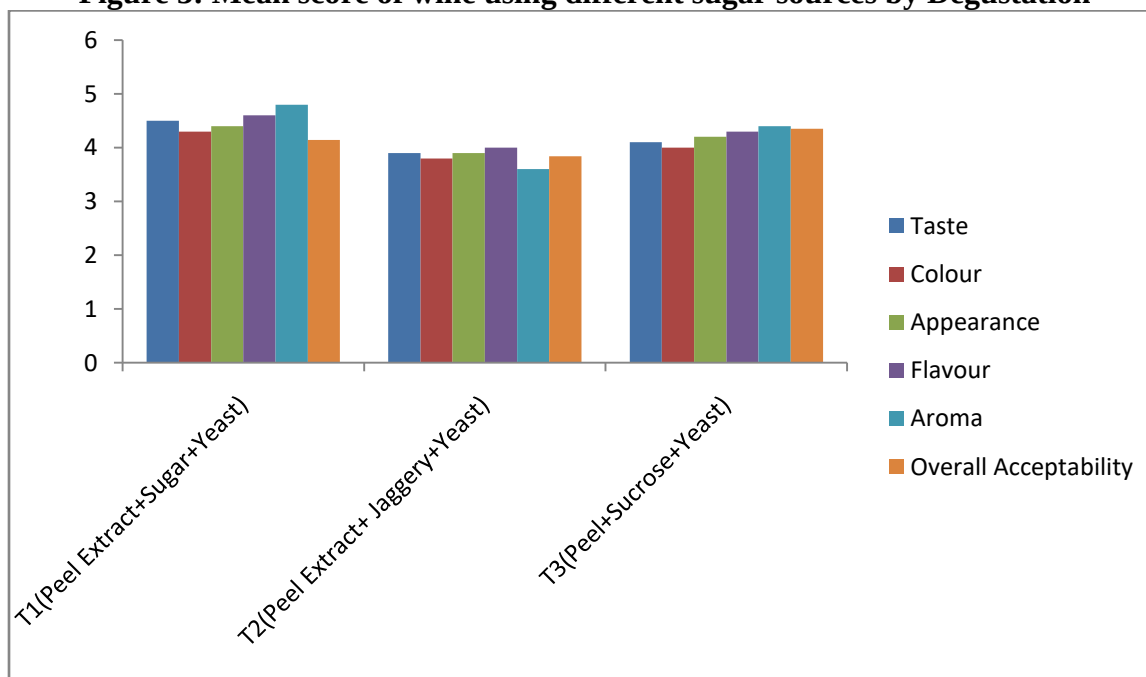
TABLE :4 BIOCHEMICAL CHARACTERS OF ISOLATED BACTERIA

S.No	Test	<i>E.coli</i>	<i>Lactobacillus sp</i>	<i>Leuconostoc sp</i>	<i>micrococcus</i>	<i>Bacillus sp</i>
1	Colony morphology	rod	Rod	rod	cocci	Rod
2	Gram –staining	-	-	+	-	+
3	Motility test	+	-	-	+	-
4	Catalase test	+	+	-	+	+
5	Oxidase test	-	+	+	+	-
6	Triple sugar test	+	-	-	-	+
7	MR test	-	-	+	-	-
8	Urease test	-	+	+	-	-
9	VP test	+	+	-	+	-
10	Citrate utilization test	-	-	+	+	-
11	Indole test	+	-	+	N/A	-

TABLE:5 ISOLATED BACTERIA AND FUNGI FROM FERMENTED BANANA WINE

TABLE 5 ISOLATED BACTERIA AND FUNGI FROM FERMENTED BANANA WASTE		
S.No	Micro organisms	Source
		Banana waste
	Bacteria	
1.	<i>E .coli</i>	+
2.	<i>Lactobacillus sp</i>	+
3.	<i>Leuconostoc sp</i>	+
4.	<i>Micrococcus sp</i>	+
5.	<i>Bacillus sp</i>	+
	Fungi	
1.	<i>Rhizopus sp</i>	+
2.	<i>Mucor sp</i>	+

Note: (+) Present (-) Absent

Figure 3: Mean score of wine using different sugar sources by Degustation

CONCLUSION

Due to its pleasant flavor and taste, Banana peel wine is even liked by the ladies and children's. So that the under-utilized banana peel can be utilized and also we will get health benefits, as our world is suffering with various health issues, it raises blood pressure and too many other problems. Drinking wine will reduce stress and lowers blood pressure. It was concluded that the

Banana Peel Wine can be prepared by using three sources of sugar including Table sugar, Jaggery and Sucrose. They are qualified in physicochemical evaluation and also in the sensory evaluation and also the medicinal properties direct us to consume little amount of wine for many health problems. Thus it was accepted generally by the consumers. So I recommend this experiment for the fast growing world for its tension free future.

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WORKS AND THEIR FEATURES OF THE SEERAH AND MAGHAZI DIRECTIONS ON THE EARLY ISLAMIC HISTORY

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the scientific and cultural environment of the Arab Caliphate in the early middle Ages and the history of its important branches. The Abbasid dynasty that ruled during this period paid special attention to the scientific environment. During this time many important works were written in the field of history and literature. Historians such as Urwah ibn az-Zubair, Muhammad ibn Shihab az-Zuhri, Wahb ibn Munabbah, Musa ibn Uqba ibn Abi Ayyash wrote their first works. In the ninth century, historians such as Muhammad ibn Umar al-Waqidi and Muhammad ibn' Aiz classified works in the science of magnetism. This article gives you a brief overview on the features, style and current state of the art. After the work of the poet, the direction of the siren is discussed. It provides information on early medieval historians and their works.

KEYWORDS: Abbasids, Baghdad, Harun al-Rashid, Ma'mun, History of Islam, Maghazi, Urwah ibn Zubair, Wahb ibn Munabbah, Muhammad ibn Shihab az-Zuhri, Musa ibn Uqba ibn Abi Ayyash, Muhammad ibn Umar al-Waqidi, Muhammad ibn Aiz, seerah, Muhammad ibn Ishaq, Abdulmalik ibn Hisham, Shamsiddin Zahabi.

INTRODUCTION

In the ninth and tenth centuries, one of the most important states in the Middle East was the Abbasid¹ state, which was dominated by a single Arabic language and Islamic faith, although it was inhabited by people of different nationalities. During the Umayyad² period, the socio-economic position of the Arabs was strengthened over other nations. Because the Arabs had more political positions and property than the people of other nations. However, in the Abbasid state, the influence of other nationalities, such as Persians, Turks, and Khorasans, increased as a result of their various levels of support and assistance.

Another aspect that distinguished the Abbasids from the Ummah was that they were patrons of science. The Arabs made it a habit to bring the material and spiritual wealth of the occupied countries with them. During the reigns of Ja'far al-Mansur (754-775), Harun al-Rashid (786-809) and Ma'mun (813-833), among the Abbasid caliphs, were focused on bringing ancient manuscripts and great scholars to Baghdad, the center of the caliphate[1:28].

In short, during the Abbasid period, much attention was paid to the development of science. This was especially the case in the 3rd / 9th century AD, during the caliphate of Ma'mun. During this period, along with astronomy, medicine, and the science of handasa, positive results were achieved in the study of sciences such as tafsir, hadith, kalam, jurisprudence, and Islamic history.

In the early middle Ages, most historical works were written by hadith scholars. Because the subject of these works is mainly to cover the life and work of Muhammad (pbuh), they are called maghazi and seerah. Works on Islamic history cover a wide range of styles and fields.

Maghazi is a plural of the word "gaza (raid)" and the battles in which the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) took part are called raids. The works in this direction include not only the military campaigns in which Muhammad (pbuh) took part, but also the history of the military unit, sariyas, sent by him. There were twenty-seven Gaza (raids) and forty-seven sariyas or more.

In the second half of the first century AH / late seventh century AD and the beginning of the eighth century, some of the Tabein³ began to write in the Magistical direction. The works in this direction are not only in the field of Islamic history, but also the first written sources written by Muslims. According to Kashf az-Zunun by Haji Khalifa (1609-1657), Urwah ibn Zubair (d. 713) was the first to write in the Maghzi direction [2:1749]. He was followed by scholars such as Wahb ibn Munabbah (d. 728), Muhammad ibn Shihab az-Zuhri (d. 742), Asim ibn Umar ibn Qatada (d. 738), and Musa ibn Uqba ibn Abi Ayyash (d. 758). He wrote a work in the Asian direction.

Manuscripts of these historians have not yet been identified. Information about them is given in the works of Muhammad ibn Ishaq (699-769), Muhammad ibn Umar al-Waqidi (747-823), Ibn Sa'd (784-845) and Ibn Jarir Tabari (839-923)[3:41].

Urwah ibn az-Zubair's 'Al-Maghazi' covers some aspects of the life of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), including the beginning of the revelation, some of the gaza, and important historical events. As the book was written in response to questions from the Umayyad court, details of the expeditions and the isnad of hadiths on the subject are mentioned. Urwah ibn az-Zubair's information is reliable. He narrated the details of the events from his mother Asma bint Abu Bakr, his father Zubair ibn Awwam, his brother Abdullah ibn Zubair and his aunt Aisha bint Abu Bakr. Urwah ibn az-Zubair's 'Al-Maghazi' also describes the Ridda wars⁴ that took place after the death of Muhammad (pbuh) and the battles of Qadisiyyah⁵ and Yarmouk⁶. [4:25]

Muhammad ibn Shihab az-Zuhri in the work of "Al-Maghazi" tried to clarify the information of Urwah ibn az-Zubair with additional hadiths. He was one of the first to write the history of Muhammad (pbuh) and mentioned pre-Islamic events. Muhammad az-Zuhri followed a historical sequence in narrating the events. In early medieval Arab culture, events were widespread in a poetic style. Therefore, al-Zuhri used the method of narrating events through poetry. After the historian in the work of "Al-Maghazi" mentioned important events in the life of

the Prophet (pbuh), Abu Bakr (ra) became the caliph during the time of the rashidun caliphs⁷, the introduction of the divan system, and the compilation of the Quran., The assassination of Uthman (ra), the caliphate of Ali (ra), the events of Jamal⁸ and Siffin⁹, and the transfer of the caliphate to the Umayyads [4:27].

The works of Urwah ibn az-Zubair and Muhammad ibn Shihab are free from the exaggeration used by later historians. Also, the narration of Isra'iliyyat narrations¹⁰ and fabricated hadiths was not widespread during this period. Wahb ibn Munabbah had a great influence on the penetration and development of the Islamic sciences in Israel. In the work of "Al-Maghazi", he focused on the myths and legends of the ancient Jewish covenant. Through them, he tried to interpret the verses about the prophets mentioned in the Quran. Therefore, the fourteenth Egyptian historian Muhammad ibn Abdurrahman al-Sakhawi described Wahb ibn Munabbah: "His narrations are not typical of the style of reliable historians" [4:31].

Another of the first works written in the Maghazi direction was Kitab ibn al-Maghazi by Musa ibn Uqba (d. 758), and Yahya ibn Ma'in (d. 848) and Ahmad ibn Hanbal (d. 780). 855) and hadith scholars such as Malik ibn Anas (711-795) have recognized it as one of the reliable sources [3:42]. Musa ibn Uqba was born in Madinah and learned the science of magic from Muhammad ibn Shihab az-Zuhri. In his book, he mainly referred to the hadiths narrated by the hadith scholars of Medina. Haji Khalifa, the author of Kashf az-Zunun, also said that Musa ibn Uqba's book Al-Maghazi was a reliable work [2: 1749]. Most medieval historians quote from the work of Musa ibn Uqba. The last quotation from the work of Muhammad Baqshish al-Maghazi states that it was narrated in the 16th century historian Husayn ibn Muhammad Diyarbakri (d. 1559) in "Tarikh al-khamis fi ahwali anfus an-nafis". He published the work in 1994 using quotations [5:11].

Al-Maghazi, written in the ninth century by Muhammad ibn 'Umar al-Waqidi and Muhammad ibn A'iz (767-847), has a special place in terms of its scope and significance.

Muhammad ibn 'Umar al-Waqidi was born in Madinah in 747 and learned the science of hadith from Imam Malik. In 796, al-Waqidi moved to Baghdad. Yahya ibn Khalid al-Barmaki, the minister of the Abbasid state, praised his scientific potential and appointed him a judge in Baghdad. Al-Waqidi wrote works in the field of history, such as "al-Maghazi", "Fath al-Afrikiya", "Fath al-Ajam", and "Fath al-Sham". Historians and hadith scholars have differing views on his scientific work. Hadith narrators such as Ahmad ibn Hanbal (780-855), Abu Dawud Sijistani (817-819), and Abu Ishaq Juzjani (796-872), Abu Abdurahman an-Nasa'i (829-915) narrated it from false narrators. Criticizes [6: 112] Abdulaziz ibn Muhammad Dorovardi (d. 803), Mus'ab az-Zubair (773-851), Muhammad ibn Ahmad az-Zuhali (788-871), Abu Bakr as-Soghani (d. 990) and others. He testifies that Waqidi was a reliable muhaddith [6: 107-109]. Shamsiddin al-Dhahabi, in his description of al-Waqidi, acknowledging his talent, states that of the six reliable collections of hadith, there is only one hadith narrated from al-Waqidi in the work of Ibn Majah [7: 162]. Abdulaziz al-Dawri (1919-2010) praised Waqidi's Al-Maghazi and considered it superior to Muhammad ibn Ishaq's As-Seerah in terms of style and sequence of historical events [4:35].

About the work of Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn A'iz "Kitab al-Maghazi" Shamsiddin al-Dhahabi gave information in his books "Mizan al-itidal" [8: 589], "Al-Kashif" [9: 183] and "Taqrir at-Tahzib" [10: 858]. The work served as an important source for historians. Ali ibn Asakir (1105-1176) "History of Damascus", Muhammad ibn Muhammad al-Yamuri (1272-

1334) known as Ibn Sayyid An-Nas "Uyun al-asar", Ismail ibn Kathir (1301- 1372) "al-Bidaya van-nihaya", Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani (1371-1449) used the work of Muhammad ibn Aiz in the books "Al Isoba" and "Fathi al-Bari". Al-Asqalani's words, such as "I found the answer to this question in the book of Ibn 'A'iz," and "as narrated by Ibn' A'iz," indicate that he had a manuscript of Muhammad ibn 'Aiz. [11:15] However, no research has been done on the manuscript, which has survived to the present day.

Most of the works in the field of magic were written in the VIII-IX centuries. After that, writing in this direction is relatively rare. In Kashf az-Zunun, Haji Khalifa mentions that in the 11th century, historians such as Ibn Abdalbarr al-Qurtubi (d. 1071) and Ali ibn Ahmad al-Wahidi (d. 1076) wrote in the magical direction [2: 1747].

In the middle of the VIII century the writing of historical works in the direction of siren began. The word sira (السيرة) in the dictionary means a biography of a person. The term is combined with the word nabawi (النبي) to refer to written sources that provide information about the way of life of Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). Dr. Muhammad Tanahi (1935-1999) describes the word seerah as follows: The word al-maghazi is also used with it "[3:43].

Works of the seerah direction also mention historical events before the birth of the Prophet (pbuh). They talk about the political, social and religious situation in Mecca and Medina at that time. For example, Abdul Malik ibn Hisham's As-Siyrat an-Nabawiyyah deals with the origins of the Arabs, the history of paganism among the Arabs related to Amr ibn Luhay, the story of Abraha and the Elephant, and the digging of the well of Zamzam.

Historians such as Muhammad ibn Ishaq, Ma'mar ibn Rashid (d. 771), and Najih ibn Abdurrahman al-Madani (d. 787) were the first to write in this direction. Manuscripts of the works of Ma'mar ibn Rashid and Najih ibn Abdurrahman were not found during the research. Muhammad ibn an-Nadim (d. 990) and "Al-Fihrist" [12: 136,138] and Shamsiddin al-Dhahabi's "Siyar al-Alam an-Nubala" [13: 100] books. One of the oldest surviving works on the seerah is Muhammad ibn Ishaq's Kitab "as-siyrat wal-mubtada wal-maghazi". The chapters in Ibn Ishaq's work can be divided into three groups.

They are:

1. Mubtado - the period before the revelation of prophethood to Muhammad (pbuh);
2. Mab'as - the period from the time of the revelation to Muhammad (pbuh) to the time of his migration to Madinah;
3. Maghazi - The time from the migration to Madinah until the death of the Prophet (pbuh).

Ibn Ishaq compiled and edited earlier works on the subject of the Maghrib. Therefore, in addition to the authentic hadiths, there are also narrations from Israel in the book. In writing the history of the time of Muhammad (pbuh), Ibn Ishaq referred to the narrations of the hadith scholars of Medina. He used Israel in the history of the prophets. Although the work is mentioned in many sources, the available manuscripts have not been completed [14: 9].

The most famous work on the siren after Ibn Ishaq is the book "As-siyrat an-Nabawiyya" by Abdul Malik ibn Hisham (d. 833). Although Ibn Hisham is well-known in the sources as a scholar of history, information, poetry, grammar and lexicography, there is not enough information about his teachers and works. Ibn Hisham, who re-arranged Ibn Ishaq's "Kitab as-

siyra wal-mubtada wal-maghazi", became famous for this work. The historian based his work on a copy of Ziyad ibn Abdullah al-Bakka'i, one of the most reliable narrators from Ibn Ishaq, known as Kufi-Baghdadi, and added additions when necessary. Over time, the work became known as "Sirat ibn Hisham" or "Tahzibu ibn Hisham". Historians such as Shamsiddin ibn Khollikan (1211-1282), Shamsiddin al-Dhahabi (1274-1348), Ismail ibn Kathir (1301-1373), Shamsiddin as-Sakhawi (1427-1497), Muhammad ibn al-Imad (1623-1679) recognized this work as the most reliable and best seerah work on prophet Muhammad(pbuH)'s life. The work survived to the present day and was published in Cairo (1978), Beirut (1987), and Tonto (1995) [14:10].

Ibn Hisham's "As-Sira al-Nabawiyya" has four independent commentaries, three of which have been published. The most comprehensive commentary is the work of the Andalusian hadith scholar Abdurrahman ibn Abdullah as-Suhaili (d. 1185) entitled "Ar-rawd al-unuf fi sharhi as-Sira an-Nabawiyya li-Ibn Hisham". It was published in Cairo during 1967-1970 [15: 464].

Writing in the direction of seerah continued in later periods, beginning in the VIII-IX centuries. Ali ibn Ahmad ibn Sa'id (d. 1064), Jawami 'as-siyar, Ibn Sayyid an-Nas, "Uyun al-asar fi fununi al-maghazi vash-shamail was-siyar, Ismail ibn Kathir's As -siyra an-nabawiyya", by Ibn ad-Dayba 'al-Shaybani (d. 1518)) "Subul al-huda var-roshad fi siyrati khoyril-i'bad", Nuriddin Ali ibn Ibrahim Halabi (d. 1634) "Insan al-uyun fi siyrati al-Amin al-Ma'mun" are recognized as unique sources of seerah¹⁰.

Although the magical and siren directions differ in naming, they have similar historical styles. In addition to covering the history of the Gazas and the Sariyya, his works include the history of the prophets, the socio-political processes before the birth of Muhammad (pbuh), the Prophet's (pbuh) childhood, and containing his activities in Mecca and Medina.

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DRILLING IN HEAT TREATED STEEL

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ABSTRACT

The share of based tool materials in the world mechanical engineering and metalworking is distributed as follows: high-speed steels-66%, hard alloys -32%, cutting ceramics -2%. The advent of drills with MNP (multifaceted non-regrowth inserts) significantly expanded the understanding of cutting patterns when drilling and to the subsequent improvement of the tools themselves. This article is devoted to the technological possibilities of MNP drills for drilling, heat treated steel. As a result of research, a decrease in the axial force of 2.0 ... 2.3 times was revealed, the torque under these conditions will change by 2.6 times.

KEYWORDS: Mechanical engineering, high-speed steels, MNP- (multifaceted non-sharpening plates,) research, axial force, carbide, drills, hardness, asymmetric sharpening, coolant, durability, performance, heat treatment.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, there is an increasing trend towards the use of carbide drills of various designs when machining hardened steels up to HRC 50 ... 60.

Thanks to the accumulated experience in drilling steels and alloys and a number of studies [1, 2, 3, 4, and 5] carried out recently, the following can be stated:

1. High-speed drills are advisable to use for drilling steels and alloys with a hardness not exceeding 35 ... 45 HRC.
2. Drills, equipped with hard alloy, but made structurally on the basis of spiral, can be used when processing alloy steels, heat-treated to 35 ... 45 HRC. The authors of [2,1] found that productive drilling of such steels is possible only with drills equipped with hard alloy with an asymmetric sharpening.

3. Alloyed steels hardened to a hardness of 35 ... 45 HRC must be drilled without cooling at a cutting speed of 0.117-0.333 m / s. Drilling feed should not exceed 0.03-0.08 mm / rev. When cutting these steels in water-based coolant, the durability of drills is reduced by a factor of 4 ... 5.

These provisions were taken as a basis in the development of technological adjustments for drilling heat-treated steels with drills with mechanical fastening of carbide inserts.

Of interest is the increased efficiency of drills with a transverse edge offset relative to the axis when machining hardened steels. From studies [2] it follows that with a greater negative effect than when drilling conventional steels in the state of delivery. This suggests that mechanical insert drills, which are edgeless drills, will perform quite satisfactorily when drilling heat-treated steels.

The performed scope of research, which is presented in [2], is focused mainly on the processing of hardened alloy steels of the 35KhGSA or 30KhGSN2A type. Standard heat treatment allows these steels to reach hardness values of 50 ... 52 HRC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Within the framework of this work, in order to determine the limiting capabilities of drills with mechanical fastening of carbide inserts, a series of studies was carried out on drilling of tool alloy steel 6XB2S heat-treated to HRC57.

For testing, specimens with a thickness of 30 mm were prepared and heat-treated according to the standard mode - quenching from a temperature of 860 °C and tempering at 200 °C for hardness HRC57.

In a number of works [7, 9, 5, 8], it was shown that when processing difficult-to-machine materials, the introduction of an additional amount of heat into the cutting zone by electro contact heating leads to an improvement in their machinability. Due to the fact that the hardness of steel 6XV2S is quite high, by analogy with difficult-to-machine materials, the hypothesis was worked out about the possibility of some softening of it in deformation zones. This is due to the fact that machining by cutting high-strength hardened steels [7, p.524 ... 582] is characterized by a small amount of plastic deformation during chip formation. As a rule, there is no build-up during cutting of these materials and mechanical work is spent mainly on elastic deformations and friction of the workpiece on the flank of the tool. The values of the forces increase sharply, the radial components become comparable or may exceed the axial force. But such a power scheme is unacceptable for a drill, and even more so for a drill with MNP, since it leads to immediate intensive mowing of the cutting edges. In such conditions, it is necessary to ensure a very high rigidity of the equipment used - at least 25 KN / mm.

The degree of softening of the material of the cut layer increases continuously with increasing temperature. On the other hand, the degree of deformation depends on the cutting speed, and if you do not go beyond the limits of the permissible redness resistance of the tool material, the additional input of thermal energy should contribute to the softening of the hardened steel in the deformation zone. The research results, apparently, can be transferred to all tool steels of this class, since only the hardness of the processed material has a decisive importance in the choice of cutting conditions [7, p.529] of high-strength steels; the chemical composition of steel and its other physical and mechanical characteristics do not significantly affect the cutting process.

Experimental studies were carried out on a 6M13P machine when cutting heat-treated steel 6KhV2S with drills $\varnothing$ 25 mm with VK8 plates. Compressed air cooled to a temperature of $2 \div 5^\circ \text{C}$ was used as the coolant. Air cooling was carried out in a device designed according to the vortex tube principle. Heating of the cutting zone was carried out by alternating current according to the traditional transformer scheme (the description of devices and installations is not given due to their general knowledge).

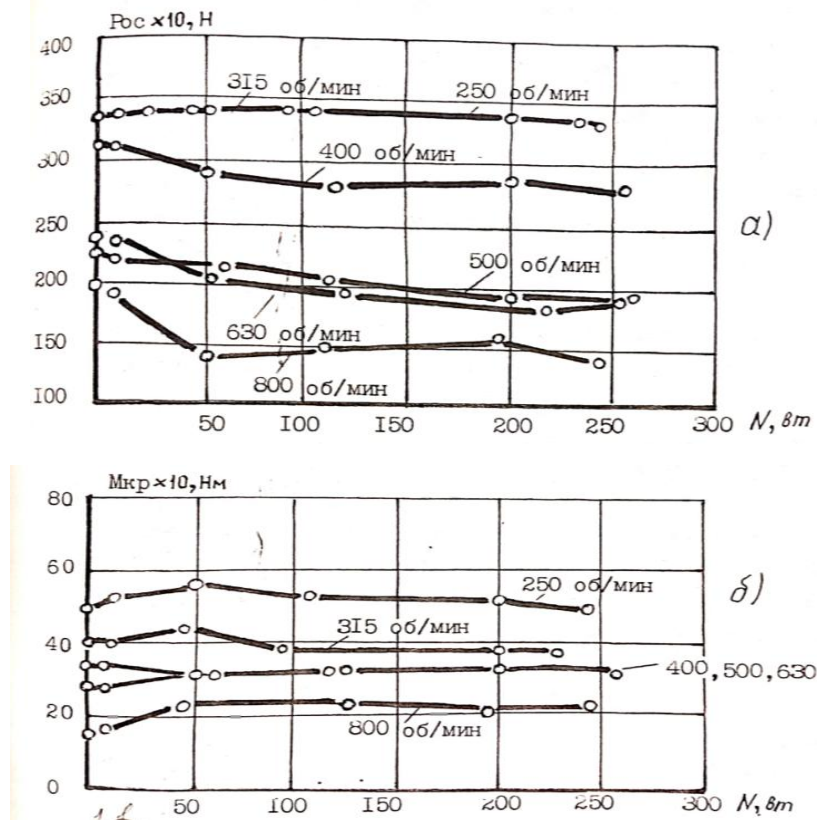


Fig. Dependence of the axial force "a" / R_{os} / and the torque / M_{cr} / "b" on the input thermal power / N_w / when cutting steel 6XV2S with drills C MNP $\varnothing$ 25 mm $S = 25$ mm / min, SOTS-cooled air

The results of measuring the axial cutting force and torque are shown in Fig. 1.1. In the experiments, the minute feed was maintained, the cutting speed and reverse feed were varied. In general, as the cutting speed increases and the feed decreases, the axial force and torque decrease. The decrease in axial force when changing the cutting speed from 0.327 (250 rpm) to 1.046 m / s (800 rpm) is 2.0 ... 2.3 times. The torque under the same conditions changes 2.6 times. Comparison of the values of the axial force when cutting 6XB2S steel with identical characteristics when cutting carbon steels shows that the axial cutting force is 1.5—3.0 times greater than when processing conventional steels.

If we take into account that the radial forces have values commensurate with the axial force, then the most rational range of cutting modes will be $V = 0.654 \dots 0.785$ m / min at feed rates $S = 0.05 \dots 0.1$ mm / rev. The level of applied cutting speeds when working with drills with MNP is higher than for tungsten carbide drills of the spiral type. The potential for increased productivity in machining hardened steels is due to the same reasons as for conventional structural steels.

First of all, this is the absence of a bridge and almost constant values of the cutting angles along the cutting blades. The difference lies in the used cooling medium.

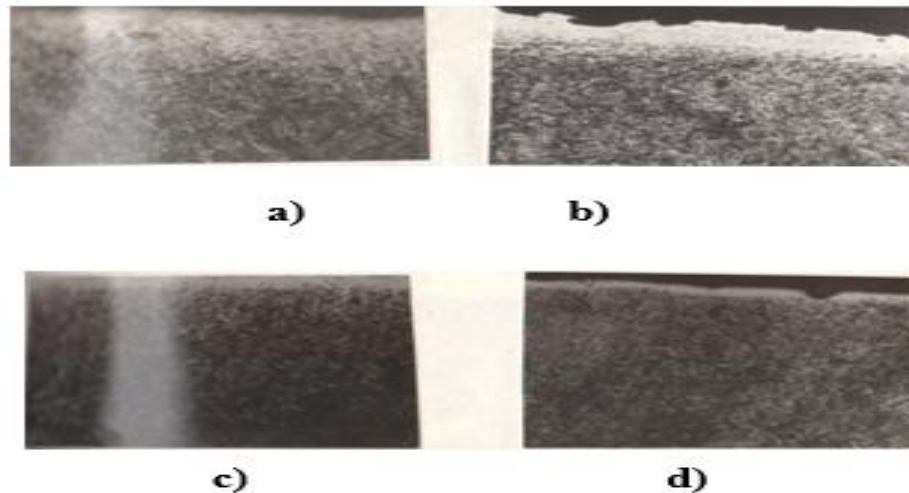


Fig. 1.2. Microstructure of workpieces made of steel 6XV2S heat-treated to HRC 57 at the edge of the holes after drilling with Ø25 mm drills with mechanical fastening of BK8 plates. $S = 25 \text{ mm / min}$. a, c - with the introduction of heat $N = 100 \text{ W}$. b, d – without artificial heating.

With artificial heating of the cutting zone by the introduction of electrical energy up to 50 W, a drop in axial force by $10 \div 25\%$ is observed, depending on the processing modes. At the same time, at these powers of electric current, the torque increases by $5 \div 10\%$. A further increase in the current power practically does not affect the axial force, and from values of 100 W the torque decreases to a value corresponding to cutting without heating. This power range can be taken as optimal.

Both under artificial heating conditions and without heat-affected zones are observed in the processed material. In this sense, the process of drilling hardened steels differs from cutting simple steels, in which there are no heat-affected zones, but deformation zones are clearly visible (Fig. 1.3).

As can be seen from Fig. 1.2 the heat affected zone during cutting with heating is much larger than when cutting without heating. The heat-affected zone is a secondary hardening layer of the material. The micro hardness in this zone reaches values of $HV_{50} = 110 \text{ MPa}$. This is a light zone of the type of poorly etched martensite with excessive coagulated carbides. In general, the size of this zone ranges from 40 to 160 μm when cutting without additional heat input and from 120 to 320 μm when cutting with artificial heating.

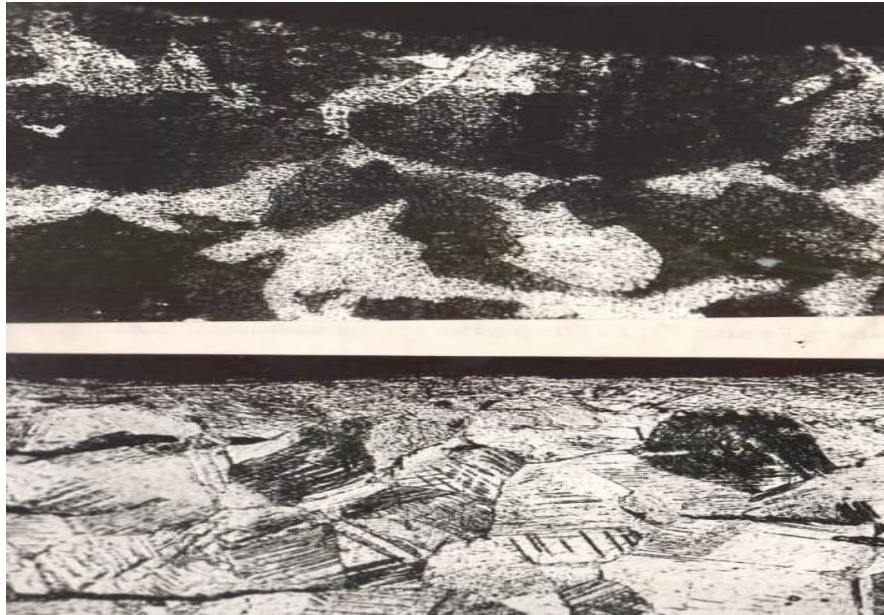


Fig.1.3. Microstructure of steel blanks as delivered at the edge of the holes after drilling with Ø25 mm drills with mechanical fastening of BK8 plates. $S = 0.1$ mm / rev. Cooling 5% emulsion ET2. a- Steel 45, $\eta = 800$ rpm, b-12X18H10T, $n = 500$ rpm

CONCLUSION

1. Artificial heating of the cutting zone with an alternating electric current makes it possible to reduce the values of the axial force by 10... 25% in the power range of 50... 10W. This range can be considered optimal, since a further increase in the current power does not lead to a change in the power parameters.
2. After machining the hardened tool steel, thermal influence zones are observed in the area bordering the hole. This zone using artificial heating is significantly larger than when cutting without heating. Its size ranges from 40 to 320 microns.

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VIEWS ON THE SOCIO-POLITICAL APPEARANCE OF YOUTH AND ITS FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

The section article analyzes the socio-economic image of young people, mountain views and its peculiarities. It is highlighted that the progressive ideas and views of the effective minority have served to enhance the position of society, state development, development, youth in the development of society. The young people who ensure the future development of the country, their socio-economic image are organized on the topical issue of organizing mountain views, analyzing the significance of these views today and revealing their specific features. The views of medieval thinkers, muhaddith scholars, Jadids, and modern politicians on the socio-political image of young people are comparatively organized.

KEYWORDS: *Socio-political image of youth, Society, State, Perspective, Medieval thinkers, Muhaddith scholars, Jadids, Modern politicians, Advanced ideas, Views, Socio-political consciousness, Worldview, life position, Civic position, Political processes, Historical development.*

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that the emergence of views on the political life of human society is the result of long-term development. Such political views are embodied in the history of all states and peoples of the world. The leading members of the minority expressed their attitude to the events in the political life of the society to one degree or another, and expressed their views in different ways. These political views have played a small role in the development of the state and society, and have served to prevent one-sidedness or stagnation in society, in the ideas and ideologies of its development.

The progressive ideas and views of the Az period also served to increase the position of society in the development of the state, including the youth in the development of society. Many socio-political views on this issue have not lost their meaning even at the stages of historical development and remain important for all periods.

It is important to organize the views of young people on the future development of the country, their socio-political image, to analyze the current significance of these views and to reveal their specific features. Because the number of young people and children under the age of 30 in Uzbekistan has exceeded 18 million. This is 54% of the population [1]. Quantitative growth of young people is also higher than in developed and developing countries. From this point of view, the level of formation of the socio-political image of young people, who make up the majority of the population, is also of great importance.

Today's youth can be the generation that will take Uzbekistan to the next level of socio-economic development. In this regard, our first President Islam Karimov said that ... every state, every nation, first of all, in the form of its small children, in the image of the rising generation, sees a great power that reflects the characteristics and qualities of this nation, realizes its age-old aspirations. . Our children and youth are not only our confidence and future; our youth is the decisive force of today and tomorrow. ” [2]

MAIN PART

Indeed, as our first president emphasized, youth is a key force for future development. That is why not only Uzbekistan, but also the countries of the world today pay special attention to this young generation. The level of formation of the socio-political image of young people, in turn, serves to ensure the development of the country. This view is not just a major issue today, of course.

Views on the socio-political image of young people also remain relevant in relation to the level of development of the state, society and the individual, with relevance for a particular period. As we organize the views on the socio-political image of young people, the views formed in this regard may not necessarily give the concept of the socio-political image of young people. But in terms of meaning, there are views, opinions that correspond to this concept. These views serve to shape the role and political maturity of young people in social life. Such socio-political views are very common in the works of great thinkers, muhaddith scholars, enlighteners who lived and worked in our land, as well as in the speeches and lectures of modern politicians. This requires the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the land of such great people, especially young people, to become worthy heirs to their ancestors.

Recall the views of Abu Nasr al-Farabi on the citizen of the land in the work of the city of the nobles. In this play, every citizen of the society, regardless of his position, that is, whoever he is, is a noble man. A virtuous person knows all the rules of the state, obeys them, thinks, is a master of his profession, and, if necessary, sacrifices his life for the Motherland. The people of Fozil will respect each other. There will be oriental tenderness, kindness and respect between parent and child, teacher and student. [3]

These thoughts of our thinker are given to the inhabitants of the city of Fozillar. Of course, there is a layer of youth in this population. First of all, when we say a virtuous person, we mean a conscious citizen who actively participates in the life of the state and society. He cares for his motherland as a person with little position, works and is formed as a master of his little

profession. This is reflected in their civic position. Second, the people of the city of Fozils will respect each other. It is said that there is oriental tenderness, kindness and respect between parent and child, teacher and student, which is reflected in their image in social relations. Thirdly, the people of Fozillar are politically mature, active-minded and cultured people, even on behalf of the city. They know all the rules of the little state, follow it, and think. This is reflected in their political image.

Opinions on this subject are also found in the views of Abul Qasim Mahmud az-Zamakhshari. Analyzing the views of Zamakhshari, we can see that the scholar tried to theoretically substantiate that the structure of the state and its development depend on man, his personal qualities, how he is, and the fate of the state depends directly on human thinking, knowledge, behavior and intellect. These views are still relevant today.

At the heart of the thinker's political views are ideas such as the freedom of the individual, his maturity and the socio-political stability of society. One of his most notable ideas is that he is a parent who is responsible for the upbringing of his child and his morals. Not only that, but he also explains that it is the duty of a parent to educate and benefit the child, and encourages and encourages the child to be as well-mannered and intelligent as possible. Unless anyone is volunteering to come up with a pretty template? Well, at least I didn't go down without explaining myself first. You can't plant wheat and harvest wheat, after all. Still, it is a thousand times more important for a parent to instill in his little child the positive qualities that are infused with all the goodness in the world. Therefore, strive to give a good education to the child with a sense of responsibility. Let him minimize the positive qualities and protect the less from the bad behaviors. [4]

Similarly, as the most acceptable way to teach children to live independently, Zamakhshari advocates that they should not be deprived of material hardship. In his work, he says that amassing wealth for the sake of a child is an eternal sorrow for him. [5] This idea requires the training of young people to work for the further development and liberalization of the economy today, to act with confidence in their low power. In today's pandemic, the program serves not only to reduce growing poverty in Uzbekistan, but also in the world, as well as to eliminate the dependency of some young people.

The political ideas and views of the thinker Zamakhshari, his views on social issues and moral advice, along with the education of the individual, help to further strengthen his rights and freedoms, to shape the behavior of our people, including young people, their positive role in life. This, in turn, plays an important role in shaping the socio-political image of young people.

The interdependence of the individual, society and the state, as well as the mutual responsibility between them, also has little influence on the formation of the socio-political image of young people. In this regard, Imam Moturidi says about the responsibility of man to the state and society: It also argues that in individual freedom of choice and will, collective will is superior to individual. [6]

These views, in turn, contain little of the qualities required of the citizens of a democratic state governed by the rule of law. The unity of rights and duties will be ensured in these citizens, and they will see their little interests in harmony with the interests of the state and society. At the same time, the citizens of such a state will certainly be politically active and have a legal culture. They operate freely in a low position. In this regard, Ibn Sina said, "There is a great need for the free activity of the members of society for the perfection of the world." The legal framework is

being improved and conditions are being created for the free activity of young people, who make up the majority of society's members.

In particular, Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on State Youth Policy adopted on September 14, 2016 states that the main directions of state youth policy are ensuring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of youth, protection of life and health of youth, spiritual, intellectual, physical and moral to promote openness and quality education for young people, to create conditions for youth employment and employment, to instill in young people a sense of patriotism, citizenship, tolerance, respect for the law, national and universal values, to resist harmful influences and currents. to bring up with the firm beliefs and views they have; to protect young people from actions that violate moral principles, terrorism and religious extremism, separatism, fundamentalism, violence and cruelty, to raise the level of legal awareness and legal culture of young people, to support and encourage gifted and talented youth, to develop youth entrepreneurship - creation of conditions, formation of aspirations of young people to a healthy way of life, and also creation of conditions for the meaningful organization of youth's leisure time and mass development of youth sports, spiritual and material support of young families, decent housing and social conditions for them implementation of a comprehensive system of measures for the creation; including the development of cooperation with international organizations working in the field of realization of the rights and freedoms of young people. [7]

These legal guarantees and opportunities created play an important role in shaping the socio-political image of young people and lead to a positive change in their mood. Only now should young people be active in their positions and strive for higher goals based on their strength and knowledge. In this regard, the Chinese philosopher Confucius ... opposed the change of people's positions and social status. He calls for a deep enrichment of the content of this position, not by changing the little social status of the people, but by changing them from that position. He says that knowledge is necessary not only for being educated, but also for doing the right thing and acting wisely. [8]

At the same time, the Chinese philosopher thought that if people enrich their social status, that is, their position with good morals and morals, they will rise to a higher level of ormosis in society. This is an important factor in shaping the socio-political image of young people.

The Chinese philosopher Confucius' concept of good morals is described by Hussein Waz Kashifi in his Futuvvatnomai Sultani: - To be polite means to have good manners. The sign of a beautiful character is 10 things. These are kindness, honesty, not looking for faults in other people, correcting a person if he does something wrong, accepting an apology if a person confesses a small guilt, taking on a little hardship for others, not just pursuing a small interest, open-minded, to be polite, to meet the needs of the needy, to be gentle and humble. [9] These beautiful behavioral attitudes are also important in shaping the socio-political image of young people. In this case, if a person commits misconduct, it is an active civic duty to correct him. For others, it is understood that taking on less of the burden, and not pursuing only a small interest, takes precedence over personal interests.

The small contribution of young people to the development of the state and society as active citizens depends on its position. In order to have a small position in life, it is necessary to acquire a certain profession, science. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, "Our great thinker and poet Mir Alisher Navoi wrote in his youth that if you want the sun, you should improve your profession.

Indeed, one who wants to shine a light of gratitude on people like the sun, to do good, must strive for perfection and acquire various sciences and professions".[10] After all, all conditions have been created in our country for vocational training of the younger generation. Vocational training of today's youth will help them to occupy a less important position in the future. This, in turn, has little effect on the formation of social image in young people.

CONCLUSION

In his short life, the enlightened Abdurauf Fitrat knew the need to develop the socio-political consciousness of the people, especially the youth, to overthrow the existing dictatorial system, to establish the rule of law, to renew society, to bring it to a new stage of development. The work of Abdurauf Fitrat, a leading political scientist and lawyer, in various fields is extremely exemplary in his political activity and incomparable civic courage, which will serve as an example for future generations. After all, Mahmudhoja Behbudi Mazi is the scales of the future, and it is not for nothing that everyone knows the scale [3].

We need to teach young people to analyze historical and political processes, to learn from their current relevance, and to abandon views that do not meet the requirements of the past.

From the first days of independence, we have pursued a clear policy of abandoning old, rigid ideological beliefs, spiritual renewal, and inculcating the principles of national ideology in the hearts and minds of the people. This, in turn, has had a significant impact on changing the mindset of our compatriots, the formation of new approaches to the implementation of reforms. [11]

In fact, today's youth are radically different from the 15-20 year olds does. There are very significant changes in their place in social life, their views, and the demands they make on others. In this regard, our first President Islam Karimov ... and most importantly - the thinking and worldview of people and citizens is changing, political and social consciousness, its general level is constantly growing.[12]

Today, our young people are committed to the process of modernization of the country, have a deep understanding of the purpose and content of democratic reforms, strive for new relationships, strive for a less social voice, increase confidence in themselves and their perception, willingness to use less potential for social development We can see that in their socio-political image there is a positive result of democratic reforms, as they connect their maturity with the development of society, take an active part in creative work, look at life with openness and honesty. However, the stereotype among young people, boredom, dependence, indifference, distrust of government, lack of knowledge of their rights and freedoms, dissatisfaction with their social status, the idea that the state should create all the conditions for man, the pursuit of wealth the desire to make a profit, the self-interest of the poor, the spiritual poverty, the inability to imagine the future as a result of living only with the pain of the present, the depressing moods of socio-political figures indifferent to socio-political processes.

We must continue the work we have started on this category of young people, and most importantly, help the new generation to take a worthy place in our society. The future of our planet depends on how our children develop into human beings.[13] Of course, our centuries-old spiritual heritage, advanced and modern experience will help us in this process.

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INVESTIGATION OF HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER IN THE MIXING REGION OF A THREE-DIMENSIONAL TURBULENT JET OF REACTING GASES BASED ON THE “K-E” TURBULENCE MODEL

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ABSTRACT

This article considers a system of nonlinear differential equations, boundary conditions, a calculation method, the outflow of three-dimensional turbulent jets of reacting gases, as well as some numerical results of a homogeneous three-dimensional turbulent jet flowing out of a square nozzle based on a two-parameter model of turbulence.

KEYWORDS: *Empirical constants, “k-ε” model, kinetic energy, transverse coordinates, turbulence energy, saddle-shaped velocity.*

INTRODUCTION

In numerous domestic and foreign works in which attempts are made to calculate turbulent flows of a chemically reacting gas by numerical methods using two and multi-parameter turbulence models, including five or more empirical constants, two-dimensional turbulent flows are mainly considered, and some works are devoted to numerical studies of spatial turbulent flows [1, 2, 3, 4, and 5].

The number of methods based on the use of multi-parameter models and differing from each other in the number of transport equations involved and the composition of unknowns expressing the characteristics of turbulent movements is currently large.

Most positively refer to methods containing kinetic energy transfer equations. Among them, a method stands out based on the joint solution of the equations of momentum transfer, kinetic energy and dissipation rate, the so-called “k-ε” model.

In the “k-ε” model, equations are derived for the turbulent kinetic energy k and the dissipation rate of turbulent energy ε [2, 3, and 5]:

$$\rho \frac{Dk}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\frac{\mu_T}{\sigma_k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_i} \right] + \mu_T \left[\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right] \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} - \rho \varepsilon, \quad (1)$$

$$\rho \frac{D\varepsilon}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\frac{\mu_T}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_i} \right] + \mu_T \frac{C_1 \varepsilon}{k} \left[\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right] \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\rho C_2 \varepsilon^2}{k} \quad (2)$$

Here, for the convenience of writing, tensor notations in Cartesian coordinates are used. The left-hand sides of (1) and (2) represent the convective transport of the quantities k and ε , respectively. The three terms on the right side of the equations describe the diffusion, separation, and dissipation of the corresponding quantities.

These equations are derived from the non-stationary Navier-Stokes equations, in which the diffusion terms are stored, but the terms corresponding to viscous dissipation are discarded, and some other terms are modified.

Equations (1) and (2) taking into account

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x}{b}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{y}{b}, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{z}{b}, \quad \bar{u} = \frac{u}{u_2}, \quad \bar{v} = \frac{v}{v_2}, \quad \bar{\omega} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_2}, \quad \bar{\rho} = \frac{\rho}{\rho_2}, \quad \bar{T} = \frac{T}{u_2^2 / (R / m_1)}, \quad \bar{P} = \frac{P}{P_2 u_2^2},$$

$$\bar{H} = \frac{H}{u_2^2}, \quad \bar{\hat{\mu}} = \frac{\hat{\mu}}{\rho_2 u_2 b}, \quad \bar{C}_p = \frac{C_p}{R / m_1}, \quad \bar{h}_i^* = h_i^* / u_2^2, \quad \bar{\omega}_i = \frac{\omega_i}{\rho_2 u_2 / b} \quad (3)$$

Here the index “2” means that the values refer to the parameters of the central jet and

$\bar{y} = \frac{y}{L}$, where $L = a / b$ allowing dimensioning the longitudinal, transverse coordinates and the sizes of the nozzle section, leads to a square region, as well as the choice of scales for the kinetic energy of turbulence and its dissipation:

$u_2^2; u_2^3 / b; \left(\bar{k} = \frac{k}{u_2^2}, \bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{\varepsilon}{u_2^3 / b} \right)$ And thus one can represent these equations in dimensionless form.

The equation of kinetic energy of turbulence:

$$\rho u \frac{\partial k}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial k}{L \partial y} + \rho \omega \frac{\partial k}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{L^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\mu_\xi}{\sigma_k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\mu_\xi}{\sigma_k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial z} \right) + G - \rho \varepsilon. \quad (4)$$

Turbulence energy dissipation equation:

$$\rho u \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{L \partial y} + \rho \omega \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{L^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\mu_\xi}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\mu_\xi}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} \right) + (C_1 G + C_2 \rho \varepsilon) \frac{\varepsilon}{k}, \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Where } G = \mu_T \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{L \partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (6)$$

Turbulent viscosity can be expressed in terms of local values of k and ε as follows (Prandtl-Kolmogorov hypothesis):

$$\mu_T = \frac{C_\mu \rho k^2}{\varepsilon} \quad (7)$$

The empirical constants in equations (5) - (7) are equal (for the standard model “k- ε ”)

$$C_\mu = 0,09; \quad C_1 = 1,45; \quad C_2 = 1,90; \quad \sigma_k = 1,0 \quad \sigma_\varepsilon = 1,3 \quad (8)$$

The system of equations is numerically implemented using the following boundary conditions:

I. $x = 0$:

$$1) 0 \leq y \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq z \leq 1:$$

$$u = 1, \quad v = 0, \quad \omega = 0, \quad \rho = 1, \quad H = H_2, \quad P = P_2, \quad \tilde{C} = 1, \quad k = k_2, \quad \varepsilon = \varepsilon_2; \quad (9)$$

$$2) 1 < y < y_{+\infty}, \quad 1 < z < z_{+\infty}:$$

$$u = u_1, \quad v = 0, \quad \omega = 0, \quad \rho = \rho_1, \quad H = H_1, \quad P = P_1, \quad \tilde{C} = 0, \quad k = k_1, \quad \varepsilon = \varepsilon_1$$

II. $x > 0$:

$$1) z = 0, \quad 0 < y < y_{+\infty}:$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \omega = 0, \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{C}}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial k}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} = 0.$$

$$2) y = 0, \quad 0 < z < z_{+\infty}:$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad v = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{C}}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial k}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$3) z \rightarrow z_{+\infty}, \quad y \rightarrow y_{+\infty};$$

$$u = u_1, \quad v = 0, \quad \omega = 0, \quad \rho = \rho_1, \quad H = H_1, \quad P = P_1, \quad C = 0, \quad k = k_1, \quad \varepsilon = \varepsilon_1.$$

Here k_1 , k_2 and ε_1 , ε_2 - are the initial values of the kinetic and dissipation of turbulence energy, respectively

Due to the difficulty of obtaining the distribution of turbulence characteristics at the nozzle exit, in most existing studies, the kinetic energy distribution profiles of turbulence are given, and the kinetic energy dissipation rate has no direct experimental analogues. Therefore, to define the distribution of turbulence characteristics at the nozzle exit, various relationships are used, but these initial values should provide expressions of turbulent viscosity (7) corresponding to the actual flow pattern.

Equations (4) - (5) with boundary conditions (9), (10) are of parabolic type, and they can be numerically solved by one of our developed methods and algorithms [6]. The difference in the calculation is that before calculating, the values of k and ε are calculated, respectively, by solving the difference equations (4) - (5) by the sweep method. Difference equations (4) - (5)

using the boundary conditions (9) can be represented by a similar tridiagonal system of equations [7].

As an example, we consider the transition to difference equations of turbulence energy dissipation (5), replacing the differentials by its analogues, accurate to the order of $O(\Delta x, \Delta y^2, \Delta z^2)$ we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\rho u)_{ijk}^{(S)} \frac{\varepsilon_{ilk}^{(S+1)} - \varepsilon_{i-1,j,k}^{(S+1)}}{\Delta x} + (\rho v)_{ilk}^{(S)} \frac{\varepsilon_{i,l+1,k}^{(S+1)} - \varepsilon_{i,j-1,k}^{(S+1)}}{2L\Delta y} + (\rho w)_{ilk}^{(S)} \frac{\varepsilon_{i,j,k+1}^{(S+1)} - \varepsilon_{i,j,k-1}^{(S+1)}}{2\Delta z} = \\
 & \frac{1}{L^2} \frac{1}{\sigma_\varepsilon} (\mu_T)_{i,j+1/2,k}^{(S)} \bullet \\
 & \frac{\varepsilon_{i,j+1,k}^{(S+1)} - \varepsilon_{ijk}^{(S+1)}}{\Delta y^2} - \frac{1}{L^2} \frac{1}{\sigma_\varepsilon} (\mu_T)_{i,j-1/2,k}^{(S)} \frac{\varepsilon_{ijk}^{(S+1)} - \varepsilon_{i,j-1,k}^{(S+1)}}{\Delta y^2} \\
 & + \frac{1}{\sigma_\varepsilon} (\mu_T)_{i,j,k+1/2}^{(S)} + \frac{(\varepsilon_{i,j,k+1}^{(S+1)} - \varepsilon_{ijk}^{(S+1)}) - (\mu_T)_{i,j,k+1/2}^{(S)}}{\Delta z^2} \bullet \\
 & \frac{[\varepsilon_{ijk}^{(S+1)} - \varepsilon_{i,j,k-1}^{(S+1)}]}{C_1 \mu_{ijk}^{(S)} \left[\left(\frac{u_{i,j+1,k}^{(S+1)} - u_{i,j-1,k}^{(S+1)}}{2L\Delta y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{u_{i,j,k+1}^{(S+1)} - u_{i,j,k-1}^{(S+1)}}{2\Delta z} \right)^2 \right] - \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon_{ijk}^{(S+1)}}{k_{ijk}^{(S+1)}} \right\}}{C_2 \rho_{ijk}^{(S)} \varepsilon_{ijk}^{(S)}} \bullet \quad (11)
 \end{aligned}$$

We rewrite equation (11) in the form

$$A_{ijk}^{(S)} \varepsilon_{i,j-1,k}^{(S+1)} + B_{ijk}^{(S)} \varepsilon_{ijk}^{(S+1)} + C_{ijk}^{(S)} \varepsilon_{i,j+1,k}^{(S+1)} = E_{ijk}^{(S)}, \quad (12)$$

Where are the coefficients

$$A_{ijk}^{(S)} = -\frac{\Delta x}{2L\Delta y} (\rho v)_{ijk}^{(S)} - \frac{\Delta x}{L^2 \sigma_\varepsilon \Delta y^2} (\mu_T)_{i,j-1/2,k}^{(S)}, \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{ijk}^{(S)} = & (\rho u)_{ijk}^{(S)} + \frac{\Delta x}{L^2 \sigma_\varepsilon \Delta y^2} (\mu_T)_{i,j+1/2,k}^{(S)} + \frac{\Delta x}{L^2 \sigma_\varepsilon \Delta y^2} (\mu_T)_{i,j-1/2,k}^{(S)} + \frac{\Delta x}{\sigma_\varepsilon \Delta z^2} (\mu_T)_{i,j,k+1/2}^{(S)} + \\
 & + \frac{\Delta x}{\sigma_\varepsilon \Delta z^2} (\mu_T)_{i,j,k-1/2}^{(S)} - D\Delta x, \quad (14)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{ijk}^{(S)} = \frac{\Delta x}{2L\Delta y} (\rho v)_{ijk}^{(S)} - \frac{\Delta x}{L^2 \sigma_\varepsilon \Delta y^2} (\mu_T)_{i,i+1/2,k}^{(S)}, \quad (15)$$

$$E_{ijk}^{(S)} = (\rho u)_{ijk}^{(S)} \varepsilon_{i-1,j,k}^{(S+1)} - \frac{\Delta x}{2\Delta z} (\rho \omega)_{ijk}^{(S)} (\varepsilon_{i,j,k+1}^{(S+1)} - \varepsilon_{i,j,k-1}^{(S+1)}) + \frac{\Delta x}{\sigma_\varepsilon \Delta z} (\mu_T)_{i,j,k+1/2}^{(S)} +$$

$$+ \frac{\Delta x}{\sigma_\varepsilon \Delta z} (\mu_T)_{i,j,k-1/2}^{(S)} \varepsilon_{i,j,k-1}^{(S+1)}$$

(16)

Where

$$D = \left\{ C_1 \mu_{ijk}^{(S)} \left[\left(\frac{u_{i,j+1,k}^{(S+1)} - u_{i,j-1,k}^{(S+1)}}{2L\Delta y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{u_{i,j,k+1}^{(S+1)} - u_{i,j,k-1}^{(S+1)}}{2\Delta z} \right)^2 \right] - C_2 \rho_{ijk}^{(S)} \varepsilon_{ijk}^{(S)} \right\} \frac{1}{k_{ijk}^{(S+1)}}$$

(17)

Here, $\rho_{ijk}^{(S)}$, $u_{ijk}^{(S)}$, $k_{ijk}^{(S)}$, $\varepsilon_{ijk}^{(S)}$ and other grid function values ρ , u , k and ε for s iterations.

To verify the reliability of the developed algorithm and the solution method as a test case, we studied the outflow of an isothermal jet flowing out of a square nozzle and propagating in the flooded air space.

The initial values and sizes of the nozzle are borrowed from [8]. In the calculations, the dimensionless initial values of the kinetic energy of the jet turbulence vary from 0, 001 to 0, 1, and the dissipation of the turbulence energy $\varepsilon = 0,01$. In order to avoid dividing by zero, the initial values of the oxidizing agent (air at rest) k and ε remained constant and equal

$$\bar{k}_1 = 0,001; \bar{k}_2 = 0,01.$$

At the pic a, b profiles of the longitudinal velocity in different cross sections of the jet and a comparison of the calculated data obtained on the basis of algebraic and

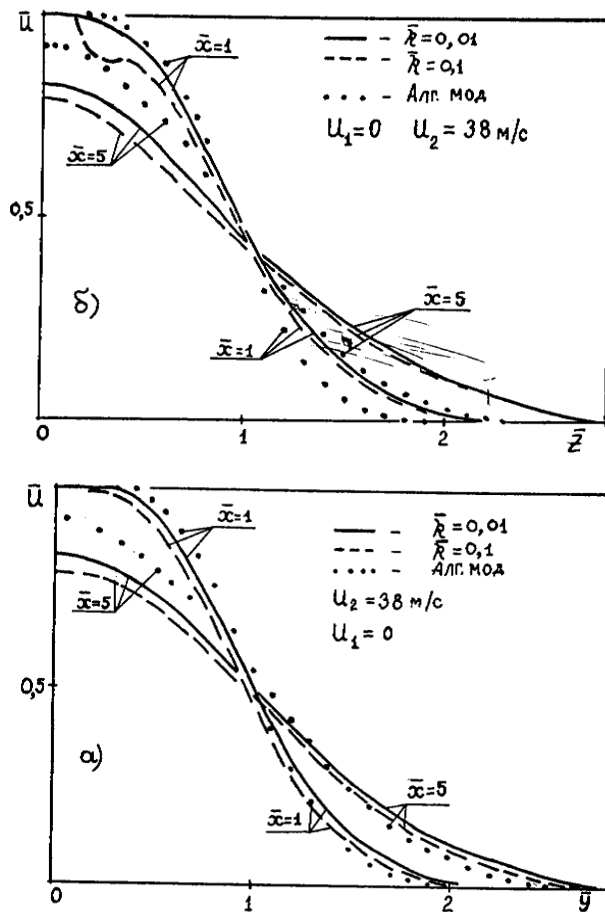
« k - ε » turbulence models in different initial values κ .

It can be seen from the results presented in the form of graphs that, at small values of k , the jet core is noticeably conserved.

In the initial sections of the jet, the results of the study of the models are in good agreement, naturally, with the experimental data of [8], also further with the distance from the nozzle exit, the results obtained, and based on « k - ε » turbulence models are underestimated.

From these graphs it is seen that the width of the jet in the direction of the major axis of the hole at the beginning decreases, while in the direction of the minor axis it grows.

At a certain distance downstream, their values become equal, after which both widths increase almost equally. In this case, the shape of the jet tends to axisymmetric - the shape of the jet goes into a circular shape ($\bar{x} = 5$). Apparently, the initial decrease in the jet width is associated with the presence of lateral velocities.



Picture a), b) Transverse distributions of longitudinal velocity along the axes Oz and Oy

The saddle-like behavior of the longitudinal velocity profiles in the direction of the major axis was observed in the Sforza experiments [9], but was not obtained numerically using the “k- ϵ ” model in [2], where a free three-dimensional turbulent jet flowing from a rectangular nozzle was studied.

A property that cannot be obtained in the calculation by the authors of [2], even when the initial conditions are modified, is the presence of a saddle-shaped velocity profile in the direction of the axis observed in the experiment, and is explained by two possible reasons:

- 1) The pressure gradient along the axis, which is not taken into account here, may not be negligible in the presence of significant transverse motion, and this may accelerate or slow down some regions of the flow relative to other regions.
- 2) The same character as the arguments given in the introduction may be due to some secondary flows that are superimposed on the secondary flows arising due to the outflow conditions from the hole.

These additional secondary flows, caused by turbulence, can facilitate the transfer of a fluid with a high momentum from the central part of the jet to the edges and, thus, lead to the formation of a saddle-shaped velocity profile.

It seems to us that, most likely, the authors of [2] used the empirical constants involved in «k-ε» models suitable for non-compressible fluid. We have selected in the process of numerous experimental calculations, the values of empirical constants

C_1 , C_2 They are respectively equal $C_1 = 0,44$, $C_2 = 0,5$.

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READING IS A CONTINUOUS NECESSARY PROCESS IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION AND PROFESSIONALISM

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ABSTRACT

Using an online version of print publications to encourage young people to read is an innovative approach to the process of virtual reading on social media. One of the surest ways to meet the needs of readers is to recommend an electronic version of the literature, along with traditional versions, so that young people can use the resources in the information resource centers more effectively.

KEYWORDS: *Reading education, Print and electronic sources of information, Social networks, Education, Information resources.*

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, society is entering a qualitatively new cultural and historical stage. One of the most important features of this stage is the formation of civil society and the informatization of all spheres of life in the country. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On a comprehensive program of measures to develop the system of publishing and distribution of book products, increase and promote the culture of reading and reading" dated September 13, 2017 No PQ-3271 - spiritual, educational, artistic - An important step towards the publication of high quality books that meet aesthetic requirements, their timely and affordable delivery to places, educational institutions, translations of the best national and world literature, the formation of love for books in children, in short, the culture of reading was

It is well known that much of the information gathered throughout human history has come down to us. This information is stated in written and oral forms. While the information that is often needed in people's daily lives is often stored in oral form, the artistic and intellectual heritage of humanity has come mainly through written sources. That is why the culture of reading and studying written sources is so important in the intellectual development of humanity and each individual that it is difficult to describe.

Reading, that is, reading, paves the way for the best acquisition of the intellectual treasure of mankind. For those who do not know how to read or do not have a reading culture, the doors of this treasure are closed. The importance of a culture of reading is also evident in the fact that in a person who has studied the written fiction and scientific literature in depth, creative thought is necessarily formed. Because a person who reads a work of art or science recreates the landscapes and processes in that work with the help of his intellectual potential. It is a re-enactment of the creative process of the author of a work of art or science. Revisiting the author's creative process, on the other hand, shapes the reader's creative thinking and skills. Therefore, the famous French psychologist Jean-Jacques Piaget describes the purpose of the reading process as follows: "The main purpose of reading is to form a creative, inventive and inventive person capable of creating innovations. In the process of reading, the reader not only repeats the achievements of previous generations, but also enriches them. Man learns the events around him from the day he is born until he dies. Such a study takes place through his personal experience or, if not, through the assimilation of information accumulated by humanity in its own time. The main form of assimilation of information collected by mankind is reading. Therefore, it can be said that a person's knowledge of the events around him, of the world in general, is formed mainly through reading. In the process of reading, the spiritual world of the reader is enriched with new impressions. These impressions interact with the reader's emotions, knowledge, and form a unique blend of images, landscapes, and ideas about the world. The completeness of the reading process of a young reader has a strong influence on its formation, its subsequent life. In the imagination of some, in the process of reading, the content of a work of art or science moves into the reader's brain. There is no denying that such situations occur in life. This can happen to a reader who is not yet intellectually developed, or who is not reading the work carefully, or who is reading the book only to pass an exam. The content of the book is reflected in the mind of the reader who reads the book in order to gain knowledge and aesthetic pleasure. In this process, the intellectual potential, worldview, ideals, ideas, imagination of the reader are activated. As a result of this action, a single, unified image of the book, the events or scientific ideas in it, emerges. It is a complete creative process. And creation is a powerful force that creates all the virtues, values, good traditions, inventions and discoveries in the world.

It is well known that young people are by nature an inquisitive category. During the reading, they become immersed in the events of the book, the adventures of the protagonists, imitate their actions, learn from their positive qualities and, at the same time, socialize and begin to form a person. Given that education and reading are now carried out through a variety of sources and tools, we believe that more opportunities need to be created for forms of youth reading as well.

Nowadays, youth reading is in many ways directly dependent on the information factor. Today, a significant reduction in the number of print publications in the world has been replaced by the online version, which has become a picture of the electronic library network. For example, "e-library" or "online library" sites on the Internet allow you to read books virtually. Today, resources written for reading in the world's languages are being digitized to meet the needs of humanity. Admittedly, some of the unique printed resources stored in the world's richest libraries have been digitized. It is a positive fact that these processes are also carried out in libraries in our country.

In today's information age, people have the opportunity to read the book online in any major information resource center in the world.

If we look at our recent history and look at the educational resources of university students, due to the lack of textbooks (especially in national languages), they were often educated on the basis of lecture notes (which were also machine-typed manuscripts). This situation lasted until the 70s and 80s of the last century. Later, the use of books expanded as a result of the relative improvement in the supply of textbooks. It was also customary during this period to obtain photocopies from sources and use them as a source of education. Around the new millennium, the use of electronic sources on diskettes (floppy disks) and then on flash drives became widespread. To date, the most convenient source of education has become electronic databases in the field of science, the Internet and various networks (including social catering).

We are in favor of using the interest of children and young people in technical means to direct them to reading books. In fact, in our opinion, there should be no Chinese wall between a traditional (paper) book and an electronic or audio book. Because it's all a book. After all, in history there were books written on stone, leather, wood, mud, and so on. What matters is the meaning in them. Therefore, in order to study a material, to master a subject, or to satisfy a need for fiction, it is necessary to read it by any means. The main thing is not the tool, but the result.

In accustoming young people to online reading, it is advisable to use their curiosity about technical devices, various devices from infancy. First of all, it is necessary to acquaint them with the technical means of reading in a gradual, age-appropriate way, first with the participation of adults, and then independently to use different sources. Reading techniques are tools that allow you to read texts and use information resources from Internet databases, various web pages and web portals using computers (laptops, netbooks), mobile devices and other gadgets.

According to experts, the child is on his own: as soon as he receives the qualities from his family, he takes 3-4 steps to read. Given that in preschool and primary school education children are very "revengeful" for fairy tales, it is important to read fairy tales and stories appropriate to their age, to inspire them to do good with the heroes of fairy tales. It is clear that the result will be more effective if audio tales, audio books and audio performances are involved in this process. In addition, if children aged 9-10 and older are taught to collect books in electronic form from their favorite books, encouraging them to compile their own personal library, it will also lay the foundation for the development of specific intellectual qualities.

It is gratifying that in recent years in our country effective work is being done to create the above-mentioned electronic resources. In particular, audio tales, audio books and audio theaters posted on the social network Telegash are proof of this.

The experience of creating an online science channel on the social network of science (Telegash) is also commendable in terms of providing young people with educational resources and attracting them to reading.

In this regard, we believe that in order to further develop youth reading, posting on social networks and Internet sites from the best examples of our world and national classics and modern literature, their promotion will give good results. Admittedly, it is convenient for young people to use its electronic form with audio instead of a book that takes a few days.

Effective use of electronic resources in high school and student reading has become a necessity, if necessary, of today. It is impossible to ignore it. At the heart of our young people's commitment to learning foreign languages and making some progress in this direction is the growing access to and access to global educational resources.

We support the efficient use of technical means and information resources in the reading process, as well as the fact that parents have a great responsibility to ensure that our children are mature and well-rounded, and that they never lose vigilance. we support.

In conclusion, it should be noted that reading is not a periodic event, it is a continuous necessity in the process of socialization and professionalization of the individual. It is a modern requirement to conduct reading at all stages of education through the effective use of the benefits of an informed society, depending on the capabilities and circumstances of the child. Websites, social networks, and electronic databases should now be a constant source of reading for children, young people, and students, in other words, the library should be placed on a youth information device.

As the head of our state ShavkatMirziyoyev called, “We need to think and work actively to improve our spiritual life, to convince the population, especially our youth, that they are no less than their peers abroad, to find new ways to use the book factor in education.” these are new edges.

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TECHNOLOGY OF DRYING PEACHES AND APPLICATION OF PRECAUTIONS IN THEIR STORAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information from the literature on cutting, transportation, sorting, inspection, washing, immersion (blanching), smoking with sulfur, and equalization of moisture, drying and storage of dried peaches. In particular, during drying, stoves and ovens must be constructed in a manner that fully meets fire safety requirements. Those working with caustic soda should also be provided with special gowns, shoes, respirators, goggles and gloves.

KEYWORDS: *Peach, Peach varieties, Drying area, Harvesting, sorting, Drying, Dry product, sanitary requirements.*

INTRODUCTION

Due to the fact that peaches are resistant to wet storage and loading and unloading, drying and processing in various ways allows the product to be consumed throughout the year.

In Uzbekistan, different varieties of peaches have a higher chance of drying than other fruits due to the fact that they ripen over a long period of time, from July to late October. Peach varieties

can vary depending on the area of use: edible, - that are varieties that are consumed wet, canned, dried and used for universal purposes.

Large shaved peach varieties with high sugar content and dry matter content (12-18%) are used for drying. Peaches can be dried in two ways, with or without seeds. High-quality, well-ripened varieties intended for drying are treated with sulfur in preparation for drying.

Among the varieties of shaved peaches - varieties such as "Luchchak peach", "Obilnyy", "Yellow luchchak", "Lola" are dried.

Among the fuzzy peach varieties – "Elberta", "Samarkand", "Farhod", "White Peach", "Start", "Yellow", "Nectarny", "Sweet", "Victory" are dried.

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

The quality of the dry product depends in many ways on the raw material. It is advisable to dry only fruits that meet the standard requirements. Fruits should not rot, do not rot, have all the necessary substances in them, especially the acidity and sugar content should be sufficient.

Peeling of peach fruits is done in order to separate the unwanted part of the raw material and improve the color of the dry product. Peeled fruit dries much faster. As a result of the shortening of the drying time, more sugar, acid, vitamins and other substances are stored in the dry product.

Dried peaches should be well cooked. Therefore, peaches are cut when fully ripe, when their sugar, acidity and other substances reach the appropriate level. Methods of timely and correct harvesting, transportation and preparation for drying mean obtaining a quality dry product. Harvest is interrupted only on dry and open days.

If peaches are plucked during pruning, their skin will be damaged and spots will appear on them. In damaged fruits microbiological processes begin, the juice flows, the dry matter is significantly reduced. It is therefore not recommended to crush the fruit. Only manual collection is required. Hand-picked fruits are carefully placed in special baskets or boxes.

Spills on the ground are collected before cutting. The fruits are cut first on the lower and then on the upper branches of the tree. Various ladders are used to cut the crop of tall branches. Peaches are put in baskets or boxes. They are then carefully transported and brought to the drying area.

Technological process of drying - cutting, transportation, storage, sorting, calibration, washing, boiling in boiling water, smoking, drying, moisture equalization, placement and storage.

Peaches are enlarged and cut when they enter color, with their own navigable, shape-specific maximum dry matter. The flesh of the fruit should be dense to be suitable for cooking and drying. But such fruits should be ripened while standing on the site where the raw material is stored. Such peaches get a good peel.

Peaches are mainly transported in boxes of 10-12 kg in spring carts. If they are stacked on top of each other, do not overfill them. The fruit should be transported carefully without straining. Peaches are packed in boxes and stored in stacks of 1.5 meters in height in a shed or ventilated building. An open space is left between them.

Ripe peaches can be stored for a maximum of 16 hours, and 3-4 days before ripening can be stored for 3-4 days. Labels are hung on the stacks with information about the type of fruit, the time of cutting, treatment against insects and diseases. During processing, great care must be taken when the fruit is brought to the drying area.

Along with the sorting of raw materials, those that are not at the same time conditioned (rotten, crushed, damaged by disease or insects) are separated. Depending on the size, color, degree of maturity, the selected raw materials are then divided into varieties.

When preparing the crop for drying, it is important to divide it into varieties, depending on their size. When the raw material is separated, a product of the same type and color is obtained. The fruits are cleaned in different order, depending on the size. It is also cooked in boiling water and dried.

Inspection is the sorting of fruits according to their quality. The purpose is to separate rotten as well as raw and overripe fruits. All sorts of weeds, sand, microorganisms, as well as residues of toxins that cling to the fruits of peaches are washed away. Depending on the size of the work, this process is performed manually on roller or belt conveyors, in cases where the raw material is less. The product divided into varieties is washed. If the volume of work is large, the microorganisms and dust of the fruit are washed in ventilated or elevator machines.

Prior to drying, fuzzy peaches are treated with an alkaline solution before smoking, after sorting depending on the size and degree of ripeness. Only then will it be easier to peel the peaches.

It is recommended to put 2-4 kg of peaches on trays in a 1-3% solution of caustic soda for 30-90 seconds, and then wash with cold water. The peeled product is then cut in half, the seeds are removed, and the inside is turned upside down on trays and smoked.

Peaches are sliced or cut into two pieces, not dried completely. Peaches are cut by hand with a knife. If it is divided into two phases, it is torn from the line and the seed is removed. Peaches with inseparable seeds are not dried.

The sliced fruit will soon turn black. Therefore, it is necessary to speed up the next work.

Peeling is an important job in drying fuzzy peaches. This work is done on machines, chemically or thermally. Chemically, the peel of peaches is almost completely cleaned. Peaches cut in half are dipped in boiling caustic soda solution in this way.

The solution breaks down the protopectin substance that binds epidermal cells and other tissues, the resulting soluble pectin substance helps in the separation of the fruit skin. The raw material is kept in a 5% boiling solution of caustic soda for 30-35 seconds. According to research, 8-10% of the raw material is wasted in this method.

Fruit pods soaked in caustic soda solution are washed immediately. Peel a peel and grate it. After washing, the remaining peels are removed with a knife. Immersion in the solution is performed in blanchers. At the same time the fruits are washed in the same dish or in steam, oven pots with a capacity of 300-400 liters. 2 cast iron pots will be installed in each of the furnaces. These boilers are used alternately.

Peaches are cleaned in oven pots as follows: water is poured into the pot, boiled, the required amount of crystalline caustic soda is added, and the fruit is placed in a wire basket and immersed in this boiling water. After 30-35 seconds, the fruit is removed from the pot along with the basket and rinsed in cold water.

Cooking in boiling water is also used for peelingshaved peach and fuzzy varieties of peaches. As a result, the protein in the fruit is denatured, condensed, the process of plasmolysis in the cells begins, resulting in its rapid evaporation of moisture during drying.

In addition, oxidative enzymes are broken down, the product does not darken, peeling fruits appear on the skin. This helps the fruit to evaporate moisture faster.

Fruits cooked in boiling water should be rinsed in cold water. Fruits cooked in boiling water dries 1.5-2 times faster than others and have a good quality. In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to the term, because the fruit peel, which is left in excess in the water, will not be sweet, and its color will be the same. On top of that, the dry matter decreases and the dry product also falls less.

Safety rules are as follows: put a basket of fruit in a pot and pour a certain amount of clean water into the pot and boil it so that water does not spill during boiling. Blanching and sulfitation require strict adherence to sanitary requirements and safety regulations. Accidents at fruit drying points should be prevented.

Stoves and ovens must be constructed in a manner that fully meets fire safety requirements. Workers working with caustic soda should be provided with special gowns and footwear, respirators, goggles and gloves. Eating and smoking are prohibited in the workplace. Before eating, take off work clothes, wash hands, face thoroughly, and rinse mouth.

TABLE – 1 DRYING AREA, DRYING TIME AND MATERIAL CONSUMPTION REQUIRED FOR DRYING PEACHES

№	Raw material	Sulfur, gr. (per kg of product)	Applied tray capacity, kg.	Drying time, days
1	Peeled peaches	2-2,5	7-8	5-8
2	unpeeled shaved peach	2-2,5	7-8	6-9
3	Fuzzypeach	2-2,5	7-8	12-16

Peaches peeled in cold water are stacked on wooden trays with the inside facing upwards and smoked with sulfur. Smoking should be carried out for 1.5 hours at the rate of 2–2.5 grams of sulfur per kilogram of peach product.

Smoked dried peel retains the natural color of peach and can be stored for a long time. Peaches, peeled and peeled, dry 2-3 times faster than peeled whole.

For large-grained peaches, it is possible to slightly increase the sulfur content or prolong the smoking time. Smoked peaches are placed on trays in the drying area on trays.

To speed up drying, peaches are rolled out every 2-3 days. After 5-7 days, when 2/3 of the moisture in the husk is reduced, the trays are stacked on top of each other in the shade and dried to the end.

TABLE 2 THE AMOUNT OF SUGAR IN PEACHES, THEIR EVALUATION AND YIELD

№	Raw material	Sugar content of wet fruit (%)	Dry product evaluation (points)	Dry product yield (%)
1	Elberta	12-13	4	18
2	Farhod	10-11	4	16-18
3	Start	11-13	4-4,2	13-15
4	Lola	12-14	4,2	17

Peeled peaches are dried for 5-8 days, unpeeled peaches for 6-9 days, fuzzy peaches for 12-16 days. According to the requirements of GOST, the moisture content of the dried product should not exceed 17%. It is flexible when crushed, but does not break, and is ready if it is not wet.

The sugar content of peach peel can be around 50-65%, acid content 3.0-5.0%, dry product yield around 15-22%. It is also possible to dry the fruit without boiling it in boiling water when peeling fuzzy and peachy peaches. In this case the fruits are washed. When dried in this way, the dry product yield is low and the quality is low.

Dried peaches are packed in special boxes or paper bags for storage. The mouth is tightly closed and placed on clean dry shelves.

The dry product accepted for storage must be thoroughly inspected. Dried products infected with the disease, pests or their eggs are not accepted for storage.

Storage rooms should have electric lights, firefighting equipment. Shelves and rooms where the product is stored should be clean and frequently ventilated and dusted, but cleaning floors and walls with wet cloths is prohibited.

If the fruits are over-dried, the product will be of poor quality and will be reduced. Insufficiently dried fruits spoil quickly and are not suitable for storage. Therefore, the finished product should be removed from the drying area in a timely manner. Peach peel is determined by catching in the morning that it is ready.

A well-dried fruit cannot be stored for a long time because it quickly molds and rots, which leads to a decrease in its consumer value. Very dry fruits become dull in color, spoil the taste, reduce vitamins. The dried product is stored for 10-12 days so that the humidity is the same. After this period, dried fruits are sorted according to quality, cleaned of various impurities and placed in containers for protection from pests.

CONCLUSION

In the drying of varieties intended for drying peaches, in addition to the drying technology, we must also take precautions during the drying process. The purpose is to obtain high-quality dry products and to supply the obtained dry products for human consumption throughout the year without destroying them. Drying of wet fruits is carried out using the technological methods that have come down to us from ancient times. Currently, drying methods based on modern technologies are also developing rapidly. However, according to modern requirements, natural drying of peaches is much better and more profitable than artificial drying, due to the high demand for environmentally friendly products. When storing dried peaches, it is advisable to carry out storage in accordance with the rules of procedure.

This article is about picking, transporting, sorting, inspecting, washing, taking precautions during immersion (blanching) in alkaline solution, smoking with sulfur, equalization of moisture, drying and storage of dry product. On this basis, along with the development of exports of dry products in the country, it can achieve a number of positive achievements in the field of agriculture. In particular, the loading and unloading and storage of dry products are very convenient, while dry products are also an invaluable quality product for various expeditions and passengers.

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ABOUT THE STATE AND DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CLUSTERS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The formation of an agricultural cluster in the region and the development of an effective cluster policy will make it possible to optimally use the available resources, increase the productivity and quality of labor in the industry, and enhance the competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex and the economy of the region as a whole. The article discusses the formation of fruit and vegetable agricultural clusters in Uzbekistan. An overview of approaches to the definition of a cluster in the economy is presented, which made it possible to identify several common characteristic features of a cluster: the territorial proximity of the participants in this process, their certain relationship, innovativeness. The location of agricultural clusters and the dynamics of export indicators are analyzed.

KEYWORDS: Farming, Agriculture, Innovation, Cooperation, Cluster, Classification, Fruits, vegetables, Production, Sales, Export, Economic development, Sown areas, Dynamics, Analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Clusters are recognized worldwide, including in agriculture, as an advanced form of efficient organization of the economy. Agriculture in Uzbekistan has been developing since 2017 as a cluster-practical activity. Many cluster projects are being implemented in different regions of the country. Agro-industrial clusters are being implemented in agriculture of Uzbekistan: cotton-textile cluster, fruit-vegetable cluster, livestock cluster, grain cluster, rice cluster and silkworm cluster [3]. In addition, "Agricultural Associations (Cooperatives)" are being introduced into

agricultural practice, and new systems are being formed, such as “TomorqaXizmati” LLC, which specializes in the “One Neighborhood - One Product” principle.

In particular, today there are 97 clusters specializing in the cultivation of cotton and textiles, 149 fruits and vegetables, 65 grain crops, 35 rice and 7 medicinal plants, and 11 cotton and textile cooperatives. In addition, 34 farms in the field of cattle breeding, 10 in the field of poultry, 36 in the field of fisheries, 15 in the field of beekeeping have been established in cluster production. At the same time, over the past two years, 62 clusters in the silk industry have been launched in the country, which have produced products worth about 600 billion soums”[1].

In turn, the newly introduced new systems, like the cluster method, are required to be theoretically-methodologically and scientifically based.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The regions and territories of the country play a special role in studying the problems of formation and development of cluster structures. Regional agro-industrial cluster is a group of interconnected enterprises engaged in the cultivation, processing, storage, production of finished products of agricultural products using modern technologies by a group of localized production structures in the region; it is a form of activity based on scientific, innovative methods of creating a value chain on sales. They and each other and the cluster increase their competitive advantage.

The share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the GDP of the country in 2019 was 28.1%, in 2020 - 28.2%. As a result of the introduction of market mechanisms and modern technologies in agriculture, more than 80 types of agricultural products grown in Uzbekistan have been exported to 66 countries. The share of agricultural products in the volume of agricultural production in the country in 2020 amounted to 49.5%. Analysis by economic categories shows that in 2020, 68.0% of the total volume of agricultural production - dehqan (personal assistant) farms, 27.8% - farms, 4.2% - organizations engaged in agricultural activities .

RESEARCH RESULTS

Uzbekistan is moving towards a relatively new cluster-based economic development path. Therefore, today more and more attention is paid to the study of clusters as a means of increasing the competitiveness, investment and innovation activity of the country's regions [2-7].

Study of modern scientific sources, clusters: “By regional coverage” (M. Porter [6]); “On the level of novelty of manufactured products” (Carlos A. Carvaja, Chihiro Watanabe [7]); “By cluster development stage” (Andersson T., S.Schwaag [8]); “By size of workplace location (megacluster, mesocluster and microcluster)” and “by sectoral affiliation” (Roger R. Stough, Peter Arena [9]); Classified by “differences in the structure of relationships” (Heany DF, G. Weiss [10]) and “by volume based on export earnings (small, medium, large clusters)” (Mehta Dh., P. Shukla [11]) and shows that it has been studied.

Also, in the classification of cluster enterprises by size, depending on the number of its jobs, it is divided into three types: megacluster, mesocluster and microcluster [12]. Some studies, such as the “Rural Microcluster - located in a specific settlement, grouped to produce and sell competitive agricultural products - cover households and agricultural enterprises, farmers, dehqan farms, and landowners. They are interpreted as an integral system of local governments, elements of infrastructure, complementary and interacting entities that **interact with them**”[13].

Consider all participants in a particular network operating in a particular area as a single system; maintaining regulatory capacity by government agencies within the framework of cluster policy; determines the successful development of agriculture. Defines the optimization of relationships between microcluster participants.

The introduction of the management and control of the mechanisms of the cluster model into practice, in particular, in the agricultural sector as a promising direction of the market economy for the innovative development of the national economy; it will be the basis for ensuring the integration of education and production.

The introduction of the cluster approach in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan is a new and innovative approach. The concept of "innovation" emerged in scientific terminology as an economic category in the early twentieth century. By the way, Von Josef Schumpeter is the founder of the theory of innovation. Schumpeter, in his 1912 book "Theory der Wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung" - Theory of Economic Development, called innovation a "new combination" of entrepreneurial factors to benefit from and considered it an important source of development of economic systems. The researcher then discusses five aspects of the economic development of a society: the use of new equipment, technological processes, or the use of a new market mechanism of production (purchase and sale); introduction of products with new features; use of new raw materials; changes in the organization of production and logistics; highlighted typical (usual) changes, such as the emergence of new trading markets [14].

The competitiveness of the region's economy is determined by labor productivity using human, capital and natural resources. Labor productivity determines the standard of living of a region through wages and return on capital [15].

Fruit and vegetable clusters in the regions play a special role in studying the problems of formation and development of cluster structures. Regional clusters are interconnected enterprise-localized production complexes within a region that operate in key consumers, value chain-based resources, services, specialized suppliers of technology, operating in relevant industries or sectors, enhancing the cluster and each other's competitive advantages. Clearly, a cluster is a complex system of interactions between different actors in a regional economy, the integration of which is achieved through the exchange of material, information and financial flows. In addition, as the cluster develops, it forms its own internal norms and rules that are integrated into the institutional environment [16].

Regions have a competitive advantage over others and compete to provide businesses with the most efficient environment for their businesses.

Regions compete to gain a competitive advantage over others in providing the most efficient business environment.

According to Porter, clusters are important as they evolve and bring economic benefits. Porter singled out three types of economic benefits [6].

First, cluster companies can operate relatively more efficiently because they rely on specialized assets and suppliers in times of urgency that need to be addressed more quickly.

Second, companies and research institutions can achieve a relatively high level of innovation. The emergence of new knowledge, being in close contact with consumers and other companies,

brings new ideas and creates strong pressures in favor of innovation, thereby reducing the cost of experiments in a cluster environment.

Third, creating a new business is done faster in clusters. There will be opportunities to find start-ups within clusters that are more dependent on external suppliers and partners. It will also be possible to reduce the costs that lead to the failure of clusters, to return to the local labor market - the familiar business environment for failed entrepreneurs.

These benefits are important both for cluster participants and for local government in general. This suggests that clusters arise naturally from decisions aimed at maximizing profits.

Hence, the quality of the business environment of a particular district will depend on the levels of efficiency and innovation achieved by cluster companies belonging to a particular industry.

The area of existing fruit and vegetable crops in the districts of the republic where fruit and vegetable clusters are established is 306,253 hectares. 116,024 hectares or 37.9% of these areas are attached to clusters.

The existing 160,024 hectares of fruit and vegetable areas in the areas where the clusters operate are 30,500 hectares or 26.3 percent of the land belonging to clusters, and the remaining 85,524 hectares belong to 10,033 fruit and vegetable farms attached to clusters.

Studies show that fruit and vegetable clusters in Uzbekistan are organized in independent, processing and mixed forms.

At present, there are 11 independent, 16 mixed and 120 preparation and processing clusters in the country.

Independent clusters will have the infrastructure on their allotted land plots: a set of buildings, structures, equipment and other facilities necessary for the cultivation, preparation, processing, storage, sorting and transportation of agricultural products, sales and production of finished products.

The total area of land allocated for independent clusters in the country is 7309 hectares. They covered 15.1% of the fruit and vegetable areas in the areas where they are located.

The total land area of independent clusters is 7309 hectares; the share of fruit and vegetable clusters in the total area is 2.4%. On average, one cluster has 664.4 hectares of land. Independent fruit and vegetable clusters cover 6-45 percent of the available fruit and vegetable areas in their areas.

Fruit and vegetable clusters are organized and operate in horticulture, viticulture, horticulture, greenhouses (complexes) and multidisciplinary areas. For example, JV "Bek Cluster" LLC is a diversified cluster with developed crop, livestock, poultry, agricultural products, cotton processing, lemon growing, medical industry, textile industry, greenhouse complexes. Of the 1,231 hectares of fruit and vegetable area in Mirzaabad district, 551 hectares or 45 percent belong to Beck Cluster. The Beck Cluster produced 12,973 tons of fruit and vegetables in 2020, of which 11,230 tons or 86.6 per cent were exported and the rest to the domestic consumer market.

Independent clusters produced 71,888 tons of agricultural products in 2020, of which 26,599 tons or 37.0% were directed to domestic consumption, 28,697 tons or 39.9% to processing and 16,592 tons or 23.0% to exports.

Preparation - fruit and vegetable clusters operating in the form of processing. Typically, they are clusters that do not have their own land area. They carry out procurement, processing and sale of fruits and vegetables produced by farms and dehqan farms on a contractual basis.

In 2020, 16 fruit and vegetable clusters are operating in the country in *the form of processing*. In 2020, these clusters purchased 193,569 tons of fruit and vegetable products grown on 2,076 farms with a total area of 18,600 hectares of land on a contract basis and 62,225 (or 32.1%) tons in wet or processed form to the domestic market, 88,997 (44, 9%) tons for processing and 34609 (17.9%) tons for export. The level of coverage of fruit and vegetable clusters operating in the form of procurement and processing in the existing fruit and vegetable areas in the districts is 8-100%.

Of the 147 fruit and vegetable clusters in the country, 122 or 68.0% have a *mixed production-processing-sales process*. They buy products grown on their land and on fruit and vegetable farms on a contractual basis, and production is carried out on the basis of a processing-sales chain.

Uzbekistan's agriculture is dominated by the production, processing and export of vegetables, fruits and vegetables, grapes and melons. The share of Uzbekistan in the total annual exports of fruits and vegetables is 6.7%.

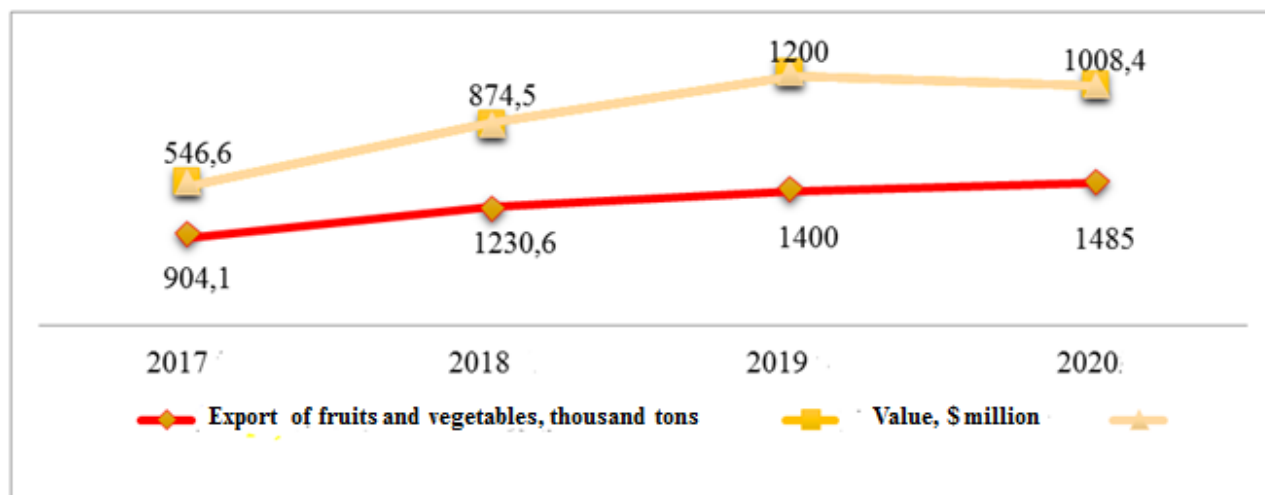


Figure 1 Dynamics of fruit and vegetable exports in the country

In 2020, all types of farms in Uzbekistan will receive 10 million soums. 459.5 thousand tons of vegetables, 2864 thousand tons of fruits and berries, 1639.2 thousand tons of grapes, 2134.4 thousand tons of melons were produced. Of this amount, 312.3 thousand tons or 19.1% of the total production of grapes, 402.3 thousand tons or 14.0% of fruits and berries, 768.3 thousand tons or 7.3% of vegetables and 105.6 thousand tons of melons. or 4.9 percent were exported.

According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2017-2020 there was an increase in exports of fruits and vegetables in the country. For example, in 2020, 1 million 485 thousand tons of fruits and vegetables were exported (Figure 1). Analyzes show that in 2019, a maximum of \$ 1,200 million worth of fruits and vegetables were exported during the period under study. This figure increased by \$ 325.5 million or 37.2% compared to 2018, while in 2020 it decreased by \$ 191.6 million or 16%.

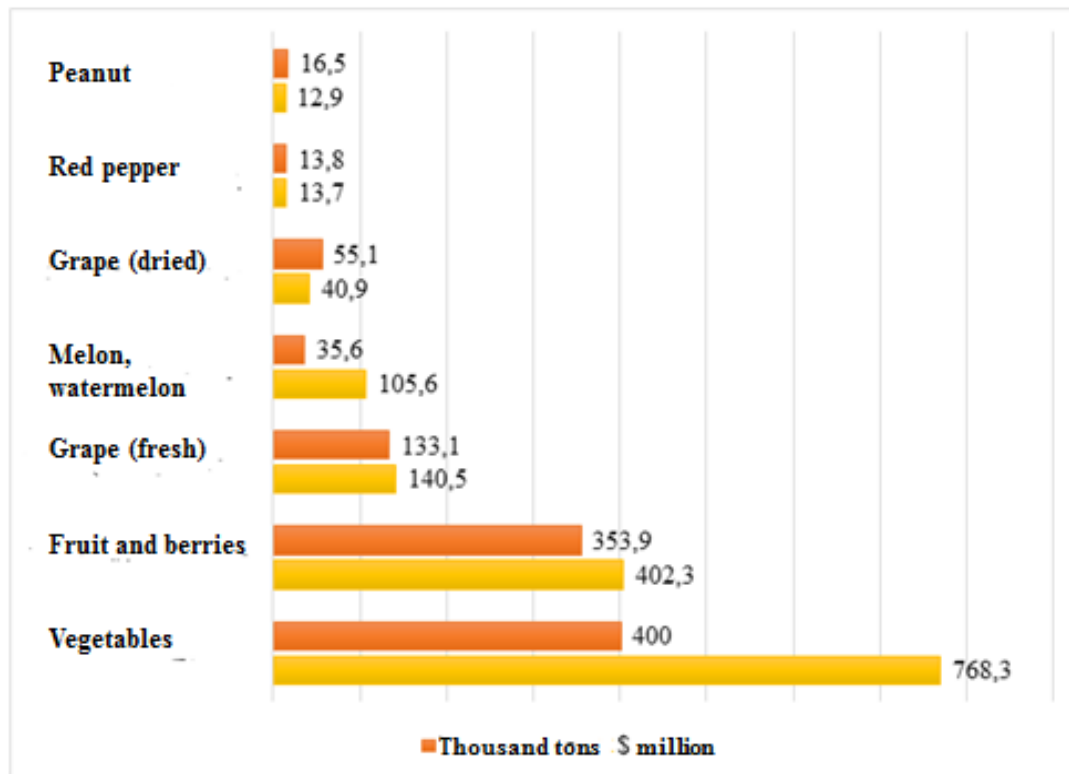


Figure 2: Data on the volume and value of fruit and vegetable exports in the country (2020)

In 2020, 768.3 thousand tons of vegetables worth \$ 400.0 million, 353.9 million.402.3 thousand tons of fruits and berries were exported. Compared to 2019, foreign exchange earnings decreased by 15.1 and 13.0 percent, respectively (Figure 2).

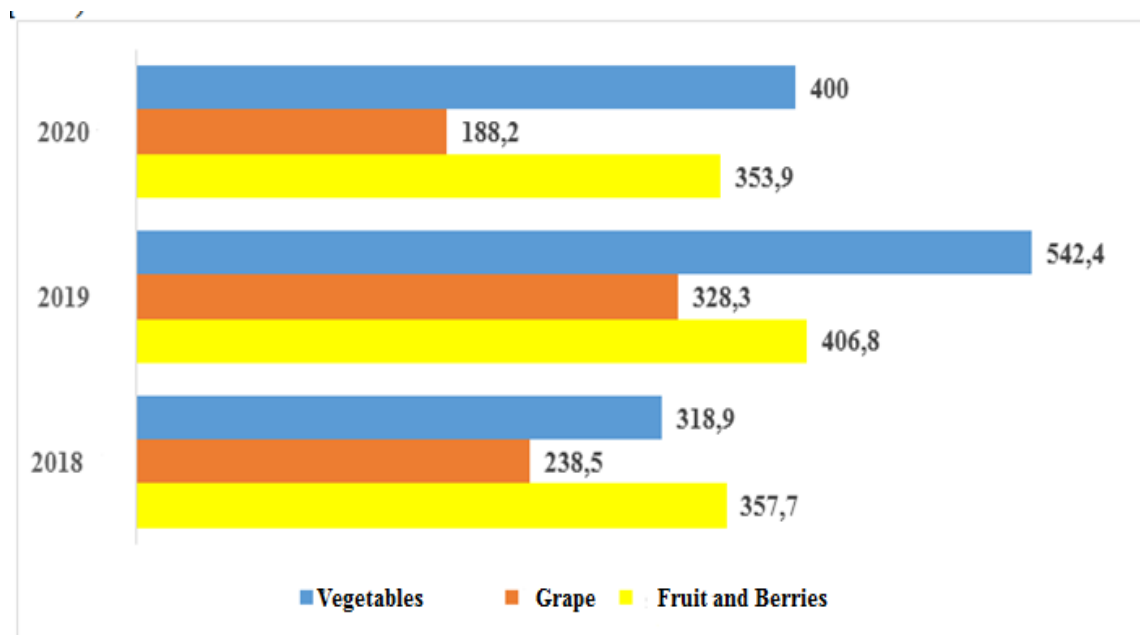


Figure 3: Dynamics of fruit and vegetable and grape exports in Uzbekistan, \$ million (2020)

Most of the agricultural products produced in our country in 2020 are exported to the Russian Federation (255.4 million or 25.3%), Kazakhstan (251.1 million or 24.9%) and the Kyrgyz Republic (181.1 million or 18%). made. In 2020, more than 1,485.0 thousand tons of fruits and vegetables worth \$ 1,008.6 million were exported (Figure 3). The export structure of fruits and vegetables includes 768.3 thousand tons of vegetables worth \$ 400.0 million, as well as 402.3 thousand tons of fruits and berries worth \$ 353.9 million. The main export markets for fruits and vegetables are the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Pakistan.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In the process of formation of a competitive and innovative economy in the regions of Uzbekistan, the natural conditions and geographical features that form the basis of socio-economic development of the regions; traditionally formed effective management mechanisms; existing infrastructure and historically formed productions will need to be taken into account.
2. Competitive advantages of agricultural enterprises, which are part of the fruit and vegetable cluster, will be formed, and most importantly, flexibility and ability to respond quickly to all changes in the market will increase. Clustering of agricultural sectors will increase the flow of capital and technology, direct investment, resulting in new innovative technologies, intellectual resources, management skills, in addition to financial resources to the region.
3. Studies show that the use of economic-mathematical models and methods in the process of determining the optimal performance of the processes of “production” – “processing” – “sale” of agricultural clusters is highly effective [6]. Economic-mathematical models that are adequate to the conditions of real production, it is necessary to take into account the stochastic nature of the processes of reproduction in the agricultural sector, as well as the variability of natural, economic and social conditions.
4. In our opinion, it is expedient to use linear optimization methods to optimize the production processes of the fruit-vegetable cluster. The composition of the vineyard area plays a key role in the “cultivation - preparation - storage - processing – sale” of the vineyard chain in the “fruit – vegetable” cluster chain. To determine the optimal performance of this process, it is divided into two: the first is the problem of economic-mathematical modeling, which determines the optimal performance of the process of “vineyard area” – “production”, the second – “preparation - storage - processing – sale” [3].

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Figure 1-3 Diagrams are composed of Tables 1-3

TABLE 1 DYNAMICS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXPORTS IN THE COUNTRY

Name of indicators	Years			
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Exports of fruits and vegetables, thousand tons	904,1	1230,6	1400	1485
Cost, \$ mln.	546,6	874,5	1200,0	1008,4

TABLE 2 DATA ON THE VOLUME AND VALUE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXPORTS IN THE COUNTRY (2020)

Type of vegetable	A thousand tons	Weight,%	Million, \$	Weight, %
Fruits and berries	402,3	27,1	353,9	35,1
Grapes (freshly picked)	140,5	9,5	133,1	13,2
Grapes (dried)	40,9	2,8	55,1	5,5
Melon watermelon	105,6	7,1	35,6	3,5
Vegetables	768,3	51,8	400	39,7
Peanuts	12,9	0,9	16,5	1,6
Pepper	13,7	0,9	13,8	1,4
Total	1484,2	100,0	1008	100,0

TABLE 3 DYNAMICS OF EXPORTS OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND GRAPES, \$ MLN

PRODUCT TYPE	YEARS		
	2018	2019	2020
Fruits and berries	357,7	406,8	353,9
Grape	238,5	328,3	188,2
Vegetables	318,9	542,4	400
Total	915,1	1277,5	942,1



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THE IMPORTANCE OF E-LEARNING AND E-LEARNING RESOURCES IN INDIVIDUALIZED LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the importance of e-learning and e-learning resources in individualized education, the experience of foreign countries in the use of e-learning resources in the process of individualization of education, in particular, the experience of countries such as USA, UK, Finland, Australia. In addition, e-learning should include new e-technologies in the process of transferring knowledge and skills, including all methods and tools of education provided by computers and the Internet, web-based e-learning processes. units, computer training, learning through virtual environments and multimedia content, access to text, animation, video and audio streams, e - learning distance learning, distance learning, classroom and extracurricular activities to cover different forms, to work together with different interactive objects, to rely on the electronic environment in modern school teaching and management.

KEYWORDS: Education, School, E-Learning Resources, Individualization Of Education, Foreign Experience, E-Learning, Information And Pedagogical Technologies.

INTRODUCTION

The main goal of state policy in the field of education is to improve the convenience and quality of education that meets the needs of society and each of its citizens. The individualization of teaching is important in achieving this goal and can be effectively achieved in modern conditions through the use of e-learning, including distance learning technologies.

In 2001, a research program called The Teaching and Learning Research Program was launched in the UK, which aimed to identify individual areas of school teaching in the country [7]. The following projects were implemented under this program: "Teaching how to teach" project; Project "Consultation with students on reading and learning"; Extracurricular Education and Knowledge Exchange Project; Interactive Education Project. This project explores ways to improve teaching methods using information and communication technologies.

In the late 1990s, the first information about the elements of individualized education in the Australian education system appeared [6].

At present, information technology is considered as one of the main tools of individualized education in Australia. The integration of information technology and pedagogical methods and practices allows teachers to focus on the needs and capabilities of specific students, their interests, and the most effective teaching practices. Virtual learning environments, online games, simulators, and other similar mobile technologies enable students and teachers to individualize learning opportunities and motivate students to read and monitor their own learning outcomes.

One of the main different forms of individualized education that is widely used in Australian schools is classroom differentiation. The term refers to an approach to education based on the knowledge and skills acquired, rather than pre-designed curricula, with maximum consideration of students' learning abilities in Australian schools [7]. In this case, the concept of "differentiated education" usually has the same meaning as the concept of "individualized education", ie it is synonymous.

MAIN PART

Fuel Education (FuelEd - <http://www.getfueled.com>) is a partner of a number of American schools in order to change the classroom and extracurricular education system and support individualized education. The company offers innovative solutions for school education that help the school successfully implement curricula in the context of mixed and online education. The PEAK (Personalized Learning Platform) platform, developed by FuelEd, simplifies the management of the learning process and allows teachers to create training courses that meet the individual characteristics of students using their own content (<https://peak.k12.com>).

The approach to individualized education proposed by FuelEd consists of the following components: 1) supporting the professional development of the teacher; 2) individual approach to each student and constant support during his / her training; 3) the possibility of integrating the PEAK platform in the coverage of school education systems and information learning environments; 4) educational content, taking into account the abilities, capabilities and motivation of each student; 5) the possibility of placing open educational resources; 6) the ability of teachers to create and work with their own resources in PEAK; 7) access to educational content developed by third-party companies and publishers; 8) use of mobile communication to monitor the results achieved by students; 9) assessment of knowledge based on competence.

Schools using the PEAK platform noted a number of advantages of the individualized approach and, above all, an increase in the learning outcomes of all learners. According to the data, individualized education is not intended for individual students, but for all students at the level of mastering any knowledge. Individualized education helps to increase the level of knowledge of students with low mastery, while students with high level of mastery continue to increase it.

Integrated environments are widely used in U.S. schools, opening up a wide range of opportunities for students to be creative. An example of such an environment or universal learning platform could be the Thinkfinity [5] platform developed in the United States with the support of Verizon, one of the world's largest telecommunications companies. This platform is designed to implement the idea of developing the skills of the XXI century in the American education system, which combines 4K formula, that is, creativity, critical thinking, communication, cooperation. To date, the Thinkfinity education platform includes educational standards for all age groups of students in all U.S. states and schools, and allows students to receive individual education at home, independently, or with parents, as well as during school hours. It is important that platform developers interact with many of their partners on content, on a particular topic that they specialize in.

The concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 includes "improvement of teaching methods, gradual implementation of the principles of individualization in the educational process; introduction of modern information and communication technologies and innovative projects in the field of public education"[1].

E-learning involves all the methods and tools of education provided by new e-technologies, including computers and the Internet, in the process of transferring knowledge and skills. E-learning processes include web-based learning, computer-based learning, learning through virtual environments and multimedia content, and text, animation, video, and audio streaming. E-learning encompasses a variety of forms, such as distance learning, distance learning, classroom and extracurricular activities, and interacts with different types of interactive objects such as a teacher or board.

Modern schools rely on the electronic environment for teaching and learning. In the context of modern informatization of education, there is a process of advancement of computer technology in the primary school curriculum. One of the most important tasks of a modern school teacher is the ability to organize professional activity in an e-learning environment. Computer and information technology help students organize their learning. The use of ICT in higher education allows: to develop students' ability to move in the flow of information in the world around them, to master practical methods of working with information, to develop skills that allow them to exchange information using modern technology; move from the explanatory-illustrative method of teaching to the activity-based method, in which the child becomes an active subject of learning activities. It helps students to consciously absorb knowledge; to increase students' cognitive activity; conducting lessons at a high aesthetic level (music, animation); individual approach to the student through multi-level assignments.

This technology is effective at any stage of the lesson: in the explanation of new material, in consolidation, in the control of the assimilation of past material.

The rapid development of computer technology, as well as software, today places great practical and theoretical demands on teacher training [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A teacher who is allowed to use multimedia in the classroom should not think that a miracle will happen when a computer and a projector appear in the classroom. As in any field of practice, there are no miracles in education. In the wrong hands, an effective tool can have the opposite effect, interfering and distracting. When using a computer in a lesson, you really need to know what the goal is and what you need to engage in to accomplish it.

There is always a lot of time spent with the teacher to prepare various tests, cards to diagnose and monitor students' knowledge. With the advent of computer technology, this has ended the problem because you can print the test and scan the completed test case. Test papers are now on every child's desk.

Modern software allows you to use both ready-made programs and programs created by the teacher. You don't have to be a programmer to do this, you just have to have a computer at the user level. Students will be able to use their knowledge and skills in the field of information technology, develop presentations, didactic and educational materials on world mathematics, Russian language and literature.

I think it is a great area of creative ability for anyone who wants to use a computer to teach their students and knows how to work, understands today's children, their needs and interests, loves children and is dedicated to them. .

Data on the popularity of distance education in the center and in the regions are very contradictory. For example, according to the 2019 data of the IT Academy, 75% (i.e. most) of the distance learning students at this academy are from the regions, which makes a lot of sense due to the independence of e-learning from the place of residence. However, according to the latest data from the SDBO, almost half of the students in this distance learning system live in Moscow, St. Petersburg and the Moscow region. Of course, this can be explained by the great potential of the center in terms of Internet access and e-learning.

The rapid growth of the information technology market and the rapid introduction of information technology in many areas, the willingness of enterprises to change, the lack of highly qualified personnel and the educational needs of students in long-distance learning 'shows their names. IT Co. it is projected that an effective combination of traditional forms of education and recent changes will allow IT to occupy at least 30% of the total volume of education in the distance learning market and up to 75% in some sectors.

The corporate sector, government agencies and retraining centers are the most promising in terms of e-learning. The field of education that unites higher education institutions is also very interesting, although not for basic education (for which full-time education is preferred), but the combined options for implementation full-time students study some subjects remotely training sessions.

In the future, according to experts from the American Association for Educational Research, two-thirds of all classes will be distance-based. Perhaps this forecast should be considered very optimistic, but one thing is certain - e-learning has become a viable alternative in traditional and certain areas, primarily corporate and government, it is clearly preferred because it can be quickly replaced at minimal cost. The only way to learn.

CONCLUSION

In the field of education, as well as in commercial training centers, e-learning continues to complement the traditional full-time option, and in most cases mixed courses remain the most acceptable, as some courses while ziga are traditionally taught according to their specific characteristics, others are distance-based.

In short, the organization of educational activities on the curricula of general and additional education, taking into account the individual characteristics of students, creating optimal conditions for the realization of the potential of each of them, including the formation of their self-management skills. . We can see from the experience of foreign countries that the role of e-learning resources in the individualization of education is enormous, and their use in the educational process serves to increase the quality and effectiveness of education.

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THE TESTING OF COST OF CAPITAL USING DISCOUNTED CASH METHODS

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the scientific and theoretical aspects of using the discounted cash flow method in evaluating cost of capital a joint stock companies as case in Uzbekistan. Additional to this, the discounted cash flows method was used to estimate the cost of capital JSC "Kokand Mechanical Plant" and "Qvartz". In particular, based on the data of JSC "Kokand Mechanical Plant" and "Qvartz" was forecasted cash flow by the DCF model. It also identifies existing problems in using the method of discounted cash flows in the assessment of the capital value of the joint-stock company and ways to overcome them.

KEYWORDS: *Cost Of Equity, Cost Of Capital, Free Cash Flow, Discount Cash Flow, Terminal Value, Risk Free Rate, Beta, Debt, Weight Average Cost Of Capital*

INTRODUCTION

The most fundamental approach to value a firm is Discounted Cash Flow, which extends the present value principles that we developed to analyse projects to value a firm [1]. Four factors determine the firm's value – it's capacity to generate cash flows from assets in place, the expected growth rate of these cash flows, the length of time it will take for the firm to reach stable growth and the cost of capital. We take the perspective of the investors in the financial market [2].

These days, in developed countries, the valuation standard approaches and methods are widely used to determine companies' capital value. Also, the principles of valuation standards in calculating the capital value and value of enterprises' property of different forms of ownership are carried out. In particular, companies' capital valuation was evaluated in developed countries based on three different approaches to income, comparative and cost methods, according to the international standard.

However, unfortunately, one of the most pressing issues today is improving the valuation system in our country. That still does not improve valuation activities, valuation approaches, methods do not comply with the principles of international valuation standards, and the introduction of a single valuation standard based on best international practices. Also, the widespread use of the net asset and liquidity value method in calculating the capital value of enterprises in our country only indicates that there are shortcomings in the valuation process.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the 1930s, Graham and Dodd's book *Securities Analysis* focused on asset valuation techniques. In their opinion, the company's investment value's determination emphasizes that the assessment of the company's capital value will be very close. In recent years, changes in financial markets have necessitated using the market value of securities in asset valuation. With this in mind, they showed an evaluation of a company's shares through its tangible assets' market value"[3]. John Berr Williams described using the discount cash flow method in valuing a company's capital in his book *Investment Theory* and demonstrated the theory of discounted cash flows in valuing capital. According to the researcher, three models play an essential role in the discounted cash flows theory. In particular, the company's capital value assessment involves the use of dividend discount models, free cash flow discount models, and residual income models. Although the calculation of these models is different, in theory, determining the value of the expected cash flows from the company's capital will be the same"[4].

In Miller's and Modigliani's research, the discount dividend model's theory was improved by them. According to the authors, investors consider two types of cash flows when buying a company's securities. The first is the number of dividends payable by the company in the period in which it owns the shares. The second is the market value of those shares in the period in which the company held investors' shares until the dividend was declared. According to the authors, the company's securities' market value is determined by the expected dividend for the period. That held by the holders of those securities"[5].

Myron J. Gordon contributed to the development of the discount dividend model. He developed an authorship model during his research, and according to this model, the value of shares is determined based on ever-increasing dividends. According to Gordon's theory, if a company's dividend policy pays dividends to regular shareholders when it is stable, using the Gordon model allows the company to calculate the number of dividends for the coming year[6].

Stephen Penman's research focuses on the discount dividend model, where the future market value of a stock is not determined based on dividends. He noted that today there are difficulties in applying this model, as the large number of securities traded and the high volatility of their market value do not allow the use of this model[7].

According to a study by Grullon and Michael, in the 1980s, large companies began to repurchase their shares in large quantities. As a result, the conversion of funds in companies into investors' funds did not allow the dividend model's application. After that, most researchers began to use the free discount cash flow model. However, due to changes in the conjuncture of financial markets, the company began to use relative valuation method in assessing the value of capital. In turn, the value of the capital was determined using multiplier coefficients[8].

In scientific research, Stowe et al. have argued that it is appropriate to use three relative valuation methods in estimating a company's capital value. In particular, the method of estimating relative income: P / E (Price-earnings ratio) and PEG (price/earnings to growth ratio) coefficients, the method of estimating relative cash flows: P/EBIT, P/EBITDA, P/CFO, EV/EBITDA coefficients. Relative asset valuation method: P/B or B/M ratios[9].

According to Barker's research, professional investors and financial managers have noted the P / E multiplier ratio's widespread use in practice [10]. Besides, a study by renowned economists Demirakos, Strong, and Wokera concluded that 89% of companies perform capital valuations using the relative income valuation method [11].

In our opinion, when buying shares of companies that are not regularly traded in the stock market, investors pay attention to the number of dividends expected from the shares of these companies. However, when buying shares of companies in which securities are in constant circulation, investors buy the company taking into account the company's multiplier ratios, determined by financial managers. It can be seen that the capital value of enterprises is directly related to the method of estimating relative income.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study uses the method of assessing the capital value of companies in developed countries. According to it, the method of determining the value of capital through free cash flows is used. Also, in determining the company's free cash flows, capital expenditures, depreciation costs, and working capital changes are taken into account. The valuation of a company's capital is determined using valuing financial assets at a discount rate. The following indicators were calculated and analyzed in the assessment of the company's capital value:

$$\text{The capital value of the company} = \sum_{t=1}^{t=n} \frac{\text{Free cash flows from capital}_t}{(1 + K_e)^t}$$

Where,

Free cash flow from capital = expected crop cash flow from capital in period t;

K_e = capital value

Expected free cash flow from capital = Net profit + depreciation-change in working capital-cost of capital + interest expense (tax rate 1).

The research object was the joint stock companies of the developed countries of the world, based on the data of which, using the methods of grouping, comparative analysis, sample tracking analysis, the capital value of the joint stock company and the weighted average value of capital were determined.

The data were analyzed using the official website of the foreign economist Damodaran and JSC "Kokand Mechanical Plant" data to determine the free cash flows, leverage and unleveraged beta coefficient, and capital value of the joint-stock company.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

These days, there are 597 joint-stock companies in Uzbekistan. The shares of Kokand Mechanical Plant JSC were sold in the form of SPO. According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 10, 2017 No 268 "On the organization of public offering of shares on the stock exchange", the first SPO in the stock market of the country

was held by JSC "Kokand Mechanical Plant" and the first IPO the stock market of the country was held by JSC "Qvartz". Our study used the discounted cash flow method to estimate the value of the cost of capital both JSC "Kokand Mechanical Plant" and JSC "Qvartz". Firstly, Revenues from the sale of products of Kokand Mechanical Plant are shown in the following figure (Figure 1)

Figure 1 Revenues from the sale of products of JSC "Kokand Mechanical Plant"

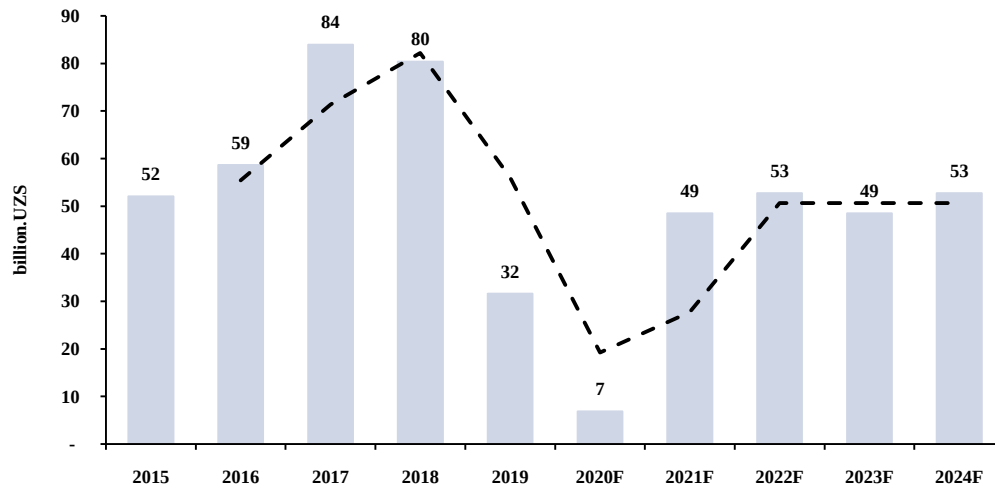


Figure 1 shows that as a result, the revenue of JSC "Kokand Mechanical Plant" will reach 7 billion UZS by 2020 and 53 billion by 2024. Growth rates will smoothly increase from 6.4% in 2021 to 9.6% in 2022 and 14.1% by 2024. EBIT margin for the last three fell from 21% to 6%. According to our estimates that based on the company's expected plans to expand production by 2024. It will reach 6%, which will lead to a reduction in the NOPLAT margin from 30% in 2019 to 7% in 2024. However, NOPLAT margin will grow slowly over the forecast period (table 1).

TABLE 1 THE COST OF CAPITAL USING DISCOUNT CASH FLOW MODEL JSC "KOKAND MECHANICAL PLANT"

Forecast period model, billion UZS	2020F	2021F	2022F	2023F	2024F	mature
revenue growth rate, %	3,2%	6,4%	9,6%	12,8%	14,1%	5,4%
(+) Revenue	6,8	48,5	52,8	48,5	52,8	55,6
(x) Operating margin	3,7%	7,4%	11,1%	14,8%	16,3%	7%
(=) EBIT	0,25	3,59	5,87	7,19	8,60	3,9
Tax rate	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
(-) Tax on EBIT	0,0	0,4	0,7	0,9	1,0	0,5
(=) NOPLAT	0,2	3,2	5,2	6,3	7,6	3,4
(-) net reinvestment	-55	9	14	26	26,5	0,5
CapEx	2,1	2,7	3,4	4,2	5,2	0
(+) changes in WC	-52,9	10,5	14,7	26,3	25,9	0
(-) DD&A	4,2	4,0	3,8	4,2	4,6	0
(=) FCFE	55	(6)	(9)	(20)	(19)	3
(x) discount factor	0,87x	0,73x	0,60x	0,50x	0,42x	0,50x
PV FCF	48	(4)	(6)	(10)	(8)	1
Terminal value						20
PV Terminal value						8

Implied model variables	2020F	2021F	2022F	2023F	2024F	mature
Revenue /capital, x	0,10x	0,49x	0,47x	0,45x	0,44x	
Investedcapital, billionUZS	70	100	114	140	167	
Netreinvestment, %	-24600%	292%	278%	416%	351%	15%
ROIC, %	0%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Margin NOPLAT, %	3%	7%	10%	13%	14%	6%
WACC calculation	2020II	2021II	2022II	2023II	2024II	
Riskfreerate	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	
leveredbeta	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	
riskpremium	4,63%	4,63%	4,63%	4,63%	4,63%	
Equitycost	20%	20%	20%	20%	20,09%	
Debtrate, beforetaxes	17,2%	17,2%	17,2%	17,2%	17,2%	
Debtrate, aftertaxes	15,1%	15,1%	15,1%	15,1%	17,2%	
equity / companyvalue	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Debt / CompanyValue	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Weighted average cost of capital	20%	20%	20%	20%	20,0%	
Cumulativecostofcapital	0,87x	0,73x	0,60x	0,50x	0,42x	
Capitalvaluation, billionUZS						
(=)Cost in the forecast period		20				
(+)Cost in the mature period		8,305				
(=) EV		28				
(-)Debt		0,0				
(+) Cash		0,6				
(=)costofequity		29				
Marketcapitalization		25				
Targetshareprice, UZS		1 296				
Marketprice, UZS		900				
Growthpotential, %		44%				

Multiplier	valuation DCF
P/BV, x	0,9x
P/E, x	-3,8x
BV, 2019	31
Netprofit, 2019	-8

Table 1 shows that In 2019, the net loss amounted to 7.56 billion UZS as a result of a sharp decrease in revenue (from 80.37 billion UZS in 2018 to 31.58 billion UZS in 2019), which resulted in low gross profit that did not cover operating expenses (although they decreased in twice). The company's assets decreased by 6.6%, and equity by 27.8%. Forecast of future cash flows in 2020-2024 years was drawn up based on its new business plan. Thus, the company plans to get a net profit of 2.5 billion UZS, and by 2024 bring the net profit to 3.19 billion UZS. However, the company's business plan includes an EBIT margin of 45.5%, which we considered overly optimistic, and made our forecast for an EBIT margin of 20.5% by 2024 (average margin for 2015-2017) and movement margin to average in 2020-2023, which is much more a conservative forecast than the forecast of the company itself. The cost of equity capital is calculated based on the Central Bank of Uzbekistan refinancing rate of 14% per annum plus a risk premium on equity investments of 4.63 with a beta of 1.1x.

The final estimate is 29 billion UZS by DCF. Based on the above assumptions, the cost of JSC "Kokand Mechanical Plant" in the forecast period will amount to 20 billion UZS and 8,3 billion UZS in the terminal period. The value of operating assets is 28 billion UZS, taking into account the net cashless debt of 0 billion UZS. We get an estimate of the equity capital of JSC "Kokand Mechanical Plant" at 29 billion UZS, which is equivalent to 1296 UZS per 1 common share. The analysis result given this target price, the fundamental upside potential towards the lower end of the range is 44%.

Secondly, Revenues from the sale of products of JSC "Qvartz" is shown in the following figure (Figure 2)

Revenue and growth rate from the sale of products of JSC "Qvartz"



Figure 2 indicates that as a result, JSC "Quartz" revenue will reach 395 billion UZS by 2020 and 1,152 billion by 2025. The growth rate will gradually decrease from 57% in 2021 to 17% in 2022 and to 12% by 2026. Over the past three years, the EBIT margin has dropped from 32% to 25%, and we expect it to reach 18% by 2027 based on the company's future expansion plans, which will reduce the NOPLAT margin from 28% in 2018 up to 15.5% in 2027. Nonetheless, the NOPLAT margin will grow slowly over the forecast period (table 1).

THE COST OF CAPITAL USING DISCOUNT CASH FLOW MODEL JSC "QUARTZ"

Forecast period model, billion UZS	2020F	2021F	2022F	2023F	2024F	mature
revenue growth rate, %	-14%	171%	18%	18%	20%	4,9%
(+) Revenue	213	577	678	801	963	1 431
(x) Operating margin	13%	14%	14%	15%	16%	13%
(=) EBIT	28	79	98	122	153	180
Tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
(-) Tax on EBIT	6	16	20	24	31	36
(=) NOPLAT	22	64	79	97	122	144
(-) net reinvestment	-209	129	-1	-12	-22	45
CapEx	34	16	17	18	20	0
(+) changes in WC	224	240	257	275	294	0
(-) DD&A	-228	129	-1	-12	-22	0
(=) FCFE	231	(66)	80	109	145	99
(x) discount factor	0,96x	0,82x	0,69x	0,59x	0,49x	0,24x
PV FCF	222	(54)	56	64	71	24
Terminal value						715
PV Terminal value						206

Implied model variables	2020F	2021F	2022F	2023F	2024F	mature
Revenue / capital, x	0,97x	1,65x	1,95x	2,39x	3,07x	
Invested capital, billion UZS	220	349	347	336	314	
Net reinvestment, %	-936%	203%	-2%	-12%	-18%	31%
ROIC, %	10%	18%	23%	29%	39%	16%
Margin NOPLAT, %	10,5%	11,0%	11,6%	12,1%	12,7%	10,1%
WACC calculation	2020II	2021II	2022II	2023II	2024II	
Risk free rate	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	15,0%	
levered beta	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	
risk premium	4,63%	4,63%	4,63%	4,63%	4,63%	
Equity cost	20%	20%	20%	20%	20,09%	
Debt rate, before taxes	17,2%	17,2%	17,2%	17,2%	17,2%	
Debt rate, after taxes	15,1%	15,1%	15,1%	15,1%	17,2%	
equity / company value	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Debt / Company Value	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Weighted average cost of capital	20%	20%	20%	20%	20,0%	
Cumulative cost of capital	0,96x	0,82x	0,69x	0,59x	0,49x	

Capital valuation, billion UZS	
(-) Cost in the forecast period	539
(+) Cost in the mature period	206
(=) EV	745
(-) Debt	359
(+) Cash	23
(=) cost of equity	409
Market capitalization	627
Target share price, UZS	4 236
Market price, UZS	900
Growth potential, %	41%
Multiplier	valuation DCF
P/BV, x	1,2x
P/E, x	10,5x
BV, 2019	337
Net profit, 2019	39

Table 1 illustrates that The cost of equity is calculated based on the Central Bank of Uzbekistan's refinancing rate of 16% per annum plus a risk premium on equity investments of 4.63 with a beta of 1.3x. Meanwhile, the cost of debt capital in national currency amounted to 16.1%, taking into account the company's foreign currency loan for the construction of a new line. As a result, the average WACC, taking into account the company's loan repayment schedule, amounted to 19.1%.

The final estimate is 487 billion UZS by DCF. Based on the above assumptions, JSC "Quartz" cost in the forecast period will amount to 539 billion UZS and 206 billion UZS in the terminal period. The cost of operating assets is 745 billion UZS that considers net cashless debt of 118 billion UZS. We get an estimate of the equity capital of JSC "Quartz" at 409 billion UZS, which is equivalent to 4 236 UZS per 1 ordinary share, based on 96.4 million outstanding shares at the moment. Given this target price, the real upside potential towards the lower end of the range is 41%.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the analysis that joint-stock companies in our country almost do not use the method of discounted cash flows in estimating the value of capital.

The main reason for this is the underdevelopment of the stock market in our country. There are the following problems with the use of the discounted cash flow method in assessing the capital value of joint-stock companies:

Firstly, the market capitalization of joint-stock companies in our country is very low. That is because the state's share is high in many joint-stock companies, while private investors' share remains low.

Secondly, due to the country's high risks, the expected return on capital of joint-stock companies is high. That significantly limits the opportunities to attract investment through securities.

Thirdly, the investment attractiveness of stocks of joint-stock companies is almost low. The main reason for this is that the dividend policy is not being appropriately pursued. That is because joint-stock companies pay a dividend payment of 50% of the share's nominal value for the first two years. In subsequent years, they do not pay dividends due to directing the company's net profit to the capitalization of the charter capital.

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PATOMORPHOLOGY OF VIRAL-BACTERIAL PNEUMONIA

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the pathomorphological changes that develop in the lungs in viral-bacterial pneumonia. The results showed that in viral-bacterial pneumonia, the lungs initially develop hemorrhagic exudative inflammation, which is accompanied by changes characteristic of bacterial pneumonia, purulent-necrotic, serous-fibrinous exudative inflammation, which is diffuse in both lungs; is manifested by the development of polymorphic apparent inflammation involving bronchoalveolar tissue. When streptococcal or staphylococcal lesions are added to the viral lesion, purulent-necrotic processes are added to the hemorrhagic exudative inflammation; foci of inflammation often involve the lower and posterior portions of the lung. The addition of

conditionally pathogenic bacteria and fungi indicates the presence of immunodeficiency and other co-morbidities in children, and pneumonia often persists with mixed-type inflammation.

KEYWORDS: *Pathomorphological, bronchoalveolar, alveocytes, aveola, distirculation, symplasts, microvasculitis, influenza, parainfluenza, bronchopneumonia, E.coli, Proteus, Enterobacter, Serracia.*

INTRODUCTION

90% of viral-bacterial infections occur in children [2, pp. 5-7; 3, p. 48; 7, pp. 34-44]. The addition of bacteria is most often observed in influenza A1, A2, and parainfluenza. The addition of barter infection in adenovirus and RS viral infections is most often observed in the presence of immunodeficiency or other co-morbidities in children [1, pp. 32-46; 7, pp. 34-44; 9, pp. 1264-1275]. Clinically and morphologically, in young children, initially viral, Acute respiratory viral infection disease begins and, as a complication, progresses to bacterial pneumonia. While viral infection often affects the upper respiratory tract, the addition of a secondary bacterial infection is complicated by the spread of the disease to lung tissue [4, p. 71; 5, pp. 53- 129; 6, pp. 112-114]. Morphologically, it is often bilateral, bronchopneumonia; that is, in the form of a focal lesion, manifested by damage to both the lower and posterior parts of both lungs. However, the pathomorphology of viral bronchopneumonia and its complication, bacterial and fungal infections, which are rapidly transmitted to the body in newborns, especially when they are immunocompromised, have not been fully studied [5, pp. 53-129; 8, pp. 878-883].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Therefore, the aim of this study was to study the specific pathomorphological changes of different variants of mixed etiology, viral-bacterial strain in children under one year of age.

MATERIAL AND METHODS OF WORK

To achieve this goal, in 2015-2019, Republican Center for Pathological Anatomy of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan used the autopsy materials of 58 children who died of viral-bacterial pneumonia. As an object, fragments of throat, bronchi, and lung tissue were cut for histological examination. Children were divided into 4 groups according to age: from 7 days to 28 days - 1 group, from 29 days to 3 months - 2 groups, from 4 to 6 months - 3 groups, from 7 to 12 months - 4 groups. Among the dead, 32 were boys and 26 were girls. Pathological examination of the corpse of a dead child was carried out by the method of G.V.Shor with complete evisceration of the organ complex of internal organs. Initially, large serous cavities, i.e., abdominal and pleural cavities, were examined. The auricle was burned with an alcohol flame and blood was taken from inside for serological and bacteriological examination. The appearance of the respiratory organs was studied by the A.V. Tsingerzer method. In doing so, the lungs were cut from the periphery to the gate so that the foci of pneumonia could fall completely. As a result, the blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, airways, and respiratory tract of the lungs appear as a whole. For bacteriological examination, a 2x3 cm piece was cut from the area of bronchial bifurcation and the edge of the lung. For virological examination, a piece of the lung from the border of the foci of pneumonia was separated into a sterile vessel.

Acute respiratory viral infection virus antigen was detected on fluorescent microscopy in negative smears taken from the throat, bronchi, and lungs. Fluorescent antibodies of influenza A and B viruses (H1N1, H3N2), parainfluenza types I, II, III, adenovirus and RS-viruses were used for staining smears in immunofluorescent. The drugs were hardened with acetone for 10 min and

stained with luminescent serum for 30 min. The drugs were then washed 3 times in a saline solution with a pH of 7.2-7.4 and examined under a fluorescent microscope brand "LYuMAM" and the results were analyzed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pathomorphological changes in the pathogenesis of viruses associated with bacteria depend primarily on the type of pathogen, the time of successive infection, the period of bacterial attachment, the premorbid state of children, and the duration of the disease. Morphological examination of the lungs of children who died in the early stages of the onset of viral-bacterial pneumonia often reveals the presence of numerous small focal hemorrhages in the lung tissue, pleural membranes and bronchial mucosa. Microscopic examination of lung tissue reveals a strong circulatory process in the blood vessels, the development of parenchymal dystrophy in the cells of the lung parenchyma, resulting in vacuolar swelling of the bronchial and alveolar epithelium, most of which are displaced and desquamated. Depending on the type of acute respiratory virus, it is observed that the epithelium of either the bronchi or alveoli undergoes metaplasia and giant cell remodeling due to viral exposure. If the influenza virus is the cause of the disease, it is determined that the cytoplasm of the epithelium of the bronchi and alveoli is enlarged, accumulates a lot of eosinophils and undergoes giant cell metaplasia. Our study found that streptococcus was often added to the flu-induced pneumonia and the development of purulent necrotic pneumonia in the lungs was confirmed.

Morphological examination of lung tissue revealed the development of polymorphic changes in the lungs, the presence of hemorrhagic changes characteristic of viral pneumonia and the addition of neutrophil leukocyte infiltration specific to streptococcal pneumonia, accumulation of necrotic tissue elements in the alveolar wall and cavity (Fig. 1). It appears that the lung aveola tissue is almost filled with cellular and necrotic products. It is found that the epithelium in the wall of the alveoli, alveocytes, undergo necrobiosis and migrate, and the interstitial tissue is infiltrated by both lymphocytes and leukocytes. As a result of this type of acute inflammation in the alveolar wall, the blood vessels undergo acute distirulation, i.e., bacterial thrombosis and embolism, resulting in the development of ischemic necrosis of alveolar tissue and the appearance of foci of necrosis of various sizes (Fig. 2). When the inflamed areas of lung tissue associated with viruses and bacteria were examined under a large microscope, it was found that the alveolar tissue of the lungs was almost completely destroyed (Fig. 3), the main structural units were indistinguishable. Instead, the presence of a diffuse and dense inflammatory infiltrate is detected, with tissue necrosis and detritus between the infiltrates.

In cases where parainfluenza is detected, the viral zygote is found to have specific changes, i.e., the epithelium of the bronchi and bronchioles stick together, forming cushions (Fig. 4) and migrating to fill the bronchiole cavity. In viral-bacterial pneumonia caused by parainfluenza and staphylococcus, purulent-necrotic changes were observed in both lungs. In this case, it is determined that the bronchi are filled with mucus and purulent exudate. The red surface of the mucous membrane of the throat and bronchi is covered with pus. The size of the lungs is enlarged, it is determined that there are numerous foci of hemorrhage on the surface of the pleura and that they occupy many areas of the pleura. When the lung is cut, the tissue is dark red, scaly, and streaked. In the lower parts are found foci of gray-yellow necrosis of various sizes. Fluid with a large number of dark red bubbles is secreted from the incision surface of the lung.

Secondary bacteria are found to cause purulent-necrotic bronchitis, purulent-necrotic pneumonia in the lungs, in which the lung tissue melts and disintegrates. Microscopically, the wall of the bronchi and bronchioles is found to be full of blood vessels, the interstitial tissue is swollen and infiltrated with leukocytes. The cavity is found to contain mainly necrotic-purulent substance, i.e., unstructured eosinophilic substance, with varying degrees of differentiated leukocytes and macrophages. The covering epithelium is swollen due to vacuolar and hyaline-droplet dystrophy, enlarged in size, some displaced and desquamated. In some places it is found that the single-layered epithelium is metaplasia to the multilayered squamous epithelium.

Respiratory-syncytial virus-induced hemorrhage is morphologically specific, with the appearance of multinucleated giant cells, i.e., symplasts, in the epithelium of the bronchi and alveoli. If bacteria are added to this viral strain, it has been found in our material that most of the gram-positive bacteria: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *E.coli*, *Enterobacter* of the gram-negative ones have been added. Examination of the outside of the lung revealed that in addition to swelling and hemorrhage of the lung, multifocal gray-red, mostly posterior, densely packed bacterial inflammatory foci were detected. Serous or serous-hemorrhagic, sometimes fibrinous exudate is found in the lower airways, i.e., in the cavities of the bronchi and respiratory tract. Bacteriological examination reveals the presence of mainly gram-negative rods. Autopsy of fatalities of this viral-bacterial strain showed the development of fibrinous-necrotic bronchopneumonia in members of the respiratory system. It is confirmed that in the wall of the bronchi and bronchioles within the lung tissue developed peribronchitis, panbronchitis and panbronchiolitis, which spread to the respiratory structures. In the sharply enlarged cavity of the inflamed bronchi and alveoli, large numbers of polynuclear leukocytes, fibrin threads, erythrocytes, desquamated bronchial and alveolar epithelium (Fig. 5); as well as the accumulation of gram-negative rods. In the peripheral alveoli of the lungs, vascular fullness, edema, and accumulation of serous fluid in the alveolar cavity are observed.

When conditionally-pathogenic microorganisms, ie *E.coli*, *Proteus*, *Enterobacter*, *Serratia*, are added to the adenovirus-induced pneumonia in the lungs, it is often observed the development of bilateral small or large foci, serous-hemorrhagic and serous-fibrinous inflammatory pneumonia. Lung tissue is dense, enlarged; full, mucous-hemorrhagic obstructions appear in the bronchial cavity. The development of severe hyperemia, edema, hemorrhage in the alveolar tissue, in some cases, the development of infectious-toxic shock is confirmed. In mixed zotilma with the addition of a blue stick, it is often observed that pneumonia develops, which is bilateral, with continued damage to the lower parts of the lungs. In this case, in the lower and posterior areas of the lungs are identified inflammatory foci, which are small, in some places larger gray, containing necrosis. It is observed that the lung tissue around such foci is severely hyperemic and swollen. Microscopically, in alveolar tissue, inflammation of the vascular wall and the surrounding interstitial tissue is found. The inflammatory process is mainly characterized by serous-hemorrhagic appearance, the presence of large numbers of neutrophil leukocytes (Fig. 6). In the center of the inflammatory foci, a necrotic detritus and a colony of many bacterial pathogens are detected.

CONCLUSION

In some cases of viral infections, fungi are also identified as secondary pathogens. The addition of fungi indicates the presence of immunodeficiency, malnutrition and anemia in children. At the same time, it is found that the zygote is often bilateral, with a small lesion, interstitial tissue is damaged, and in some cases, the inflammatory process has spread to the pleural cavity.

Microscopic examination reveals the presence of arterial hyperemia, small hemorrhages, microvasculitis, and interstitial alveolitis in the lung tissue. The presence of neutrophilic leukocyte, plasmocyte and macrophage infiltration in inflammatory foci is confirmed. Diffuse inflammation of the interstitial tissue results in severe dystrophy and necrobiosis of the alveocytes, most of which are desquamated and migrated.

In viral-bacterial pneumonia, the lungs initially develop hemorrhagic exudative inflammation, which is accompanied by bacterial pneumothorax, ie purulent-necrotic, serous-fibrinous exudative inflammation, with the development of polymorphic inflammation in both lungs, involving bronchoalveolar tissue.

When streptococcal or staphylococcal lesions are added to the viral lesion, purulent-necrotic processes are added to the hemorrhagic exudative inflammation, and the foci of inflammation often involve the lower and posterior portions of the lung.

The addition of conditionally pathogenic bacteria and fungi indicates the presence of immunodeficiency and other co-morbidities in children, and pneumonia often persists with mixed-type inflammation.

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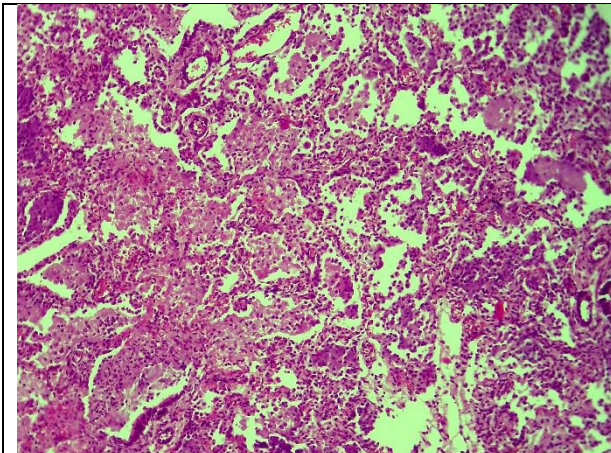


Figure 1. Influenza + streptococcal pneumonia. Paint: G-E. X: 10x10.

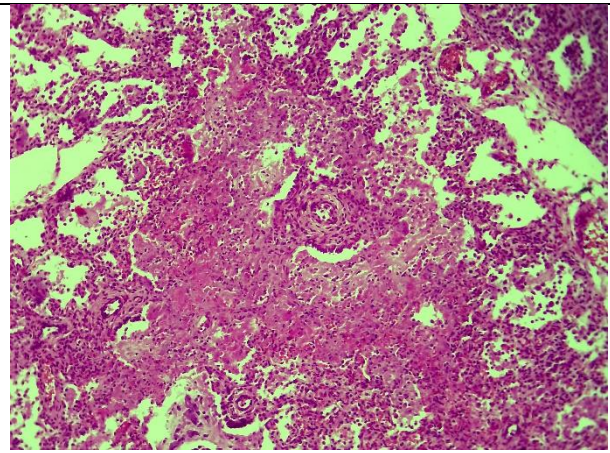


Figure 2. Massive necrosis in the lungs. Paint: G-E. X: 10x10.

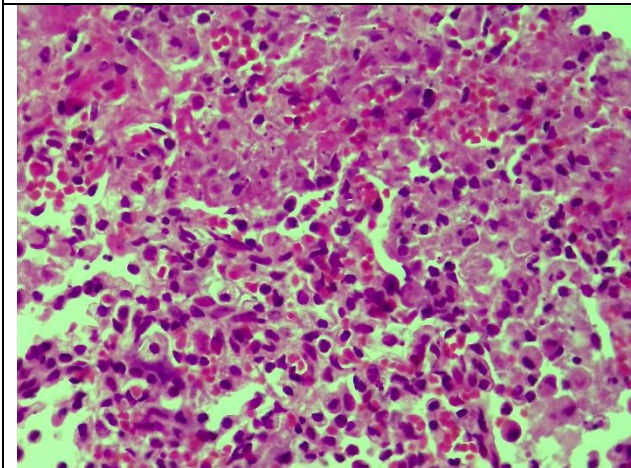


Figure 3. Completely destroyed lung tissue. Paint: G-E. X: 10x40.

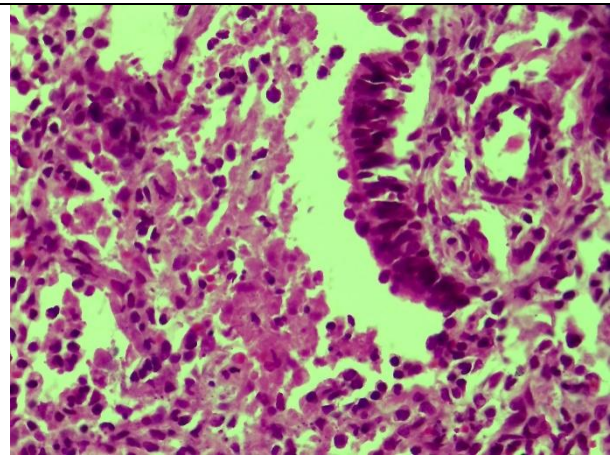


Figure 4. Parainfluenza + Staphylococcus aureus. Parainfluenza-specific bronchial epithelial cushion. Paint: G-E. X: 10x40.

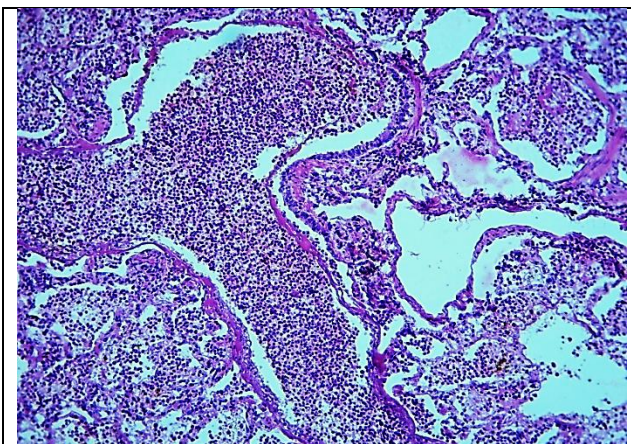


Figure 5. The enlarged bronchioles are filled with inflammatory cells. Paint: G-E. X: 10x10.

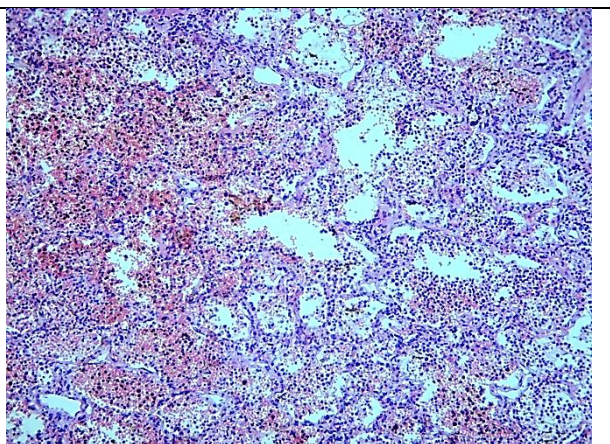


Figure 6. Hemorrhagic-leukocyte zotiljam. Paint: G-E. X: 10x10.



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ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INDEPENDENT WORK

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the organization and implementation of students' independent work, which is aimed at developing the personality of a student capable of active speech activity, including at a professional level. An integral part of the entire educational process is the independent work of students. The effectiveness of training a future specialist largely depends on how thoughtful and scientifically grounded independent work is.

KEYWORDS: *Planning, Organization, Implementation, Independent work, Educational process, Speech activity.*

INTRODUCTION

XXI century was marked by fundamental changes in various fields of human activity. The sphere of education and science was no exception.

One of the most important tasks facing the teachers of higher educational institutions of our country at the present time continues to be the upbringing of comprehensively and harmoniously developed youth; as well as training highly qualified personnel with deep theoretical knowledge, practical skills in the specialty and, of course, the Russian language.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

It is quite natural that in today's increasingly globalized world, with the development of intercultural cooperation and the media, the importance of practical knowledge of the Russian language increases significantly. The Russian language is becoming truly in demand in modern society.

However, it is often difficult for future specialists to master the Russian language, given the relatively small number of academic hours devoted to Russian.

The real way out of this situation can be rationally planned and seriously organized independent work of students.

An integral part of the entire educational process is the independent work of students. The effectiveness of training a future specialist largely depends on how thoughtful and scientifically grounded independent work is.

Usually, independent work of a student is understood as the whole set of independent activities both during classroom work and out-of-class work, without the direct participation of the teacher, but always under his control.

1st year students do not have sufficient independent work skills, which are extremely important for the formation of cognitive skills and preparation for further education and self-education. The methodology of teaching the Russian language is undoubtedly connected with the problem of planning and organizing students' independent work.

Teachers themselves play a special role in organizing students' independent work. The teacher's work is the most important condition for understanding and mastering the educational material, a condition for the student's independent activity. Tasks for independent work are determined by the teacher, taking into account the individual abilities of the students.

In groups where students of different specialties are trained, educational materials of a certain orientation are selected for each: economic, technical. Many of these materials are created jointly with the participation of colleagues from other departments. As an example, let us give a fragment of a lesson on the topic "Basic economic concepts" from a teaching aid intended for first-year students of the Faculty of Economics of Foreign Countries and Regional Studies [Hamdam-Zoda 2012: 7-10].

TOPIC "BASIC ECONOMIC CONCEPTS"

Task 1: Read the following words and phrases. Pay attention to correct pronunciation. Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words from the dictionary.

Economy, need, term, provide, activity, industry, resources, investment, explore, economic system, branched system, production of material goods.

Task 2: Determine the gender of nouns. Find definitions.

Societies, economics, development, process, production, foundation, need, attitude, theory, science, activity, resource;

Task 3: Make phrases using the words given on the left and right.

Economic	Politics, master, crisis, university,
Economical	encyclopedia, method, geography,
Economical	university, process, leader, machine,
	technology, method, review, project,
	reform, woman, faculty, theory.

Task 4: Form nouns from adjectives;

Sample: Necessary Necessity, General Commonality →

Objective, complex, possible, real, special, important, precise, active, stable, changeable, cumulative, significant, ordered, hierarchical, dynamic;

Task 5: Form phrases according to the sample.

Sample: Required Implementation Needed Implementation

Hierarchical structure, cumulative relationships, ordered elements, subjective assessments, possible choices, complex and changeable system, homogeneous or heterogeneous system, subordinated elements.

Assignment 6: Form words with elements of mutual from nouns.

Sample: communication with each other relationship (two-way communication)

Influence, action, exclusion, relationship, dependence, connectedness, conditioning, calculation, addition;

Task 7: Read the title and define the content of the text. Find definitions of economics and economics in the text.

BASIC ECONOMIC CONCEPTS

The term “economy”, which formed the basis of the expression “economic theory” (economics), comes from the old French word *ecomie*, meaning “housekeeping”. The French *ecomie* arose from the Latin *oiconomia*, which in turn came from the Greek “economy” *oiconomia*, *oios* means “house” and *nomos* “government and law”. Consequently, “economics” is the management of the economy, the rules of the economy. And economic science is the science of the laws of economic development.

The term “**economics**” has three, albeit interrelated, but different definitions.

1. **Economics**- an economic system that ensures the satisfaction of the needs of people and society by creating the necessary benefits of life.
2. **Economics** is social relations associated with the economic activities of people (for example, market, command, traditional, etc.)
3. **Economics** is a branch of knowledge, a special science, which is a complex and ramified system of various scientific areas with a certain specificity.

Consequently, **economics** is a social science that studies the problem of using limited economic resources in such a way that maximum satisfaction of the unlimited needs of society is achieved.

Task 8: Complete the sentences using the information in the text.

1. Economy is a special area...
2. Economic theory is...

Task 9: We work in pairs. Give a general description of a scientific concept using the construction of what is what. Formulate a question for the highlighted words. Answer your colleague's questions.

1. The subject of economic theory is economic relations in society.
2. Economic theory is the basis for making effective economic decisions.
3. People, enterprises, state-subjects of ownership.
4. Objects of property - economic resources and finished products.

5. The common property of all economic resources is their limitation.

Task 10: Make a question plan for the text.

Task 11: Retell the text using your outline.

Task 12: Translate the text into your native language.

Every educational institution has similar developments. They, as a rule, offer various tasks that allow developing the speech culture of students. These are tasks in phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar, exercises aimed at developing coherent speech: composing phrases and sentences, mini-stories based on words, writing abstracts and abstracts, etc. The main part of independent work falls on tasks that train and consolidate the already acquired knowledge in various aspects and types of speech activity, especially those that are difficult for a particular student. Often, tasks are aimed at developing a specific skill in a certain speech activity, and each such task is a certain part of the entire system of tasks. The teacher not only thinks over what task, to whom and for how long he gives, but also exercises control.

Thus, the organization of independent work is aimed at developing the personality of a student capable of active speech activity, including at a professional level.

In this regard, one should dwell on the possibility of students' participation in scientific conferences. The main assistance in preparing the material is provided by the subject teacher. The task of the teacher of the Russian language is to work out the performances with the students from the point of view of the communicative qualities of speech: correctness and expressiveness, consistency and relevance.

But other tasks also appear if students make reports on the Russian language and literature. The topics of the reports are very diverse: from the comparative aspect of the Russian and native languages of students to the linguistic and cultural characteristics of realities that arouse interest among students. Let us cite the topics of students' speeches as an example, taking part in scientific conferences "Russia: history, culture and literature", "Creativity of A.S. Pushkin in Uzbekistan", "Creativity of the great scientists of the East", "A.P. Chekhov" Death of an official And Lu Xin "Kun Tzu": a comparative aspect", "Ethics in human life".

As a rule, the teacher gives the student advice on choosing a topic and collecting information, if necessary; he himself helps to select the material and adapts it in the most accessible form for the speaker. Then he works with the student on the text so that he can freely express his speech in Russian, be ready to answer questions and take part in the discussion. The solution of these difficult tasks is facilitated by sufficiently formed and developed skills and abilities in various types of speech activity in Russian: first, the student needs to find and read a large amount of material, viewing reading and reading with a deep understanding of the content is supposed. L.V.Shcherba called the skill of attentive reading a "precious skill", arguing the following: "It is especially important to learn to read books freely, remembering that for an adult, reading is still the main way to learn a language" [Shcherba 1974: 53]. Second, the selected material is processed into a written text. This process is a way to implement the combined speech act "reading-writing". The initial target setting is the written reproduction of the secondary text based on the information received, and the condition for implementation is reading. Highlight the most important and necessary in the material read, build and present the material in a certain logical sequence and present it correctly in writing, painstaking and lengthy work for the student. The third, the written text, the student must read in accordance with the norms of the modern

Russian language, which means that he must have a sufficiently high level of Russian pronunciation culture. Fuzzy pronunciation of sounds, violation of accentological and ortho-epic norms will not allow the student to convey his material to the audience. It should also be noted that speaking and writing as productive types of speech activity contribute to the creation of speech utterances, having a common mechanism for generating speech. "Speaking in a monologue is a sequence of speech actions, thematically purposeful, semantically autonomous, ordered by the logic of the development of thought" [Voskerchian 1995: 95]. Fourth, the student must have developed listening skills in order to be able to understand the speech of another and answer questions after the presentation. The relationship between listening and speaking is obvious. In oral presentation, they constantly replace each other. The language of discussion is a kind of synthesis of oral speech, which combines speaking and listening. We think that participation in the discussion fully contributes to the development of the student's speech culture: there is an expansion of the lexical stock, the activation of the use of morphological norms of the modern Russian language, the development of syntactic structures in speech. The student has the opportunity to develop and improve his speech, which "presupposes knowledge of the specifics and laws of speech activity, because it is based on the creation and perception of statements (texts) that are significant for a certain sphere of communication"[Ippolitov 2006: 1].

This means that speech practice, during which the student must speak, write, listen and read, is carried out when speaking at a scientific conference. Other forms of work can be cited as an example; they can be varied. This statement by S.F.Shatilov that "all types of speech activity: speaking, listening, reading and writing are linguistically complex, and an integrated approach in the process of teaching foreign languages implies equal attention to all aspects" the personality of the student in the learning process [Shatilov 1977: 42].

In independent work of a creative nature, a circle, reading and scientific and creative conferences should play a certain role in the development and independence of students.

In the classroom, it is necessary to apply the method of problem learning, create a problem situation, make them actively participate in solving issues, and creatively assimilate new material. Consequently, a decisive role in the organization of independent work of students is played by conducting classroom lessons, where attention should be focused on the goals of the lesson, to raise the attention of students, to activate their mental work, to establish an organic connection between topics, to conduct independent and control work, as well as to conduct extracurricular activities. Currently, effective teaching of the Russian language when organizing independent work is impossible without the use of information and communication technologies; computer training programs and interactive forms of education; by which we mean the techniques and methods of the teacher's work that provide the optimal way to achieve the set learning goal.

CONCLUSION

A number of effective forms and organizational means of organizing the independent work of students studying the Russian language can be distinguished, such as presentations, projects, portfolios, abstracts, information and communication technologies, and interactive computer training programs, e-learning portals, Internet chats, testing, software and methodological security.

Independent work of students contributes to information saturation, becomes a need and a characteristic feature of the professional activity of future specialists, stimulates creative research

work of students, helps to gain experience in public speaking, develops creative abilities, forms systemic knowledge in future professional activities and contributes to improving the quality of training of specialists.

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE MODERN NATIONAL IDENTITY OF THE PEOPLES OF JAPAN AND UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In modern conditions of internationalization and cultural fragmentation, information openness and accessibility of mass media resources, it becomes possible to integrate from a national society to a pluralistic society. Thus, the cultural core is being eroded, which leads to a crisis of national identity. This article analyzes some aspects of Japanese and Uzbek identity in order to determine a clearer picture of national identity in modern society.

KEYWORDS: *National identity, Transformation, Modern national identity, Globalization, Japan, Uzbekistan, the identity of the people.*

INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, along with the processes of globalization, the increasing permeability of the integration and communication processes of the post-industrial society, the problem of studying such a universal as national identity is growing. In the era of globalization and the expansion of the dialogue-communicative space, the main priority is the long-term development of Japan and Uzbekistan to further enrich national traditions, revive national values, form and preserve national identity.

In this context, a number of factors should be identified that affect the transformation of identity as a whole: first, there is a process of "depersonalization", that is, the process of alienation of the individual. One of the biggest threats is social and spiritual alienation. Secondly, the identity crisis is associated with the distortion of traditional social institutions that play a large role in the system of formation and development of identity (family, social and ideological institutions, mass media resources). Thirdly, due to the influence of modern technologies (the Internet, social networks, innovative technologies, programs and gadgets), a transformation of the spiritual development of the individual takes place, which leads to an identity crisis.

From this we can conclude that an identity crisis occurs under the influence of external factors that affect the rapid transformation and alienation of identity. Also, one of the important factors influencing the transformation of national identity is mass culture. The phenomenon of mass culture can be viewed as a positive and negative external factor. Throughout history, world culture has been formed on the basis of an intensive process of development of two important trends: first, the formation and development of identities (national, ethnic, historical, social, linguistic, personal, etc.); second, the development of a universal identity. The existence and interrelation of these tendencies is expressed in the phenomenon of mass culture. For the first time the term "mass culture" was introduced by the American sociologist D. MacDonald in 1944. The all-encompassing nature of mass culture leads, firstly, to the manipulation of consciousness, and secondly, to the standardization or unification of identity. According to the French economist Jacques Attali, "popular music and clothing have now become a social phenomenon that has taken on truly proportions, refusing to respect class, ethnic or national boundaries."

The transformation of the Uzbek national identity among the younger generation takes place, the media can have a dual, mutually exclusive influence: on the one hand, they act as a factor stimulating the formation of a holistic perception of the world, aspirations for new knowledge, and the development of technologies, on the other, dependence appears, deformation of traditional values, a false idea of reality is formed.

When analyzing questions of self-identification, we carry out research on such aspects as ethno-national, territorial, religious, gender and age. The ethno-national aspect is associated with self-determination of oneself as a representative of the nation. In this aspect, it is important to note that the Japanese, of course, clearly identify themselves as "Japanese", and the Uzbek identifies himself as "Uzbek" and in this regard, we can say that this level is dominant among the levels of self-identification. The main component of the ethno-national level can be called the state ideology, within the framework of which the idea of the exclusivity of the nation was introduced into the minds of people for a long time, and now it forms certain national and ethnic stereotypes. Ethnic stereotypes are characterized by the idea of the typical features that characterize a particular people, ethnic or national group.

Modern societies, and especially young people, are increasingly confronted with various forms of social exclusion, religious, ethnic and national differences, as well as the advantages - and disadvantages - of the accelerating globalization.

The religious level of self-identification in Japan (Shintoism, Buddhism, Confucianism) allows solving the problem of loss of identification. Co-religion groups in modern Japanese society have begun to play an important role in the formation of identity, replacing the clan, territorial, communal groups that dominated in traditional society, while the Japanese are usually calm about issues of faith, most are not particularly religious. This is largely due to the fact that the rituals of Shintoism and Buddhism, as the main religions of Japan, have become so firmly established in everyday life that these rituals are often performed because it is customary, and not out of personal convictions in their sacredness and holiness.

Islam is a defining aspect of life in Central Asia, and sacred sites, mainly shrines, have played a key role in the daily spiritual life of Muslims throughout most of the region's history over the past twelve centuries. In modern society, the religious aspect of self-identification in Uzbekistan plays one of the important components in uniting the local population.

Modern social and cultural transformations have an impact on the age level of self-identification, causing a change in the factors and characteristics of this level in different age groups. Reaching a certain age, associated with certain statuses and markers, was extremely important in traditional Japan, and there are still a fairly large number of national holidays that support the established tradition to some extent. Age, which is the main marker when choosing the style of politeness when communicating with a person, was a certain value in the eyes of the Japanese, which can be illustrated by the fact that one of the most famous Japanese words is "sensei" (teacher), which is used by the Japanese not so much for naming and addressing themselves to a teacher, how much in relation to a respected person with a status, means "born earlier". However, the situation is changing, and often the Japanese of the older generation, who grew up and brought up mostly in the mainstream of tradition, and strive to preserve it, are afraid to entrust the future to the younger generation, brought up outside of tradition, and focused on the Western way of life and Western values.

Japan's acquaintance with the Western world in the mid 19th century entailed representations of identity that are still relevant today. The Japanese version of "representation" means expression, self-expression, and manifestation. Japanese researchers turn to the problem of the representation of national identity. Naoko Shimazu examines the problem of identity representation in the context of historical development and gives a number of examples (international exhibitions, peace conferences, educational grants) that were carried out within the framework of Japan's state policy to form a new identity. In the construction of Japanese identity in modern society, socio-cultural processes play an important role 国際化 - internationalization (the desire of the Japanese to use achievements), 異文化 - cultural diversity, 共生 - coexistence (tolerant attitude to the beliefs of others) and 多文化 multiculturalism (taking into account the difference cultural characteristics) that demonstrate the Japanese type of interaction. In the construction of Japanese identity in modern society, socio-cultural processes play an important role 国際化 - internationalization (the desire of the Japanese to use achievements), 異文化 - cultural diversity, 共生 - coexistence (tolerant attitude to the beliefs of others) and 多文化 multiculturalism (taking into account the difference cultural characteristics) that demonstrate the Japanese type of interaction.

As part of strengthening national policy, the Japanese government decided to create the Cool Japan brand as a means of promoting Japan as a cultural power in the world through culture, ideology, economy, but not through military force. Thus, the cultural policy of Japan refers to the process of "gift-exchange", which contains the key characteristics of soft power. Studying national identity, we also answer questions about the degree of formation of civic identity, since national identity is a necessary stage in the formation of citizenship. National identity satisfies, on the one hand, the individual's need for originality and independence from other people, on the other hand, the need for belonging to a group and protection, the "I" is identified with a specific people through inclusion in various ethnic groups and integrity.

The cultural value of national identity is very high, as it gives the individual a greater opportunity for self-realization than any other social group. The most natural thing for a person is the desire to preserve or restore a positive national identity, which gives a feeling of psychological security and stability. Representatives of small peoples surrounded by a foreign-speaking majority are more aware of their ethnicity: the situation of interethnic communication gives an individual more opportunity to acquire knowledge about the characteristics of his own

and other ethnic groups. These two layers are also interconnected, due to the fact that all levels of self-identification form a single picture, where no level is strictly limited to certain frames, the boundaries of all levels are very blurred, and there are zones, almost equally defined by two neighboring levels ... The degree of awareness of self-identification is different, since some levels of self-identification are better understood at the rational level, others at the emotional level. A holistic "self-image" is formed when all these social identities merge into a single "I". Thus, in our opinion, social transformation is understood as a transition from traditional to modernized values.

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SYNESTHETIC METAPHOR IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Language reflects all aspects of a person who speaks it, including his thinking and psychology. Man-made language serves man and reflects all the peculiarities of man [1, p. 1156]. Synesthesia, which is a complex psychological and cognitive process, is also reflected in language. This article reveals the relationship of synesthesia to the formation of phonosemantics, the importance of studying the development of lexical meaning. It was found that synesthesia-based migrations in the Uzbek language are not simple analogies; they are the result of certain mental and cognitive processes.

KEYWORDS: *Synesthesia, Synesthesia, Phonosemantics, Metaphor, Lexical meaning, Semantic development, Psychology.*

INTRODUCTION

Language reflects not only a person's thinking, but also his psyche. In particular, the process of synesthesia in the human psyche is also reflected in language. A number of semantic phenomena in the Uzbek language are associated with synesthesia. For example, most of the metaphors that have the largest share of lexical meaning development are also conditioned by this phenomenon. The study of synesthesia-based metaphors through this phenomenon helps to reveal its essence more fully.

The term synesthesia is derived from the Greek and means “feeling together”. Synesthesia is the emergence of similar sensations in another sensation through the influence of a particular sensory organ. For example, feeling color while listening, and feeling sound while seeing. In some people, the orange color is warm; blue and green evoke a feeling of coolness. Or the sounds may seem colorful. In the spatially related form of synesthesia, time is imagined in different forms in space: the seasons are like a circle, a lifetime curve.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In fact, synesthesia is a process that is not found in everyone. The people who go through this process are called synesthetists. But in every human being, even if it is not synesthetic, elements of innate or acquired synesthesia can be observed [2]. For example, when we see a lemon or a very pleasant meal, our mouths water, and we design dates in our minds like in a school diary or calendar.

Synesthesia is one of the most complex processes in human psychology, and this phenomenon is also regarded as a mental change. But there are also interpretations of it as a peculiarity of feeling the world, a rare ability. For example, composers such as Rimsky-Korsakov, Scriabin felt the sound in color and created rare works of art [3].

The term synesthesia in linguistics refers to the linguistic reflections of emotions that are also generated in another sensory organ through the influence of a particular sensory organ. Synesthesia can be seen in metaphors, tropes, parables.

The effect of synesthesia on word meaning becomes more scientific. There is not much scientific work on synesthesia in world and Uzbek linguistics. Swiss linguist St. Ulman writes "... mental phenomena such as taboo, euphemism, synesthesia also played an important role in the semantic development of the word" [4, p. 5]. K. Baldinger sees synesthesia as a physiological phenomenon, not a mental phenomenon, as one of the development of meaning [4, p. 5]. The Russian linguist V.A. Zvegintsev also does not oppose the analysis of the semantic development of words in terms of logical-semantic phenomena, but agrees with it. It also suggests that it should be accompanied by an analysis of the history of the people and the structural features of the language [5, p. 236-261].

Thoughts about synesthesia as a metaphor are also found in the Uzbek literature. M. Mirtojiyev considers synesthesia as a form of metaphor: "Synesthesia is a form of metaphor in which the derivative of the derivative meaning is compared with the referent of the meaning formed by another intuition. Although referents are perceived with a completely different intuition, their feature is generalized in the human mind and imagined the same. In fact, these simulated references have no similarities or commonalities. For example, the genetic meaning of the word *soft* refers to the sign of a fiber or a product associated with it. The derivative meaning of this word represents a soft and pleasant sign of sound. In this case, the properties of the effector of the generative and derivative meanings on the perception in general are mutually similar, and accordingly, the derivative meaning is formed, synesthesia occurs [6, p. 99].

In the same way, in every nation, the feelings formed as a result of a certain intuition are likened to a different feeling. It is not a question of a mixture of the two senses, but of the uniqueness of the people's psyche and thinking.

In Uzbek, the *sweet* lexeme represents a feeling - a sign, which is felt through the sense of taste, and it is applied to what is consumed. An example of synesthesia is the application of the word *sweet* to sound, that is, to what is felt by hearing: sweet tea (taste) - sweet sound (hearing), delicate fabric (through the skin) - delicate smell (smell), hot pepper (taste) - bitter smell (smell), rough (fabric) - rough (sound).

In synesthesia, as long as one sensation resembles another perceived reality, it can be divided into the following types:

1. The taste sign is similar to the sound produced by hearing:

*Shirin choy –shirinovoz.Seningbirlanshirinso'zim, zaharyutsamshakarbo'lg'ay - sweet tea - sweet sound. My **sweet word** with you, if I swallow poison, it will be sugar* (E.Vohidov)

2. The sign of taste is formed by seeing the sign: sweet tea - sweet child.

*Hamsuhbatim, ham ulfatimjajjishiringo'daklar - My interlocutor and my companion are small **sweet babies*** (E.Vohidov).

3. The sign of taste is the sign formed by the smell: hot pepper - bitter gas.

*Achchiqgazhididimog'igaurildi. - The **smell of bitter gas** hit his breath.*

4. The sign felt through the skin to the sign formed by hearing: soft tissue - soft sound.

*Dilko'shig'inbastalarpari, nay **sasidekmayin**, dilrabo. - The melody of the heart song is **as soft as the sound** of a flute.*

5. To the character created by seeing the sign felt through the skin: thin fabric - thin girl.

*Nozikkinaelkangdaolamtashvishi. - The anxiety of the world on your **delicate shoulders**.*

6. A sign felt by the skin or sight is a sign formed by smell: a sharp knife is a sharp smell. The pungent smell of alcohol wafted through.

7. to the sign of taste felt through the skin or sight: sharp knife - sharp taste: *Tuzlamaningmazasio'tkiredi. - The **taste** of the pickle was **pungent**.*

8. A sign that can be felt by sight is a sign that can be felt by hearing: A beautiful girl is a beautiful voice. *Qandaynafis, kandaychiroyliovoz. Omadingniqara, Qilichbek! - What an **elegant**, what a **beautiful voice**. Look at your luck, Swordsman!* (E.Vohidov)

9. The sign of taste is similar to the sign of feeling through the skin: *Ko'zoldidano'tarqirqbirinchiyil, Maskovbo'sag'asi, **achchiqqahraton**. - The forty-first year that passes before our eyes, The Threshold of Moscow, **The Bitter Winter**.* (E.Vohidov)

In the synesthetic metaphor, completely different realities are also told by a single name, and the creativity of the people in seeing the world, in naming it, is manifested. We analyze this with the example of sweet and bitter words below:

There are 4 meanings of the sweet lexeme in the glossary, which are as follows.

*Sweet*1. The juice is sharp Juicy. This meaning is realized in contexts such as sweet melon, sweet tea. The second sememe of the *sweet* lexeme gives the taste a pleasant, delicious, savory meaning: *sweet meal, sweet soup*. Semema 3 means a person who enjoys, relaxes, enjoys, and pleases. This meaning is realized in the following circles: *sweet dreams, sweet dreams, and sweet child*. The 4th semantic of the word “sweet” means solidarity and it is pronounced with the words “marriage” and “family”. Based on the analysis, we separated 7 meanings of the sweet lexeme, not 4. Below, we have tried to determine the semantic development of this word.

Based on the main meaning of the *sweet* lexeme “a lot of juice”, the *sweet* 2 semema was formed. Sweet 2 is formed by metaphor based on “delicious” sema. It preserves the semantics of “character”, “taste” and “delicious” in *sweet*1. The *sweet* 3 seme is made up of *sweet* 2, in which the sweetness of the sound is likened to the sweetness of the taste. The same process applies to the *sweet* 4 semantics, where a new meaning is formed based on the comparison of the

pleasantness of the smell to the pleasantness of the taste. The sweet 5 semantics was formed from the sweet 3 semantics on the basis of the abstract “pleasant” semantics. In our view, the meaning of the sweet lexeme has evolved on the basis of the “pleasant” integral sema, which has its own extra-linguistic and linguistic basis. Sweet boy, sweet girl; sweet perfume, sweet neck; the meanings that emerge in the surroundings, such as the sweet voice, the sweet moan, the sweet word, are formed through synthesis. The sensation known by sight, by smell, by hearing is likened to the sensation produced by taste. The 6th meaning in circles such as sweet dreams, sweet dreams is formed on the basis of the method of abstraction name transfer. In this case, the abstract symbol is likened to a concrete symbol. Sweet 7 semema has evolved from the 6th meaning through the privatization of meaning, and this meaning is realized around words such as life, marriage, family.

Metaphor is such a mysterious phenomenon that even completely different realities are told by the same name and the creativity of the people in seeing the world, in naming it, is manifested. A clear example of this is the fact that the Uzbek people can express in one word their tea with sugar, delicious pilaf, their beautiful daughter, their noble dreams, their resonant voice and their meaningful life, and there is nothing unusual about it. The linguist tries to analyze it through certain semantics, patterns, to put it into the same schemes, tables. But the creativity of the people, their unique view of the world, their unique perception and naming, do not fall into rigid patterns, in our opinion. However, we can define the semantic structure of the *sweet* lexeme as follows:

TABLE 1 THE SEMANTIC STRUCTURE OF THE SWEET LEXEME

№	sweet 1	sweet 2	sweet 3	sweet 4	sweet 5	sweet 6	sweet 7
1	sign	sign	sign	sign	sign	sign	sign
2	concrete	concrete	concrete	concrete	concrete	abstract	abstract
	taste	taste	view	smell	voice		life
3	abundance of syrup	-	-			-	-
4	delicious	delicious	pleasant	pleasant	pleasant	pleasant	pleasant
5	<i>sweetmelon, sweetcake</i>	<i>sweetsoup, sweetmeal</i>	<i>sweetboy, sweetgirl</i>	<i>sweetneck, sweetsmell</i>	<i>sweetvoice, sweetbreath</i>	<i>sweetdreams, sweetthoughts</i>	<i>sweetmarriage, sweetfamily</i>

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the specific psyche of a particular nation inevitably affects its language, including the development of meaning. Through the synesthetic knowledge of the world, certain nominations have been created in the language, and it reflects the psyche of this people. And conversely, the shape of the elements of language - the sound shell - can also affect the human psyche. Proper use of linguistic and verbal synonyms, depending on the situation of the speech process; choosing the right name of enterprises and organizations, paying attention to

the pronunciation and audibility of words in advertising texts can be one of the determining factors in achieving the goal.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTIONS OF THE SOCIAL ROLE «MOTHER»

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of syntactic structures that characterize the female social role "Mother". We gave the definition that such a social role. In everyday life, we often hear this concept. But do not always understand it correctly. In the article, we focus on the model of the behavior of women in society. And determine their social roles. Determined the material on which the analysis of our work was carried out. Of particular interest is the female speech, which changes depending on their social role.

We think that women's speech varies depending on which social role it plays in a particular situation. A woman needs to play a large number of roles in his life, and be a woman - is a difficult role. Women's roles relate to the concept of gender social roles. There are stereotypes of speech behavior of women in society. In our study, we paid special attention to the roles of women who play in society, which syntactic builds are characteristic of female social roles. In this article we will talk about the most important feminine role "Mother".

KEYWORDS: Sociolinguistics, Syntax, social role, gender, women's social roles, syntactic analysis, complex syntax structures, Russian, artistic speech, linguistics, lingvostatistics.

INTRODUCTION

A social role is a set of actions that a person who occupies this status. A person must perform certain material values in the social system. This is a model of human behavior, objectively asked by the social position of the individual in the system of social, social and personal relations.

The material of our research is the texts of fiction XX - XXI centuries written by women writers. Therefore, it will be further to go about the social roles of the characters in the social system of the artistic work, which in turn, is the result of the development of the surrounding world, expressed in the Word. In the literary work is reconstructed and reality is revealed. In this regard, the speech activity of the heroes of literary works, represented by masters of the word, gives samples of speech behavior of native speech of various social groups.

In our study, we paid special attention to the roles of women who play in society, which syntactic builds are characteristic of women's social roles, why such structures use women who play different roles in society, with which the multicomponance of constructions is connected, and what function they are performed.

A woman needs to play a large number of roles in his life, and be a woman - is a difficult role.

Women's roles relate to the concept of gender social roles. There are stereotypes of speech behavior of women in society. Neuropsychological studies suggest that women have a special specialization of hemispheres, compared with men. There are sexual differences in the distribution of verbal functions between hemispheres (S. Springer, D): in women, speech functions are placed in both hemispheres of the brain. The strategy of the left hemisphere is a logical, and the right - metaphorical, associative-emotional (Goroshko E.I.), this explains the high emotionality and metaphoricity of women's speech. It is believed that women rarely hide their emotions, more often express feelings and resentments.

In the samples of female speech, the genre belonging of polypredicative constructions is visible, which affects the semantic-syntactic organization and lexical filling of the constructions. The most common genre of communication in women is a private conversation.

In the speech repertoire of women, explanations, beliefs, tips, recommendations, suggestions prevail. A woman seeks to be polite. Such speech is perceived as soft and flexible, emotional, estimated, veiled. The peculiarities of building a female speech are multi-climb, the transfer of the main phrase to the end of the narration, inexpensive. This is often an inner monologue, a narrative type of constructing phrase or reasoning about something. Constructions are often an internal monologue. Speech emotional. Syntactically, this is expressed by the presence of an introductory comment. Polypredicativity is explained by reasoning. Enumeration intonation for example (in Russian):

Я держу оборону, хотя дочь время от времени наносит удары: перед прошлым Новым годом, никогда не забуду, мы собирались справлять его с Тимой дома, никуда не званы, как всегда, мы с ним пошли на елочный базар и из подобранных вполне пушистых, как веера, веток мы сделали букет, как елочку!

This complex proposal is a complicated suggestion of a complicated type, in which predicative parts are connected on the basis of different types of syntactic communication - the supervisory and non-union. The whole design consists of six predicative parts and has two logical components.

A feature of this logical component is that the fourth predicative part is essentially an introductory commentary expressing a subjective attitude, which is included in the third predicative part.

I would like to note that in general this syntax design is deprived of any logic, because At the first level of membership (visually because of the colon), a subsequent explanation was assumed. That is, the second logical component was supposed to explain the first. But, as can be seen from the content of the design, this does not happen here. The logic of the narration is lost. This indicates the emotional character of speech - female speech, when the character performing in the artistic text of the social role "Mother" begins to talk about one thing, but in order for it better to understand, continues the story completely different, distracting the details, introducing past events in the excursion . In addition, there is an introductory comment - subjective attitude to the events of the past, which also emphasizes the emotionality of the speech design. The heroine of the artwork wants to tell the episode in more detail in order to understand her better. This is very important for her, because it is in confrontation with his daughter and so peculiar as it is looking for allies in the person of readers (listening to it).

In this design, in fact, in the semantic plan there is a lack of narrative logic, but pragmatically, we are clear to why it is selected that such a construction and semantics enclosed in the design.

There is only one segmentation level in the analyzed complex sentence. The second level of the membership is not, because in 2 logical components it is impossible to allocate it.

The most frequency type of syntactic structures identified in the speech of characters with a social role "Mother" is the so-called complex proposal of a complicated type, in which there are several types of relations of predicative parts. Against the background of contamination, it is also clearly expressed that at the first level of segmentation is the coordinating relationship of predicative parts.

In the speech of the character, which plays the social role of "mother" in the literary text, there are many evaluative comments and explanations that express the character's subjective attitude to what is being described. The polypredicative sentence is complicated by introductory constructions. The narrative is enumerative. All this reflects the "femininity" of speech construction - the desire to tell everything, saturating speech with subjective-evaluative components.

The "femininity" of speech is created precisely by including all explanations, explanations and details. The heroine of a literary text, playing the social role of "mother", tries to explain "every step".

Speech construction is saturated with subjective thoughts and reasoning, various details. Some detail or subjective commentary seems to be clinging to a certain explanation. On these grounds, the "femininity" of speech is clearly traced.

I would like to draw special attention to the fact that the speech constructions of the speech of characters with the social role of "mother" differ for the most part by a huge number of predicative parts, the logical connection between these parts can be broken due to the excessive information content and expressiveness of messages.

An important factor organizing the syntactic system, in addition to vocabulary and semantics, is also the frequency, use of syntactic constructions - constructions that are often used when creating texts, i.e. are the most common.

Frequent syntactic constructions are those constructions that are most often used in texts to solve certain semantic problems.

We can talk about the frequency of certain syntactic constructions in relation to certain spheres of communication used by people (characters) playing specific social roles in society, be it the life situations of real people or the space of a literary text.

In our opinion, the social roles played by a woman are themselves very multifaceted and extensive. It is because of this that we see it as a very interesting material for linguistic analysis. And so that the analysis does not have the features of subjective reflections, we will conduct a linguistic-statistical analysis of the syntactic structures used by the characters of literary texts playing certain female social roles. We are sure that this type of analysis will most objectively show the patterns and features of speech constructions of female social roles. This will make it possible to create a specific classification of structures created with a specific target.

We want to identify the frequency of the use of polypredicative syntactic constructions, based on the peculiarities of their internal organization (the type of polypredicative constructions according to the presence of certain connections at the logical-syntactic level against the background of contamination, and the type according to the types of connections of the predicative parts - the same type of different types).

Lingvostatistics is a discipline that studies quantitative patterns based on natural language. Interest in linguistic stylistics (nowadays scientists are increasingly using this term) is steadily increasing.

The question of the advisability of using the linguistic-statistical method in the study of linguistic (syntactic) features of a literary text is beyond doubt, since the static processing of the material not only contributes to the accuracy of linguistic analysis, but also contributes to objective and unambiguous conclusions.

Analysis of polypredicative syntactic constructions reflecting speech constructions of characters playing the female social role of "mother" showed that the most frequent type of syntactic constructions is the so-called complex sentence of a complicated type, in which there are several types of connection between predicative parts. Their number is 86%. Moreover, the compositional connection is present in 100% of these constructions, the subordinate - in 83%, and the non-union - in 67% of the constructions.

Constructions that are used to a lesser extent and are an infrequent type, uncharacteristic for the speech of characters with the social role of "mother", are constructions with a pure, uniform connection of predicative parts: a polynomial non-union complex sentence - only 14%. From which it can be concluded that the most frequent type of speech construction in the female social role "mother" is a complex sentence of a complicated type. Moreover, the compositional relationship prevails over the non-union, and the subordinate relationship has average quantitative characteristics.

An atypical means of constructing speech in the social role of "mother" are constructions with the same type of non-union connection between all predicative parts of a polypredicative construct.

They are not used at all in the construction of the speech of characters in the role of "mother" of constructions with the same type of compositional and subordinate connection between all predicative parts - polynomial compound sentences and polynomial compound sentences. We have not identified a single construction in the speech of the social role "mother".

CONCLUSION

All of the above indicates that not only the image of the mother is multifaceted, but also her speech constructions. In constructions, the entire arsenal of syntactic connections is needed to express communicative tasks and to convey more complete information: explanations, memories, justifications, and special expressiveness.

Against the background of contamination, we can also identify the most and least frequent types of speech constructions. At the first level of articulation, a compositional connection is characteristic - 71%. The first level of articulation is the logical-syntactic level, which determines the connection between the logical components of more extensive syntactic constructions. We highlight the logical components for a detailed study of the subject or subjectivity of the structure. In the polypredicative sentences we have analyzed, it is very clearly distinguished at the first level of articulation, when we divide the sentence into its contaminated constructions in order to reveal the logic of the narrative, that the female social role "mother" is characterized by an essay for the connection of these logical components. This can be explained by the fact that for the logic of narration, it is the compositional connection that is necessary, as a connection more convenient for speech constructions, since, in our opinion, this connection is the most universal, capable of expressing all the necessary relations between the predicative parts.

We can classify these constructive constructions according to the types of conjunctions: connecting and adversary. The rest of the types of this communication means are not represented at all in the analyzed speech constructions. Polypredicative syntactic constructions, at the first level of articulation of which there is a compositional connecting connection, make up 60%, and a compositional adversary connection - 40%. From which we can conclude that it is the connecting relations that are most convenient in creative constructions, as a universal means for connecting logical components and drawing a line with certain logic of narration.

The least frequent type of speech constructions, which manifests itself against the background of contamination of the predicative parts of the analyzed structures at the first level of articulation, is a non-union connection, namely, expressed in writing with a colon - 29%. This suggests that in the speech of characters with the social role of "mother", it is not very convenient to have such a means of communication that presupposes an explanation. Because due to the expressiveness of the semantic content, the logical line of the sentence itself may be lost.

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PERSON AS A SUBJECT OF THE WORLD IN LITERARY CRITICISM

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ABSTRACT

It is known that the entire history of world literature, from ancient times to the present day, can be regarded as the history of conceptual figurative and aesthetic ideas about the world and man. The complex and inextricable ties of man with the world around him, the eternal search for the harmonious coexistence of not only human individuals, but also everything else on earth - have always been the subject of the closest attention of writers, regardless of the time and place of their residence on earth. At the beginning of the last century, due to developing events, a qualitatively new round in fiction was formed. At the turn of the eras, it is not so much the narrative model that changes as the image of the person who sets the tone for the time. Some moral principles are replaced by others, and a person is faced with a choice - which path of cultural heritage will benefit, and how it will affect further events. The twentieth century pulls the trigger mechanism all the way for a stunning shot both in domestic and foreign literature.

KEYWORDS: Literature, culture, the world and man, the concept of personality, the system of views.

INTRODUCTION

Interest in the problem of "the world and man" is not possible without referring to national history and culture, because literature as a part of culture invariably reflects the specifics of the national worldview. And the problem of the artistic concept of the world and man is one of the fundamental problems of literary criticism. The relationship between man and the world, the search for their harmonious coexistence, internal unity are tasks that resonate in the work of every writer. In a work of art, the author forms a certain concept, conditioned by the system of his views on objective reality and the place of a person in it, on a person's relationship to the surrounding reality and to himself. The further literature advanced in its development, the more attention it paid to the inner world of man instead of the external, eventful world. Psychologism

first began to appear in Russian literature of the 18th century and reached its peak in the literature of the Golden Age.

For the first time the term “concept of personality” was voiced by L.I. Timofeev in the mid-1950s. This is the time of the appearance of the stories of M. Sholokhov, A. Solzhenitsyn, which marked the turn of the writer's interest in the idea of "the intrinsic value of personality."

The history of the formation, transformation and change of the personality paradigm in its essence represents the process of self-knowledge and self-determination of a person in the cultural-historical continuum and contains the main idea of the era, models the system of relations and creates a picture of the world. At the same time, the integrity of the picture of the world presupposes the presence of certain contradictions and multidirectional tendencies, which is fully reflected in the idea of the personality of a particular period: “everything that exists in the world exists in the individual, it is a personalized world. Therefore, the personality finds itself, going outside, and therefore it does not lose the world, returning to itself. In this sense, the personality is a microcosm; the actual infinity of content ... The personality strives to express itself with every step, to go beyond its limits, to enrich the natural evolution with the creative process of self-development".

DISCUSSION

In the history of philosophy, many concepts of man have been proposed. The philosophers of antiquity viewed man primarily as a part of the cosmos, as a kind of microcosm, subordinate to fate as the highest principle. In the Christian worldview, man began to be perceived as an indissoluble and contradictory unity of two hypostases, spirit and body, qualitatively opposed to each other as noble and base. Thus, Saint Augustine presented the soul as independent of the body, and it was this soul that he identified with man, while Thomas Aquinas regarded man as a unity of body and soul, an intermediate link between animals and angels. From a Christian point of view, human flesh is the abode of base passions and desires, the work of the devil.

Hence the constant attempts of man to free him from the devil's grasp and see the divine light of truth. This determines the nature of a person's relationship to the world: there is an obvious desire not so much to understand his essence as to gain access to a higher-order essence, to God, and thereby gain salvation on the Day of Judgment. The idea of the finiteness of being is alien to this mentality: belief in the immortality of the soul makes existence on this earth, which is often very difficult, less painful.

Since the era of romanticism, the process of evolution of the “I” of the personality and the world is becoming more popular than in the era of classicism, when the idea of personality was absorbed by the ideas of man: a person who is able to distinguish himself from his environment in order to connect with him in a new, purely selective way” [5, p. 638]. Therefore, the era of romanticism in this regard became a significant milestone in the development of the genre-stanza form. First, romantic aesthetics have changed genre structures. They became more flexible, and in the internal sphere of art "there was a loss of the aesthetically nourishing environment bestowed by the canon, which has since then been compensated by personal enthusiasm and hoax." [1, p. 154-171]. Secondly, in connection with this, the question arises about the self-awareness of the individual, about the manifestations of her "I".

In the aesthetics of romanticism, the concept of personality is being formed, which is based on the internal autonomy of the “I” of the image from society, established cultural, moral and moral

values. By its nature, the personality in the current concept is dialogical. Her dialogism is reflected in the antinomic structure of the sonnet. But the era of romanticism did not fully disclose the formal-meaningful possibilities of the sonnet and did not define the image of personality inherent in it, since the romantic "I" did not treat its subconscious as "phenomena of human existence, it clothed its discoveries in the form of the fantastic, emphatically fictional" [4, p. 42].

Interest in the inner world of the personality, immersion in one's "I" and an increased interest in consciousness inevitably led to the actualization of what was opposite to it: the unconscious, the irrational, the mystical. Therefore, the category of personality in the aesthetics of modernism, on the one hand, is fixed in the objective world of its "I", and on the other hand, it has a metaphysical consciousness. This is its universalism and antinomianism at the same time. The universalism of personality "was able to balance and neutralize the impending tragedy of existential solitude and separation of man ... on the basis of comparisons and oppositions to reveal what exactly was the drama of the turn of the century, to find a way out of this crisis state, which lies in the ontological plane. In general, the concept of personality during this period can be defined "as a category that focuses attention on a person as an independent and responsible subject, as a value category that measures a person's dignity by the measure of his personal freedom, independence, individual uniqueness" and possessing the ability to think dialectically both at the level of the conscious and at the level of the subconscious.

Such an approach to the category of personality also determined the artistic structure of modernism: "... in an effort to expand the scope of reality, all modernists abandoned the linear construction ... They replaced the usual narrative structure with a complex system of images ... and offered "blueprints" of a new integrity, which it had - already at a new height - to restore the unity of the world divided into parts" [2, p. 207].

In the study of the problem of the artistic concept of the world and man, the works of M.M. Bakhtin, D.S. Likhacheva, Yu.M. Lotman, V. Ya. Proppa. Their works are devoted to general issues of literary theory in the context of philosophy, history and culture.

When recreating a person in a literary text, the author, as a rule, connects a bodily person and a spiritual person with his visible and hidden relationship with the world. A significant role is played by the internal state of a person, which appears in the text through images-sensations and images-experiences.

CONCLUSION

Thus, without pretending to formulate a strict definition, let's summarize the main features of a person: a person is a rational being, a subject of labor, social relations and communication. The emphasis on the social nature of a person does not imply a simplified view that only the social environment constitutes the essence of a person. The social is interpreted here as an alternative to the subjectivist-idealistic approach to a person, an approach that exaggerates the importance of his individual psychological characteristics. Such a view of sociality, on the one hand, is an alternative to individualistic interpretations, and on the other hand, it does not reject the biological component of the human personality, which is also universal.

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ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND NON-GOVERNMENT MFIS: WITH REFERENCE TO SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR

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ABSTRACT

Indian women of today have come out of the four walls of the kitchen and are more willing to take up entrepreneurial activities. Women today want more economic independence, their own identity, achievements, equal status in the society and greater freedom. Further, many women have proved that they are more productive than men in contributing to the growth of the economy. Microfinance program has further helped them in investing their income and also undertaking the income-generating activity. Just as we need two hands for the smooth functioning of human work, similarly both men and women should be involved in productive activities to build a strong nation. Besides this India has been suffering from problem of unemployment and under employment since long. To mitigate this problem, women are needed not only to generate employment, but also to provide employment to others. As entrepreneurial activities create additional wealth, solve the problem of unemployment and poverty. So, the development of Entrepreneurship among women, particularly among rural women, will believe to strengthen the rural economy in particular and national economy as a whole. Increasing the amount of savings through Self Help Groups can develop the self-reliance of the women. The present study tries to understand how non-government micro finance institutions in Uttar Pradesh function and operate the microfinance programmes. The major parameters considered for study of operational efficiency of non-government micro finance institutions are in terms of number of clients, Years in Microfinance, Management, Profitability and Sustainability of Operation.

KEYWORDS: *Microfinance, Entrepreneurial activities, Unemployment, Self-help groups.*

INTRODUCTION

Non-governmental Organisations or Voluntary Agencies or Voluntary Organisations are committed for the upliftment of poor, marginalised, underprivileged, impoverished and downtrodden and they are close and accessible to their target groups. Non-governmental Organisations are flexible in their operation, independent in its functioning, quick in decision making, people concerned, driven by social values and humanitarian principles. NGOs have their origin in non-profit value-based voluntary organisations and have been working throughout the world for centuries, particularly in the developed countries of the North (Khandakar and Danopoulos 2004). The voluntary sector has contributed significantly in reducing poverty, deprivation, discrimination and exclusion through awareness, social mobilisation, service delivery and training. They are the effective non-political link between Governments and people. Nongovernmental Organisations in India were responsible for converting the pilot programme of Self-Help Groups into a mass movement in our country. Lately these Non-government organisations are coming up as facilitator of credit, development of skills and giving platform to operate their business, besides their core role of creating equality by uplifting them. Entrepreneurship Development is a practice meant to improve entrepreneurial skills among people. In other words, it is the inculcation, advancement, and grooming of entrepreneurial skills into a person needed to establish and successfully run an enterprise.

ASSESSMENT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT

The past few decades have witnessed a growing interest in understanding and supporting entrepreneurship. Public policy makers have come to recognize it as a strategy for enhancing local, regional and national economies, as a workforce development tool that expands employment in the tenuous job market of the global economy, and as a vehicle for solving stubborn social problems that neither government nor the private sector has historically addressed (Acs & Armington, 2004). Initial efforts to develop successful entrepreneurs focused either on providing start-up funding based on a review of a business plan or identifying traits of the successful entrepreneur and trying to support individuals with those traits (Brockhaus, 1982). More recently, there is awareness that like most other complex behaviors, entrepreneurship can be considered a set of learned skills (Lackeus, 2013). Not all non-government organisations are providing equal opportunities for the development of successful entrepreneurs. It has become important to analyse the impact of benefits provided by microfinance organisations and the growth of entrepreneurship.

The nurturing of successful entrepreneurship involves first--the definition of key skills required for success, second--the assessment of these skills, and, third- ongoing personalized coaching of individual entrepreneurs based on their current and evolving skill status to develop the full array of entrepreneurial skills.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS

While early business incubation strategies involved helping entrepreneurs develop a business plan and secure initial funding, over the past decade, there has been a growing awareness that successful entrepreneurship is more complicated than simply having access to capital and a plan to follow (Thomas M. Cooney, 2012). A successful entrepreneur is defined as "... one who is able to generate individual and community wealth by developing a business asset, and can do

this repeatedly under a variety of circumstances. This definition further “requires that an entrepreneur consistently overcome the obstacles faced in obtaining and using the resources required to start, grow, and sustain a business.” Starting, growing and sustaining represent three different activities which may require different abilities. This begs the question, what is the source of this ability?

Most of the work in this area of study has focused on agency – what must the entrepreneur be, what must he/she do, how must he/she think, and what must he/she know? NaliaKutzhanova,Thomas s. Lyons&Gregg A.Lichtenstein (2007) describe this as an evolution of thought, moving from attributes or traits theory to behavioral theory to cognitive theory and, most recently, to skills theory.

Original thinking about entrepreneur success focused on the identification of an individual's innate characteristics that positioned them to effectively pursue their craft (McClelland et al, 1953). In other words, according to this view some people are ‘born entrepreneurs’ and others simply are not. These scholars argued that successful entrepreneurs were naturally willing to take risks, prone to pursuing achievement, exceptionally creative, highly flexible, or desirous of control. This theory has had a powerful effect on how we think about entrepreneurship, arguably placing an overemphasis on the role of agency (relative to context) and influencing the exceptionalism that still colours perceptions of the field i.e. the only true entrepreneurs run high-growth, venture capital-backed companies (Lichtenstein & Lyons, 2010). Yet, attributes theory has been strongly challenged by studies showing that many of these identified innate attributes are equally present in the general population and that no one trait can be ascribed to the entire population of entrepreneurs (B. Low & MacMillan, 1988).

The next step in thinking about entrepreneurial success has been cognitive theory, which suggests that understanding how entrepreneurs process information holds the key to knowing what works and what does not (Siegel, R., Siegel, E. and Macmillan C. (1993). Has explored the importance of self-efficacy, feedback, experience, and perception bias, among other contributors to successful entrepreneurship. Their combined work opened the door for consideration of the fact that learning and development is part of the entrepreneurial process.

This latter recognition that entrepreneurship could be developed has led to an interest in how entrepreneurs learn to apply acquired knowledge to their practice and how these skills can be taught. From this work, a skills theory of entrepreneurship has emerged. Attributes, behavioral and cognitive theories have contributed to our understanding of what is important in entrepreneurship, but their contributions only bring us to the cusp of action (Mattare, M., 2010). Skills are actionable; they underlie the entrepreneur's decision-making processes and behaviors; and they can be improved through learning and practice/experience (Lyons, Lichtenstein &Kutzhanova, 2007

Skill is a capacity to act in an organized way in a specific context.(Richard E. Boyatzis, David A. Kolb, 1995) emphasize the integration between the individual and her/his environment when skills are developed. Lichtenstein & Lyons (2010) define skill as “...the ability to perform a particular action or task on a consistent basis, at a high level of performance, without a great deal of conscious thinking or attention, to achieve a desired outcome.” A recurring theme in most definitions of skill is the integration of “agency” and “structure,” to use the sociological terms. The individual entrepreneur is applying knowledge through practice within a given social context (Mascolo, M., Fischer, K., 1999). Entrepreneurial Skills were composed of business concept

planning and communication, environmental scanning, and having an advisory board and engaging in networking (which represented the balance between acting independently and needing advice). Personal Maturity skills included self-awareness, accountability, emotional coping, and creativity.

(Thomas M. Cooney, 2012) distilled four dimensions to three-Entrepreneurship Skills, Technical Skills, and Management Skills – and populated each with skills drawn from the literature. Cooney's skill set includes the following:

TABLE 1. DIMENSIONS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS

Entrepreneurial Skills	Technical Skills	Management Skills
Inner Discipline	Operations Specific to Industry	Planning
Ability to Take Risk	Communications	Decision-Making
Innovative Design	Motivating	Marketing
Change-Oriented	Research and Development	Finance
Persistence	Environmental Observation	Selling

Source: Thomas M. Cooney, 2012

Thus, the skills of successful entrepreneurship include essential business skills (“hard skills”) and a host of “soft” skills. There is not complete agreement on which skills are required or their order of importance (Smith, L., Schallenkamp, W., E., Eichholz, 2005).

Assessment of Impact Of Non-Government Microfinance Institutions On Skill Development Of Women Entrepreneurs

The purpose of present study is to find out the development of entrepreneurial skills among the women beneficiaries. This section of study analyses the various benefit received by the members of MFIs from the microfinance programme. As non-government microfinance institutions besides extending credit provide training and development programmes for the development of entrepreneurial skills among the members. The sub-parameters studies are; Business skills, Leadership Skills, Business risk taking ability, Book keeping & Adm. Skill and Selling & Marketing Skills. Responses are collected on the basis of recall method and information is collected regarding the impact before and after intervention of microfinance programme. The mean scores obtained from each of the sub-parameters for the situations before and after joining the MFIs are given in the following table.

TABLE 1: MEAN SCORES OF SUB-PARAMETERS OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT BEFORE AND AFTER JOINING MICROFINANCE PROGRAMME

Skill Development	Mean Score Before	Mean Score After
Business skills	1.46	3.75
Leadership Skills	1.52	4.30
Business risk taking ability	1.49	4.26\
Book keeping & Adm. skill	1.34	4.34
Selling & Marketing Skills	1.61	4.35

Source: Primary Data

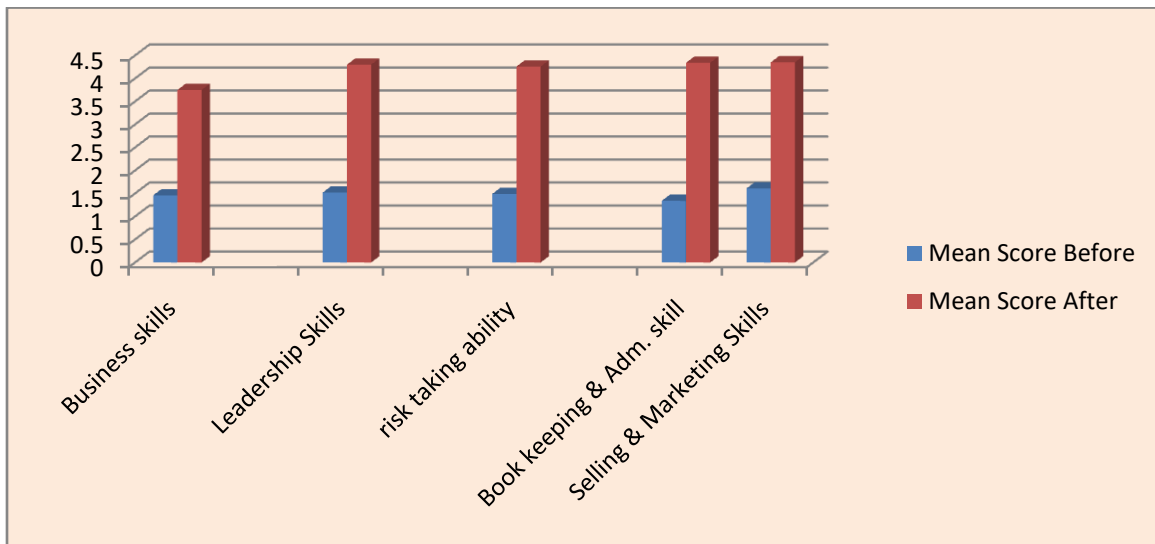


Fig. 1; Mean scores of sub-parameters on Skill Development before and after joining microfinance programme

The mean scores of sub-parameters of skill development of members are shown. From the above table and fig. this can be analysed that there is a positive impact of microfinance programme on skill development of members of MFIs. The results are further verified by applying statistical tool. Hypothesis is formulated and paired t-test is applied.

Hypothesis Testing:

Null Hypothesis (Ho): There is no significant improvement in the sub-parameters of skill development of MFI Members after joining the microfinance programme.

Alternative Hypothesis (Ha): There is significant improvement in the sub-parameters of skill development of MFI Members after joining the microfinance programme.

The results of paired t-test are:

TABLE 2; PAIRED SAMPLES TEST ON SUB- PARAMETERS OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT

parameters of Skill development	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
1 Business skill After _before joining MFI	2.290	.583	.034	2.224	2.356	67.986	299	.000
2 Leadership skill After _before joining MFI	2.780	.857	.049	2.683	2.877	56.201	299	.000

3	Risk taking ability After _Before joining MFI	2.773	.777	.045	2.685	2.862	61.8 10	299	.00 0
4	Account keeping & Adm. Skill After_before joining MFI	3.000	.694	.040	2.921	3.079	74.8 75	299	.00 0
5	Selling & distribution skill After_Before joining MFI	2.740	.780	.045	2.651	2.829	60.8 76	299	.00 0

Statistical tool utilised: IBM SPSS (version 20)

For each of the sub-parameters chosen for measuring skill development of members of MFIs, it is observed from the above table that P value ($=0.00$) <0.05 . Therefore the corresponding t-value is significant at (level of significance) = 0.05 and at df (degree of freedom) = 299. That is, there was significant difference in the mean scores of each of the parameters used for measuring skill development of members after and before joining MFIs. Therefore, there was significant increase in the skill development of members of MFIs after joining the microfinance programme.

Analysis On Relationship Among Different Factors Of Entrepreneurial Development

It has been accepted after reviewing plenty of literature on entrepreneurship that the entrepreneurship skills need to be developed and nurtured in order to meet the goal of microfinance programme of sustainable growth. Different factors effecting entrepreneurship are considered in the present chapter before and after intervention of microfinance programme. This section of the chapter tries to find out the relationship among different factors.

Relationship between loan size and number of years in Microfinance Programme:

It is the common practice of many MFIs to increase the loan size over the period of years. Amount of loan generally increases in the subsequent cycle of loan considering repayment track record of the clients. Therefore, an attempt was made to understand the relationship between loan size and number of years of the SHG members in MFI's microfinance programme. Average loan size of different groups according to number of years in the group is tabulated as given under.

The inference drawn from the hypothesis testing is narrated below.

Hypothesis Testing:

Null Hypothesis (H_0): *There is no significant relationship between loan amount availed by members and number of years in microfinance programme of non-government microfinance institutions*

Alternative Hypothesis (H_a): *There is significant relationship between loan amount availed by members and number of years in microfinance programme of non-government micro finance institutions*

Pearson correlation analysis was used for establishing the relationship between loan amount and number of years in microfinance. The result of the hypothesis testing is shown as under.

TABLE 3; CORRELATION BETWEEN YEARS IN MFI & LOAN AMOUNT

Pearson co-efficient of correlation (r)	0.62
Sig. (2 tailed)	0.000*

Statistical tool used: IBM SPSS (v. 20)

* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

It is observed from the above that Pearson's co-efficient of correlation(r) is 0.62 (positive) and is significant at $\alpha = 0.05$ level since p value (=0.00) < 0.05. Therefore, null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. It can be concluded that there was significant positive relationship between number of years in MFIs and loan amount availed by MFI's Members.

Relation between training attended and confidence level of sample MFI Members

The training programmes conducted by non-government microfinance institutions for their beneficiaries with the aim to develop entrepreneurial skill and help in empowering them. This section of the chapter tries to find the relationship between training programme and the confidence level of beneficiaries.

Hypothesis Testing:

Null hypothesis (H₀): There is no association between training programme and self confidence level of sample MFI members.

Alternative hypothesis (H_a): There is association between training programme and self confidence level of sample MFI members.

Pearson Correlation analysis was used to test the above hypothesis and the test result is given below:

TABLE 4; CORRELATION BETWEEN TRAINING PROGRAMME & CONFIDENCE LEVEL OF MEMBERS

Training programme & Confidence Level	Pearson correlation (r)
No. of Days of Training & Facing financial Crises	.397**
No. of Days of Training & Facing Business Risk	.341**
No. of Days of Training & Meeting Officials	.436**
No. of Days of Training & Communication Skills	.173**
No. of Days of Training & Mobility	.171**
No. of Days of Training & Respect from Family	.235**

Statistical tool utilised: IBM SPSS (version 20)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

This can be observed from the above table that there is a positive correlation between number of days of training programme and confidence level of members. Hence, null hypothesis (H₀) rejected and alternate hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. The training programmes conducted by microfinance institutions are successful in improving confidence level of members in terms of facing financial crises, business risk, meeting officials, communication skills, mobility and respect in the family.

Relation between training attended and Skill development of sample MFI Members

The training programmes conducted by non-government microfinance institutions aim to develop skills among the members in order to make them self-sufficient and more importantly to insure proper utilisation of micro credit. This section of the study tries to analyse the correlation between number of days of training and skill development of beneficiaries.

Hypothesis testing:

Null hypothesis (H₀): There is no association between training programme and skill development of sample MFI members.

Alternative hypothesis (H_a): There is association between training programme and skill development of sample MFI members.

Pearson Correlation analysis was used to test the above hypothesis and the test result is given below:

TABLE 5; CORRELATION BETWEEN TRAINING PROGRAMME & SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF MEMBERS

Training programme & Skill Development	Pearson correlation (r)
No. of Days of Training & skill to manage enterprise	.899*
No. of Days of Training & Leadership Skills	.056*
No. of Days of Training & Risk Taking Ability	.102*
No. of Days of Training & Account Keeping	.436*
No. of Days of Training & Selling/Distribution Skill	.549*

Statistical tool utilised: IBM SPSS (version 20)*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The above table shows that pearson correlation between number of days of training programme and the sub-parameters of skill development of sample MFI members is positive. Hence, null hypothesis (H₀) is rejected and alternate hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. We may conclude that training programme plays positive relationship in the development of skills of managing enterprise, leadership, risk taking ability, account keeping and selling/distribution.

KEY FINDINGS

• Impact of MFI on Skill Development of Women Entrepreneurs:

In order to study the impact of non-government microfinance institutions on skill development of women entrepreneurs; the sub parameter considered skills to manage enterprise, leadership skill, book keeping/accounting skill and selling/distribution skill. Hypothesis being formulated and paired t-test is applied to test the impact of microfinance programme before and after joining MFI. It has revealed from the study that there is a significant improvement in all sub-parameters skill development of women entrepreneurs after joining non-government microfinance institutions. Hence, it is concluded that non-government microfinance institutions plays positive role in development of essential entrepreneurial skills in women entrepreneurs.

CONCLUSION

Non-government microfinance institutions recently entered actively in microfinance programme. Being non-government in nature and social objective their objective since existence are playing significant role in disbursement of micro credit to the eligible candidates. They are not only

helpful in disbursement of funds to the needy but also engaged in development of skills among the members to make them capable for proper utilisation of funds. The present study revealed that these organisations are playing significant role in improvement of skill required for entrepreneurship such as decision making ability, risk taking ability, communication skill and confidence to handle crises. However these organisations lack in providing sufficient amount of loan and timely availability of loan to the members. The funding agencies and government need to strengthen them financially so that they may fulfil their obligations.

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ETHICS IN TEACHING PROFESSION

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the role of ethics in teaching profession. It is the most concerning issues nowadays. The society is becoming corrupted and youth generations are doing unethical activities randomly. Family plays an important role to make the children ethical, but teacher has a great role too regarding this issue. A teacher can raise the morality of a student by encouraging the ethical practices..

KEYWORDS: *Ethics, ethical behavior, ethical practices, educational ethics, ethics in teaching, character, professional ethics.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent years awareness regarding ethical aspects has been increase in the general people. When an occupation organizes itself as a profession, a code of ethics appears. Educational ethics apply to those professionals that are active within education. Ethics is a branch of Philosophy concerned with the study of what is good and bad. Ethical behavior is the way a living creature acts. A teacher's work covers many things and ethics is one of them. According to Moral agency and ethical knowledge, ethics in teaching is the practice of ethical codes and a formal perception of behavior and relevant disposition of the teacher. Ethics consider as one of the elements of human virtue through attitude, intentions, words and actions. It is the realization of good and identifies the bad which they apply in everyday practice of teachers as a professional individual and group. Ethics focus on honesty and fairness which teachers are actually going to imply on teaching profession (Moral agency and ethical knowledge). A teacher has to contextualize in classroom with own morale disposition problems and uncertainties. Ethics reflect the implications of what a teacher say or do and do not do not only in critical and confusing situation but also in their routine class time.

At the present stage of transformational changes related to the restructuring of the system of domestic higher education, the adopted system of standards updated the problem of guaranteeing the minimum quality of the content side of education. Some aspects of educational diversification have led to the emergence of specific mechanisms for the accreditation of higher

education institutions, which entailed the artificiality and bias of formulating requirements that mediate the effectiveness of professional training of university students, as well as the need to develop systems for assessing the quality of education received.

MAIN PART

As in other countries, in Uzbekistan higher education involves the training of qualified specialists for various spheres of public life and sectors of the economy — scientific, economic, technical and others. The educational process systematizes knowledge and acquired skills, orienting students to solve theoretical and practical problems in the vector of the chosen specialization with the creative use of the achievements of modern scientific thought and technology. The university system includes: Higher education institutions that implement academic and professional programs according to state standards, regardless of departmental subordination and form of ownership. Scientific and pedagogical institutions carrying out research work necessary for the development of universities. Government bodies of education, enterprises and institutions subordinate to them. The education system of Uzbekistan provides for two levels of certification: Bachelor's degree — a basic higher education that gives basic skills and sufficient knowledge in various fields. Duration of study is not less than 4 years. At the end of the program, the state commission awards graduates with the qualification “Bachelor” according to the profile of training and issues a diploma of the established form. Master is a higher education, which involves the development of applied and fundamental theoretical knowledge in the chosen specialty. The term of study is at least 2 years. Bachelors selected by competition have access to master studies. Upon graduation, graduates receive a diploma and a master's degree in a particular specialty. Diplomas of both degrees enable their holders to engage in professional activities or continue their studies in other educational institutions. In Uzbekistan, there are three types of higher education organizations: university — offers programs of higher education or postgraduate training in the widest range of specialties; Academy — is engaged in the implementation of pedagogical programs of higher and post-institute education in certain scientific fields and areas; Institute — works in the field of the implementation of higher education curricula and postgraduate training in certain areas and levels within the boundaries of a particular branch of knowledge.

The relevance of issues related to assessing the quality of education in universities is undeniable. In our country, this problem is of particular importance due to the fact that domestic education is undergoing significant transformations associated with the transition of Russian students to competency-based education. These transformations project the close attention of domestic psychological, pedagogical and other related sciences to solving the issues of independent assessment of the results of mastering by students of basic educational programs. It is known that the best world educational practices have reliable assessment systems based on certification. These systems are constantly updated, developed, improved. In our country, this process is still quite “*slow and difficult*” [1].

A number of scientists analyzing the issues under consideration concentrated their attention on such aspects as evaluation criteria quality of education, subjects of assessment, the final consequences of assessment for a higher educational institution, etc. Considering these criteria, scientists came to the conclusion that all of them (criteria) act as identifiers of the level of quality of education that students receive in these universities. The quality of education in a university, of course, should be consistent with the rating of the university itself [2]. Analyzing the causes of

the difficulties of assessing the quality of education, it is worth noting some specific features of the education itself, which are usually referred to as follows:

- The multidimensional quality of education itself, consisting of indicators such as the quality of the capabilities of educational systems, their impact on the effectiveness of education, the quality of the results themselves;
- Multilevel results revealing the degree of quality of professional training at various levels;
- Multi subjectivity, reflecting an expanded range of individuals and institutions that are involved in assessing the quality of education;
- Multi criteria, due to the presence of a number of quality criteria that ensure the objectivity of the assessment and many others [3].

Based on the fundamental principles of the humanitarian approach to education, quality management is considered as a special function of the university as a holistic self-organizing system, which consists in stimulating the subjective properties of the academic community, aimed at solving the problems of training competent specialists for the education sector. Manager's impacts from leaders of all levels with this understanding are to create favorable external and internal circumstances for the effective work of teachers, students and other subjects of professional training.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a result of the above, it can be said that the quality of education is a rather complex and multi-component concept, which determines the need for a qualitative solution to the problems of managing the quality of education itself and justifies the presence of a number of methodological and strategic aspects in it, such as structural, psychological, didactic, economic, social and adaptive, internal, external (productive side of education), assessment by the consumer, not included in the educational process, etc. It should also be noted that among the main criteria for assessing the quality of education, particular importance has become occupy an education level indicator that says on the importance of certification systems available at universities and their improvement. The particular importance of this phenomenon is that a university cannot have a high rating indicator and the low quality of the educational process. These indicators should determine to complement each other, interpenetrate and interdependent to a friend. It is also necessary to develop and introduce innovative assessment tools for the quality of students' knowledge, development of the competency assessment methodology itself, in the future to have a positive assessment of graduates by employers.

Ethics, also known as moral philosophy, is a branch of philosophy that involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong conduct. The term comes from the Greek word *ethos*, which means "character". Ethics is a complement to Aesthetics in the philosophy field of Axiology. In philosophy, ethics studies the moral behavior in humans, and how one should act. According to Tomas Paul and Linda Elder of the Foundation for Critical Thinking, "most people confuse ethics with behaving in accordance with social conventions, religious beliefs, and the law", and don't treat ethics as a stand-alone concept [4].

Paul and Elder define ethics as "a set of concepts and principles that guide us in determining what behavior helps or harms sentient creatures". The Cambridge Dictionary of Philosophy states that the word ethics is "commonly used interchangeably with 'morality' ... and sometimes

it is used more narrowly to mean the moral principles of a particular tradition, group, or individual [5].”

Professional people and those working in acknowledged professions exercise specialist knowledge and skill. How the use of this knowledge should be governed when providing a service to the public can be considered a moral issue and is termed professional ethics. Professionals are capable of making judgments, applying their skills and reaching informed decisions in situations that the general public cannot, because they have not received the relevant training. Professional ethics is a set of standards adopted by a professional community. Professional ethics are regulated by standards, which are often referred to as codes of ethics.

The code of ethics is very important because it gives us boundaries that we have to stay within in our professional careers. The one problem with the code of ethics is that we can't always have the answers in black and white. Sometimes there are grey areas where the answers aren't so simple. *Professional ethics* are also known as *Ethical Business Practices*. Components: a number of professional organizations define their ethical approach as a number of discrete components. Typically these include:

Honesty, integrity, transparency, accountability, confidentiality, objectivity, respectfulness and obedience to the law

A professional ethics course is not about disseminate virtue to raise morality among immoral and amoral students, it also the ability to concern the respective citizens to first recognize and then responsibly confront moral issues.

Teachers work cover many things and ethics is one of them. Burger 1999 discussed in his speech that education has three goals: *get Value, get Knowledge acquire skills*.

It is the duty of a teacher to work on the values and morals of our children. Students can learn about values by the day to day living examples of teachers- both in campus and private lives. John (2004) classified two relevant aspects of teaching:

1. Ethics in teaching and 2. Deal with academic commitment. A teacher should know about ethics and the ethics in teaching:

1. Code of ethics and ethical norms
2. Understanding teacher-student relationship
3. Tension in teacher-student relationship
4. Pedagogical issues [5]

One valuable source of information about ethical teaching is an issue of New Directions for Teaching and Learning. The editor produced a special edition of the journal, titled *Ethical Dimensions of College and University Teaching: Understanding and Honoring the Special Relationship between Teachers and Students*, in which several authors provided theoretical and practical guidelines for honing ethical college teaching skills. Some of the authors' recommendations are listed below.

Principles of Ethical College and University Teaching:

1 .Content Competence - A university teacher maintains a high level of subject matter knowledge and ensures that course content is current, accurate, representative, and appropriate to the position of the course within the student's program of study.

2. Pedagogical Competence - A pedagogically competent teacher communicates the objectives of the course to students, is aware of alternative instructional methods or strategies, and selects methods of instruction that are effective in helping students to achieve the course objectives.

3. Dealing with Sensitive Topics - Topics those students are likely to find sensitive or discomforting are dealt with in an open, honest, and positive way.
4. Student Development - The overriding responsibility of the teacher is to contribute to the intellect development of the student, at least in the context of the teacher's own area of expertise, and to avoid actions such as exploitation and discrimination that detract from student development.
5. Dual Relationships with Students - To avoid conflict of interest, a teacher does not enter into dual-role relationships with students that are likely to detract from student development or lead to actual or perceived favoritism on the part of the teacher.
6. Confidentiality - Student grades, attendance records, and private communications are treated as confidential materials and are released only with student consent, for legitimate academic purposes, or if there are reasonable grounds for believing that releasing such information will be beneficial to the student or will prevent harm to others.
7. Respect for Colleagues - A university teacher respects the dignity of her or his colleagues and works cooperatively with colleagues in the interest of fostering student development.
8. Valid Assessment of Students - Given the importance of assessment of student performance in university teaching and in students' lives and careers, instructors are responsible for taking adequate steps to ensure that assessment of students is valid, open, fair, and congruent with course objectives.
9. *Respect for Institution* - In the interest of student development, a university teacher is aware of and respects the educational goals, policies, and standards of the institution in which he or she teaches. Visit the Association for Practical and Professional Ethics' Web site to learn more about ethics in college teaching.

CONCLUSION

Summing up different characteristics of professional ethics, we define the teacher's professional ethics as a scientific issue that studies manifestations of morality and principles of professional ethics in the field of pedagogical work, patterns of behavior and relationships in the system "teacher" - "student as a future teacher", to ensure the content and norms of pedagogical activity, expressed in the form of ethics codes. The ethics code can be considered as a standard of professional moral norms specifying general ethical principles and values, justifying the moral imperatives of the profession, the nature and characteristics of relation in a professional environment. The ethics teaching code is the basis of moral values and ideals, moral qualities of a teacher, defining standards of professional harmonious interaction between teachers and students. The momentous principle of the ethics teaching code is that necessary moral and cultural requirements are described in it as prescriptions and not as strict regulations. In addition, this document defines the measure of responsibility for the violation of rules and controls their implementation.

The need for the formation of professional ethics of the future teacher is dictated by moral requirements of the teacher's profession, the teacher recognized as a carrier of high spirituality, culture, education, responsibility and justice. The moral and ethical qualities of the teacher reflect professional commitment to strict implementation of the moral norms of mutual relations with the students, as the basis of his professionalism. The true professionalism is always defined with the criteria of moral attitude to the profession, cultural and value orientations and motives that allow a person to achieve the required quality of work and perfect success in one's profession. In this sense, the teacher, showing professional skills and individual creativity in

accordance with the standards of the profession, becomes a role model for the students, promotes their moral self-education.

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CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

The data of clinical morpho-epidemiological analysis of the prevalence of gastroesophageal reflux disease were studied. Of the clinical symptoms, heartburn was 72%, belching 55%, and abdominal distention 54% among the patients surveyed. The erosive form of stage A1 was 31 (57.4%) and stage B1, i.e. ulcerative lesions of the mucous membranes of the esophagus in 23 (42.6%) of the examined persons.

KEYWORDS: *Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease, Prevalence, Heartburn, Belching, Abdominal Distention, Catarrhal, Erosive, Ulcerative Reflux Esophagitis.*

INTRODUCTION

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a disease with the development of characteristic symptoms of inflammatory lesions of the distal esophagus due to repeated reflux of gastric and / or duodenal contents into the esophagus [3]. Some researchers believe that "gastroesophageal reflux disease is a chronic relapsing disease caused by spontaneous, regularly repeated reflux of gastric and / or duodenal contents into the esophagus, leading to damage to the distal esophagus and the appearance of characteristic symptoms (heartburn, retrosternal pain, dysphagia)" [five]. GERD is widespread among the working-age population, sometimes it is very difficult, patients become disabled for a long time and is often complicated by atypical forms. "GERD is a

condition that develops when gastric reflux causes troublesome symptoms and / or complications” [14]. The main causes of GERD are dysfunction of the lower esophageal sphincter (LES) (increased episodes of relaxation, decreased tone), anatomical failure of LES, impaired motor-evacuation function of the stomach and duodenum.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the incidence of GERD. Epidemiological studies in Europe and North America have shown that GERD symptoms are experienced daily by 4-10% of the population, weekly - 20-30%, monthly - 50%, and the incidence is steadily increasing [6, 13]. The clinical symptoms of GERD include heartburn, belching, regurgitation, incl. rumination, flatulence and symptoms causing anxiety, chest pain arising from the passage of food that radiates to the interscapular region, neck, lower jaw, left chest and dysphagia [10].

A patient with GERD is referred to the doctor by either complaints of heartburn, belching, which more often occur after eating, when the trunk is tilted forward or at night, pain when eating, etc., or the presence of changes in the esophageal mucosa identified during an endoscopic examination of the stomach. The prevalence of GERD is largely evidenced by the occurrence in the population of the main symptom of the disease - heartburn. Heartburn is a burning sensation that rises from the stomach or lower chest up to the neck. The results of the MEGRE study showed that heartburn as an episodic complaint was detected in 47.5% of cases, and those who felt it once a week or more often accounted for 9% [4, 5]. Heartburn is experienced by 51.4% of men and 48.5% of women [7, 10]. Another frequent manifestation of this disease is chest pain, which radiates to the interscapular region, neck, lower jaw, and left half of the chest.

At this time, GERD, in terms of its frequency, possible severe manifestations and dangerous consequences, is recognized as the leading disease of the digestive system, which is based on primary motility disorders of the sphincter apparatus of the gastrointestinal transition. There are significant geographic differences in the prevalence of GERD, with the prevalence in the Western Hemisphere and European countries significantly exceeding the East Asian region. According to the literature [6], from 25 to 40% of cases occur among the population of developed countries. Including among the US population, up to 40-45% are found. So, in Europe, about 50 million people suffer from GERD, in the United States this figure is close to 20 million, according to some authors in Russia, the prevalence in different regions ranges from 40 to 60%. At the same time, 67% of patients note the main symptom of GERD, heartburn, in the daytime, and 49% - both day and night. More than 90% of patients assess the severity of disease symptoms as moderate and severe [5].

According to other authors, in different regions of Russia, the prevalence of GERD averages 13.3%, while in the Moscow region it reaches 23.6%, which is one of the highest values among the Western population. Moreover, in 45–80% of patients with GERD, esophagitis is found [15].

According to the literature, the prevalence of GERD according to the results of primary fibroesophagogastroduodenoscopy (FEGDS) was 30% [9]. In the presence of complaints during endoscopic examination of the esophagus, reflux esophagitis is detected in 30–35% of cases [6]. The prevalence of GERD in the contingent of inpatients was 30%, erosive esophagitis was detected in 13%, NERD - in 17% [9]. This data coincides with the results of other authors who studied the frequency of erosive and non-erosive forms of GERD in outpatients who underwent primary endoscopic examination and questioning [15].

GERD among acid-dependent lesions of the gastrointestinal tract occupies the main place and is a disease of the XXI century [1,2,8,12]. With the recognition of GERD as a pathology of the

upper digestive tract, it became a shift in the development of various directions in the treatment of this pathology. Many of them are aimed at suppressing the aggressive action of refluxate. Since the aggressive action of refluxate depends on the pH of the refluxate and this is the trigger in the development of the pathological process [1,2,3,4,8].

Among patients with esophagitis, the prevalence of Barrett's esophagus ranges from 5 to 30%. Against the background of this progression, dysplastic changes in the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the distal esophagus metaplastic by the intestinal type, an increase in the incidence of adenocarcinoma of the esophagus is observed [11].

In the clinical picture, esophageal manifestations are distinguished, which include heartburn, belching, regurgitation, single phagia, chest and / or epigastric pain, and extraesophageal pain [15].

Considering the literature data (4), the incidence of GERD among the population of developed countries is considered high, and the countries of the Eastern region have not studied the epidemiological analysis of GERD, in this regard, we analyzed this study.

MAIN PART

The aim of the study is to study the clinical and epidemiological analysis of the prevalence of gastroesophageal reflux disease and lesions of the esophageal mucosa.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A cross-sectional examination was carried out among the population of the Bukhara region in the clinical base of a multidisciplinary medical center of persons aged 18 to 67 years using the questionnaire method proposed by us to identify symptoms of GERD in them and, with informed consent of patients, to identify morphological changes, fibroesophagogastroduodenoscopy was carried out in the investigated fibroesophagogastroduodenoscopy (FEGDS using the Olympus device, Japan). 533 patients were examined, of whom were: men - 272 and women - 261. All patients were informed about the objectives of the study, informed consent was obtained to participate in the study. The survey included epidemiological analysis and FEGDS study. The diagnosis of GERD in the subjects was based on the presence of complaints of heartburn, belching, regurgitation, bloating, rumbling, chest pain based on the World Consensus for the definition of GERD in the population. According to their agreement, FEGDS was performed by random selection of patients with gastrointestinal complaints.

In the examined patients, FEGDS was performed to identify morphological changes in the mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract, as indicated. Of the 533 respondents, 273 (51.2%) patients agreed to endoscopic examination, of which 141 (51.6%) were men and 132 (49.4%) women were patients.

RESULTS AND THEIR DISCUSSION

Analysis of the epidemiological study showed that the prevalence of GERD symptoms among the working-age population was up to 72%. According to the literature (13), GERD is manifested in the form of erosive and non-erosive forms. Patients who complain of symptoms of GERD, have catarrhal esophagitis, erosion and ulcer, are erosive and patients with typical symptoms of GERD, which is the unchanged mucous membrane of the esophagus, belong to the non-erosive form of the disease. According to our data, the prevalence of the non-erosive form of GERD is 53.9% and the erosive form is 46.1%. Consequently, the frequency of occurrence of GERD

symptoms in the studied patients varies in different and interrelated ways (Fig. 1). Among these symptoms, heartburn with varying frequency is experienced by a significant proportion of the surveyed population. This sign of GERD was noted in men and women of the same frequency, especially in the evening after eating, in a horizontal position. Analysis of the data showed that of the 533 surveyed patients, 383 (72%) were worried about heartburn, accounting for 199 men (51.9%) and 184 women (48.1%), among them patients with overweight (increased Ketley index) is 254 (66.3%). Moreover, daily heartburn was in men 37 (18.6%) and once a week in 73 (36.7%), a month once in 89 (44.7%) and, accordingly, in women 32 (17.4%), 66 (35.8%) and 86 (46.7%) by the terms of the study.

Of the leading clinical symptoms, belching occurred in 294 (55%) patients, 151 of them were men (51.4%), 143 women (48.6%). In 62 patients, men had belching with food and in women 57 (19.4%) and in the rest, respectively, 85 (28.9%) and 86 (29.2%) patients were worried about belching with air.

Regurgitation is experienced by 186 (35%) simplified patients, of whom 95 (51.1%) are men and 91 (48.9%) are women, which is associated with an increase in intra-abdominal pressure and a decrease in the tone of the lower esophageal sphincter, impaired motor-evacuation function of the stomach and the duodenum.

One of the frequent clinical symptoms of GERD is abdominal distension, which is 288 (54%) among the surveyed patients, of which the number of surveyed patients is 145 (50.3%) men and 143 (49.7%) women, this is due to impaired digestion, processes fermentation, decreased evacuation function, tone and peristaltic movements in the gastrointestinal tract, especially in people with increased body weight.

The environments of the examined persons were disturbed by rumbling 224 (42%), of whom 117 (52.2%) were men and 107 (47.8%) women. The surveyed patients also had chest pain, which is 171 (32%) patients, including 87 (50.9%) men and 84 (49.1%) women.

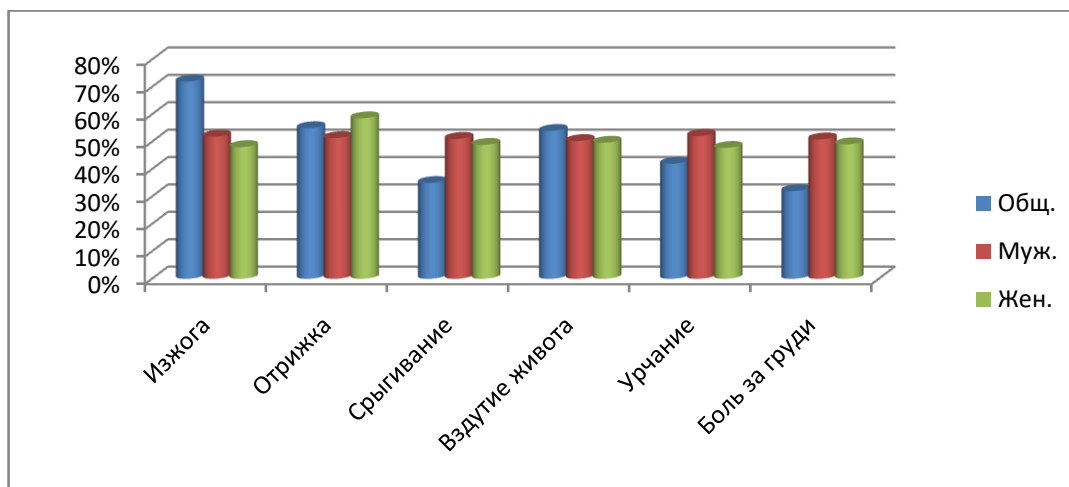


Figure 1 Frequency of occurrence of GERD symptoms

The studies conducted by FEGDS showed that the erosive form of GERD was 126 patients, of which 69 (54.8%) were men and 57 (45.2%) were women. Catarrhal changes in the mucous membrane of the esophagus were detected in 72 (57.1%) patients, of which 35 (48.6%) men and 37 (51.4%) women, erosive lesions in 38 (30.2%) patients, among them 23 (60.5%) and 15

(39.5%), respectively, and similarly ulcerative lesions 16 (12.7%), of which 11 (68.8%) and 5 (31.2%) patients (Fig. 2.). Erosive and ulcerative lesions of the esophagus appeared in patients who had been bothered by the symptoms of GERD for more than 5 years.

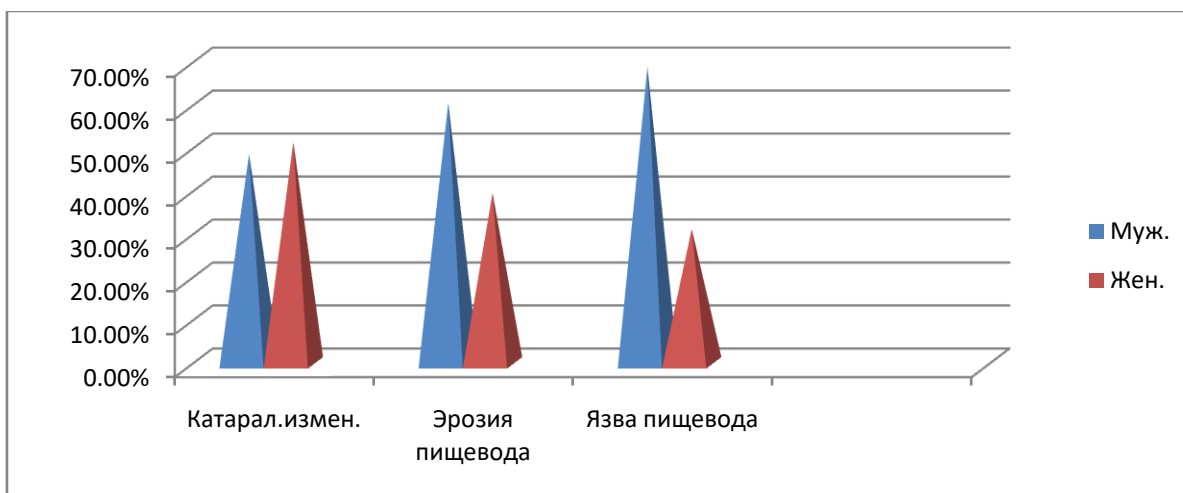


Fig. 2 the frequency of occurrence of the erosive form of GERD

The severity of erosive damage to the esophageal mucosa was determined according to the 1994 classification (Los Angeles, USA): stage A - 1 (or more) area of damaged mucosa up to 5 mm in size, which does not capture the mucosa between the folds (i.e., located at the apex of the fold); stage A1 is 31 (57.4%), of which 18 (58.1%) are men and 13 (41.9%) are women, and stage B1 is 1 (or more) an area of damaged mucosa more than 5 mm in size, which is not captures the mucosa between the folds were 23 (42.6%), of which 15 (65.2%) men and 8 (34.8%) women.

When analyzing the data of the survey of the respondents, it was revealed that the patients ate most of their food in the evening and violated the diet, abused alcohol and smoked tobacco, consumed citrus and mint fruits, lard and fat, fried foods and salty, strong tea, immediately took a horizontal position, especially a man, as a result of which inside the abdominal pressure increases and the tone of the lower esophageal sphincter gradually decreases, then the gastric contents are retrogradely ejected to the back side in the upper gastrointestinal tract, which leads to the development of symptoms of GERD. As a result, the frequency of occurrence of the erosive form of GERD dominates in men.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, 383 (72%) of respondents disturbed with GERD among the clinical symptoms of heartburn, and belching occurred in 294 (55%), 288 (54%) abdominal distention, 224 (42%) rumbling is among the surveyed patients. An erosive form of GERD was revealed in 126 patients, of which catarrhal changes were 72 (57%), erosive in 38 (30%) and ulcerative lesions of the esophageal mucosa in 16 (13%) of the studied.

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CURRENT STATE OF SCIENCE INTEGRATION IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the current state of integration of sciences in primary education on the basis of literature reviews, sources. Also, the interpretation of the lexical meaning of the integration of sciences has been able to fully express its essence and function. The article also emphasizes the extent to which the student-teacher relationship in the primary education process is properly organized, which in turn has a significant impact on the quality of education. The article also promotes the idea of designing the process of integration of disciplines in teaching using traditional education and modern pedagogical technologies.

KEYWORDS: *Integration, Teaching Science, Pedagogical Technology, Innovation, Interdisciplinary Connection, Learning Process, Education, Student, Teacher, Integrative Approach, Pedagogical Integration.*

INTRODUCTION

Reforms in the field of education in our country, full informatization of the education system, revision of the content of traditional education; integration of educational disciplines, organization on the basis of effective use of innovative pedagogical technologies in teaching. This, in turn, creates a unified information educational environment in the educational institution, the creation of a database and its effective use; there is a need to improve the educational and regulatory documents on the basis of the integration of disciplines. One of the global challenges in the education system is the integration and stratification of disciplines. Integration serves to strengthen the structural connection between the disciplines, to generalize them, to further enrich the holistic understanding of students about nature and society. The solution to the problem of integration is directly related to the effective use of modern information and innovative pedagogical technologies in the educational process of educational

institutions. Proper organization of this process not only increases the effectiveness of teaching, but also provides the basis for a project-based model of teaching creativity [3.420]. The ever-increasing volume of information leads to an increase in the amount of knowledge imparted to students, an increase in the number of subjects taught in specialties. This in turn puts psychological strain on the students; their interest in these sciences is weakening and the level of knowledge acquisition is declining. To study the internal and external relations of a particular subject based on the goals and objectives of the educational institution; ensuring its application to other disciplines not only expands the scope of knowledge of the student, but also gives him a fuller knowledge of the environment, the formation of his worldview; it also allows them to put their existing knowledge into practice.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The implementation of interdisciplinary communication in educational institutions requires the use of computer and information technology. This is because pedagogical software tools that teach, model, demonstrate and control allows students to generalize and synthesize knowledge, master generalized methods of knowing and problem solving. In pedagogical dictionaries, the concept of “interdisciplinary relations” is defined as the interaction of curricula [5.74]. In addition to the concepts of *integral*, *integration*, *integrated* course, the concepts of integral (Integral), Integrated Course are also actively used. In some methodological literature, and even in research, it can be observed that the terms “*integrated*”, “*integral*”, “*integrated approach*”, “*integrated approach*”, “*integrated education*”, “*integrated education*” are used interchangeably. However, no comment has been made in the scientific literature on the differences between these terms. This situation, of course, requires clarification of the meaning of these terms, the question of their application.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language “Integration (lat. Integratio) - restoration, restart, replenishment:

1. The concept of the state of connection of individual parts, elements, their combination;
2. The process of convergence and interconnection of sciences;
3. Mutual coordination and integration of the economies of two or more countries”;
4. “Integral (Lat. Integer - a whole, unbroken, reconstructed) - mathematics A whole quantity that is considered in higher mathematics as the sum of infinitely small numbers. Integration is the finding of the integral of a given function, a mathematical expression, in mathematics” [9.19].

The term “pedagogical integration”, in the opinion of scientists, refers to the explanation, prediction of certain forms of integration and their management in accordance with its objectives within the subjectivity of pedagogy. V.S. Bezrukova confirms this rule and describes it as a type of scientific integration carried out within the framework of pedagogical theory and practice [12.25].

Interdisciplinary connection in the educational process activates students' learning activities. In doing so, the student mobilizes his or her activity to search for existing unknown relationships of familiar science knowledge, or to form new concepts based on clearly established interdisciplinary relationships. There is an active pursuit of knowledge acquired as a result of experience in mastering interdisciplinary relationships. Interdisciplinary relevance can be divided into relationships between knowledge and skills specific to each subject and between

relationships between knowledge, skills, and competencies that are common to different disciplines. Interdisciplinary connection should be established both in the field of acquisition of knowledge and skills, and in the formation of emotional activity and value-based attitudes to the objects of creativity. Interdisciplinary connection serves to unite all the components of the educational process (content, form, methods and tools) into a single system. In addition, it is an important factor in ensuring the quality and effectiveness of education.

Ways to implement interdisciplinary links are as follows [10.45-46]:

- The sequence and sequence of study of different disciplines should be chosen over time in such a way that the study of one of them facilitates the study of the other;
- ensuring a uniform approach to the formation of general understanding, skills and competencies;
- Ensuring the unity of requirements for the acquisition of knowledge and the acquisition of skills and competencies;
- Extensive use of knowledge, skills and abilities in other disciplines in the study of knowledge, skills and abilities in one subject;

The conditions for the logical development of the curriculum in the interrelated are:

- To establish connections between the objects considered in different educational disciplines;
- To establish the connection between related laws and theories;
- To establish a link between research methods and practical activities of students;
- The organization of the relationship between pedagogical, psychological and philosophical knowledge and methodological methods of education;

We also support the educational and pedagogical necessity of interdisciplinary integration through the basic characteristics of integration presented in the works of the following scientists M.V. Clarin, J. Piaget, N.K. Chapaev [12.298]:

- New mental structures and activity structures emerge through integration. Scientists argue that development is not summative; rather, it is a process that requires qualitative changes in integrative, collaborative components; re-constructing, re-constructing previous knowledge, not just by putting new information into existing ones; is formed by posing new problems, putting forward hypotheses;
- Unity of integration process and results. Three types of relationships can be distinguished between the resultant and procedural aspects of integration:
 - a) The process of recovery of an integrated whole;
 - b) Integration is the result of processes organized in a certain way;
 - c) The process and outcome of the restoration of integrated integrity.

The latter definition is increasingly acceptable because the result cannot be imagined without the process, the process without the result;

- Integrative new structures are not equated only to their parts. The total impact of assimilation processes leads to the emergence of integrative new structures. At the core of these new structures is a new integral quality of the event or process;

- Interdependence and interdependence of integration and differentiation processes. In this sense, integration is seen as a process of movement and development of a particular system, in which the number of elements and the intensity of their interactions increase, their relative independence relative to each other decreases; disintegration - a decrease in the number and intensity of interactions, the process of disintegration, decomposition, isolation; differentiation is the movement of the system to non-uniformity and dedifferentiation is the movement of the system to homogeneity.

The professional pedagogical activity of the future teacher on the basis of an integrative approach is carried out on the basis of “teacher-student” interaction, and in this process the educational, correctional, developmental purposes are realized.

CONCLUSION

Informing society around the world, the rapid change of technology, the peculiar psychological characteristics of modern professionals, sets a number of requirements for the upbringing and education of the younger generation. A modern school graduate should not only master a culture of new techniques and technologies, but also be a person who is able to develop it, who is potentially perfect, enterprising and creative thinking. Priorities in education have shifted from the formation of the now known structure of knowledge, skills and competencies to the development of students' intellectual and educational-creative abilities.

Pedagogical research shows that the frontal and individual work, which alternates in the learning process, focuses on the management of the learning process, focusing on the essence, content of creative reading, independent work aimed at organizing learning activities that are difficult for the student. Indeed, for some students, going through all the stages of independent work poses an insurmountable challenge for them; when working on a community basis, these challenges are addressed through counseling or teacher support [2, p. 321].

In conclusion, it can be said that the reason for the growth of the reading effect in enriching the creative activity of the student is the same as their directional activity. In school, the study of the formal logical connection between concepts, considerations, and conclusions (coming to a particular point of view) is joined by a connection that manifests itself in the process of natural-scientific research, studied through dialectical logic. This new knowledge and logical knowledge develops not separately from formal logical knowledge, but together with them. The knowledge of the world formed in the student acts as a compass in the methodological direction of the studied learning materials [1.374]. It is as a result of this process that the integration of sciences finds its logical application. The sole purpose of this research is to improve the quality of education and the integration of student-teacher cooperation as a result of integration. Through the integration of disciplines, repetition and uniformity are avoided, and the quality of education is raised to a higher level through a short and clear lesson process.

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INTERPRETATION OF MYSTICAL THEMES IN MIRHASAN SADOI AND MUHAMMAD GHAZI'S COLLECTION OF POEMS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the coverage of mystical views and their expression in artistic symbols in the works of MirhasanSadoi and Muhammad Ghazi, mature representatives of the Kokand literary environment. In the work of the poet, the views of the orphan and the scope of his subject are covered on the basis of the analysis of a number of poems. Also, the artistic interpretation of the problem of the perfect man is explored. In his poems on the mystical theme of the poet's collection of poems, the artistic perfection of the traditions of the salaf is analyzed from the ideological and artistic point of view.

KEYWORDS: *Literary Environment, Mystical Views, Ideology, Artistic Image, Perfect Man, Tradition and Originality*

INTRODUCTION

Sufi poetry is an important part of Uzbek classical literature. Especially thanks to the blessed works of Ahmad Yassavi, Suleiman Bagirgani, MavlonoLutfi and AlisherNavoi, the phenomenon of shaking the pen in this direction, the artistic expression of mystical ideas and professions can be observed in the works of almost every Uzbek poet. In general, it would be expedient to conditionally classify the relations of mystical ideas and artistic creation into three groups:

The poetry of the sages who have a certain status and status in the mystical order. Ahmad Yassavi, Baqirgani, BabarrahimMashrab, KhojanazarHuvaydo and others can be considered to belong to this group, given that the purpose of writing poetry is to convey the secrets of divine enlightenment to the murids and students in need of enlightenment through artistic creation.

It is the poetry of thinkers who have mastered the teachings of Sufism, but whose poetic talent is superior to that of enlightenment. The fact that in the works of such classical poets as

MevlanaLutfi, AlisherNavoi, Ogahi, the metaphor and the mystery of truth are mixed, their heritage transcends the boundaries of mysticism and gnosis, and universal problems and ideas are adorned with the most subtle examples of art, allows us to think in this way.

Poets such as Atoyi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Amir, Gulkhani form the third largest group among the poets whose creative heritage includes concepts and principles of mysticism and gnosis. In the creative heritage of this category of poets, the concerns of human joy, the use of the views of different streams and currents of thought in understanding the truth prevail, rather than through the eyes of a hermit who knows the mysteries of life.

If we look at the collection of poems of MirhasanSadoi and Ghazi, we will see that in this case, too, each poet has his own individual direction. In particular, in Sadoi's poetry, ghazals based on mystical ideas form a significant part of the collection of poems.

RESEARCH METHODS AND SOURCES

The current research is based on the comparative – historical classification methods. The main object of the study is the scientific materials.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sadoi's ghazals on mystical themes can be divided into three major groups. In the poems of the first group we see that the poet expressed the basic principles, concepts and terms of mysticism in an artistic way. In particular, in Ghazal No. 120, Sadoi speaks of one of the most important stages of the sect - repentance and forgiveness.***

Asking for forgiveness, knowingly repenting of sins, showing patience, and trying not to repeat these sins are important spiritual and moral values that exist in all religious teachings, including Islam. While Tawba was considered by Harith al-Muhasibi to be one of the conditions of the sect, Abu Nasr Sarraj gave it as the first status in his book "Al-Luma 'fit-tasawwuf".

In Sadoi's ghazal, repentance is interpreted as one of the positions in mysticism. In his ghazal, the word for forgiveness is used instead of a radif, and the emotional nature of the ghazal is further enhanced:

Without remembering, O Ahad, astagfiru-l-lohal-azim,
My guilt is beaded, astagfiru-l-lohal-azim.
It's a wonderful country, I play, laugh,
Repent and break, astagfiru-l-lohal-azim.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 72]

Towards the end of the ghazal, Sadoi used the method of "kasrinafs" to describe the repentance of his life in the sleep of ignorance, saying that his prayers were hypocrisy, that he had many sins and mistakes, and that he wandered astray instead of seeking guidance. . Its ghazal mirror novelty awakens the drowsy feelings of every conscious person and guides them towards goodness. In the eyes of Sadoi and his colleagues, mysticism is first and foremost the development of good morals and thus the realization of identity.

Alisher Navoi's epic "Lisonut-tayr" describes seven valleys. The lyrical interpretation of the concepts of demand, love, warmth, and poverty from these valleys can be found in Sadoi's ghazals. In particular, there are a number of byte ghazals in the interpretation of the

category of demands on the path of human spiritual perfection, the analysis of which serves as an open source for knowing Sadoi's views on this subject. For example, in Ghazal 83, the poet states that, in contrast to the situation of daily prayer, he is seeking the approval of the Truth, the enlightened path with the light of guidance from being left in the darkness of ignorance and delusion:

I am in darkness, I need light,
I did it myself, now I need punishment.
A call came to my ears, and he said:
"Every student needs a goal in his heart."

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 54]

While the feeling of striving for the consent of the companion is expressed in the above ghazal through symbols and concepts such as zahid, ummah, pir, hidayat, in the following ghazal it prevails as a metaphor in the interpretation of this subject. In other words, this ghazal can be understood both as an expression of inclinations and desires in figurative love, and as a figurative interpretation of the divine of love. This, in turn, further enhanced the artistic value of the ghazal:

Brethren, I can't help but feel sorry for you.
My gray hair and beard, where is my value in front of my friend?
Do as you are asked, O sweetheart,
I went to every mosque and tavern being drunk
Touching this knife passed the hijra, vale my soul
Unable to bear this pain, I covered my blood with dust.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 105]

The theme of love occupies a central place in lyrical poetry, including Sadoi's divan. In his poetry, as in his predecessors, the theme of love occurs in two interpretations - figurative love and love in the hymns of the divine. When we say figurative love, we should not understand the love between a man and a woman. According to Sadoi and his colleagues, love is the pure feelings of two people, a stage that leads to the Truth. After all, only he who loves man loves God, and only pure feelings abide in pure hearts. In such love there is no place for lustful desires, sexual riots. If we pay attention to the content of the ghazals in the hymn of figurative love, we have every reason to say that they are written in the name of both figurative and real love. For example, let's look at a love poem:

Whoa, look, love made us happy
The secret is that my secrets are revealed one by one.
Suddenly she showed his blooming face, my love,
This incurable pain gave birth to love in my heart.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 51]

There are also a number of ghazals dedicated to the hymn of pure divine love, the analysis of which gives a clearer idea of the poet's worldview and purpose. The poet refers to traditional

images and emblems in his poems on the theme of love. But by giving them a new meaning and essence, Muddao draws attention to the fact that he is not a real lover, which is meant by many, but a real mockery of the beauty and goodness that his love has been instilled in his heart since time immemorial. In particular, the reader of the ghazal with the radif(*meaning order*)“girl” is convinced that these lines are not about any beauty of the female, but about the mockery of divine love in it (and in all ghazals in general). It should be noted that in classical poetry before Sadoi, the image of a girl was not given such a meaning. In this sense, it can be assessed as a poetic discovery of Sadoi:

Suddenly a beautiful girl came to me,
A cypress girl was on her way.
Alif (first letter of the Arab alphabet) is wondered by her shape,
admiring her lovely eyes,
This girl with a distempered face ...
Do not blame the girl without knowing the meaning, O hermit,
No one saw the moment, a girl hiding in a thousand curtains.
Say that this Sadoi slave is always in grief,
I do not know your ancestries, O mighty Subhan girl.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 43]

The verse before Matla is reminiscent of the following verse from Navoi's famous ghazal “Ashraquat ...”:

There is more to life than you think,
Do not judge not knowing the tavern's visitors, hermit.
[Garoyib us-sigar. 2011: 21].

Alisher Navoi used the symbol of May as a metaphor of love and divine enlightenment, while Sadoi used the image of a girl as a symbol of beauty. He explained this meaning more clearly in another verse:

The mystery of chandon in the sense of a girl means everything,
The world of lovers is a girl who is amazed when comments are made.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 43]

It turns out that the image of a girl embodies the secrets of different meanings in the poet's lyrics. For this reason, we believe that there is reason to interpret lyrical works written on the theme of love in both figurative and mystical ways. Moreover, the theme of love appears in one form or another not only in the poems that express the relationship between the lovers, but also in all the themes - praise, prayer, prayer, sermon and other works. It follows that the theme of love is broadly reflected in all the works in the madman, while in the narrow sense it is reflected in the ghazals on the themes we refer to.

The issue of mortality and poverty is also mentioned many times in Sadoi's poetry. The word “fano” is used in the madman in both lexical and terminological senses. In Dorul-fano, the word

means the mortal world (this world), while in the singular it is used mainly in a mystical sense. In mystical dictionaries, being a fanatic is defined as getting rid of one's bad qualities (envy, hypocrisy, arrogance, anger, lust, arrogance, etc.), enjoying the divine qualities, and behaving with good qualities. The poet, who based his personal life on this profession, humbly writes about it in one of his poems:

In your love, O dear, I am Sadoiy,
I am Sadoiy, who is a fan of this world like ashes

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 77]

It is natural that the heart of a person who enters the path of the sect is always between danger and fear - fear and hope. The believer hopes for the mercy of God in any situation and in the same situation is in fear and danger of his wrath. In general, concepts such as wide and narrow, patience and gratitude, danger and rijo (hope) always come side by side in the spiritual leech. The Darwish (*a religious mendicant, who chose or accepted material poverty*) poet figuratively states that he endured the trials and tribulations on the path of spiritual maturity with patience and perseverance, that he always lived in hope of divine grace, and that he relied not on his own prayers but on the grace of God Almighty:

I am a slave of hope, although I have many sins, I have contempt,
You didn't go around with me, you know, I'm so angry.
My God, destroy these servants, do not grieve,
Say, "Lo taqnatu" - I have a lot of evidence in the Qur'an.
Don't be rude, though I'm a lot worse,
Bihamdullah, Muhammad Mustafa has a horseman.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 38]

In Sadoi's ghazals, tajrid and tafrid (92 ghazals), zuhd and taqwa (171 ghazals), istighna (93 ghazals), patience with calamities (44 ghazals), the figurative and real world (39 ghazals), Shukr (76 ghazals) are artistically expressed concepts and principles that are widely used in mystical poetry. The layers of meaning of these poems show that the poet, who had a broad outlook and mystical thinking, carefully mastered the mystical teachings and practiced them without deviating from this knowledge. In turn, these ghazals show that the mystical views were firmly established in the poetry of the period, and that the masters of science and creativity had a strong interest in the issues of mysticism and mysticism.

A significant part of Eastern mystical poetry consists of the artistic creations of saints and sheikhs of the sect, who have achieved high status in the sect. Ahmad Yassavi, Abusaid Abulkhair, Jalaliddin Rumi, Najmiddin Kubro, who raised mystical poetry to a high level, were the leaders of a certain sect, the spiritual guide and pirumurshids of their time. The poetry of Sadoi and Ghazi is an artistic product of the spiritual sufferings and evolution of dervishes belonging to the category of murids. In particular, a number of Sadoi's poems are dedicated to his spiritual pir Huwayda, which reflects the murid's boundless love and devotion.

In his ghazals, Sadoi uses traditional symbols and descriptions, such as “yor”, “dilbar” (*fascinating*), “oʻy” (*the Moon*), in relation to the pir. At the same time, through subtle gestures, he indicates that these lines are dedicated to a specific person, the pir - Huvaydo:

If I go to you, I will not be honored,

They say beggar near the fountain.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 35]

He writes that Sadoi's creative style was formed under the influence of Huvaydo, and that his knowledge, status in the sect, teachings, and rich artistic work has always been an example of skill and example:

Sadoi's words, dear, you don't like you at all,

The people you read about are like Huvayda.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 36]

His poems on this subject also give a clear idea of Sadoi's biography. In one of his poems, he met Huvayda while he was walking in the pursuit of spiritual perfection, seeing the greatness and splendor of his spiritual world noting that he got what he wanted from Buloqboshi, who had a special place in Sadoi's life, he described Buloqboshi as a source of wisdom and enlightenment:

I grew thin, I met the leader,

I came across a diamond in a jewel mine.

The character of a pir is found not only in the context of ghazals, but also in poems written in other genres. In particular, in the series of murabbas, the poet went to the pir and sang on a high stage his desire to improve his profession. This square, which was created out of a great spiritual need to visit the shrine, and which was created to express the feelings of a sage who inspected his inner world with the eyes of insight and revealed his shortcomings, has become a reality in the literary life of the time:

Brethren, I want to go to the spoon,

I want to see the moment with men's eyes.

When he saw the beauty of hope,

I want to ask the statement of enlightenment.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 123]

In general, the genre of murabba is one of the genres developed in the literary environment of Kokand. In particular, the fact that Muqimi's murabbas have a special place in the history of literature has been recognized by literary critics. In addition, we found it appropriate to note that Sadoi's jams also had a special place in the literary environment in terms of art and subject matter.

Addressing the Pir, praising him as the discoverer of all mysteries, is a centuries-old tradition in Eastern classical literature. In particular, Alisher Navoi in the introductory chapters of the epic “Khamza” has a separate chapter in the memory of his teacher and spiritual leader Abdurahmon Jami. The image of pir is also widely used in the ghazals of Khoja Hafiz Sherozi, who is considered to be the teacher of Eastern ghazals. However, since there is no clear indication of the

identity of Hafiz Shirazi in his ghazals, nor in his biographical sources, poets prefer to interpret the pir in Hafiz's ghazals as a generalized image, an artistic symbol. In Sadoi's ghazals, the pir (mentor) is a concrete person, a historical figure. It is not difficult to understand from his gestures that these ghazals are devotion ghazals at the same time as they are written on a mystical subject:

When I wander in the wilderness,
Go and ask a leader, the owner of the board.
Poor me so that if everyone demands,
Go to the Turk village and to drink from the spring.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 62]

In this poem, we learn that after the death of Huwayda, his son became a murid:

He did not curse the devil, but took my soul,
Hold it and put a chain on each of them.
It was impossible for me to get rid of the tyrant,
Unless they save him, he will be a pir like Mahdumzoda.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 40]

It is clear from MirhasanSadoi's ghazals that he treated the Qalandariya sect with special devotion and respect. In his nine ghazals (Ghazals 11, 13, 35, 61, 103, 106, 145, 151), the poet expresses his boundless love and respect for the Kalandarian sect and reiterates that he was in the same profession. For example, in one of the poems he writes:

I drank ohunavo, I was a potter,
I wore it, ate a hat, and was a potter.
Misfortune like me, and unhappy like me,
There was a beggar at the door when I was a potter.

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 86]

It is clear from the ghazal that the poet officially joined the sect of Qalandar and began to build the house of the soul by humiliating the nafs. Due to the fact that the literary scholar SayfiddinRafiddinov conducted serious research on the Qalandar sect, we did not dwell on the essence of this sect, its differences from other sects and sects. It should be noted that in the Fergana Valley it was customary to call kalandars and dervishes in general the name of madman (hence the name Mashrab and MadmanMashrab). Therefore, in one of the poems, the poet praises the potters and describes them as beloved in the sight of God:

The world is crazy,
The strangers are like crazies.
In the past, this world,
Would go like a madman.

In love with God Mustafa,
 Love is crazy.
 Sadoi's eyes are on the ground,
 Like parrots are madmen.

According to the interpretation in the Ghazal, although the madmen were humiliated in the eyes of the people, in reality they had attained high status before God. These people, who are apparently ruined and prosperous, are respected by sincere people like Sada'i because of their boundless love for the Truth and the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), their knowledge of enlightenment, and their hypocritical devotion. In the following ghazal letter, Sadoi clearly states that he is not only benevolent to this category, but also wants to be among them, to purify himself from the blessings of his conversations and good deeds, and to turn the inner world into a delight of divine light:

Take our greetings to the sheikhs, my friends,
 Please tell, my friends.
 All I have is a soul, and if I do, I am a victim,
 If I don't go, tell me, my friends.

According to the manuscript, the poem was written on the occasion of visiting the shrine of Suleiman the Magnificent in Osh. Considering that Bulaqboshi is also mentioned in the ghazal, it is clear that this ghazal was written in honor of the disciples of Huvaydo.

Sadoi, who was interested in the Qalandariyya sect, also made extensive use of finger weights and rhymes and radifs among the Qalandar artists. A series of his ghazals (Ghazals 11, 13, 106, 151) were written in the tone of Ahmad Yassavi's wisdom. According to the article by A. Turdialiev, Candidate of Philological Sciences, there was a strong interest in the Yasavi sect in the literary environment of Kokand. In particular, the fact that the work "Tanzil us-salihin", which dates back to the XII century, was found in Kokand, further strengthens this idea [World Literature. 2017. № 2 - 3]. The popular reading of the proverbs of Yassavi and other Turkestan sheikhs had a positive effect on the poetry of the period, including the work of Sadoi. In particular, this ghazal, written under the influence of the ghazal "Know the cradle, this world is above all of us", is one of the examples that clearly show the peculiarities of the mystical poetry of the period:

Do not be heedless, O man, for the rest of your life.
 Don't worry about the world, the number of deaths...
 Many say Sadoi, put someone else, and know you!
 The Messenger of Allah, May Allah bless him and grant him peace, said,
 "Kulluyawminbataro" (a day worse than day)

[SadoiMirhasan. 2010: 90]

In the chapter on the artistic expression of mystical ideas, Ghazi's poetry can be added to the list of poets inspired by mystical teachings. In Ghazi's poetry, in Navoi's words, "the metaphorical way is the winner", in contrast to Sadoi's Tajdid un-nazm, there are almost no purely gnostic

ghazals in the poems in his divan. Gazi prefers a creative use of the humanistic, vitality, moral and social aspects of this doctrine rather than an artistic interpretation of the terms of mysticism. In particular, he skillfully used the artistic methods and means of mystical literature in describing such moral categories as contentment, patience, gratitude, modesty, hypocrisy, devotion, devotion, and humility. In particular, while thinking about the concept of satisfaction in one of his ghazals, Hasbi expressed the generalized conclusions on this subject, which is reflected in the hadiths and the wisdom of mystical sheikhs, as follows:

To satisfy the climate of the king,****

Forigazdardi sari tojukulohamkardaand.****

[Goziy. №121: 4 a]

In another Persian ghazal, he notes that contentment is a key factor in raising the rank of the poor, and also gives an epistemological interpretation of Saddi Iskandari through the art of talmih. Legend has it that at the end of his reign, Alexander built a large wall (sadd) to protect people from the Gog and Magog disaster. According to Ghazi's interpretation, this wall is a wall of contentment. Alexander, knowing that the real victory is in the possession of the property of contentment, builds this wall and gives up the dream of a single ruler in the whole universe. This fact is confirmed by the fact that the dervishes, who controlled their desires, had a higher status and rank in the spiritual world than Alexander:

Satisfaction is high, the rank of the poor,

Rohi demands everyone to be narrow, Saddi Sikandar injured.

[Goziy. №121: 21 6]

Ghazi strongly criticizes the appearance of the people of the world, repeatedly emphasizing that the essence of man is determined not by his wealth, his position in society, his palace, but by his faith, compassion and love for people, the richness of the spiritual world. In the Ghazi era, as in all times, there were many who measured the value of man by material wealth. Adapting to the modern world, the saint spends his life in the pursuit of transient things, and warns those who have done nothing but regret and remorse, emphasizing that wealth is not a goal but a means to live.

Never wear a dice with a dice,

A donkey is a donkey, no matter how much you try to change.

[Goziy. №121: 31 6]

Gazi is one of the poets who sang the freedom of the soul, spiritual freedom. He sees no greater calamity than the need of a slave like himself. The nature of slavery deprives man of the image of humanity, the soul is depressed, the soul is dull, and the qualities that define the person also disappear. A person who does not need someone can even boldly anticipate death. In any case, the poet believes that the main condition for the freedom of the heart is to be humble and to avoid being trampled underfoot:

And they are recompensed for what they did (while they were on earth),

From the placed time of the die start the knee to someone.

[Goziy. №121: 33 a]

It is obvious that the verses of the gnosis in the mystical melody are much heavier in MirhasanSadoi's divan than in Ghazi's. In Sadoi'sdevon, mystical themes and meanings appeared in three forms - the artistic interpretation of mystical fathers, the expression of pir-murid relations, and the personal experiences of the poet, who was interested in the calendar. In Ghazi's ghazals, on the other hand, mystical views are interpreted in accordance with the moral concept that has become his subject. Accordingly, Sadoi should be considered one of the Sufi poets, and Ghazi should be considered one of the creators inspired by mysticism. In the example of these two devons, it can be seen that in the literary environment of Kokand, the attitudes of those engaged in artistic creation to mysticism were diverse, and this diversity led to intellectual and creative-artistic diversity.

CONCLUSION

The main theme of Orifona's poetry is love. It is not an ordinary human love, but the secret love of the lover of truth, which is known only to the beintiho, patience, loneliness and despair of the truth. The passion for love causes pain and suffering. Therefore, in the poetry of Kokand poets the ideological intention is expressed through the concepts of "love" and "pain". Baytughazals in a mystical tone are more weighty in MirhasanSadoi's divan than in Ghazi's. In Sadoi'sdivan, mystical themes and meanings appeared in three forms - the artistic interpretation of mystical terms, the expression of pir-murid relations, and the personal experiences of the poet, who was interested in the calendar. In Ghazi's ghazals, on the other hand, mystical views are interpreted in accordance with the moral concept that has become his subject.

In the chapter on the artistic expression of mystical ideas, Ghazi's poetry can be added to the list of poets inspired by mystical teachings. In Ghazi's poetry, in Navoi's words, "the metaphorical way is the winner", in contrast to Sadoi's Tajdid un-nazm, there are almost no purely gnostic ghazals in the poems in his divan. Gazi prefers a creative use of the humanistic, vitality, moral, and social aspects of this doctrine rather than an artistic interpretation of the terms of mysticism. In particular, he skillfully used the artistic methods and means of mystical literature in describing such moral categories as contentment, patience, gratitude, modesty, hypocrisy, devotion, devotion, and humility.

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POSSIBILITIES OF USING VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This article will discuss innovative technologies for effective organization of training; the possibilities and advantages of augmented and virtual reality technologies. The concept of virtual reality will discuss in detail. The opinions of experts in the field of VR technologies are summarized, the main devices and technical aspects that connect users with the virtual environment are highlighted. It outlines the key concepts, technologies and perspectives, issues and challenges that are applicable to the application of these technologies in the educational process.

KEYWORDS: *Virtual Reality; Augmented Reality, Education.*

INTRODUCTION

In the context of digital technologies, which cover all spheres of society, modern pedagogy is also experiencing the process of mastering and introducing new tools, methods, innovative teaching technologies. It is recognized as an innovation that can make a significant contribution to the development of lim. This is due to the growing scientific interest in studying the potential of VR in education, the influence of pedagogical scenarios on the use of various virtual formats and VR in educational outcomes.

The purpose of this article is to analyze foreign experience in the use of virtual reality technologies in the educational process, to identify the features and typology, advantages and disadvantages of virtual reality applications used in the educational process of this innovative technology.

Using of digital technologies became one of the main requirements of that time and became an integral part of our life in all spheres. Virtual and augmented reality technologies, which nowadays are considered the most modern and rapidly developing innovative digital

technologies, were originally used only for playing computer games, and today have given an impetus to the development and transition to the next level of many industries, including:

- preparation of theoretical knowledge of specialists in the field of medicine in combination with practice, carrying out complex operations;
- Military personnel, pilots and other emergency personnel to use virtual simulators for education, training and preparation for emergencies;
- design of prototypes of industrial facilities in a production cluster and production processes management of, testing and experiments, quality control of finished products;
- Computer reconstruction of archaeological finds, monuments of historical architecture and culture and the organization of virtual tours allow you to return to the past, conduct scientific research;
- Virtual viewing of cultural and entertainment events, including sports,



Fig 1. Application of virtual reality technologies in various fields

Provides and promotes a better understanding of project design in the design and presentation of engineering and architectural objects, interior products and industrial design. This helps reduce time and costs by allowing you to customize the required details during the design process. Sales will increase due to the ability to attract customers and "go around" them on the project site.

Many countries are developing tourism and showcasing their culture to the world by organizing trips to the country's historical sites, outstanding modern buildings, scenic nature, entertainment and cultural sites in virtual reality scenes.

In the printing industry, there is now a trend towards a "revival" of printed materials using virtual and augmented reality technologies when promoting books, newspapers, magazines, maps, posters, letterheads, labels, brochures and products.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Virtual and augmented reality concept

Virtual reality (VR) is an environment consisting of interactive computer simulations that perceive the position and actions of a participant, share or develop one or more emotions, and experience his or her mental immersion or presence in a simulation (virtual world).

As an innovative digital technology, you can find a lot of information about virtual reality. "Virtual reality (VR) is an advanced, human-computer interface that simulates a realistic environment. The participants can move around in the virtual world. They can see it from different angles, reach into it, grab it and reshape it." [1]. Virtual Reality is implemented by a combination of technologies that are used in order to visualize and provide interaction with a virtual environment. These environments often depict three-dimensional space which may be realistic or imaginary, macroscopic or microscopic and based on realistic physical laws of dynamics, or on imaginary dynamics [2].

It is a mixture of real and virtual being, that is, a mixture of elements of the physical and digital worlds. Virtual reality is the next stage in the development of the relationship between humans, computers and the environment, providing opportunities that are difficult to imagine. This has been achieved through the development of digital computer vision systems, graphics processing power display and data input technologies.

The term "mixed reality" was first coined in 1994 by Paul Milgram and Fumio Kishino in their study "Taxonomy of Mixed Reality Visual Displays" [3]. They created the concept of a mixed reality spectrum or virtual continuum to explain the relationship between AR and VR. A real being on one side and a digital world that is completely closed on the other. Mixed reality is a system in which real and virtual universe objects can coexist and interact in real time within the framework of virtual continuity. The intermediate connections in this model are augmented reality and extended virtuality. Augmented reality is closer to the real world, and augmented virtuality is closer to virtual.

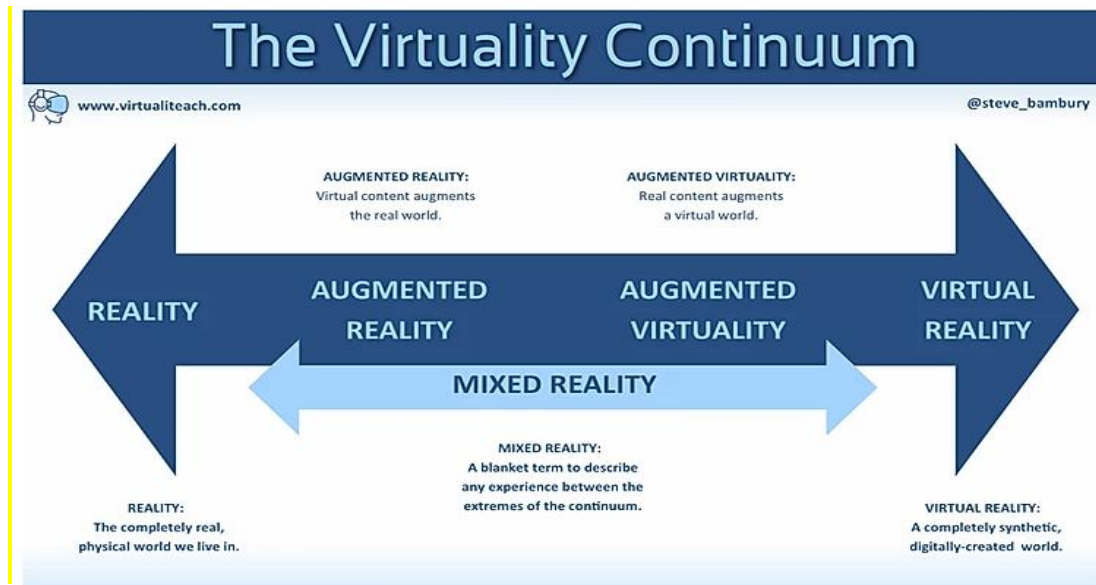


Fig 6. Reality- virtuality continuum Created by Paul Milgram (1994)

The authors of the model have listed the main elements as follows:

- Reality (real being) - the surrounding world;
- Virtual reality - a digital world entirely created using modern computer technology;
- Augmented reality - the real world "filled" with virtual elements and data;
- Augmentedvirtuality is a virtual world "filled" with physical elements of the real world.

The main difference between them is that virtual reality creates an absolutely digital world, completely limiting the interaction of users with the real world, and augmented reality changes the space around the user, adding and complementing only elements of the digital world in the real world.

Virtual technologies in education

“Virtual Reality (VR), a new computer technology, has incredible potential in the education field. The reason for this assertion is that education is a field that requires the students to understand complex data, particularly in the study of science”[4].

“Virtual Reality is implemented by a combination of technologies that are used in order to visualize and provide interaction with a virtual environment. These environments often depict three-dimensional space which may be realistic or imaginary, macroscopic or microscopic and based on realistic physical laws of dynamics, or on imaginary dynamics” [5].

VR programs in education are divided into two types:

- 1) Not immersive (not completely immersed in the virtual world), when the virtual world is displayed on a computer screen;
- 2) Immersive - fully acquaints users with the virtual world

Depending on the type of devices used to communicate with VR divided into types., non-immersive resources include traditional computer peripherals such as mice and keyboards, as

well as specially designed devices that simulate real-time motion control (such as vehicle driving simulators).

Depending on the visualization method of the virtual world, immersive VR applications include: main displays - virtual reality glasses with two screens in front of the eyes and a virtual CAVE (an automatically generated virtual world environment) projected onto the wall, ceiling and floor. The virtual world divided into In virtual rooms, users wear stereo glasses that create a three-dimensional image of the virtual world.

Users interact with virtual reality systems both physically and cognitively. Depending on the level of interaction and the intensity of user activity, the following VR levels are distinguished:

- 1) Passive: low user interaction with the VR environment. He cannot control what is happening, but he can choose the viewing angles. Perception, differentiation, and assimilation of the environment can be accomplished in several ways, such as sight, hearing, touch, and smell. The most common example of passive virtual reality is 360 ° video;
- 2) Research: the user has the ability to navigate the virtual world and choose the viewing angles of the environment, but cannot communicate with it. Examples of programs at this level include architecture tours or virtual tours of museums;
- 3) Interactive: User interaction with the VR environment is very high. Here users can explore, manage and even modify the virtual environment. The level of interactivity varies depending on the senses involved, the hardware devices used, and the software goals.

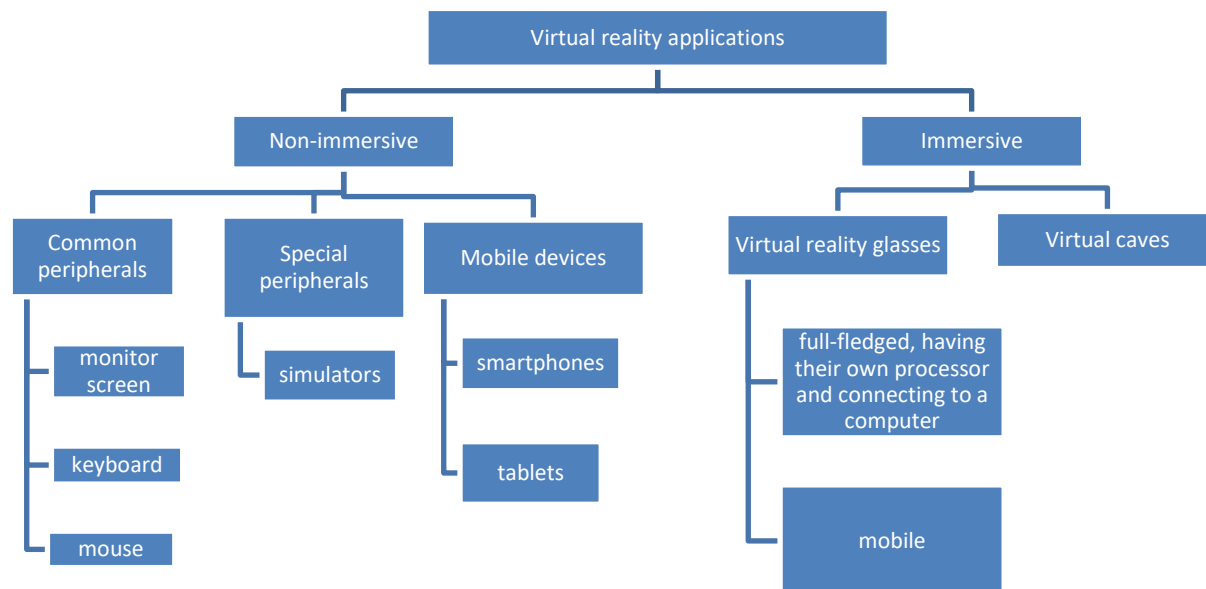


Fig 6.Virtual reality applications

Results

The analysis of foreign pedagogical experience has shown that recently, in general, secondary and higher education, there is an interest of schoolchildren and students in learning, a deeper teaching of the subject to the smallest details and independent study. Virtual and augmented reality technologies are used. effectively organize the educational process. At the same time, AR and VR technologies allow the student to have an experience in an environment where he would normally not have access, participation and attendance.



Fig 6. Virtual and augmented reality in education

CONCLUSION

Virtual and augmented reality technologies allow students to participate in archaeological expeditions, visit historical and architectural monuments, museums around the world, experiment in a virtual laboratory, and get acquainted with the processes of natural phenomena with their own eyes. It allows you to observe, analyze and learn, and most importantly, all this is done in a fun format of the game in real time.

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MAIN CAUSES AND DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS OF KARAKOL SHEEP KETONURIA

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ABSTRACT

This article describes in detail the main causes and mechanism of development of ketonuria in bovine colds. This resolution provides for further increase in the number of karakul sheep in the Republic and the volume of production of karakul products; improvement of breeding on a scientific basis; astrakhan products; deep processing of raw materials and their widespread use for medical purposes, as well as social support for industry workers.

KEYWORDS: *Metabolism, ketonuria, malnutrition, dietary malnutrition, ketonemia, hyperketonuria, lysozyme, hypotension and atony, tachycardia, shortness of breath, yellowing of mucous membranes, enlargement of the liver border, pain in the liver area.*

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the Topic

As noted in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev dated August 16, 2019, No. PD-4420 "On measures for the integrated development of the karakul industry", deepening of economic reforms in the astrakhan industry in the country, cultivation of quality astrakhan skin by improving breeding, organization of seed areas for desert forage crops; In recent years, a number of positive steps have been taken to increase the productivity of pastures and strengthen the material and technical base of karakul entities.

At the same time, the existing internal opportunities in the industry today are not fully used.

In particular, further improvement of breeding operations; expansion of seed areas of desert pastures; cultivation of export-oriented astrakhan and astrakhan leather in the field; the state of

deep processing of products and use of raw materials for medical purposes does not meet today's demand.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

This resolution provides for further increase in the number of karakul sheep in the Republic and the volume of production of karakul products; improvement of breeding on a scientific basis; astrakhan products; deep processing of raw materials and their widespread use for medical purposes, as well as social support for industry workers.

In the implementation of agrarian reforms aimed at further improving the satisfaction of the population's demand for livestock products on the basis of the rapid development of animal husbandry in the Republic; in particular, the implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev dated March 16, 2017 No. PD-4841 "On additional measures to deepen economic reforms in animal husbandry" and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2015 on-397 "On Veterinary" livestock in ensuring the implementation of the assigned tasks, including diseases caused by metabolic disorders in the body of astrakhan sheep is one of the main problems of veterinary therapy.

Metabolism is a complex physiological process that allows vital substances to enter the body, break down and re-synthesize, assimilate, and release the final products into the environment. Disruption of this process is a lack of plastic and energy substances necessary for body tissues; leads to disruption of the stability of the cellular and intercellular environment and, consequently, to changes of an irreversible nature (dystrophic, degenerative, cirrhotic, etc.). The functions of organs and systems in the body are disrupted. Metabolic disorders that have been latent for some time become a specific disease or group of diseases with obvious clinical signs.

The results of the study show that; metabolic diseases affect an average of 50-70 percent of astrakhan sheep, and such diseases include weight loss in animals; decline in productivity; is manifested by serious disorders such as worsening of the germ, and of course develops into hepatic dystrophy.

Preliminary research has shown that the incidence of metabolic diseases covers an average of 60-70% of Karakul ewes, especially neutered ewes, and the clinical form of this pathology is called "Boskok" among breeders. Weight loss, miscarriage, stillbirth, or death during childbirth is common during illness. Therefore, scientific research aimed at improving the methods of early detection, treatment and prevention of ketonuria in sheep is relevant.

The Degree to Which the Problem Has Been Studied:

From foreign scientists on metabolic disorders in sheep P.F.Soldatenkov (1970), V.T.Samoxin (1981), I.G.Sharabrin, V.M.Danilevskiy, I.M.Belyakov, L.G.Zamarin(1983); Despite the fact that domestic scientists G.I.Alekseeva (1970), M.A.Rish, R.A.Daminov, D.V.Abdullaev (1980), X.Z.Ibragimov, Q.N.Norboev, B.B.Bakirov(1984, 1985) conducted in-depth scientific research, the causes of "Ketonuria" in the Uzbek astrakhan sheep have not been fully identified, and scientifically based treatment and prevention measures have not been developed.

Object and Methods of Research:

The research was carried out at the "Kum Kamar" karakul farm of the "Boysun Karakul Association" in Boysun district of Surkhandarya region and at the Department of "Internal Infectious Diseases" of the Samarkand Institute of Veterinary Medicine.

Research Results:

The results of the study showed that an average of 20 - 40% of approaching calves suffer from joint disorders of protein-carbohydrate metabolism, the main cause of which is malnutrition (in terms of oz. B.c.) 70 - 80, its digestion protein and sugar supply 60 - Less than 70%, the content of calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, sulfur, iron, copper, cobalt, zinc, manganese and iodine is incompatible with the requirements of the organism.

Insufficient spread of bovine animals (not driven to pasture), non-compliance of the microclimate in the barns with zoohygienic requirements, diseases of animals with fasciolosis, manesiosis and dictyaulosis lead to more severe disease.

The development of disorders of protein-carbohydrate metabolism is explained by the intensification of the process of ketogenesis due to disruption of oxidative processes in the Krebs chain, which takes place in tissues. This is because the physiological processes that take place in the body of the fetus as well as the reserve carbohydrates in the tissue as a source of plastic material used for fetal development; intermediates (metabolites) formed by the forced breakdown of tissue proteins and depot fats, such as acetyl-KaA, acetic acid, ammonia, lactic acid, etc., lead to disruption of the oxidation process in the Krebs chain and the consequent development of hyperketonemia and hyperketonuria. The liver undergoes dystrophic changes. The activity of the brain, kidneys, pituitary, thyroid and thyroid glands is impaired. There are three main stages in the development of the disease: the first - the latent stage, the second - the stage of ketonuria, the third - the staged stage.

In the latent stage of the disease, mainly functional changes occur; hair loss and dullness, weight loss in animals, loss of appetite, lizards, hypotension and atony of the gastrointestinal tract; tachycardia (heart rate 81 beats per minute or more), shortness of breath (heart rate 31 beats per minute or more), signs of low mobility are observed. Hypoproteinemia (total protein content below 65-75 g / l), hypoglycemia (glucose below 2.22-3.33 mmol / l) and acidosis (alkaline reserves below 4.6-5.2 g / l) less than l). This period lasts from a few weeks to a month. In the second stage (ketonuria stage), the symptoms noted in the first stage of the disease are more severe, and the animal urinates more frequently. The body weight of the animal decreases by an average of 15-20 percent compared to the control. In a sick animal, there is a gnashing of teeth, and in an average of 40-60 percent of cases there is a feeling of pain when pressing on the liver area and a slight yellowing of the mucous membranes. The total amount of protein in the blood is 50.1-51.3 g / l (severe hypo-proteinemia), glucose is 1.70-1.83 mmol / l (severe hypoglycemia), the amount of alkaline reserves is 3.8-4.2 g / l. decreases to l (acidosis). The amount of ketone bodies in the blood increases to 0.17-0.20 g / l instead of the normal 0.01-0.03 (hyperketonemia), with an average of 0.11-0.33 mmol / l "passed" bilirubin. The amount of ketone bodies in the urine is always higher than 1.1-1.2 g / l (hyperketonuria) instead of the normal 0.6-0.8. Although the activity of the enzymes alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase, which indicate the functional state of the liver, did not change significantly, the activity of the enzymes lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and sorbitol dehydrogenase (SDH) increases, the activity of cholinestrace (CHE) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP). Sulemali and pyruvic acid tests were observed in 46.2% of cases, and a positive reaction to Waltman test was observed in 39.6% of cases. In a lactic acid test (Beckman test), a positive reaction result is recorded in all cases (100% in animals). This phase lasts 5-15 days.

In the third stage, bladder syndrome is observed, intense weight loss (loss of 20-30% of body weight), immobility or lying down, gnashing of teeth, loss of appetite, intense yellowing of the mucous membranes, and severe pain in the liver when pressing. Symptoms of tachycardia and shortness of breath disappear; they are replaced by signs of bradycardia and slowing or thinning of breathing. Abortion in sick animals or childbirth of low vitality; stage-specific symptoms, such as preterm or direct delivery death, are observed. Alimentary dystrophy, fatty dystrophy and jaundice of the liver on rupture; fullness of the gallbladder, yellowing of the heart sac, chest and abdominal cavities (redness during fasciolosis), accumulation of fluid, atrophy of the spleen, and signs of nephrosis-nephritis are observed. In most cases, the disease is accompanied by invasive diseases such as fasciolosis, dictyocaulosis and monesiosis.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The incidence of ketoneuria in calves is mainly observed in 4-5 months of calving, and the main cause of the disease is the general nutrition in the diet; digestible protein; lack of sugar and incompatibility of certain macro and micronutrients with the needs of the organism; the lack of active travel of bovine animals and the inadequacy of the microclimate to zoohygienic requirements.
2. Ketonuria is a clinical continuation of the disorder of protein-carbohydrate metabolism in the cold-blooded organism, and if not treated in time, the disease becomes “stage” and very severe.

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ANALYSIS OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYMER BUSHING USED IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Analyzed in the article the method of physical and mechanical properties of automobile bushings made of local polymeric materials. It is difficult to imagine the constructions of modern vehicles without polymer materials. The use of these materials not only compacts the structures of technical means, reduces their mass, increases performance reliability, but also provides a great way of reducing the cost of production and labor costs. The wide application of polymer materials is caused by the fact that they can directly replace valuable metal and wood materials; in most cases they are superior to them.

KEYWORDS: *Polymeric materials, Thermoplast plastics, Metal-ceramic materials, Carbon materials, Polyamides, Electrical insulator.*

INTRODUCTION

It is difficult to imagine the constructions of modern vehicles without polymer materials. The use of these materials not only compacts the structures of technical means, reduces their mass, increases performance reliability, but also provides a great way of reducing the cost of production and labor costs. The wide application of polymer materials is caused by the fact that

they can directly replace valuable metal and wood materials; in most cases they are superior to them.

MAIN PART

Polymers are a lot of expensive and rare materials that they can replace, and sometimes even surpass them, caused them to be widely used. Their use is more profitable than economic gist, because the cost per kilo of materials, the cocktail cost of preparing the details is reduced, the details are much lighter, the capital expenditure on storage and operational costs (lubrication, repair) are reduced, and the khokazo. If the details are made of metal by injection, thermal and mechanical processing; only one of the polymers is obtained by the method of operation, injection or compression under pressure. The waste of material in the preparation of polymer materials does not exceed 5-10%, while in the preparation of metals the waste is much more (60-70%). Products from polymer will be two to three times cheaper than those made of metal.

As is known [3-4], polymers in relation to metals are distinguished by their elastic module, low heat resistance and low thermal conductivity, high tensile kengayish coefficient, fluidity, tendency to relaxation and other properties.

In the pair of polymer and metal friction, the coefficient of friction is determined mainly by the resistance of the thin curtains formed on the surface to abrasion. If the metal surface of the hook is clean, the polymer will also be less likely to be eaten.

In order to increase the resistance of polymers to friction and ingestion at high loading and movement speeds, various fillers are added to their composition. Such additives basically perform the function of pickling, antifriction, heat-conducting, heat-resistant, resistant to ingestion. For example, graphite, molybdenum disulfide, talc, oxides of metals, kaolin, phosphagips, Kurim, shishatolasi, asbestos, etc. are used as antifreeze and edible fillers. To increase the thermal and electrical conductivity of polymers, copper, aluminum, bronze, iron, dry, graphite powder and others are used. As fillers, all organic and inorganic substances as well as production and rural farm waste can be used.

The coefficient of friction and the type of filler not only affects the absorption, but also greatly affects its quantity in the composition. To do this, the most optimal quantities of them are determined by experience.

The polymer composition of fillers alokida-alokida is difficult to achieve the necessary properties, so a mixture of several fillers is used. For example, to reduce the coefficient of friction and absorption of epoxy polymer, mixtures of additives such as graphite and talc, fasfogips, graphite and Kurim, asbestos and talc are used in certain quantities.

As an antifricing material, thermoplastic polymers are relatively often used in polyamides. There are other types of polyamide Capron P-66, P-68, caprolone V and so on. They work in harorat from -40 OS to +80 OS (Table 1).

TABLE 1 PHYSICO-MECHANICAL AND FRICTION PROPERTIES OF SOME POLYMERS AND OTHER NON STEEL MATERIALS

Materials	Strength limit, kg / cm ²		Operating Temperature, °C	Friction coefficient
	Siqishda	Cho'zishda		

Thermosetting plastics	800-1000	-	250-300	0,10-0,40
Thermoplast plastics	-	700-800	100-120	0,15-0,40
Metal-ceramic materials	2500-2800	-	300-500	0,25-0,40
Carbon materials	200-400	140-250	300-450	0,20-0,35

The coefficient of friction of polyamide with steel is $f = 0.1-0.2$ (oil-free), $f = 0.05-0.1$ in oil friction and $f = 0.08-0.15$ in water friction. If fillers are added to its composition, its properties are improved by 2-3 times. Fluoroplastic and its composition are widely used as antifriction materials in automotive and mechanical engineering. They are resistant to chemicals and resistant to high temperatures (+300 °C and above). There are fluoroplast-2, 2M, 3, 3M, 4 (PTFE), 4M, 4D and other types of fluoroplastics. The coefficient of friction

Of Ftoroplast-4 with steel is as small as that of oil friction. Currently, polyolifins (polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene) are also used as antifriction polymers. They are resistant to acids. They are also mainly used as various filler compositions. Their coefficient of friction with metals is in the range $f = 0.2-0.4$ (Table 2)

TABLE 2 COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION AND CORROSION OF PLASTICS (METAL + POLYMER)

Material	Friction coefficient		Relative corrosion
	static	dynamic	
Polyamides	0,20-0,25	0,25-0,30	200
Polypharmaldehyde	0,15	0,20	65
Politerofluoroethylene	0,10	0,15	8
Polycarbonate	0,30	0,40	2500
Polyurethane	0,30	0,40	340

Pentaplast is used in the manufacture of some high-precision machine parts (gears, cuffs, pulleys, etc.). It is resistant to chemicals and is less susceptible to water. Operating temperature 120-130 °C the coefficient of friction of pentaplast with steel is $f = 0.12-0.20$. Polyfarmaldehyde and epoxy resins are used in the manufacture of many gears, bushings, couplings, etc. They are resistant to organic solvents. Friction coefficient: polyformardehyde and steel $f = 0.3-0.35$, epoxy and steel $f = 0.24-0.3$. Polymers are mainly used as thin coatings (Table 3).

TABLE 3 FRICTION PROPERTIES OF THIN COATINGS

Plastics	Friction coefficient	Plastics	Friction coefficient
Polyamides	0,04-0,05	Ftoroplast	0,032
Polycarbonate	0,032	Epoxy (ED)	0,032
Polyacrylate	0,040		

CONCLUSION

Conducted studies have shown that one kg of Har one plastic reduces the mass of the car to 1,2 kg, a decrease in the mass by 10% will help to economy the fuel at the right time up to 20%.

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THE TIME HAS COME TO MOVE FROM STEREOTYPES TO CREATIVITY: IN THE EXAMPLE OF MOSQUES

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ABSTRACT

The main issue raised in the article is the novelty in the architecture and design of buildings (especially in mosques-madrassas) - the lack of a level of "creativity" and classicism; about projects with a creative idea and their authors; and suggestions and comments on how to eliminate these shortcomings.

KEYWORDS: Mosques, Buildings, Stereotypes, Creativity, Design, Architecture, Architectural Design Graphics

1. INTRODUCTION

Time is waiting for big changes in every field, including architecture and design. Of course, the question arises, why in the example of mosques.

It should be noted that almost all mosques in the country, ie from the XV century to the present day, have a stereotype in the appearance and interior of mosques. This is definitely my personal opinion and I hope you will share your thoughts after reading this article.

So what's the big deal? I think there are several reasons for this:

1) In teaching the disciplines of architectural design, "interior design", "composition basics", "architectural design graphics" at the Institute of Architecture and Design, the main emphasis is on the compositional idea of the building or interior, the graphic design of the project. the skill of drawing manually (live) has been shifted to the use of more computer graphics instead of the ability to lay out the project on the board i.e. placing.

2) From the second year, students put a laptop in front of them, put it into a computer before the idea is fully formed, immediately find its dimensions and start the project. Tell me, dear experts, is this true?

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Architectural graphics are associated with a number of problems that are extremely topical for architectural activity. Currently, most of the architects - designers realize their ideas with the help of graphics.

This information is necessary for an architect, a student of an architecture school, for a correct understanding of the role of graphics in the design process, the value of a graphic image in an extensive stream of professional information. Comprehensive knowledge of the subject "Architectural graphics", understanding the nature of its occurrence inevitably increase the culture of a specialist, affect the quality of his creative pursuits. Ultimately, the quality of architecture, the effectiveness of architectural education depends on the complex of this knowledge [1].

For example, a composer plays a sketch of his music on a piano, violin, or drum, for example, replaces some notes to make it sound better, and so on.

That is, it can be compared to music created by hand with a handmade project.

But the main purpose of expressing the above points is to prove that the relevance of the topic in the title is in some ways correct.

The second aspect of the issue is that architects and designers must be able to explain to the customer, to our people: buildings (no matter what kind of building they are) must be modern, that is, the building must first be comfortable, strong and beautiful for the existing human factor. it's not. So let's take an apartment building. For example, why do we, the experts, blindly follow the requirements and wishes of the customer? Notice that from a bird's-eye view, the buildings look like mushrooms, but they look like mushrooms. That is, mainly houses with "mansard" roofs. No one cares whether it is possible to live in the attics of these houses, whether it suits our climate.

Interestingly, about 70% of these "attics" are not used as attics. (Figure 1)



Figure 1. The houses have one and two storey attics

Such examples can also be observed in public buildings. But the main topic and word is about the mosques being built in our republic.

Admittedly, the overall design of the building, which has recently been designed but has not been built, has a specific architectural meaning, that is, its historical style is not a simple or mere

idea, but a specific depth. a mosque project based on meaning. The author of this project is a strong specialist in the design and construction of mosques "meter" - architect Muhammadjanov Kobiljon Khojimurodovich. Unfortunately, we find it very rare to approach a project based on such a well-thought-out idea. Figure 2.

The main purpose of the authors in writing this book is to guide modern architects in the direction of reflecting the laws of harmony in nature, rather than the eclectic direction in the creation of form and fashion.

In the fourth part of the book, the authors analyze the architectural structure of the mosque building on the basis of mathematical, geometric and hormonal relations and religious teachings, reveal the content of the divine idea in the formation of the building and subjective, have proven that the individual is not a product of creation, but the art of objective architecture [2].



Figure 2. Modern mosque project. Architect Muhammadjanov Kobiljon Khojimurodovich

However, most of the mosques being built from the 15th century onwards are stereotyped, with domes on shamanic rooms and two or more minarets in front of and two behind the minarets. are mosque buildings built on the basis of.

Look, in the 2-3 years since we became independent in our country, there have been great changes in architecture, that is, buildings built on the basis of creative ideas. For example, Humo Ice Palace, and others. Figure 3.



Figure 3. "Humo" Ice Palace Building. Tashkent city

It should be noted that each of them has a unique and unique architectural architecture, and will continue to do so, God willing. For example, in Samarkand, Tashkent, Khiva, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz and other regions there are many buildings with a very modern and creative idea. Figure 4.

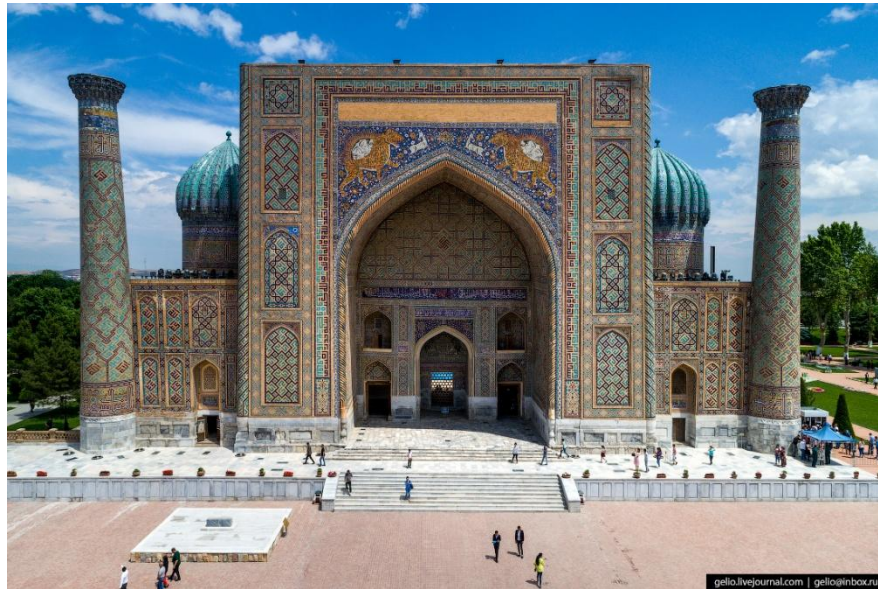


Figure 4. Samarkand. Madrasa Sherdor.

Yes, these are, of course, the masterpieces of our architecture, the classical architecture.

But why can't we, professional architects and designers, implement projects based on our own creative ideas, such as the design and construction of mosques? Why can't we build mosques or madrassas and religious and scientific educational institutions and buildings based on very modern and creative ideas? I think the main reason for this, as mentioned above, is the result of improperly organized design processes in schools of architecture and design, resulting in the training of professionals who can not explain to people, even if they do not have a creative idea. Figure 5.



Figure 5 This is the building of the Rakaat Mosque under construction today.

3. CONCLUSION

The question arises, what did the author of the article do in this regard, at least under his guidance was implemented any course project or Graduation Qualification Thesis project?

You have to answer the question, even if it's a mistake. For example, among the graduates of the 2019-2020 academic year, Yuldasheva Risolat carried out the Graduate Qualification Work on the project of a modern mosque building "Development of architecture and interior of the mosque in the Chilanzarsky district of Tashkent."

The look of the building and its idea have a special meaning. That is, the project was based on the appearance of the building. If you look closely, you can see the main meaning of the building from the side. That is, you see a person praying:

- 1) The standing position of a person
- 2) His condition in the bow
- 3) His state of prostration.



This Graduation Skills Project is designed for 10,000 people and in addition to all the amenities needed in the mosque, it has its own library, a prayer room for worshipers, a separate place for women to pray, rooms for ablution and bathing, underground parking and other amenities. It is true that there are shortcomings in this graduate work.

But more importantly, the prospective professional has the right approach to the idea, meaning, and graphic implementation of the Graduation Thesis. 6, 7, 8 - pictures.





Figure 6 General view of the building.



Figure 7. Facade of the building (entrance)

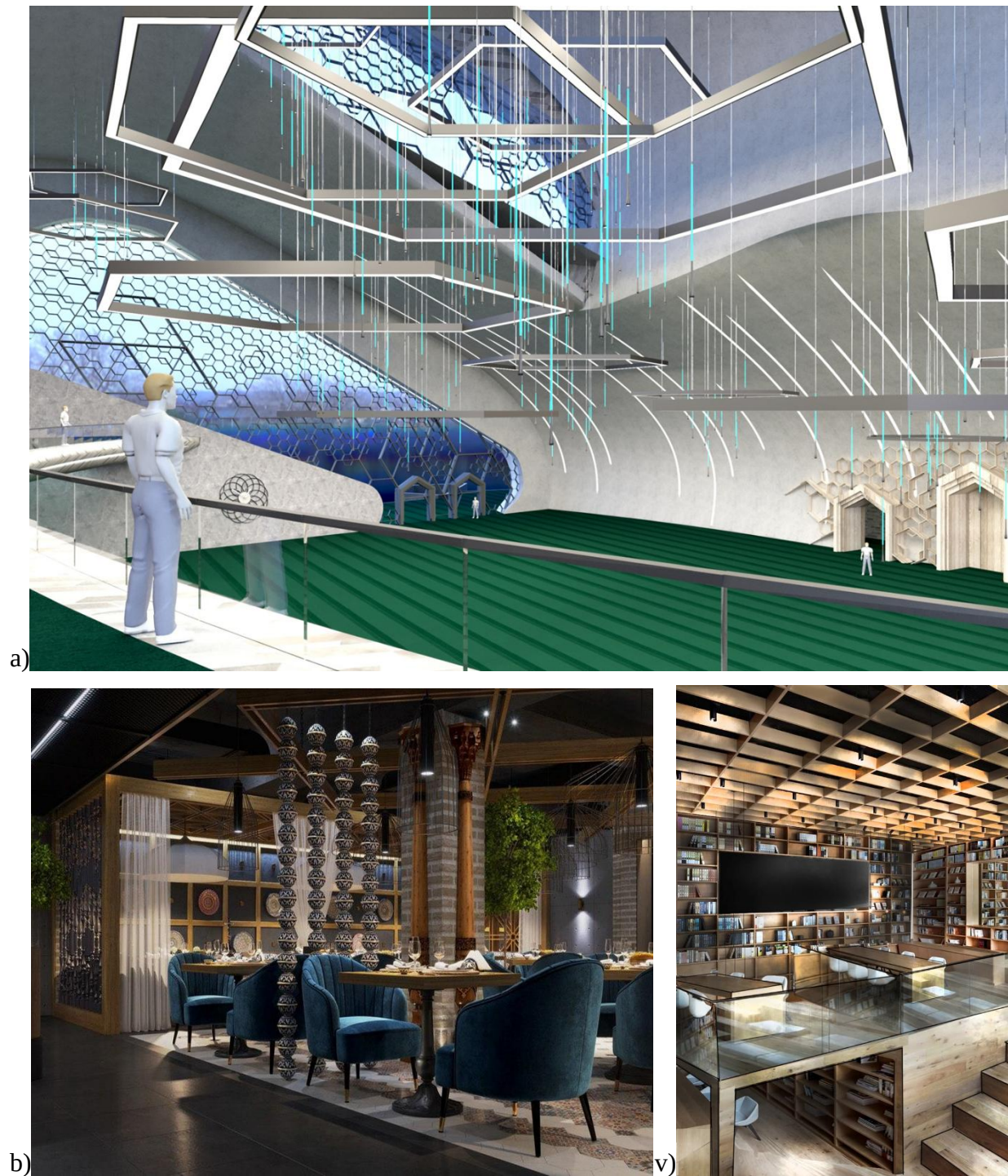


Figure 8 a) the "interior" of the mosque room, b) the dining room for visitors to the mosque, c) the library of the mosque.

The bottom line is this.

Architects and designers make design new, modern, creative in meaning and appearance, comfortable for people, good for creativity, convenient for worship, and finally - to make these

buildings undamaged for a long time, to make people sincerely wish, and as a result they return to the classic state (classic).

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POETIC ASSOCIATION AND PECULARITIES OF GAFUR GULOM AND MARK TWAIN'S WORKS

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ABSTRACT

The article describes Mark Twain's novels and Gafur Gulom's The Silent Child are the works of writers, representatives of two national literatures, who have no genetic similarity. Although these works were created at different times, in different countries and in different genres, they have much in common. They are relatively close and almost identical both in subject matter and in plot-compositional structure.

KEYWORDS: *Comparative, Typological, Plot-composition, Comprehension.*

INTRODUCTION

While talking about types and forms of international literary relations, a well known Romanian literary critic Alexander Dima pointed to parallelisms typological unities among different forms, which don't have genetic closeness.

Comparative typological investigations comprise different spheres of literary structures- themes, feelings, ideas, composition constructions, styles and others. Although basic views of typological sameness are called historical similarities, they are separated with big time and place, however there are a number of literary events which cannot be explained with any social and historical conditions and can wonder us with that they are too much alike.

The novels "Tom Sawyer's adventures: and "Huckleberry Finn" by Mark Twain and the story "Shum bola"(The Rascal) by Gafur Gulom are the works of authors who are the representatives of two national literature which are not genetically close.

There is not any American writer whose works were translated into Uzbek so much as Mark Twain. "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was translated into Uzbek in 1939, 1940 and 1948; the continuation of this work "Huckleberry Finn" was translated in 1947 and 1960; "The prince and the pauper" in 1962; "Collected stories and pamphlets" in 1959; the collection of stories "Little

Bessie” in 1963 and finally a historical novel “Joann of Ark” was translated in 1966.

In our investigations we used the publications of Uzbek translations of “Huckleberry Finn” by OdilRakhimiy and “Adventures of Tom Sawyer” by Ilyos Muslim.

MAIN PART

The story “Shum bola” (The Rascal) by GafurGulom which began to be published in 1936 in the journal “Mushtum” continued until 1963 when its latest version was published. The story was translated into a number of languages (Russian—a number of times: in 1968, by a translator Shaykhuddinovain 1970, by a translator A.Naumovin 1983, by a translators’ team in 1970 into Persian language by Osipovain 1971 into Lithuanian language by G.Kovelkalizin 1975 into Estonian language by Yunurme; in 1973 into Tajik language by Habib Akhroriyin 1982 into Urdu language by I.Sobolev, in 2003 into Greek language, the translator was not pointed out; in 2005 into German and Turkish languages, the translators are not pointed out)[1].

Although Mark Twain’s “Adventures of Tom Sawyer” and “Huckleberry Finn” and GafurGulom’s “Shum bola”(The Rascal) were written at different times, different countries and in different genres, most of their features unite them. They are relatively close and almost alike by the theme, construction of plot-composition. They tell about hard fate of American and Uzbek children of the second half of XIX and the beginning of XX centuries.

Children’s literature is considered to be a word art and means of upbringing and any kind of literary work written for young readers must be suitable for their age characteristics and intellect, create good ideas and motivate to make good and kind works. The most important thing is that the topics must be expressed in a definite, simple and interesting language. Young readers are always interested in mysterious-fantastic tales, adventure stories and books. Children’s literature differs from adults’ literature with its peculiarities. As children’s writer describe world events by keeping children’s imaginations, comprehension in mind. In our independent country the role of translation works in the development, multilateral enrichment of children’s literature which is an inseparable part of adults’ literature is really great, because the opinion, imagination about the world of every young reader who reads the translated work becomes rich and he/she will get acquainted with living conditions, customs-traditions, dreams-wishes of those nations. A great representative of American democratic literature, Samuel Langhorne Clemens the literary nickname of whom was Mark Twain was a satiric and realistic writer who exposed the defects of bourgeois society of his time. Samuel Langhorne Clemens-future Mark Twain’s humoristic pamphlets, adventure books and novels were translated almost into all languages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Every reader who reads Mark Twain’s works admits this writer’s skills regardless of nationality and language. In Uzbekistan the writer’s works were translated by every poet, writer and translator into Uzbek and gave the opportunity to our compatriots to read Mark Twain’s works. “Tom Sawyer’s adventures” and “Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” - valuable works of this writer contributed much to the world’s children literature and the children’s literature of the current time too. Humors in these adventure books can charm any reader. Although, Mark Twain and GafurGulom lived at different times and in different places, we can see the literary sameness in some details of their works in the following examples:

Mark Twain “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”

And here was Auntie pegging away at the questions, and me a shaking all over and ready to sink down in my tracks I was that scared; and the place getting hotter and hotter, the butter beginning to melt and run down my neck and behind my ears; and pretty soon, when one of them says, "I'm for going and getting in the cabin **FIRST** and right **NOW**, and catching them when they come ", I most dropped and a streak of butter come a-trickling down my forehead, and Aunt Sally she see it, and turns white as a sheet, and says: "For the land's sake, what is the matter with the child? He's got the brain-fever as shore as you're born, they're oozing out!" And everybody runs to see, and she snatches off my hat, and out comes the bread and what was left of the butter, and she grabbed me, and hugged me and says [2].

You mean, like, saltines and their ilk, eh? I was so frightened that I sank into the dirt, went home, slipped on my hat, and fell off my neck and shoulders;

One of the farmers said: When he saw Salliholaun, he was stunned.

-Jude! Did I have a baby? Looks like he's brainwashed, look, he's brainwashed!

Let's look through the following example in Gafur Gulom's "Sumbola" (The Rascal):

-I had no other choice, put the egg into my bag and put that on my head, went into the kitchen. Mum began to question me. I listened silently and sat close to the hearth and began to make a fire. I didn't know that the butter on my flank melted due to the heat of the fire and dropped from the bottom of my trousers. Mum hit my head softly with the rolling pin she was rolling the dough with. When she hit my head with that, the egg under my cap was broken. Its yolk mixed with its white and started to trickle down into my face from my temple. My mum got scared thinking: "I bashed the poor boy's head and his brain is oozing out" [3].

-We can see from the examples that there is a literary similarity in styles of two writers in these works as both women thought the boy's brain was oozing out when the hero of Mark Twain's book stole butter and bread from the basement, hid them under the hat when met his aunt and it started to trickle down his forehead melting in a hot room and the hero -Shum bola of Gafur Gulom's work stole butter from his mother and it melted in a hot temperature and that the egg trickled down his temple when it was broken.

The skills of both authors are clearly seen in creating characters. Shum bola and Omon remind us of Tom and Huck.

In these works realistic characters were created. For instance, Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn and Shum bola are orphans. Tom lives with his younger brother and sister in his aunt's Polly. Huck has no mother and his father doesn't look after him either. Shum bola has no father either, he is the eldest child in the family and he has a younger brother and a younger sister too. Tom, Huck and Shum bola wander in the street from morning till night with their peers.

In "Adventures of Tom Sawyer":

"Tom did play hookey and he had a very good time".

"Tom chindan ham Kun bo'yishataloqotibo'ynabyurdivavaqtini hushchaqchaqlik bilano'tkazdi" [4]

In "Shum bola":

"We are idle slackers who wandering in the street from morning till night, annoying everyone, being cursed by old women and beaten by teenagers".

They play different games.

In “Adventures of Tom Sawyer”:

“Soon the free boys would be coming; tripping along on all sorts of exciting expeditions, and they would make the world of fun of him for having to work”.

- - “Today all the children play outdoors. They have certainly thought of interesting games”.

In “Shum bola”:

“One side of our street is a cemetery with thorns, one side is the fortress foot; in secluded, narrow bystreetson the right and left sides of the long street boys and girls gathered and we played different games. We had such games as wrestling, “botmon-botmon”, “ok terakmi-kukterak”, “my bird’s head”, ”riding a donkey”, “a robber came”, “hide and seek”[5].

There was nothing but items for these kinds of games in both Tom’s and Shum bola’s pockets.

In “Adventures of Tom Sawyer”:

“He got out all his worldly wealth and examined it; bits of toys, marbles, and rubbish; enough to buy an exchange of work, maybe, but not half enough to buy as much as half an hour of freedom”.

"She was released this morning; she's talked to her father and she's fine. They were broken dolls, marble beads, and so on, so small that they weren't even half an hour old. "

In “Shum bola”:

“One colored piece of lead or a coin scratched by a salesman of spindle oil or a nut, or at least a watch cover were considered our all wealth”.⁴(Our translation – B.S.).

They came into their houses very seldom, only when they wanted to get some food or sweet.

In “Adventures of Tom Sawyer”:

“And she selected a choice apple for him, while reminding him that only good works were rewarded. Then he skipped out, and saw Sid”.

- “Pollixolaunga... engyahhiolmadanbittasinitanlabdi. Tom stole one of the sweets without showing it to Esashuora.

In Gafur Gulom’s Shumbolacomesin to his house with his friends to get some butter for clubbing together.He comes not to get but to steal. Along with butter he gets a new laid egg. When he wants to go out without his mother seeing him, his secret becomes exposed. This scene is well known to both Uzbek readers and spectators:

“I went out from the kitchen and ran to the street as I was frightened on one side and was ashamed before the family members on the other side because of my stealing for clubbing together with the boys”.

By this way Shum bola leaves his home.

Both Tom sawyer and Huckleberry Finn leave their homes for this kind of reasons, they feel guilty conscience too:

“They began to be afraid as they felt that they did bad job leaving their homes. Then they remembered the meat they stole from home and began to feel really guilty.”(Our translation –

B.S)

During the trip of Huckleberry Fin and his hero friend Jim along the Mississippi, two swagman introducing themselves as “king” and “duke” join them. These two characters remind us about Sharifjon in Shum bola. All of them are swindlers and there is nothing they cannot do.

“King” introduces himself as the son of French King Louis XVI:

“Gentlemen, you see before you the wandering, **exiled**, trampled-on and suffering rightful King of France”...

"Gentlemen, as you can see, France is a persecuted, miserable, unfaithful, miserable king." [6]

Real King Louis XVI lived in 1754-1793 and was executed in January of 1793 by French revolutionists. He had two sons and both lived short lives. His son Louis XVII lived only 10 years (1785-1795). Most people claimed to be Louis XVII in the history of France (Bruno, Ervago, Nondorf, Richmond and others).

The “King” was actually a swindler who could do “anything”. He himself told about it like this:

“-Printer, by trade; selling medicines; theatre-actor – tragedy, sometimes I do lots of things – almost anything handy, as long as it isn’t work...”

CONCLUSION

When the masterpieces of world literature are translated from one language to another due to translation, they play an active role in cultivating the national consciousness of the people who speak that language, creating a new aesthetic taste, cultivating their worldview. So, translation has an educational, enlightening significance. If we study the past, present and future of our people through original literature, we will get acquainted with the life, past and way of life of other peoples through the works of literary translation. Both the original literature and the translated literature are of equal importance, they develop in the same way. The translation of a work into another language depends first on the work itself and then on its author. In order for a work to be translated into another language, it must be needed in the language being translated. Only in this way can both the work and its author succeed in another country.

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ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN GOVERNING SMALL BUSINESSES AND YOUTH ENTREPRENEURS

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan in 1991-2021, which contributed to the implementation of the state youth policy. Detailed analytical information is provided on the extent to which non-governmental non-profit organizations have supported youth entrepreneurship during their existence, on the projects they have developed and how to implement them. In addition, the work of non-governmental non-profit organizations in cooperation with government agencies on the implementation of youth entrepreneurship was analyzed, and during the last 2017-2021, youth entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan was considered as a separate sector and received serious attention. The current archival data of the "Future of Youth" foundation, created in 2018, was studied and its work was analyzed from a historical point of view. At the end of the article, there are some scientific recommendations for the joint work of non-governmental organizations and government agencies in organizing youth entrepreneurship.

KEYWORDS: Youth entrepreneurship, Youth conference, Non-governmental non-profit organization, Small business, youth, Credit, tax incentives, Government policy, Independence, fund, Program, Posture, Project, Unemployment, Crime, Employment.

INTRODUCTION

The expansion of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan has become an important force in the development of society. It is important to note that in addition to government agencies, non-governmental non-profit organizations also play an important role in the implementation of promising government programs.

MAIN PART

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-State Non-Commercial Organizations" provides that it is a self-governing organization, and does not make profit among itself, which it received for its actions "[1].

According to the law, a non-governmental non-profit organization (hereinafter - NGO) is responsible for protecting the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, other democratic values, achieving social, cultural and educational goals, spiritual and cultural values. Other non-material needs charitable activities and other socially useful purposes. NGOs are created through a voluntary association of citizens; income generation should not be their main activity. If he provides paid services in accordance with the requirements of the law, he is expected to use the proceeds to improve his formation.

The history of the youth NGO begins with the Youth Union, founded in 1991. From 1991 to 1996, the Youth Union was a non-profit organization. This organization brings together young people in transition, and solves their existing problems and supports their financial freedom. Reports on the activities of the Youth Union in 1991 showed that unemployment is one of the most pressing problems among young people. To solve the problem of unemployment, along with the involvement of young people in entrepreneurship, proposals have been developed to increase the number of firms, production facilities and enterprises for young people through government support [2]. Of course, these proposals temporarily removed the problem of youth unemployment, but in practice it was expensive and time-consuming. This only expanded the range of problems facing the young state. The youth union has failed in practice. As a result, on April 17, 1996, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-1425 was issued. According to the decree, the Kamolot Foundation (hereinafter referred to as the Foundation) was created instead of the Youth Union.

In 1996, in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 207 dated May 31, 1996, the organizational structure of the Fund was determined and the following main activities were identified as the main directions of the Fund's activities. :

- Creation of the necessary conditions for youth participation in social protection, their full access to education, employment, political and general constitutional rights;
- Coordination of the activities of state bodies, institutions, trade unions, scientific and creative associations, public organizations, sponsors, public figures in the implementation of complex work related to the education of young people;
- to contribute to the creation of the necessary environment and conditions for the development of harmonious spiritual qualities, love for the Motherland, devotion to the Fatherland, interethnic friendship among young people on the basis of improving universal human values, national morality, ethics, democracy. ;
- Assisting young people in acquiring modern knowledge, technologies, mastering the laws and practices of a market economy, forming new thinking, supporting talented youth [3].

The Kamolot Youth Fund of Uzbekistan unites young people and prepares them for future independent NGOs. One of the main goals of the Foundation was to increase the effectiveness of

the opportunities for young people to study and work, encouraging them to independently study legal and economic knowledge, entrepreneurship, and business activity [4].

It should be noted that the foundation did not fully achieve its goals, despite the fact that it carried out practical work to solve the social problems of youth. Kamolot Foundation has a strong tendency to act on the basis of attitudes, rather than as a social organization for young people. Even the fund's program has not been developed over the entire period of its activity. The foundation has failed to rise to the level of an organization capable of leading the country's youth or at least coordinating its affairs.

On April 25, 2001, the founding congress of the youth public movement of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Kamolot" took place. The Constituent Assembly adopted the Program and the Charter of the movement. From this period the youth public movement "Kamolot" began to operate.

In order to attract young people to entrepreneurship, to form knowledge and skills in this area, together with the Youth Movement "Kamolot", "Microcreditbank", "Agrabank", the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan, the event "Young Entrepreneur - Supporter of the Country", "Best Business ". The project aims to create new jobs for young people through the formation of entrepreneurial skills, entrepreneurship, self-employment, family business and home-based work. In 2010 alone, seventy young entrepreneurs who successfully participated in the project and received soft loans began their careers based on business plans [7].

In connection with the announcement of 2011 as the "Year of Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship", 20 "Young Entrepreneur" consulting centers have been established on the basis of the "Social Services for Youth" centers at regional and local branches of the youth social movement. Kamolot ". The main task of the Advisory Center for Young Entrepreneurs was to help young people wishing to start their own business, to attract them to small businesses and private entrepreneurship, as well as to provide information on state registration, obtaining microcredits in commercial banks [8].

In order to improve the qualifications of coordinators and trainers of the consulting centers "Young Entrepreneur", to promote and popularize the opportunities created by our state for youth in the field of entrepreneurship, special training seminars have been held since 2011 [9]. The workshop presented skills such as regulations governing small business and private entrepreneurship, business registration, effective interactive teaching methods, procedures for writing business plans, business financial resources, loans and leasing requirements.

Since 2012, Youth Hot Lines have been created at the regional branches of the Kamolot youth public movement in order to study and analyze the problems faced by young entrepreneurs in this area, solve them quickly, and submit proposals to the relevant local authorities. authorities and government agencies. The purpose of the hotlines was to overcome the problems and difficulties faced by young entrepreneurs, their unwillingness to continue this type of activity, their return or other career choices. However, it should be noted that the Kamolot youth movement does not constantly work in this direction. In particular, registration of youth appeals, their registration, submission of proposals to state bodies for a comprehensive solution to the problems of young entrepreneurs on the ground, interaction with law enforcement agencies to take effective measures, etc. In general, the main tasks of the Kamolot Youth Movement were not fully met, and as a result, this organization did not justify itself.

In addition, according to the analysis, there are serious shortcomings in the activities of the Kamolot movement, which, in fact, should be a real support for young people.

Kamolot never became a truly mass movement uniting the youth of Uzbekistan. He organized around him mainly young people who were sympathetic to the activities of the Movement, and worked only on issues of interest to them.

As a result, the current problems affecting a wide range of young people, primarily, ensuring youth employment, mobilizing them to achieve higher goals, working with unorganized youth, in short, protecting the rights and interests of young people, have not been resolved. as a real youth organization [11].

By 2017, Kamolot had about 4 million members, which is 40% of the more than 10 million boys and girls in the country.

At first glance, 4 million seems like a weighty figure. But to be honest, membership in the organization is often only on paper, but in practice the majority of members do not have a clear idea of Kamolot, do not know its goals and objectives, do not recognize their leaders, do not participate. In the activities of the Movement [12]

As a result, thousands of young people in our country, especially in rural areas, were left out of sight not only of Kamolot, but also of the state and society. Nobody coped with them, they were left to fend for themselves. The number of young people who do not have access to negative influences and are exposed to them has increased. Crime, religious extremism and joining terrorist groups are on the rise.

In 2016 alone, there were about 1,740,000 crimes involving young people, 23,440 crimes, more than 8,000 divorces among young families were registered.

There are objective and subjective reasons why the Kamolot youth movement is in such a situation.

In addition, local authorities have not allocated separate buildings in the regions for the Kamolot youth movement. For example, 81 territorial subdivisions are located in the buildings of local self-government bodies, 96 - in the buildings of various enterprises and institutions. This in itself prevented young people from freely entering and leaving their organization. In addition, on the first floor of the Youth Center in the Fergana region, the activities of youth clubs and clubs were suspended, and the building was transferred by the administration of another organization. Kamolot of the Sokh district of the Fergana region worked in the emergency building.

Of course, the above examples had a negative impact on the organization of the work of the Kamolot youth movement.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev reorganized the Youth Union into a non-governmental non-profit organization and gave it many privileges and advantages so that such a large organization that contributes to the implementation of state youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan does not become sad. And repeating his many mistakes on June 30, 2012 Kamolot was invited to the IV Congress of the youth movement. Many young people from all sides supported these proposals. This day went down in the history of Uzbekistan as the day of the formation of the "Union of Youth of Uzbekistan" and annually on June 30 in our country is widely celebrated as "Youth Day".

The legal status, effectiveness and purpose of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan was presented to ensure that it is an independent institution capable of solving socio-political and economic problems in the life of young people in the country, as well as a number of advantages and rights.

In particular, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5106 of July 5, 2017, he was appointed chairman of the Central Council of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, currently the adviser to the President on youth affairs. In addition, he was appointed head of the Presidential Administration for Youth Affairs and a member of the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan, appointed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan [13]. Of course, the transfer of such powers imposes a lot of responsibility on the Youth Union of Uzbekistan. This will allow us to do what the previous Kamolot youth movement failed to do. At the same time, the powers of the heads of the regional branches of the Youth Union did not go unnoticed. For example, the chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, the city of Tashkent, districts and cities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan are chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, advisers to the governors. regions, Tashkent, districts and cities. This led to the development of cooperation between state and non-state organizations in solving youth problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Young people in many countries around the world face almost the same challenges when starting their own business. Basically it is 53% lack of funds, 16% lack of experience, 11% lack of knowledge in this area [14]. In this situation, state support is important for young people to enter the field of entrepreneurship. The increase in the number, functions and activity of youth NGOs will play an important role in solving problems in the field of youth entrepreneurship in our country, helping young people to implement business initiatives, startups, ideas and projects. This opens up the opportunity for young people to find their place not only in the field of entrepreneurship, but also in the global business market.

To achieve these goals, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M The State Program "The Future of Our Youth" (hereinafter the Program - the author) adopted by Mirziyoyev became a turning point in the work in the field of youth entrepreneurship in the country [15]. Following the tasks set by the program, the implementation of large-scale work on the radical reform of all areas of youth entrepreneurship has intensified throughout the country.

The program recognizes the education of versatile, motivated and energetic young people with modern knowledge and skills, able to take responsibility for a decent future of the country, as one of the important conditions for sustainable and rapid development of the country [16].

The program involves solving a number of systemic problems that have accumulated by 2018 and developing a future strategy. In particular, the main goal of the program is to increase the socio-economic activity of young people, their involvement in entrepreneurial activities, the implementation of promising ideas of young entrepreneurs, elimination of problems caused by neglect on the part of local authorities and government officials.

On the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Program" The Future of Our Youth "dated June 27, 2018 No. PF-5466, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated August 16, 2018 No. 669 [17]. According to the decree, under the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, it is planned to create the Future of Our Youth Fund (hereinafter - the Fund - the author).

The functions of the Fund range from providing financial assistance to young entrepreneurs, developing a business plan, supporting them in the implementation of start-up ideas to monitoring the implementation of loans allocated within the Fund's resources

During 2018-2019, the Fund invests a total of 1 trillion soums in 7,690 business projects of young entrepreneurs. 614 billion 39 577 new jobs were created through the provision of concessional loans in the amount [18]. In particular, in the regions, business projects were implemented in the field of production, services and agriculture:

In Andijan region 148.9 billion UAH.777 projects were financed for the amount of soums, 4,334 new jobs were created;

In the Namangan region, 131.6 billion soums have been spent. 444 projects were financed for 2,587 new jobs;

Fergana region received 132.1 billion soums 694 projects were financed for the amount of soums, 4,020 new jobs were created;

At the same time, 25 co-working centers "Young Entrepreneurs" and 157 complexes "Youth Labor Guzar" were built and put into operation throughout the country, as a result of which 1,787 new jobs were created.

These complexes include 70 shops, 65 sewing workshops, 58 women's and men's salons, 39 car services, 35 bakeries and pastry shops, 22 catering establishments, 19 craft workshops, 14 training centers, 8 "Books. Cafe", a bookstore, a telephone repair shop. , computer service, photo studio, pharmacy, etc

In addition, in order to familiarize young people with the largest and most effective business projects in the region, business trips were organized to 1,826 large industrial enterprises, technoparks and industrial zones, in which about 57,000 young people took part. As a result, more than 2,000 young people were employed.

Note that in 2020, the online business forum "Prospects of E-Commerce in Uzbekistan" was organized jointly with the Chinese nongovernmental educational agency "China Campus Network", "Alibaba Business School", "Great Wall Consulting". "Because the 21st century, as the age of e-commerce, is recognized by the world community as the most favorable trade market, and the emergence of this industry in Uzbekistan will bring great results in youth entrepreneurship.

In addition, videos and tutorials, motivational videos, e-business books, audio books, a catalog of business benefits, a business plan aimed at improving the lives of young people, making money through entrepreneurship and business, and teaching them practical skills. aspects of such activities. @biznesga_qadambot bot activity telegram containing samples [19]. Through this bot, you can communicate with the management of the Fund from anywhere in the republic, with the help of which all young people can quickly and effectively solve their problems, suggestions and complaints. This, of course, ensured the uniformity of the Fund's activities in all regions.

Thanks to the work of the Fund in cooperation with the administration of the Namangan region, a number of achievements have been achieved in the field of youth entrepreneurship. In particular, the work program of the Fund is included in the annual "Road Map" of the administration of the Namangan region, and a working group of 805 people has been formed for its implementation. The main task of the working group was to study the problems of youth

entrepreneurship in the regions, to find their comprehensive solution. In total, from July 11 to August 8, 2018, 769 micro-districts were surveyed. As a result, about 14,500 problems were identified, affecting 45,284 unemployed young people, of which 3,919 were resolved on the spot, and about 10,500 problems were included in the "Roadmap" of city and district administrations in order to find a comprehensive solution. As a result, 296 young entrepreneurs of the Namangan region will receive 62,035 billion soums. up to 27 billion soums by October 2018 480 million. Sums were allocated for the start of entrepreneurial activity, 1,021 new jobs for youth were created. Also, on the recommendation of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, 25 young entrepreneurs were provided loans in the amount of 6 billion 290 million soums, and 272 young people got a job [20]. It is noteworthy that the cooperation of the Fund with the state will be strengthened without stopping its activities. As a result, government bodies began to pay more attention to youth entrepreneurship.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically reform the state youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan and bring it to a new level" 2020

According to the Resolution No PF-6017 of June 30, the Youth - Our Future Foundation was reorganized on January 1, 2021 into an independent non-governmental non-profit organization. This led to the emergence of another NGO in the history of youth entrepreneurship. At the same time, as a result of serious attention to the field of youth entrepreneurship in 2017-2021, the number of NGOs in the sector has increased dramatically. Cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations is expanding.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we note that over the past period, a youth entrepreneurial movement has formed in our country. We can say that today young people have become a social force, keeping pace with the times, an active participant in the processes of reforming, making important decisions in society. As more and more consumers, young people become active entrepreneurs who create wealth in artificial years, produce export-oriented products that can compete in the global market based on modern technologies, think at the level of international market relations and are proactive. Performers of long-term programs In this process, as a result of the activation of non-governmental non-profit organizations and work carried out in cooperation with government bodies, the industry has reached a new level. It is noteworthy that the scope of work on the application of international experience in Uzbekistan in the further development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan expands the geography of relations not only with Central Asia, but also with developed countries.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF WOOLEN CARPET WEAVING IN JIZZAKH OASIS

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ABSTRACT

In the Jizzakh oasis, the traditions of carpet weaving and the uniqueness of weaving woolencarpets are one of the unique masterpieces of modern handicrafts. In the foothills of the oasis, we can find in field research a high level of demand for woven carpets among the population. In the oasis, carpets are woven mainly for floor coverings or for widespread use as bedding. Julxirs rugs are a popular rug in the oasis today. It is noteworthy that the weaving of this carpet was rapidly developed by the women of the oasis and passed down from generation to generation.

KEYWORDS: Carpet weaving, handicrafts, woolencarpet, Julhirs, Taqir, Ghajari, Terma, Qoxma, Jadik, Sutlibulak, Karasuv.

INTRODUCTION

The Turkmen people of Uzbekistan, who are engaged in carpet weaving, produce high-quality carpets and rugs. The Jizzakh oasis has been famous for its jewelry, leather goods, saddle harnesses, felt and carpets since ancient times.

In the city and surrounding villages, cotton has been cleaned of seeds and spun from fiber and wool, carpets, shawls, blankets, felt, felt, printing, embroidery, *doppichi* and other handicrafts [1, p. 93].

The artisans also made a good way to make sheep – skin from melody and goat skins. The carpets of Turkmen Tajiks living in the Forish district of the Jizzakh oasis are not inferior to those of the Turkmen. They did not move the loom from one place to another in order to keep the threads straight and flat, mainly when weaving carpets. When weaving the rug, the wrappers were passed by hand by the weavers. The process of weaving carpets (rugs and non-rugs) is different. This process itself plays an important role in its rise as a work of applied art. The

smooth output of the upper part of the carpet depends on the thickness of the threads and a flat weave. Soft woolen rugs are made of a separate yarn for an additional woolen part. Each group has its own technical methods inside. They use different colored yarns to create different images on the carpet. The yarns for the pat are passed through the base yarns to the carpet to form a small knot. The bond is mainly formed by hand.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Images created on rugs (floral decoration) are listed in a critical way. Each weaver master passes threads of different colors in one direction on the basis of a strict calculation. In order for the rug to have the desired floral images, master carpet weavers can also weave depending on the rugs they have previously woven or a careful and precise calculation is required. Always each knot is passed through a pair of threads, tied to the upper and lower threads. So the links are visible and noticeable. Only one type of rug looks a bit slippery and flat. The small feathers of the carpet are invisible only because they are made of a pair of threads at the top [2, p. 162].

Pat knots are of two types in Central Asia, (Turkmen-duochitli) i.e. dual and one hemispherical. It was chosen based on the traditions of the people living in that area. For example, Central Asians prefer to knit on the basis of a hemispherical pattern. This method was widely used by the Tajiks of Mojurun, Forish 2 and Okhum in Forish district of Jizzakh oasis, as well as Kyrgyz people living in Jadik, Sutlibulak, Qorasuv and Muzbulak villages of Bakhmal district, as well as in Tokterak, Duoba and Ettikechuv villages of Zaamin district. Karakalpaks and Kazakhs also used this method (field records in Forish, Zaamin, Bakhmal districts of Jizzakh region. 2020).

Uzbek carpet weavers used the method of two knots (*duochitli*) and two *chitma*. For example, in Bakhmal district in the 60s of the XX century in the territory of Osmat and Bakhmalsafkhozi in two carpet workshops the weaving of two-tiered carpets "Stars of Bakhmal" is a vivid example of this. In addition, in 1990-1994, in the villages of Koytash, Solin, Marjanbulak and Zarbulak of Gallaorol district, it was customary to weave two-tiered carpets in the carpet weaving workshops, as well as in the historical sources of the oasis

In the Jizzakh oasis, field weaving has been preserved as a tradition by nomadic pastoralists and foothill settlers since ancient times. To date, the oasis has produced carpets and rugs based on the best traditions of carpet weaving, as well as felt and palos (*synthetic acrpel*). Today, Uzbek, Kyrgyz and Turkmen people live in Bakhmal district of Jizzakh region. Uzbeks and Kyrgyz live in the foothills of Bakhmal district. They are mainly located in the foothills of Turkestan and Marguzor mountain ranges. Among the ethnic Kyrgyz living in the foothills of Marguzor, they are more involved in handicrafts, animal husbandry and horticulture. The weaving of Julkhirs, Taqir, Ghajari, Terma, Qoxma carpets by the representatives of this nation at the beginning of the XX century became widespread among the population of the region.

According to researchers, there are three main types of carpet-weaving schools in Uzbekistan: Samarkand, Andijan and Khorezm. Andijan carpets are distinguished by their durability, durability, clear red-blue colors and flowers. Fergana in dark blue gamma and geometric patterns, sloping feathers, orange in the center, separate patterns on the edges [3, p. 309]

The Bukhara carpets included in this school are distinguished by their variety, length, size and beautiful patterns. Such carpets woven on the bench stand out with their durability, elegance, naturalness and quality. It uses a more aesthetically pleasing, shiny orange pattern called a

shield. Woven carpets made in Khiva, Urgut, Karshi and other places are famous for their geometric floral patterns, elegance, naturalness and excellent quality [3, p. 309].

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In the Jizzakh oasis, carpets are woven mainly for floor coverings or for widespread use as bedding. Julxirs rugs are a popular rug in the oasis today. If we pay attention to the name of this rug, it means "bear skin" when translated from Arabic and Tajik.

According to V.G.Moshkova, who studied the history of carpet weaving, some Uzbek weavers described the term julkhirs as "a rich rider's bear", jul - a bed under a leather saddle, *hirs* - a rich man, sir [4, pp. 229-230].

The uniqueness of julkhirs lies not only in the fact that it is long-haired, but also in the fact that the technology of making this type of carpet is very old. In addition, it is julkhirs that means that after the flat-fabric weaving method, carpet weaving has been replaced by the long-wool, band weaving method. In his research, V.G.Moshkov considered julkhirs not only one of the first stages in the development of the art of carpet weaving in Uzbekistan, but also the oldest tool to shed light on the entire history of long-haired carpet weaving.

The height of the pat determines the thickness of the carpet; it also depends on the wishes of the masters and the thickness of the carpet yarn being woven. If the carpet is thinner, the woolen carpet will also be slightly lower. Thick carpets are more common in Kyrgyzstan. The woolen part of this rug will also be longer.

Field research proves that the long-haired carpets of the Jizzakh oasis are one of the classic forms of carpet weaving. They are woven on mountain roller tasters, so several, as a rule, four long pieces are sewn together. Ancient copies of Julhirs did not have a border. Goat's wool was used as a material for weaving, as camel and sheep were also quite strong and coarse.

CONCLUSION

In short, it is noteworthy that the work on further development of the Uzbek national art of carpet weaving with a centuries-old history, unique style and unique direction, the expansion of traditional schools in the regions, the revival of handicraft traditions, the support of carpet weavers and homemakers. Today, separate house museums, museums and centers have been established in our country. Efforts in this direction, in turn, will contribute to the preservation of unique styles of national crafts, their delivery to the owners of our future, their widespread promotion to tourists around the world and their attraction to Uzbekistan. In addition, the introduction of the next generation to the examples of folk arts that reflect our national identity, the national values and spirit reflected in our carpets will serve to understand and express our identity.

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THE CURRENT STATE OF FORMATION OF A SENSE OF NATIONAL IDEA IN STUDENTS AND WAYS TO IMPROVE THEM

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the current state of formation of a sense of national idea in students and ways to improve them; ensuring the continuity of educating students in the spirit of national ideas and ideology; it is about the peculiarities of the theoretical and practical intensification of work, such as bringing our society to a new qualitative stage of national development.

KEYWORDS: *Idea, worldview, National idea, Care, development, strategy, patriotism, innovative ideas, ideology, national identity, harmoniously developed generation, Kindness, national essence, feeling.*

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, great changes have taken place in the life of the Uzbek people. This is due to the fact that the worldview of our people has changed radically, and the growing confidence in the motherland - to live freely and prosperously, to live a free and prosperous life; striving to develop all spheres of life in the country on the basis of innovative ideas; when the sense of ownership of private property increases and the incentive to work more productively increases; increased vigilance to quickly understand the motives of various ideological attacks and deceptions; is committed to maintaining peace and stability in the country; in the constant care of young people for the development of a healthy generation; when it is seriously serving the health of the population; while our young people, remaining faithful to the traditions of their ancestors, are trying to conquer the peaks of science, art and culture and spread the name of **Uzbek** all over the world; it can be clearly seen in the fact that the ideas of the national ideology of our society take root in people's lives and mobilize them towards a great goal.

Thus, the national “Uzbek model” of social development, put forward by the great statesman and politician IA Karimov, withstood the test of life, demonstrated its creative power and ensured the

peaceful and sustainable development of our country. Today, “Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1, p. 39]”, developed under the direct leadership of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev, serves as a programmatic step in taking bold steps to bring the independent social development of our society to a qualitatively new level in the interests of the people on the basis of dialogue with the people. It is no exaggeration to say that the spiritual source of taking such reliable, firm and responsible steps is the main and basic ideas of our national ideology.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As life develops and changes, the need for a national idea and ideology will continue to grow. This will further strengthen the fighting spirit of the national idea and ideology, open new horizons of the rapidly evolving ideological processes inside and outside the country, support any constructive ideas, as well as timely prevent the aggression of destructive ideas; ensuring the continuity of educating students in the spirit of national ideas and ideology; it requires the intensification of work, both theoretically and practically, such as bringing our society to a new qualitative stage of national development.

From the first days of independence in our country, as in all spheres, changes began to take place in the ideological and spiritual life.

Over the years, independence has been the greatest and dearest value for us, a symbol of our national identity, honor, pride, noble dreams, aspirations, achievements and lasting goals, firmly rooted in the hearts of all our compatriots living in this sacred land.

After Uzbekistan gained its independence, the attitude to the country's past, rich historical heritage, spiritual values and traditions has changed radically. That our national idea finds its way into the hearts of our people; Homeland development of the great intellectual potential of the country; mobilization to achieve peace and well-being of the country is the main goal of the national ideology. It should also be borne in mind that the people are not only noble and progressive ideas, but also the need to resist ideological pressures of various kinds that threaten the independence and territorial integrity of the Motherland. On the one hand, the national idea has a great future in Uzbekistan; to unite the efforts of our people to build a prosperous society, to mobilize the will of the people for creative work; on the other hand, it envisages the upbringing of a brave, courageous, patriotic generation that can strike at ideological threats that pose a serious threat to our national independence. During the years of independence, in Uzbekistan, the noble ideas of Islam have become deeply ingrained in our national values and way of life. In general, it is up to our people to turn faith into action and activity into faith. For example, we have elevated goodness, that is, ordinary human activity, to the level of faith, or we have made it a tradition to serve our faith in Allah only in the way of goodness (that is, we have not succumbed to bigotry, ignorance, and corruption under the guise of religion).

Today, the issue of strengthening the spiritual foundations of our country's independence, preserving our national values, traditions and customs, instilling in the hearts and minds of Uzbek people, especially the younger generation, the feelings of love and devotion to the motherland is urgent [2, p. 104].

It is known that one of the most important tasks of the national idea is to cultivate a sense of homeland in every member of the nation. If we interpret this idea more deeply, then we will see that the national idea has defined the main goal of understanding national identity. That is, the

struggle of the people, the representatives of the nation for the freedom, peace and prosperity of their homeland in all periods of the past in the knowledge of history, their heroism in this way; the sufferings he suffered, the sufferings he suffered, the kindness he expressed; devotion, etc. Deep lighting should be the main objects (problems). We know that all living beings in the world have the ability to perceive, they are free from external influences; that is, affected by heat and cold, light and darkness. But it is only human to live with feelings that are colorful and beautiful, rising and perfecting. Everything in existence evokes some emotion in man; affects his senses. Emotion, on the other hand, helps us to feel and know the essence of things. **Emotion** consists of two independent words (the words “feel” and “feeling”) and refers to the state of mind that results from feeling [3, pp. 3-4, 12-14].

When a person's soul is manifested in one form of joy, it is manifested in a completely different form when it is distressed. That is, the spirit is changeable. Because it clearly reflects the world in itself. The world is in constant motion, and man lives in a definite space. Consequently, the things that affect his heart also take place in a particular place, so that they are imprinted in the memory in connection with that place. Simply put, that place, through its natural influences, not only satisfies man's material needs, but also shapes his heart, his inner world. The reason why sane people constantly strive for perfection is also due to the fact that their emotions are constantly influenced by good, perfect and exemplary things. In general, the human race is impressionable. A person's inner, mental sensations are called emotions.

The heart is an “Arabic” word used in the sense of heart, soul, and any space first of all evokes certain emotions in a person. He then educates them according to himself, his unique features. That is why a person's feelings, memories, spiritual upbringing are, first of all, connected with the Motherland where he was born and grew up. Therefore, the feeling of homeland will accompany a person for a lifetime. When the name of the homeland is mentioned, we remember the past years in its bosom, beautiful landscapes and emotions awaken in our hearts.

When you see the symbols of the homeland, when you see the unique nature of our country, when you enjoy its material and spiritual riches, when you see our compatriots in distant lands, when you hear about their achievements in sports, culture, enlightenment, art and other fields. The feeling of homeland is instilled in a person by the mother goddess, the teachings of the ancestors, the example of the father, family upbringing, the education of teachers and coaches. Through this feeling, a person seeks to know the people around him, the essence of things. A sense of homeland gives person strength in difficult times encourages him to honor his people, to be faithful to the traditions of their ancestors.

During the visit of our President to foreign countries, the flag of our country is raised and the national anthem is played as a symbol of respect for our Motherland and our people, our Head of State. Or if the football teams of the two countries want to compete on the sports field, their national anthem will be played first before the game. In this way, first of all, respect is paid to the state, which is represented by these sports teams, and to its people. It is also emphasized that the main purpose of the honest struggle between these communities through such ceremonies is to honor the Motherland, to glorify its name. Ordinary citizens also take with them something reminiscent of their homeland if they want to go to a foreign country. In ancient times, when our ancestors went to distant lands, they covered a handful of soil with a handkerchief. It was through this soil that they smelled the Homeland. The feeling of longing for the Motherland in the hearts of great people is so strong that they dream of being closer to the soil of the motherland, not only while they are alive, but also after their death from this world. Our ancestor

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who ruled in the far country of India, also bequeathed his body after his death not to this country, but to a place closer to his homeland - Kabul, the current capital of Afghanistan. This blessed tomb of our great ancestor is now in Kabul. In the city of Andijan, the birthplace of Babur, during the years of independence, his symbolic tomb and a huge garden were built.

The sense of homeland is inextricably linked with the sense of inheritance in man. Inheritance means that the most important traits and values are inherited from father to son from ancestors to generations. So, the sense of homeland is also passed down from generation to generation. For example, although the heirs of our ancestor Babur, most of the members of the Baburi dynasty, did not live in their homeland, Turkestan, the feeling of homeland called them to this sacred land. Their present-day descendants also consider this land as their historical homeland.

Our ancestors wrote their genealogy to preserve the traditions of inheritance. This is also a manifestation of love for the Motherland, the desire to keep its history sacred. Furthermore, they thus kept their lineage clean; ensured that their offspring grow up healthy in every way. Because only when generations grow up healthy and harmonious will they truly own their country and preserve its freedom and peace like the apple of an eye. Everyone in the world has an honorable and responsible duty. The honor of this task is that whoever keeps his lineage clean and leaves worthy children of him will see the fruits of it in the future. The responsibility of this task is that if he makes a mistake in upbringing and raises an incapable child, not only that person, but also his people and the Motherland will suffer as a result. In order not to get lost in this way, each student must know who our ancestors were; to get acquainted with their history and heritage, their contribution to the glory of our country and to enrich their minds with noble ideas; they must be able to direct their actions in accordance with the rules of etiquette.

We know that as soon as a child is born, the parents begin to worry about his behavior, his future. It tries to absorb human qualities. Imam ibn Kudama, in his book "Minhajul-Qasidin" mentions a number of etiquettes: "When a child grows up and shows signs of thinking, he should be carefully observed and studied. Because the child's heart is simple and pure, he is ready to accept any pattern. If he is accustomed to goodness, he will grow up with goodness. His reward will be shared by parents and caregivers. If he becomes accustomed to evil, he will grow up with evil, and the responsibility will fall on his loved ones. Therefore, it is necessary to take care of the child, to educate him, to keep him free from evil and to teach him good morals. If the child sees the rays of modesty on his face, and is ashamed of some deeds and thinks that he is evil, it is a good sign of the guidance and morality of the Creator and the purity of his heart. If this is the case with a child, the future is bright as he or she becomes perfect, intelligent when he or she reaches adulthood. Adherence to good manners is a remarkable process [4, p. 300].

We know that the national idea is a noble idea that has a national essence, embodies the highest spiritual and physical perfection of mankind, and always encourages it to goodness. The moral concepts of a harmoniously developed person are explained by the attitude to the events that are manifested in everyday life, the worldview of man to society, labor, and intelligence. Abdullah Avloni (1878-1934) strongly condemned laziness and laziness, believing that happiness and all success can be achieved only through hard work and diligence. It is necessary to know life deeply, to read more wisdom books in order to overcome difficulties, to achieve new achievements, to believe that successes come after failures, to be ready for failures after any successes.

The integration of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the world community has opened not only new opportunities in the field of education; rather, it requires ensuring that high quality is achieved in the education and upbringing of students. Therefore, one of the urgent tasks facing the education system is to serve as an important factor in educating the younger generation as individuals with intellectual potential, ensuring the development of reforms and changes in our country. Therefore, in many works Sh.M.Mirziyoev emphasizes the need to take a serious approach to the education of young people and protect them from foreign ideas: “I have to say again - parents, teachers, we must not lose vigilance in this matter, we must not neglect the education of young people” [2, p. 104].

A number of reforms, social changes, spiritual and enlightenment taking place in all spheres of our society due to independence are also reflected. In conclusion, it should be noted that for the sustainable development of our country, first of all, one of the priorities of state policy is to bring up the young generation to be well-rounded, thoughtful, educated, business-minded, kind to their homeland. The essence of the policy pursued in our country and the calls of the President is the issue of raising a generation that is deeply spiritual, does not follow the views of others, and has a pure faith. Indeed, a state of disbelief, adherence to various alien currents and ideologies is leading society into crisis. In the current situation, the image of a harmoniously developed person reflects the qualities that characterize the acquisition of mental, spiritual, moral, physical, artistic-aesthetic, legal, economic, environmental culture and professional skills, healthy lifestyle skills.

CONCLUSION

Today, more than ever, serious attention is paid to the education of a harmoniously developed, healthy and well-thought-out young generation, to the development of a well-rounded, perfect human being. Bringing up the younger generation as a highly spiritual person is considered an important social factor in society. We all know that the path to the human heart begins with education. At present, in preparing the harmoniously developed generation for a healthy lifestyle, the press, television, the Internet and other mass media, starting from the field of education, must raise to a new level any positive process of educating young people as harmoniously developed people. Because the younger generation is at the center of the demands and needs of the time, freedom and liberty, as well as the socio-economic and political mechanism in the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation, it is important to integrate the essence, content, organizational directions of the educational process, and the harmonious interaction of structures.

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ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF EMPLOYEE INJURIES IN THE COURSE OF WORK

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the role of personal qualities of a person in labor protection, as well as the role of production facilities and equipment, the most effective methods of labor protection, the effectiveness of their implementation in the development of kyarma, and based on the results obtained, recommendations are given.

KEYWORDS: *Labor protection, Work capacity, Intuition analyzers, Occupational disease, Psychic status, Vision, Fatigue.*

INTRODUCTION

The International Labour Organization focuses the attention of the Butunjahan public on the issues that need to be addressed in terms of occupational safety, improving the culture of occupational safety and reducing accidents and occupational diseases at work.

In the workplace, injuries can occur as a result of unintentional spillage of moving parts of machines and machine tools, failure of gears, hot surfaces, toxic chemicals using electric current, alkalis and other toxic substances, as a result of unhindered work in the workplace or as a result of non-compliance with labor protection regulations[1,2].

In addition, the normal load of a person should not exceed 40-60% of the maximum load, that is, when the load exceeds the limit, there is a decrease in working capacity.

Scientific studies show that the moment of the onset of the period when the phenomenon of fatigue during the shift reaches its highest point, and its duration depends on the nature of the work, working conditions and physical development of the employee[2]. These periods are critical points of physiological and psychological activity of Labor. During the same period, you can observe the most pronounced changes in mental functions, it is at this time that many unfortunate events occur. Reducing fatigue can be achieved if short breaks and active rest are planned during work[3,4].

MATERIALS

To ensure the safe state of the " Human – environment " system, it is important to coordinate the description of a Person with the elements of the environment. In the absence of such an agreement, the following unpleasant consequences may occur:

- ✚ A decrease in the ability to work of a person;
- ✚ Development of general and occupational diseases;
- ✚ The presence of accidents, fires and explosions;
- ✚ Industrial injuries occur and others.

Mechanization and automation of production processes and labor often compresses manual labor, but in industry and agriculture there are a number of such professions in which labor will be associated with excessive tension of the muscles and individual organs (analyzers). Excessive tension arises from prolonged pressure, in which it is necessary to perform small rapid movements, continuously being in a certain position in the same position[4,5].

It is possible to divide workers into two large groups, which leads to the fact that they are at risk of accidents:

The factors of the first group include: permanent functional changes in the nervous system or other organs of a person, when the disease has a temperament or a similar condition[2]. Within them, a number of severe pathological changes are distinguished, although they do not lead to complete disability, affect behavior and remain at risk.

The psychological factors that fall into the second group include: factors that occur during a certain period of the working process and affect the behavior of a person in a short time, such as a few hours or minutes. These include factors such as inexperience, carelessness, and fatigue.

In production, the state of injuries, causes, socio-economic consequences, medical proflatics, rehabilitation insurance, identity, personnel skills improvement issues have been studied and scientifically based medical, pedagogical methods have been developed[5,6].

In acute injuries, external factors predominate, and fatigue, cumulative injuries are usually caused by a combination of internal and external risk factors [2,7].

Injury prevention should include several areas: organizational, material and technical, medical and biological, and psychological. Each of them provides great opportunities for injury prevention, rapid and effective treatment of risk factors, recovery from them and the effectiveness of sports training.

Prevention of occupational injuries requires, first of all, a detailed study of the causes and conditions of injuries [7]. Even minor injuries should be analyzed by the doctor and the victim himself (active prevention), so that later it is possible to eliminate the exact cause and avoid the possibility of relapse [8]. In modern production, a serious problem of the human race is an injury that occurs as a result of exposure to microwaves and is called fatigue, which clearly damages the tissues [9].

At the same time, any injury is the result of the activity of the entire biochemical chain, so it is necessary to study the entire chain, which allows us to objectively determine its element that creates the dysfunction underlying the injury [10].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

An important factor in the prevention of injuries is the correct action in the event of a sharp deterioration in activity-severe fatigue, pain, loss of ability to manage the situation. Special attention should be paid to working in conditions of fatigue, when the functional capabilities of the muscles are significantly reduced, which can lead to a violation of fatigue. In particular, the occurrence of fatigue accounts for about 15% of all injuries that occur [7].

As can be seen from the analysis of the results obtained, these data were taken into account when selecting, developing and implementing recommendations for injury prevention and mitigation. Processes, places, cases of injuries and the causes of their occurrence, the use of personal protective equipment were analyzed separately and schemes were developed on their basis (see figures 1, 2).

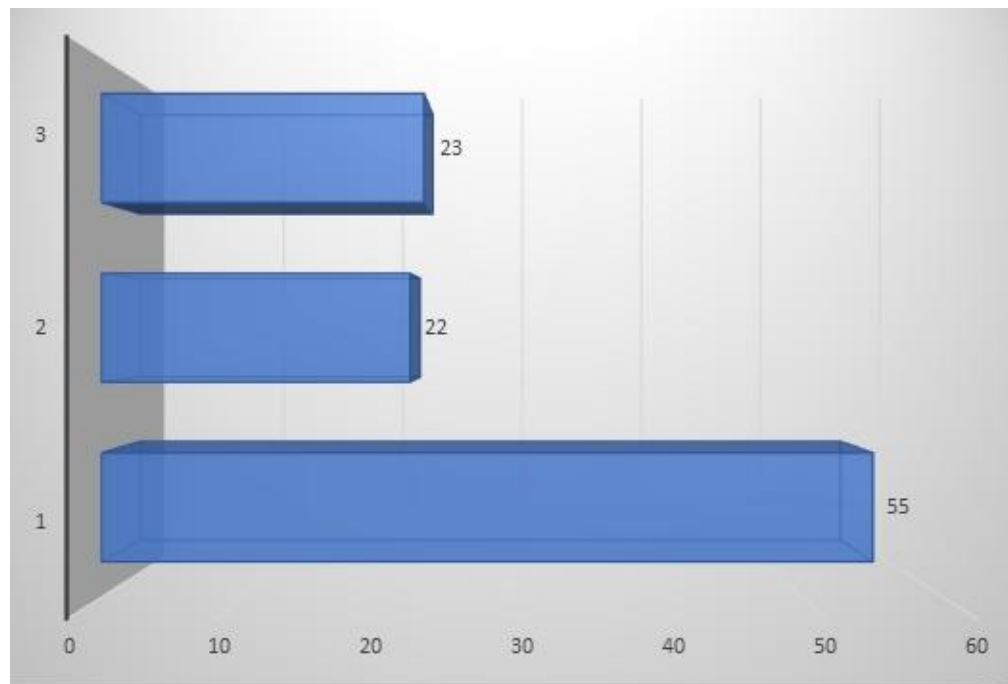


Fig 1 Condition and place where the injury occurred: 1 - in the inspection of attention; 2 - indifference in production; 3 - in closed structures.

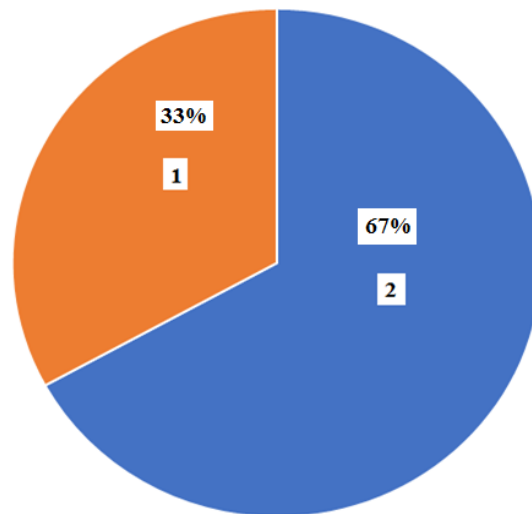


Fig 2 Use of personal protective equipment: 1 - workers who use personal protective equipment; 2-workers who do not use personal protective equipment.

Given that the individual is a key force in the development of society, as well as in the management of production, his safety and health protection are an important factor in the path of social development. It is necessary to solve the problem of ensuring the safety of machines in production enterprises, the cessation of labor by heavy manual force and the implementation of measures to completely eliminate occupational diseases, because labor should become not only a means of existence, but also a means of life. An important role is played by the issue of protection from harmful and dangerous factors of production.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The direct application of the coefficient method, based on accident statistics introduced in the practice of occupational safety at work, to the study of the situation with sports injuries, does not allow us to obtain concrete results.
2. It is necessary to develop and put into practice a unified electronic system of office documents on statistics of the study, registration and accounting of injuries and occupational diseases.
3. It is necessary to strengthen the attention of employers and employees to the prevention of accidents related to work and other injuries to the health of employees associated with the performance of their work duties,
4. In order to strengthen social partnership in the implementation of public control over compliance with labor regulations, study problems and solve them together, it is necessary to hold a labor protection week.

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SOCIO PRAGMATIC APPROACH AND DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with socio pragmatics, we can witness that by analyzing the meaning and content in pragmatics solving practical problems is paid much attention. The fact that not only linguists or philosophers but also the specialists of a social sphere, literary scientists, psychologists and the representatives of other spheres are addressing to understand the pragmatic features of colloquial communication shows that pragmatics is an important sphere by all sides.

KEYWORDS: *Paradigms, sociopragmatic, linguistic, semantics, conceptual, frame semantics, pragmatic analysis, prototype semantics, and coherence.*

INTRODUCTION

Although the study of discourse and its study has not passed a long way through the history, its new features are being invented due to the social needs of every period and continuous efforts towards its content. Due to explored features of this concept the wave of problems is intensifying day by day. The development of science, its continuous perfection occurs due to this tendency. While every new paradigm of linguistics is enriched with past paradigms, their enrichment, study are made through opening undiscovered features and puts the scientific problems solved by newly formed paradigms in order. It points out to the level of human's imagination due to variety, complexity of the studied source on one hand and strict order of the principles of connection, persistency and legacy in the development of science on the other hand. Thus, putting the Chinese Wall between paradigms, evaluating the achievements dealing with time by absolute samples mean unfaithfulness and insufficiency of scientific tolerance in relations. As it is said: "Each period has its scale oh how true is this great truth" (A. Oripov) by this point of view, linguistics events, particularly, observing sociopragmatic description of discourse is known to be accomplished by evolutionary fundamentals and basis.

MAIN PART

Nowadays, it is not a secret that sociopragmatic principles are getting intensified in studying linguistics including discursive events. Today unlimited paradigms and directions, flows and tendencies are so intensified in socio humanitarian sciences as other sciences including linguistics that it is not so much correct to call the specialists of this sphere as linguists, but it seems that such terms as cognitologist, linguaculturologist, pragmalinguist are more correct to use. As one of the representatives of modern linguistics E.S.Kubryakova says, "On modern stage of linguistics such paradigmatic features as expansionism (widening the objects of a linguistic investigation), functionalism (studying a language in an action), explanatory (desire to the explanation of language facts) and antropocentrism a man becomes a point at counting the analysis of these or those linguistic events. In this case, the man is involved in the given analysis by defining its perspectives and final targets"[1]. —Pragmatics (from Greek pragma – action) is actually a philosophical concept and was applied even in ancient times of Greek philosophers and later it was derived from Aristotle and became widely used by such philosophers as J.Locke, I.Kant. By this way, the flow pragmatism appeared in philosophy. The main developing period of this flow and its propaganda began to be noticed in 20-30s of XX century and later it caused to be gained by linguistics. At that time, Ch. Morris separated the pragmatic theory as a part of semiotics into equal parts as semantics (attitude of signs towards the object) and syntax (relations between signs). Scientific- theoretical views of the scientists who contributed much in socio-linguistic processes happening in the world, the events presenting the social nature of a language and the development of socio pragmatic investigations deserve attention. Here it is important to regard the investigations of W.Labov, D.Haymes, R.Hadson, P.Tragile, M.Yu, L.B.Nikolskiy, V.I. Belikov and L.P. Krisin, A.D.Svejcer, K.H.Honazarov, A.Rustamov, Sh.Safarov, O.D.Nosirova, P.Kodirov, Yu.Abdullayeva and A.M.Bushuy [2, 3].

While Russian linguistics is discussing the relation of languages, their mutual influence, the formation of bio linguistics, the problems of differentiating the social layers of the vocabulary system of the language thoroughly, the Japanese scientists are busy with the investigations of such socio linguistic events as children's speech, conversational ability of the representatives of different social groups. At the same time we can observe the coherences devoted to the investigation of language standardization, its relations with the national culture and stylistic-pragmatic conditions of its activeness in discourse in works of German and French linguists [4]. Such scientists of the United States and Great Britain as B.Kachru, A.Kirkpatrick, J.Jenkins, B.Zidhofer, E.Shnyder, M.Modiano are expressing their conclusions on globalization of English language, linguistic signs of newly appeared versions, formation of lingua franca as a means of communication, the role of standard language in the system of general communication[5]. Also, Yu.Melnik, D.Deterd, R.Baumgardner, K.Bolton, S.Lorence, Z.Show and other are defining the appearance of separate versions of English in different territories and the range of innovative changes in the systems of these versions. As the former academician Alibek Rustamov who regarded English as the source of gaining and passing knowledge and that one can express any information in any point of the world by the means of a word, writes, "By the means of a language we learn the concepts that we cannot feel even with our sense organs. The reflection of the things obtaining a look and a shape can be settled in our minds, but the things without forms we gain only in the form of a word. The same happens with gaining invisible internal characters of a human being in the form of a word and explain them by the means of a language" [6]. In the formation of mutual relations of the participants in the atmosphere of conversation and in how this relation is understood, separate observations on the

role of addressing units witness of having a number of errors in the usage of addressing forms in the speeches of the representatives of different nationalities who are using English as a means of communication.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The reason for the appearance of socio pragmatic investigations is the necessity to understanding in a new way, and emphasizing the spiritual and mental aspect in it. Here, the intense connection of the language with understanding the universe, forming and passing the information about it, the formation. Construction and development of the information, the active participation of the language in the process of communication that consists of passing and gaining a wide range of knowledge are mainly emphasized. Although socio pragmatic approach is a young direction, it formed new flows in a short period of time. Especially, as socio pragmatics deals with the semantic structure of linguistics, prototype semantics, conceptual semantics and frame semantics are widely developing. Such concepts as categorization, conceptualization and linguistic picture of the world have been already popularized. Along with it, it has appeared in the range of sciences, the problems of two subject spheres are being learnt and sometimes it is observed that it becomes impossible to put an edge between them.

We know that, every language appears in peculiar form and shadow. It deals with the factors of national overview, national sense, national listening. The picture of the universe in one's mind should be perceived not in the form of a photo but in an example of drawing made by an artist. This picture reflexes the knowledge gained in the result of studying, observing or experiencing the imaginations gained on the basis of observing the universe by a person or people belonging to a national type: his/her state and characteristics in the process of studying. Resulting from this, we can say that the problem of socio pragmatics is the structure of knowledge and imagination in a language. Some people view at the nature and meaning of knowing as the object of studying the cognitive linguistics. It is not as correct as seen. Knowing is a psychic process. And the process is not a source of cognitive linguistics. It examines the knowledge content and structure that is a result of the knowledge process. It differs from cognitive psychology with its feature and can be claim to be relatively independent. By this point of view, one can say that "the imagination structure about a different knowledge type, forming a speech and investigating the method of conceptual construction of knowledge in the process of perception" compose the meaning of pragmalinguistics. Of course, knowledge and knowledge process are interconnected events. But, along with it, they are not the same events. The knowledge process can only attract our attention only in some sense as "the mechanism of knowing a language of a man, explaining its structural principles and systematic classification" [7].

Every linguistic paradigm has peculiar fundamental concepts and categorial apparatus. In its turn, pragmatic theory, analyzes the communicative conversation as rational and reasonable process and pays its attention to not only linguistic structures but also, scientific knowledge, cultural norms, individual approaches of specific components of the context. One of the concepts that plays an important role in pragmatic linguistics and is widely studied is considered to be discourse. The concept of discourse entered linguistics as a linguistic term. It was initially understood as a sentence or a product that is connected and coincided and in modern linguistics it used as a linguistic, complex communicative event. When the term of discourse is used we mean some information or delivering the meaning expression. As a term of information we understand delivering information in general [8]. The term of discourse involves the concepts expressing the process of speech activity in the forms of subjective, social-cultural, also stereotype,

president(sample) opinions, monolog and dialogue. In practice discourse is a method of textual formation. Discourse possesses syntactical, semantic and pragmatic features as a scientific term. It is classified as an activity consisting of different opinions, speech acts due to a syntactical feature- an expression plan i.e structure; semantic feature- meaning-content plan; pragmatic feature- perlocution-information plan. As Pierce writes, discourse is the usage of linguistic units in certain time, certain place with a certain target and is their rigid connection[9] due to this, the appearance of a text as a result construction and functional discourse as a process coincide with each other. As a linguistic unit in a text discourse is characterized with universal and specific features. Universal features of discourse are one unity and relativity [10]. Therefore, discourse has such features as generality and relativity as the layer meaning the usage of linguistic units in certain time, in a certain place and with a certain target and their rigid connection.

In works devoted to investigate the language as a pragmatic point of view, the term discourse was used in the following meanings:

1. Word replace; 2. Choice of language units; 3. Influence of the opinion towards the addressee considering the speech situation; 4. Conversation; 5. Position of a speaker in speech; 6. Using linguistic units; 7. A theoretical construction directed to the investigation of the text conditions.

J. Layons suggested differing text-sentence and system-sentence, sentence-language and sentence-sign on one hand and the speech units- speech act and speech result, speech sign and language events on the other hand. In its turn, it caused to study the sentence meaning as a semantics object and the meaning of a speech unit as the object of pragmatics. Sh. Safarov explains pragmatic theory as the consequence of sentence signs of a speaker and a listener to the text with a proposition. So, in some sense, the information in a text is expressed as complete, continuing and other features of this kind. As the author regards, it is important to show the process, time of an event in composition of the events occurring around and passing the information about it. The task of this showing like this accomplishes the means of time deixis.

CONCLUSION

The above considered factors are related with a wide imagination of the subject of pragmatic linguistic investigation in a wide range and have shown that it developed in different directions of this sphere. In the result, the usage of pragmalinguistics in conditions of definite and event conversation as a result of a number of uses serves as the object of pragmatic analysis [4, 108]. It witnesses about the presence of proofs showing that the interests of the world linguistics particularly the interests of Uzbek scientists too. In wide development and evolution of pragmatic linguistics in America and Europe Ch. Morris, V. Evans, R. Bach, G. Antons, T. A. Van Dijk, W. Dressler, H. P. Grice, Z. Harris, G. N. Leech, W. North, J. R. Searle, J. Ostin, D. Walton, G. Yule, G. Lakoff, Ch. Piers, R. Horn, G. Ward, S. C. Levinson, B. Birner, A. Kehler, H. H. Clark, A. E. Goldberg, E. C. Traughott, G. Fauconnier, J. Cutting, R. Jackendoff, Smith Carlota, G. Lyons, A. Wierzbicka and others; in Russian linguistics Yu. Stepanov, T. Buligina, N. Artyunova, V. Demyankov, V. Grogoryeva, T. V. Anisimova, S. A. Aristov, V. V. Bogdanov, G. V. Kolshanskiy, M. L. Makarov, G. G. Pocheptsov, G. G. Sloskin, A. A. Susov, I. P. Susov, S. A. Suhii, V. E. Chernyavskaya contributed greatly. In evolution and development of this sphere of linguistics in Uzbekistan the contribution of Sh. S. Safarov, S. Rakhimov, D. Ashurova, N. Makhmudov, A. S. Mammjonov, A. Nurmonov, B. Yuldoshev, H. Nematov, A. Bushuy, M. Hakimov, S. Muminov, A. Mamatov, J. Yokubov, S. Boymirzayeva, L. Raupova and other are really great.

As we have regarded above, the entrance of pragmalinguistics into semiotics occurred in 80-90es of the past century. At that time, a wide range of investigational works began to be accomplished in Western, American and Russian linguistics. This process interested the researchers of a linguistic sphere in Uzbekistan. Particularly, such scientists as N.Makhmudov, A.Nurmonov, D.Ashurova, and S.Rakhimov inserted the layers referring to the speech expression of pragmalinguistics into Uzbek linguistics by a number of scientific articles.

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SUVORA– KHOREZMIAN NATIONAL SONG

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ABSTRACT

This article provides important facts about the genre of suvara as a maqom genre and its history, which is a unique gem and masterpiece of Khorezmian music. In particular, the existing ideas about the word suvara, suvara performers and the creation of the type of music are explained. The religious, historical and cultural significance of suvara has been revealed.

KEYWORDS: *Suvora, Goh, Chapandozi, Kajohang, Makhzum, Latif.hamd, durud, Dastgirifao.*

INTRODUCTION

There are many legends and truths about national *suvoriy* and *suvora* among the local people. In any case, we believe that our people are the nature lovers and have created songs that imitate the sounds of nature, the singing of birds and the unique sound of rivers.

First the flute and the *sybirgha*, then the drum and the *doira*, and centuries later the intricate musical instruments were perfected. In a word, melody and tune are the divine expressions in the human psyche. Hereby, we are going to reveal some facts about ancestor sources about *suvoriy* (from Persian 1) horseback riding; 2) cavalry, cavalier, horseman) and *suvora* (rider, cavalier), and stories about the fate of Khorezmian music art in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

A desire arose in your mind to know the meaning of the meaning of the word *suvoriy*. It is desirable to look for the root of the word. The word "Suvor" in Persian-Tajik language means riding. *Suvoriy* is a person who rides a horse or other creature. It certainly makes the reader wonder what a person riding a horse or other creature has to do with the art of music.

In fact, Khorezmian people have always been interested in the art of music. The "gohs" mentioned in the Avesto written 3,000 years ago, were songs.¹ This means that the gohs in the book of the Avesto were also sung with the music of songs. This is a sign that our people paid attention to the art of music even in earliest periods of the civilization.

Now, as for the word *suvoriy* and *suvora*(cavalry), we can see the connection of these words to the art of music at the root of the background. We make sure that the word *suvora* means a person riding the horse. Because the rhythm of the hoof sound madewhen the horses are walking at a pace on the mountain rocks, or walking and accelerating is heard as a musical melody.

In this sense, we would like to focus on the sources on it. It is well known that Islamic enlightenment, as a religion that has emerged on the stage of historyas one of the most important social and moral issues in its rapid spread and establishment among the people. At that time, the doctrine of Zoroastrian religion, that was, the worship of fire, continued in ancient Khorezm. If the Holy Koran were revealed to the Prophet Muhammad(saas) in 30 partitionsin 23 years, it was also a big problem to explain it to the public by quickly distributing and propagating it to the people. Therefore, the Prophets companions and the caliphs who later ascended the throne began to propagate Islam in the neighboring countries.

At that time, Zoroastrian religion was in its full power in Khorezm and Movarounnahr. Therefore, the Prophet Muhammad's followers and later the Caliphs who ascended the throne began to propagate Islam in the neighboring countries and in Central Asia as well. However, at that time, Zoroastrianism was still practiced in our country, and people were extremely religious.²

Therefore, the Companions and the caliphs who later ascended the throne began to think of ways to spread Islamic enlightenment in the neighboring countries. Some forms of violence have also been tried, but to no avail.

For example, the [Umayyad Caliphate](#) of Baghdad twice sent troops to Khorezm under the leadership of an [Arab](#) commanderAbūHafṣQutayba. Qutayba could convert the religious beliefs of Khorezmian people and Mavoraunnahr and left own governors to the regions. When Qutayba returned to Baghdad, the indigenous peoples expelled the appointed governors and continued their ancient fire-worshipping religions.

Upon hearing this, the ruler of Baghdad summoned Qutayba, the commander of the army, and ordered him to live in that land and strengthen Islam there.Qutayba accepts the order and also states his terms. It was as in following:

1. Forty thousand selected best cavalry;
2. Four thousand learned, pleasant-sounding mullahs;
3. Four hundred bags of gold.

The caliph of Baghdad agreed and provided the terms of condition. Provided with what he asked for, Qutayba traveled from Baghdad to Movarounnahr, where he lived and commenced to the penetration of Islam. Not only did he engage in propaganda, he turned prosperous settlements into ruins, he tried to convert people's religion by force andthreat.

The scholar Abu Rayhan Beruni, who lived in that period 1,000 years ago, wrote that "the people lost their homes, their religion, their writings, their books, and relied on their memory only."³

Soon after Qutayba arrived in Mawarounnahr and found those who have a perfect voice, who have mastered the sacred word of Allah, who understand the interpretations of the verses, in a word, with pleasant recitation and eloquent speech, and ordered them to propagate the 30 partitions of The Holy Koran in 114 suras, 6236 verses among the people by riding on horses and sent them to the villages, towns, and suburbs.

Gifted-educated mullahs went to the villages to propagate the religion of Islam and explain the true essence of God's last book to the people. While describing the surahs of the Holy Koran usually they presented the narrations written by the great poets aloud in a pleasant voice. They also recited the verses of admonitions and advice which was later called as 'go'yandalik' (which means cowherd by speech). The people who heard that would be fascinated by the beautiful pronunciation and voice of such religious leaders. Due to this, the people gradually became more inclined towards Islam. Thus, a large number of utterances, in the figurative sense, were taken from the names of horsemen *assuvora*, and the methods of melodic propaganda began to be called as *suvoriy* which means originally cavalry.

The verses of *suvora* was first sung in non-rhythmic way, and later talented educated men sorted them out and placed in rhythm, music notes, and set way of singing. *Suvoriy* is an ordinary vernacular word. It mainly consists of sayings in the categories of Hamd (Praise), Durud (Pain of Confession), Munajat (Supplication). Over the centuries, those *suvoriy* have perfected and served as the foundation for the music art *suvora*.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, *Suvoriy* sayings were mostly performed by famous singers known as *hofiz* (a bard of singers) and *goyandas*. At the beginning of the last century such cavalry hafiz singers were repressed for performing religious verses and songs praising Allah. We may come across the sources that one of the most popular performers of national *suvora* was Polvonnazir (nickname Polli Duzchi) Kalandar Hasanov (nicknamed Qalandarbangi).

It is well known that in ancient times, every musician or *goyanda* (singer) had a family-based profession. *Goyanda* or singing *suvora* was not considered as a profession. One such mature artist might be a calligrapher, another a coppersmith, and still others a blacksmith, a potter, a salt miner, and a teacher. Polvonnazir, a singer of *suvora* and his ancestors brought salt from the mine and sold it to the people. One of the largest salt deposits in Khorezm was located on the site of the present-day Tuyamoyin reservoir. Every year, in early August, the people of Khorezm went to the mines, soaked in salt, and recovered themselves from pain in the legs, arms, back, and bones.

Let's get back to our talk about the *suvora*. It is fair to say that the early seeds of *suvora* were sown in Khorezm and then it was spread to other places. The *suvora* is a multi-stage process song that goes up from one set to another step by step, and goes up from one pitch to another. How the hafiz of that period behaved in this regard. The cavalry-singer stood at the point where the tone of the main verse was complete, and then rising to 4-zenith up from the previous. The name of this ancient zenith was *Dastgiri-fano*. At this peak, the main stage of voice raised from the fa note by half a tone and put a diae on the fa note in descending the voice. At a peak, the artistic level of the melody and the melodies of the speech in song came out beautifully. The main goal is to raise the tone to the tone of the major.⁴

As mentioned earlier the *suvora* is a series of independent sayings in songs. *Suvora* is one of the components of the music art of singing of secular *makom*. *Suvora* exists in present day Bukhara Shashmaqomi, Khorezm *maqom* and Tashkent-Fergana *maqom* singing techniques. But *Suvoras*

are the product of the spiritual nature of Khorezm. Therefore, the fans of this art became interested in the ways of singing them, learned the secrets of performance, gradually found ways of performance, and the music art of suvora began to appear. "Ona suvora" (Main Suvora), "Kajohang (kajhang) suvora" (Low-strong-note Suvora), "Yakparda suvora" (Single-note Suvora), "Khushparda suvora (nice-note suvora)", "Chapandozi suvora (Cavalry suvora)", "Suvorayi Komil VI (Suvora VI by Komil)". The performances of these suvoras are similar to each other. It is because of this similarity that many musicians and singers find it difficult to distinguish rhymes from each other.

Master Partav was one of the poets who made a great contribution to the development of Suvora. The chapandozi suvora beginning with the following lines has still been performing with love:

Old Uzbek: Salom, eysha'mimahvaranvor hush kelding,

Salome eyishqeligamunisighamkhor hush kelding!

Means: Hello, you are welcome my candle light of night-bed,

Hello, you are welcome taking care of my world of love!

The poet is Partav, the son of Ota Makhzum Muhammad Latif, who was well known to literary lovers in the 1930s. Father Makhzum, a firefighter of that time, was born in 1906 in Khiva in the family of a teacher. The poet, whose father died and became orphan in childhood, was brought up in the house of Avaz Otari, one of the leading artists of his time. Under the guardian of Avaz Otari, he was engaged in literature at his early age. Usmon Yusupov, the head of the state of that time visited Khorezm in 1937, found out about Partav's talent as a poet and singer of suvora and brought him to Tashkent on his return. He began to become popular among the people, reciting and singing suvora in different circles of people. But in 1937 he was listed as a persecutor and sent to prison. Partav was imprisoned for writing in the Arabic alphabet as he didn't know the Latin and Russian alphabet, and most importantly for saying "Tukhachevsky was a good commander" in an interview. In 1937-1943, he was imprisoned in Tashkent, Karaganda and Pakhtakor districts and was subjected to hard labor stamped as 'the enemy of his nation'. The famous hafiz Jurahon Sultanov helped the poet in early release from the prison. Once Hafiz went to give a touring concert in Pakhtakor, he accidentally met Partav and advised him to describe the events in a poem. A week later, the poet presented him a new poem "Nihondurman" (muhammas).

Old Uzbek: "Yotybg'horupanodadiydai dinnihondurman,

Jununtug'hyonidatiyghumalomatganishondurman..."

Means: I'm hiding in a cave far from my kin, natives,

I was rebuked for the fire of my heart.

At first sight, "Nihondurman" seems to be a traditional way of a song about love, affection, ardour, fidelity, beauty and purity. However, it is skillfully expressed in it that "the lover's misfortune is a calamity" and the blood of the torturer is so skillfully expressed that the blows inflicted on him by the regime can be understood without any means. Hafiz Jurahon aka learned by heart the poem in two or three days and sang as a song in front of Usmon Yusupov. Then the head of state realized that the writer of the poem was Partav, found out where he was, and freed him from prison.⁵

In 1950, a railway was to pass to Khorezm. Partav Domla was also under construction with his friend Zokirjon Habibi and wrote many poems there, for instance 'Olkish' mustahzod was recited in the ceremony

His poem "Olkish(Applause)" was performed by the great hafiz Komiljon Otaniyozov, and then sung by Otajon Khudoyshukurov. The poems "Hush kelding(Welcome)" performed by the poet and singer Partav, Alisher Navoi's "Shitob aylab", Fuzuli's "Muhabbat jamidin", Ogahi's Feruz-I, Feruz-II are still listened to with interest by our people.

There are many great monument memoirs in the world, and suvoriy and suvora are an immortal heritage in the spirituality of our people. For centuries our multi-ethnic, song-loving people have paid great attention to the aspects of music that inspire the people with a divine spirit of love. Once upon a time, suvora emerged from the rhythm of thousands of horse hooves, mixed with the gohs in the Avesto as a prelude to perfect art, fell into the language of the goyanda, and the dreams and sayings of the people became resonated. He made the people inclined to religion and the hearts to faith. He endowed his soul with the simple methods of divine art. In short, it lives on the roots of the Khorezm Suvaro, as well as the Bukhara Shashmaqom, and the Tashkent-Fergana maqom art.

We are proud of having this ancient art of a great and art-loving people, and being their successors. This ancient culture adopted in itself the melodic holy words in the form of verses once created by the thousands of cavalry of Arab mullahs. The melodies in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, which still live in the bosom of suvora as the tune of ancient masterpiece give eternal life to it and tell the story of the past life, pain and suffering of our ancestors to access the meaningful life.

All in all, the cavalry and suvora are not only a value that reflects the culture of the past, but also a spiritual value that inspires our creative aspirations today. The spirit of our ancestors, who in the last century rode as hafiz and goyanda, and were persecuted as religious propagandists, should take place in our hearts. It also means care about spirituality to study their past and pass it on to future generations. The suvoriy and suvorainherited from our ancestors have been polished over the centuries and felt that they have a place in the ocean of eternal living music. "Every art is a genius creation of the people. It has the right to live in peace for centuries."⁶

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