

**SCIENCE AND EDUCATION
IN KARAKALPAKSTAN**

**ҚОРАҚАЛПОҒИСТОНДА
ФАН ВА ТАЪЛИМ**

**ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚСТАНДА
ИЛИМ ҲАМ ТӘЛИМ**

**НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ
В КАРАКАЛПАКСТАНЕ**

2/1- сон

Нукус

2023 й

ISSN 2181-9203



Science Magazine

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THE STUDY OF SHEEP NEMATODE FAUNA IN THE SOUTHERN ARAL SEA REGION

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Summary: 18 types of helminths belonging to the nematode class were found to parasitize sheep in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. During the research, most of the 18 types of nematodes recorded in sheep are geohelminths, only 3 types are biohelminths. As a result of the research conducted in the conditions of Karakalpakstan, the level of infection of sheep with nematodes was estimated from 35.9% to 5.6%.

Keywords: Karakalpakstan, helminth, helminthosis, sheep, nematode, extent of invasion, intensity of invasion

Introduction

In our Republic, special attention is paid to the development of animal husbandry, which is one of the main branches of the agro-industry network.

In this regard, the development of animal husbandry on a scientific basis, aimed at increasing the productivity of agricultural animals, improving the activities of the veterinary service and ensuring epizootics, is defined as a special task. In the implementation of these tasks, it is important to develop measures against the factors that have a negative impact on the development of the livestock industry in our Republic and to put them into practice.

In most countries of the world, including our Republic, a number of research works have been carried out by expert scientists to determine the species composition, biology, life processes, ecology and systematics of productive animals, including sheep helminths, and to develop methods of controlling the main helminthoses. But, despite this, the death of livestock, including sheep, under the influence of helminth pathogens abroad, and the sharp decrease in productivity, and the fight against them remain one of the urgent problems.

The purpose of the research work is to study the species composition of the class of nematodes distributed in the body of sheep in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the level of infection of sheep with nematodes.

Materials and methods. The research work was carried out in 2021-2022 in order to study the nematode fauna of sheep in the regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. For this purpose, mainly sheep of livestock farms and private households belonging to Kegeily, Karauzak, Takhtakopir, Kungrat, Kanlikol, Amudarya, Turtkul districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan were subjected to helminthological examination.

During the research, 53 sheep were examined, of which 36 sheep were examined according to Academician K.I. Scriabin's complete method and 17 sheep were examined by incomplete helminthological examination method [5]. In addition, 196 fecal samples were taken from sheep, and they were studied based on G.A. Kotelnikov and other helminthocoprological methods [4].

In determining the species composition of helminths, attention was paid to morphological signs, parasite localization, and literature on foreign and domestic helminthologists [1, 2, 3, 6] was used.

Result and discussion. As a result of the conducted research, 18 types of nematodes were recorded among sheep in different regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

During the study, 15 types of nematodes from 18 types were recorded in sheep (*Trichocephalus ovis*, *Chabertia ovina*, *Oesophagostomum columbianum*, *Oesophagostomum venulosum*, *Trichostrongylus axei*, *Trichostrongylus vitrinus*, *Haemonchus contortus*, *Haemonchus placei*, *Marshallagia marshalli*, *Nematodirus abnormalis*, *Nematodirus helvetianus*, *Nematodirus oiratianus*, *Dictyocaulus filaria*, *Skrjabinema ovis*, *Skrjabinodera sagia*) are geohelminths, and only 3 species (*Gongylonema pulchrum*, *Parabronema skrjabini*, *Setaria labiato-papillosa*) are biohelminths.

According to the research results, nematodes live in the host's digestive system, mainly in the stomach and small intestines (10), large intestine (4), trachea and bronchi (1), muscle tissue (1), esophageal epithelium (1), and abdominal cavity (1), found to be parasitic.

The results of research on the level of infection of sheep with helminths - nematodes - *Trichocephalus ovis* (11.3%), *Chabertia ovina* (13.2%), *Oesophagostomum columbianum* (26.4%), *Oesophagostomum venulosum* (17%), *Trichostrongylus axei* (35.9%), *Trichostrongylus vitrinus* (28.3%), *Haemonchus contortus* (32.1%), *Haemonchus placei* (17%), *Marshallagia marshalli* (15.1%), *Nematodirus abnormalis* (28.3%), *Nematodirus helvetianus* (24.5%), *Nematodirus oiratianus* (20.7%), *Dictyocaulus filaria* (20.7%), *Skrjabinema ovis* (5.6%), *Gongylonema pulchrum* (5.6%), *Parabronema skrjabini* (9.4%), *Skrjabinodera sagia* (7.5%), *Setaria labiato-papillosa* (11.3%). (Fig.1).

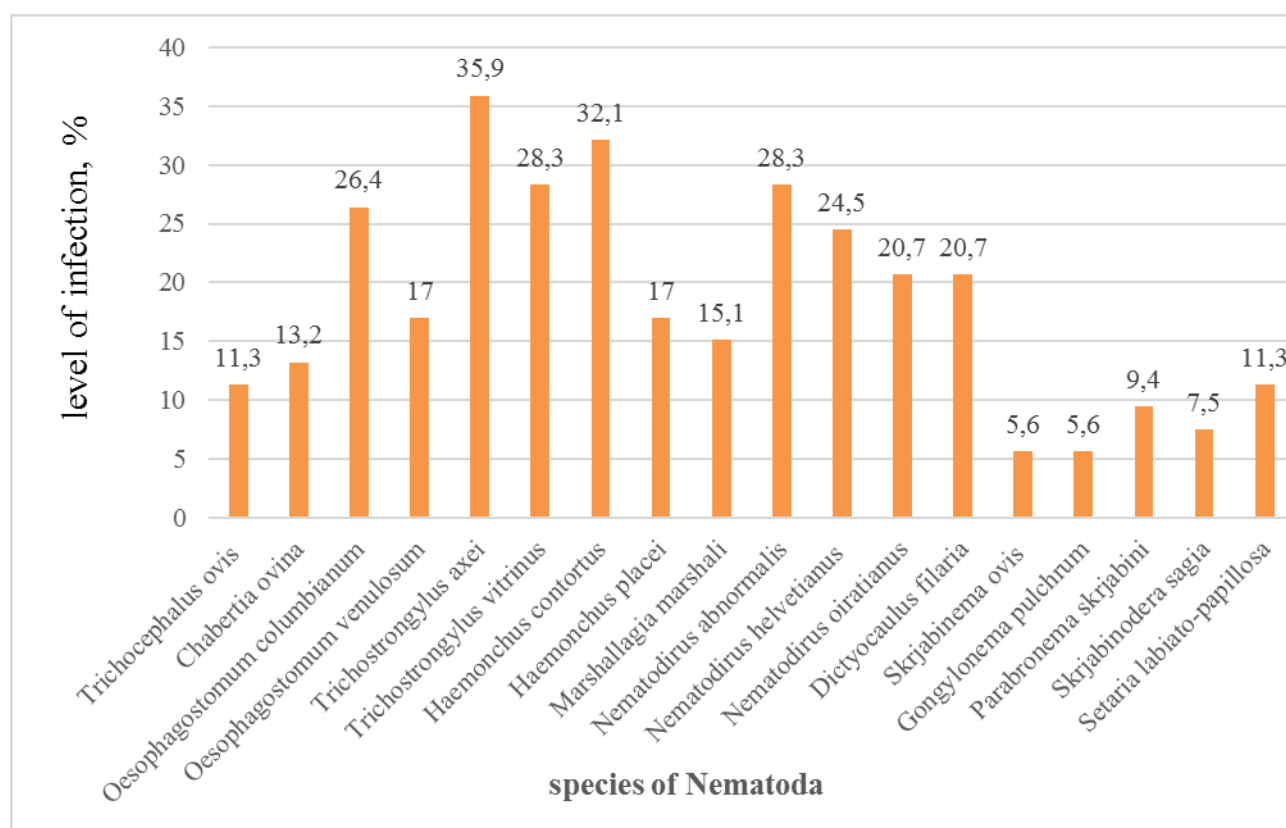


Fig.1. The level of infection of sheep with nematodes in the conditions of Karakalpakstan

According to the conducted researches in Karakalpakstan, relatively high damage of dictiocaulosis, parabronchitis, setariasis, gongylonemiasis, trichostrongylidosis was observed. These data are consistent with the data of previous literature (Azimov, 2015).

Conclusion. As a result of the conducted researches, 18 types of nematode helminths were found parasitizing sheep in different regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Of the 18 types of nematodes recorded in sheep, 3 types are biohelminths and 15 types are geohelminths.

During the study, nematodes were found in the host's digestive system, mainly in the stomach and small intestine (10), large intestine (4), trachea and bronchi (1), muscle tissue (1), esophageal epithelium (1), and abdominal cavity (1), found to be parasitic.

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Rezyume: Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasidagi qo'ylarida nematoda sinfiga mansub 18 ta tur gelmintlar parazitlik qilishi aniqlandi. Tadqiqot davomida qo'ylarda qayd etilgan 18 tur nematodalarning ko'pchiligi geogelmintlar bo'lib faqatgina 3 ta turi biogelmint hisoblanadi. Qoraqalpog'iston sharoitida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida qo'ylarning nematodalar bilan zararlanish darajasi 35,9% dan 5,6% gachani takshil etdi.

Резюме: В Республике Каракалпакстан обнаружено 18 видов гельминтов, относящихся к классу нематод, паразитирующих на овцах. Большинство из 18 видов нематод, зарегистрированных у овец в ходе исследования, являются геогельминтами, только 3 вида нематод являются биогельминтами. В результате исследований, проведенных в условиях Каракалпакстана, уровень зараженности овец нематодами оценивается от 35,9% до 5,6%.

Kalit so'zlar: Qoraqalpog'iston, gelmint, gelmintoz, qo'y, nematoda, invaziya ekstensivligi, invaziya intensivligi.

Ключевые слова: Каракалпакстан, гельминт, гельминтоз, овцы, нематоды, экстенсивность инвазии, интенсивность инвазии.

HEREDITY AND VARIABILITY OF ONE STEM WEIGHT IN F₂ PLANTS OF GOOSE VARIETIES OF THE G.HIRSUTUM L.GENUS

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Summary: *This article discusses the most important agricultural indicators of cotton, cotton weight, the main components of plant productivity, as well as the main factors determining yield.*

Keywords: *Cotton, economic indicators, cotton weight, plant yield, components, yield, main factors.*

INTRODUCTION.

Most of the economically valuable traits of cotton have a complex structure, and this complexity depends on a number of structural parameters. For example, economic indicators - cotton weight per bag, fiber yield, fiber length and several quality indicators are the main factors.

However, some varieties are genotypically and phenotypically very diverse, and the level of the limit (minimum and maximum range of indicators) has a very high indicator. This creates difficulties in production by causing several problems. As a result, farmers cannot fully satisfy their demands. The main reason for this is that the characters do not have a certain balance. Violation of the balance of signs leads to a sharp drop in yield and quality [2, 3, 4].

One of the most important economic indicators of cotton is the weight of cotton in one boll. Cotton weight per bag is one of the main components of plant productivity and is one of the main factors that create productivity. Therefore, special attention is paid to studying the manifestation, heredity and variability of this trait in genetic and selection studies.

Studying this sign is a very difficult and responsible task. Because the limit (minimum and maximum range of indicators) of the weight of cotton in a bud opened in one plant is very high, which makes the analysis difficult. However, this weight gain only serves to increase the weight of the crop.

In the scientific literature [1], it is noted that the weight of cotton in one bag is relatively less variable in environmental conditions.

Cotton weight in one bag of G.hirsutum L. cotton cultivars participated in our experiments was 6 in AN-Boyovut-2, S-6524, Namangan-77, Dehqanbob and AN-130 varieties picked from the parent nursery, respectively. 6,0 g., 5.6 g., 6.0 g., 5.8 g. and 6.3 g. formed

In our research, the extent of variation in the weight of cotton per boll was studied in AN-Boyovut-2, S-6524, Namangan-77, Dehqanbob and AN-130 varieties and in combinations of their 6 reciprocal F₂ hybrids. The scale of variation for this character occupied 4 classes in AN-Boyovut-2, S-6524 and Dehqanbob varieties, and 5 classes in Namangan-77 and AN-130 varieties. The highest percentage of plants is 5.1-5.5 g in AN-Boyovut-2 and Dehqanbob varieties, 4.6-5.0 g in S-6524 and Namangan-77 varieties, 6.1-6 in AN-130 variety, 5 g. was noted in indicative modal classes. The highest marginal class index of cotton varieties is 5.6-6.0 g in the S-6524 variety. and plants belonging to this class equaled 16.7%. AN-Boyovut-2, Namangan-77 and Dehqanbob varieties have the highest edge class index of 6.1-6.5 g. and plants belonging to this class were 10.0%, 16.7% and 20.0%, respectively. AN-130 variety had the highest edge class indicator (7.1-7.5 g.) was superior to other varieties, and it was observed that the plants belonging to this class were 6.7%. The coefficient of variation of the sign in the varieties was 8.27-9.71%. This indicates that the studied character is less variable in all varieties (Table).

In the F_2 plants crossbred from these cotton varieties in the reciprocal method, the weight of cotton per boll is 4.3-8.5 g in total combinations. in the interval, the character appeared according to which cotton variety was taken as the parent form.

5.1-5.5 g in AN-Boyovut-2 variety. the indicative class contained the highest percentage of plants studied (36.7%) and was the modal class, with cultivar S-6524 having the highest percentage of plants at 4.6–5.0 g. observed in class (40.0%). In hybrid combination, the weight of cotton in one bag is 4.5 g. from 7.3 g. up to 7 classes, mostly 4.1-7.5 g. and the average indicator is 5.4 g. , the coefficient of variation was equal to 13.7% and it was shown that the character of cotton weight in one plant was moderately variable. The coefficient of transmission of the character from generation to generation was equal to $h^2=0.43$, which indicates that 43% of the studied cotton weight character in one boll is the genotype of the hybrid form, and 57% is inherited under the influence of the external environment. The main part of the plants is 5.1-5.5 g of the variation series. located between 32, made 5%. In the reciprocal hybrid combination, the weight of cotton in one bag is 4.3 g. from 8.5 g. up to 7 classes, mostly 4.1-8.5 g. and averaged 5.8 g. formed

It should be noted that plants in classes 7.1-7.5 and 7.6-8.0 were not recorded. The coefficient of variation of the sign was equal to 16.3%, and a moderate level of variability of the sign was observed. Plants are mostly 5.6-6.0 g, with the variation range shifted to the right. and was 27.5%. The coefficient of inheritance of the character was equal to $h^2=0.67$. It was observed that 67.0% of the studied characteristics of the weight of one bag of cotton were inherited by the genotype of the hybrid form, 33.0% by the influence of the external environment.

4.6-5.0 g of the studied plants in Namangan-77 cotton variety. we can see in the class, that is, the plants in this class made up 26.7%. In the Dehqanbob variety, the highest percentage is 5.1-5.5 g. was recorded in the class and took 46.6%. In the combination of the second generation Namangan-77 x Dehqanbob hybrid of these varieties, the weight of cotton per boll is 4.0 g. from 6.5 g. plants up to 6 classes were observed. Placement classes of plants 3.5-6.5 g. was in the range, and the highest percentage according to this sign is 4.6-5.0 g. was observed in class (30.0%), the average indicator of the mark is 5.3 g. formed

Table

**Cotton weight per boll in parental plants and its variation in F₂ generations,
and average weight analysis**

№	Varieties and hybrid combinations	Number of plants	Grades, g (in percent)										M±m	σ	limit	V, %	h ²
			3.5-4.0	4.1-4.5	4.6-5.0	5.1-5.5	5.6-6.0	6.-6.5	6.6-7.0	7.1-7.5	7.6-8.0	8.1-8.5					
1	AN-Boyovut-2	30	-	-	23. 3	36. 7	30.0	10. 0	-	-	-	-	5.5±0.1 0	0.53	4.2-6.2	9.5 1	
2	F ₂ AN-Boyovut-2xS-6524	120	-	7.5	25. 0	32. 5	17.5	7.5	2.5	7.5	-	-	5.4±0.1 0	0.75	4.5-7.3	13. 7	0.43
3	F ₂ S-6524xAN-Boyovut-2	120	-	10. 0	15. 0	12. 5	27.5	15. 0	15. 0	-	-	5.0	5.8±0.1 5	0.95	4.3-8.1	16. 3	0.67
4	S-6524	30	-	16. 7	40. 0	26. 6	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	5.1±0.0 9	0.47	4.2-6.0	9.2 7	
5	Farmer	30	-	-	16. 7	46. 6	20.0	16. 7	-	-	-	-	5.5±0.0 8	0.45	4.8-6.4	8.2 7	
6	F ₂ Namangan-77xDehkanbob	120	2.5	10. 0	30. 0	27. 5	20.0	10. 0	-	-	-	-	5.3±0.0 9	0.58	4.0-6.5	11. 1	0.08
7	F ₂ DehkanbobxNamangan-77	120	-	2.5	7.5	17. 5	17.5	27. 5	22. 5	2.5	-	2.5	6.1±0.1 3	0.80	4.4-8.1	13. 1	0.51
8	Namangan-77	30	-	10. 0	26.7	23.3	20	20	-	-	-	-	5.4±0.12	0.63	4.3-6.5	9.71	
9	F ₂ Namangan-77xAN-130	120	-	5.0	15.0	17.5	15.0	27.5	17.5	2.5	-	-	5.9±0.12	0.76	4.5-7.4	12.9	0.30
10	F ₂ AN-130xNamangan-77	120	-	-	-	12.5	10.0	15.0	17.5	30.0	10.0	5.0	6.8±0.13	0.83	5.2-8.4	12.3	0.49
11	AN-130	30	-	-	-	10.0	26.6	46.7	10.0	6.7	-	-	6.1±0.12	0.64	5.3-7.3	9.42	

The coefficient of variation of the sign was equal to 11.1%, and the variability of the sign was shown to be moderate. A shift to the left in the variation series of plants by 2 classes was noted, and it was observed that the coefficient of inheritance of the trait was $h^2=0.08$, which indicates that the plants in this combination were mainly inherited under the influence of the external environment.

In the reciprocal hybrid combination, the weight of cotton in one bag is 4.4 g. from 8.1 g. up to 8 classes, and plant location classes 4.1-8.5 gg. settled in between. The highest percentage of plants is 6.1-6.5 g. class (27.5%), and the average indicator for this sign is 6.1 g. formed The coefficient of variation of the sign was equal to 13.1%, and the variability of the sign was shown to be moderate. Plant variation series 3 classes shift to the right and plant weight 7.6-8.0 g. we can see that it is not observed in class . The coefficient of inheritance of the character was equal to $h^2=0.51$, which means that 51% of the character of the cotton weight in one boll was inherited by the genotype of the hybrid form, 49% by the influence of the external environment.

6.1-6.5 g of AN-130 cotton variety according to this sign. the indicator class contained the largest percentage of plants (46.7%) and was the modal class. In the Namangan-77 x AN-130 hybrid combination, the weight of cotton in one bag is 4.5-7.4 g. is equal to, divided into 7 classes, 4.1-7.5 g. placed in class intervals and the average indicator is 5.9 g. formed Plants are mostly 6.1-6.5 g. was registered in the class and took 27.5%. The coefficient of variation of the sign was equal to 12.9%, and it was observed that the sign of the weight of cotton per bag changed to a moderate extent. As the variation line of the plants shifted to the right, the coefficient of transmission of the trait from generation to generation was $h^2=0.30$, which indicates that 30% of the cotton weight in one boll of the trait was inherited by the genotype of the hybrid form, and 70% by the influence of the external environment.

In the reciprocal hybrid combination, the minimum and maximum indicators of plants are 5.2-8.4 g. is equal to, in 7 classes, i.e. 5.1-8.5 g. placed in the classes between them. The largest percentage of studied plants is 7.1-7.5 g. 30.0%, and the average value is 6.8 g. was equal to The coefficient of variation of the sign was equal to 12.3%, and the variability of the sign was shown to be moderate. As the variation series of plants shifted to the right, the coefficient of transmission from generation to generation was equal to $h^2=0.49$. It was observed that 49% of the studied cotton weight in one boll was inherited by the genotype of the hybrid form, 51% by the influence of the external environment.

In F_2 plants, the trait transmission coefficient (h^2) was low in Namangan-77 x Dehkanbob combination, while it was moderate in other combinations. The AN-130 x Namangan-77 hybrid combination showed a higher result of the trait transmission coefficient (h^2) in reciprocal hybrid F_2 plants of *G. hirsutum* L. than other hybrid combinations.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada g'o'zaning eng muhim xo'jalik ko'rsatkichlari, paxta vazni, o'simlik mahsuldorligining asosiy tarkibiy qismlari hamda hosildorlikni yaratuvchi asosiy omillari yoritilgan.

Резюме: В этой статье рассматриваются наиболее важные сельскохозяйственные показатели хлопка, вес хлопка, основные компоненты продуктивности растений, а также основные факторы, определяющие урожайность.

Kalit so'zlar: G'o'za, xo'jalik ko'rsatkichlari, paxta vazni, o'simlik mahsuldorligi, tarkibiy qismlar, hosildorlik, asosiy omillari.

Ключевые слова: хлопок, экономические показатели, масса хлопка, продуктивность растений, компоненты, продуктивность, основные факторы.

**MAIN LIMNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WATER BODIES
(DAUYTKUL, MEJDURECHE, JILTIRBAS)**

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Summary: *The article presents the results of the analysis of the distribution of biogenic elements in the aquatic ecosystems of the Aral Sea region by the method of principal components. The analysis performed shows that, in general, the studied system of characteristics of the state and distribution of biogenic elements in the studied water body does not differ in the stability of correlations; in certain periods of observation, correlations between the studied indicators weaken or even are absent.*

Keywords: *Aral Sea Area, monitoring, biogenous elements, water ecosystems, eutrophication.*

In the world's leading scientific centers, large-scale research is being carried out on the development of methods for predicting changes in the state of water ecosystems under the influence of human economic activities, with the integrated use of water management and water management.

Degradation processes in the hydrosphere lead to a decrease in the recreational potential of water resources and water bodies. Solving priority tasks in the field of protection of water resources and their rational use is gaining urgent importance. In this regard, conducting research on the development of new innovative methods of monitoring and bioindication of water ecosystems is becoming an important priority.

Dautkul. The Dautkul lake system, located at the beginning of the "former" delta of the Amudarya, is the largest and oldest limnic ecosystem in the Amudarya basin. It is marked on the map as Dautkul reservoir. The study of this system is of great importance, because, on the one hand, it helps to establish relationships within the basins in lakes located in extreme arid conditions, secondly, it helps to observe the transformation of ecosystems exposed to anthropogenic influence, and thirdly, it is reasonable to distinguish freshwater limnic ecosystems from freshwater limnic ecosystems in the conditions of acute shortage of freshwater in the Amudarya basin. provides an opportunity to develop a strategy of use.

The Dautkul lake system is located along the river, 4 km north of the city of Nukus. formed. At that time, water fell into the lakes through the Dautkul system and fed the lakes located below it, namely up to the Kuskhanatau hill. The water level is variable and is characterized by significant fluctuations, often depending on the filling of the river with water. The boundaries of the system were constantly changing, its area varied from 1770 to 2250 ha. The greatest depth in the system was 5-7 meters in the Kuksu distribution, and unlike other distributions, its boundaries were well defined. In the lake, some moons are separated from each other by reeds 0.7-1.5 m high. Lakes are rich in aquatic plants.

According to experts [69, p. 47-51], the main dominant of this ecosystem is reed (*Phragmites australis*), along the coast there are many examples of narrow-leaved sedge (*Typha angustifolia* L.) and sea hogweed (*Bolbochoenus maritimus*), mud of shallow lagoons underwater plant communities form dense thickets with urut (*Myriophyllum verticillatum* L.), as well as rdest (*Potamogeton pectinatus* L.) and (*Potamogeton crispus* L.) species. Reeds (*Phragmites australis*) make up 85% of the ecosystem of the watershed and in some places are in clumps. The height of reeds in such bundles reaches 200-400 cm. Among reeds, the growth of 90-100 cm tall narrow-leaved sedges (*Typha angustifolia* L.) and reeds (*Schoenoplectus litoralis* (Schr.) Palla) was recorded. On the banks of the reservoir, specimens of hogweed (*Bolbochoenus maritimus*) are rare. Underwater macrophytes consist of rdest (*Potamogeton pectinatus* L.) and (*Potamogeton crispus* L.),

urut (*Myriophyllum verticillatum* L.) and spiky urut (*Myriophyllum spicatum*). When the aquatic and coastal vegetation of the lake was studied, it was noted that it was covered with plants and had a high level of growth.

The lake is shallow and consists of numerous clumps of reeds (*Phragmites australis*). The bottom of the lake is muddy and sandy. Thick reed beds grow along the shore and form isolated clumps of dense reed beds in the lake's water area. The bottom is thickly covered with *myriophyllum spicatum* species. Above the bottom of the lake and on the surface of the water spiral *spirogyra* (*Sphaerocysti*) formed a light green layer. The vegetation cover of the coastal part of the lake was dominated by plants such as sedge (*Kareliniacaspica*) and heather (*Tamarix hispida*) [69, 47-51 p.; 70, www.aknuk.uz]. The dominant of this ecosystem is reed (*Phragmites australis*). It formed dense thickets and isolated islands. Underwater plants are represented by spiky urut (*Myriophyllum spicatum*). The species composition of the ecosystem is represented by only 2 types of aquatic plants. It is covered with reeds and its growth is high, and the coastal zone is also thickly covered with urut. The dominants of the coastal area are halophytes - plants such as sedge and sedge [69, p. 47-51; 70, www.aknuk.uz].



3.2- picture Geographical location of Dautkul (www.uzeconet)

A change in the hydrological situation in the region, a sharp decrease in the total water flow of the Amudarya in the delta, as a result of the transition to another source of water supply led to the transformation of the lake system into a basin formed in the deepest water areas with a single water surface. Irrigation is carried out by pumping water from the Erkindarya canal and the tributaries of the Sapaqkul-Birkulok lake system. The water supply of the water basin is very irregular, as a result of which, even in a short period of time, there are sharp changes in the water level and significant changes in the area. vegetation was observed only in the open expanses of the plains.

Not too high clarity is characteristic for Dautkul water. Sometimes it reached 3-4 m and more, water clarity decreased due to contamination with various debris on the shores of the lake and when approaching the dam, as well as strong bloom of algae.

In the case of Dautkul (1995-2000 years) (Fig. 3.2), during the study of the seasonal dynamics of mixed substances, it was found that the content of seston in the water of the circular

channel flowing into Dautkul was 0.662 mg/l in spring. In Dautkul water, the content of seston in the upper layer of water is 0.634 mg/l, in the lower layer of water at the bottom of the water is 0.603 mg/l. In winter, the concentration of seston decreases significantly, which is probably caused by the process of destruction and sedimentation. The content of seston in the upper layer of Dautkul water is 0.88-0.95 mg/l, in the lower layer it is 0.45-0.47 mg/l. The analysis of the amount of seston concentration shows that the concentration of mixed dissolved substances in the lake can vary significantly from year to year.

Lake Mejdureche. Mejdureche is located in the northwestern part of the reservoir, between Kipchakdarya and Okdarya. The water source is Amudarya. The total area of the water basin is 3000 ha, its length is 9-10 km, and its width is 2-3 km. The maximum depth is 3.5 m, the deepest place is 1.3-1.8 m.

The waters of Amudarya flowing into the lake are characterized by high mineralization and general pollution, which increases along the entire river due to collector-drainage and industrial water discharge. The clarity of the water in Shegekul varies depending on the season and is 0.50-0.80 m. Water mineralization in Shegekul undergoes drastic changes, minimum as well as maximum indicators were recorded during all periods of observations in the warm time of the year. In summer it is 1274-2124 mg/l, and in autumn it is 1240-1270 mg/l.

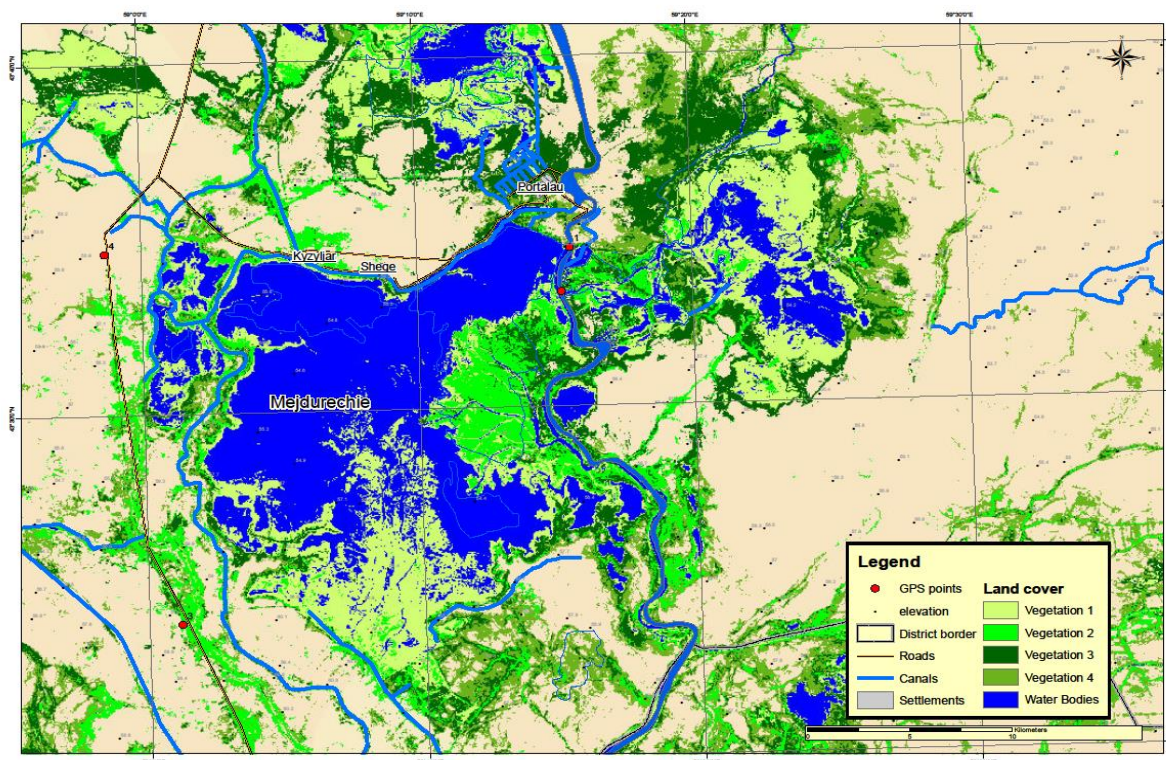


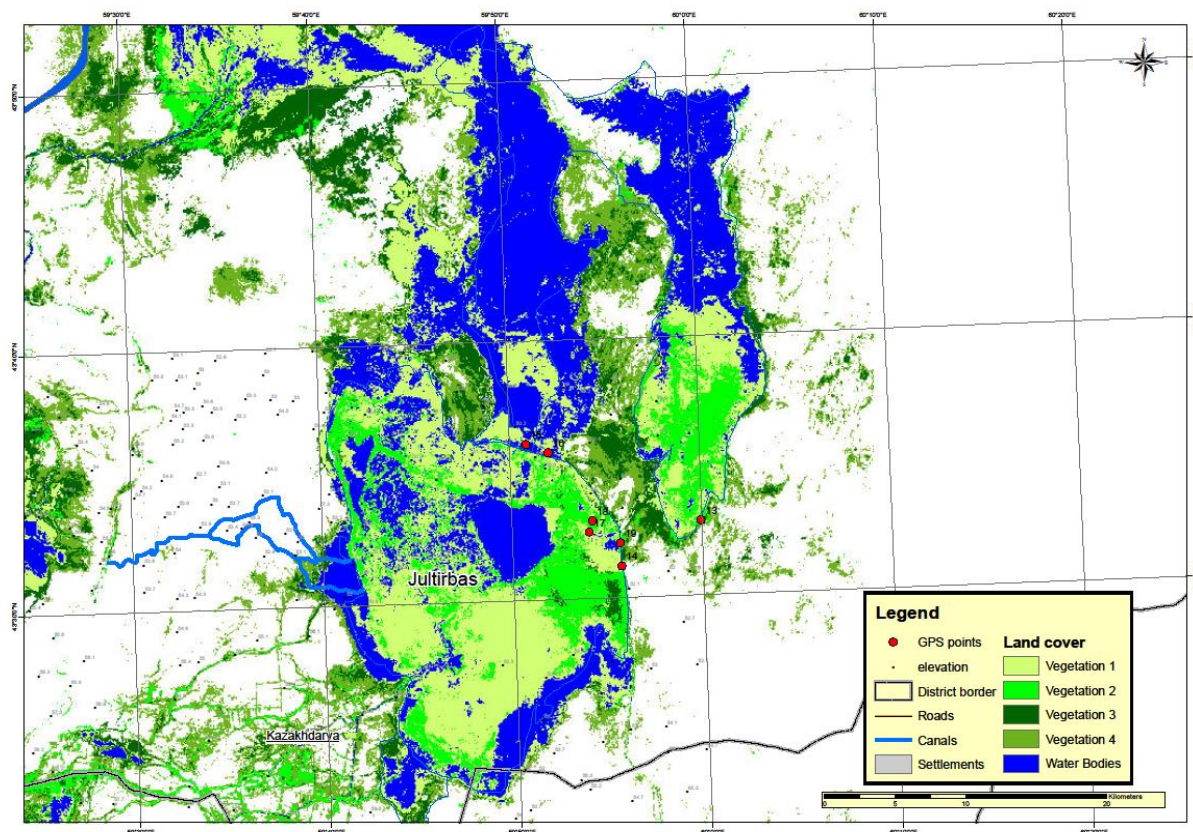
Figure 3.3. Geographical location of Lake Mejdureche

The concentration of dissolved substances in the water area of the lake is different and changes depending on the season. The content of dissolved substances in the summer season was 0.012-0.556 mg/l, in autumn - 0.310 mg/l (1998), in spring (1999) 0.104-0.671 mg/l, in summer from 0.0093 mg/l to 0.568 mg/l. It should be noted that the maximum amount of seston was recorded in the hypolimnion part of the water layer of the lake.

2013-2019 The analysis of the amount of seston concentration during the period shows that the distribution of dissolved mixed substances is not uniform and its variability is probably due to the internal regime of the water basin and the introduction of seston by the river flow.

Lake Jiltirbas was formed in this bay of surroundings of the Aral Sea , which is shallow and consists of numerous meadows and reed groves.

Lake Jiltirbas is very important for most terrestrial animals. It is a large body of water. The area is – ~15,000 ha. KS water source - 1,2,3. The maximum depth is 4 meters, the minimum is 1m. Lake Jiltirbas is located 50 km from the center of Chimbay district.



Picture. 3.4. Geographical location of Lake Jiltirbas

Water from the Kazakh Darya and several thermal artesian wells enters the lake. Thanks to the construction of the dam, the water level in it was stabilized several years ago, and this water body was the most important wetland and used land for fish against the background of the catastrophic drying of the Aral Bay lakes. But during the 2007-2009 water shortage, the lake's water level dropped sharply.

The State Forestry and Hunting Farm (DOOX) is located on the lake, and hunting with fishing is actively conducted. It is quite difficult to reach the lake, the nearest settlement Kazakhdarya is 30 km away, but during the period of high water level, the detours stretch to 80-90 km.

The lake is shallow and consists of numerous clumps of reeds (*Phragmites australis*). The bottom of the lake is muddy and sandy. Thick reed beds grow along the shore and form isolated clumps of dense reed beds in the lake's water area. The bottom is thickly covered with *myriophyllum spicatum* species. Above the bottom of the lake and on the surface of the water spiral *spirogyra* (*Sphaerocysti*) formed a light green layer. The vegetation cover of the coastal part of the lake was dominated by such plants as the white gorse (*Karelinia caspica*) and the heather (*Tamarix hispida*) [69, 47-51 p.; 70, www.aknuk.uz].

The dominant of this ecosystem is reed (*Phragmites australis*). It formed dense thickets and isolated islands. Underwater plants are represented by spiky urut (*Myriophyllum spicatum*). The

species composition of the ecosystem is represented by only 2 types of aquatic plants. It is covered with reeds and its growth is high, and the coastal zone is also thickly covered with urut. The dominants of the coastal part are halophytes - plants such as sedge and sedge (Matjanova, Oryol, 2019).

Table 3.2.

General characteristics of the current state of the Arolboi lakes

	Names of lakes	Field, ga			Depth, m			Food source
		A lot of water	average	Low water	A lot of water	average	Low water	
	Mejdureche	49600	16000	110	2,10	1,80	0,5	River
	Jyltyrbas	28500	13500	4000	3,2	1,6	0,9	River
	Davutkol	17000	1380	920	7,0	6,8	-	A mix

In general, it can be noted that the hydrochemical and hydrobiological condition of water is deteriorating in Jyltyrbas and a number of small lakes fed by collector-drainage waters, their mineralization is increasing, and accordingly, these lakes are losing their importance for the national economy. Every year, the area of reed fields is expanding and they are turning into saline depressions. The future development of the ecological situation of the Aralboi delta water bodies depends on the amount of fresh water supply from Amudarya.

Depending on the volume of water supply, changes in the morphometric parameters of the studied lakes occur at one or another level. For example, when looking at the dynamics of the total area of the studied lakes in the period from 2013 to 2019, it is possible to observe the cyclical characteristics of the filling and silting of the lakes.

It was found that changes in environmental conditions can affect the proportions of BE fractions in water bodies. External flows (inflow and outflow, exchange between water and ash bottom) are important in forming the annual balance of BE, and internal flows are important in forming the balance of phosphorus and nitrogen in living components of ecosystems. The distribution of biogenic elements in water bodies does not differ in the stability of correlation relations, where even stochastic relationships between variables are observed.

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Rezyume: Maqolada biogen elementlarining Orol dengizining suvi ekosistemalarida asosiy komponent metodi sifatida joylashgan analiz natijalari keltirilgan. O'tkazilgan analiz natijasi ko'rsatgichi bo'yicha umumiy o'rganilayotgan xarakteristik vaziyat sistemasi va biogen elementlarining joylashishi o'rganilayotgan suv ob'ekti korreliatsion aloqalar barqarorligi bilan

ajralmaydi, ayrim muddat kuzatuvlarida korreliyatsion aloqalar o'rganilayotgan ko'rsatkichlar orasida kuchsizlanadi yoki umuman yo'q bo'lib ketadi.

Резюме: В статье приведены результаты анализа распределения биогенных элементов в водных экосистемах Приаралья методом главных компонент. Проведенный анализ показывает, что в целом изучаемая система характеристик состояния и распределения биогенных элементов в исследуемом водном объекте не отличается стабильностью корреляционных связей, в отдельные сроки наблюдений корреляционные связи между изучаемыми показателями ослабевают или даже отсутствуют.

Kalit so'zlar: Orolbo'yi, kuzatish, biogen elementlar, suv ekosistemi, evtrofikatsiya jarayoni.

Ключевые слова: Приаралье, мониторинг, биогенные элементы, водные экосистемы, эвтрофикация.

TECHNICAL SCIENCES

MODERN COMFORTABLE, COMPACT FURNITURE

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Summary: *This article provides information about the selection of transforming sofas suitable for a modern cozy home, the study of their main features and types of transformation. In particular, sofas and armchairs of the “tango”, “telescope”, “accordion” type were studied as examples.*

Keywords: *transformation, “tango”, “telescope”, “accordion”.*

If you look at history, furniture has been an integral part of human life. In the current period of development, there are unique pieces of furniture in all directions. For example, in our lives, at work, in medical institutions, in exciting places, in passenger transport, and many other examples can be given.

Each piece of furniture has its own requirements depending on the place of use. This article discusses sofas and armchairs, some of the most widely used pieces of furniture. As you know, one of the advantages of furniture is the presence of compactness, functionality and transformation. The main purpose of using transformable furniture is the expediency of furniture and the rational use of space. Especially, in the modern period of development, the issue of rational use of living space in multi-storey buildings is very relevant. A cozy interior in a modern house is hard to imagine without an easy chair or sofa.

When using transformable furniture, it is necessary to pay attention to the types of their transformation, which are as follows:

1. Folding – “book”, “tango” or “click-clack”, “couch”.
2. Retractable (roll-out) – “eurobook”, “dolphin”, “konrad” or “telescope”, “pantograph”.
3. Sliding – “french clamshell”, “american folding bed” or “sedaflex”, “accardion”.

The types of transformation mentioned above are mainly used in the transformation of sofas and armchairs, and some of them have found wide application in our lives, which we will consider in more details.

“Tango”. Convertible sofa and armchair of the “tango” type is very convenient, comfortable sofa-bed and chair bed (Pic. 1).



Pic. 1. Transformable sofa and tango armchair.

The soft armrest easily converts into a headrest. Although the transformation method is similar to the simple click-clack method, it has a number of advantages.

The tango transformation mechanism is a product of the Belgian company “Sedak-Meral”. This mechanism consists of a steel frame, which has a grate inside. This design with the mattress, has an orthopedic effect. The difference between a sofa with a tango mechanism and a sofa with a click-clack mechanism is the presence of an adjustable armrest.

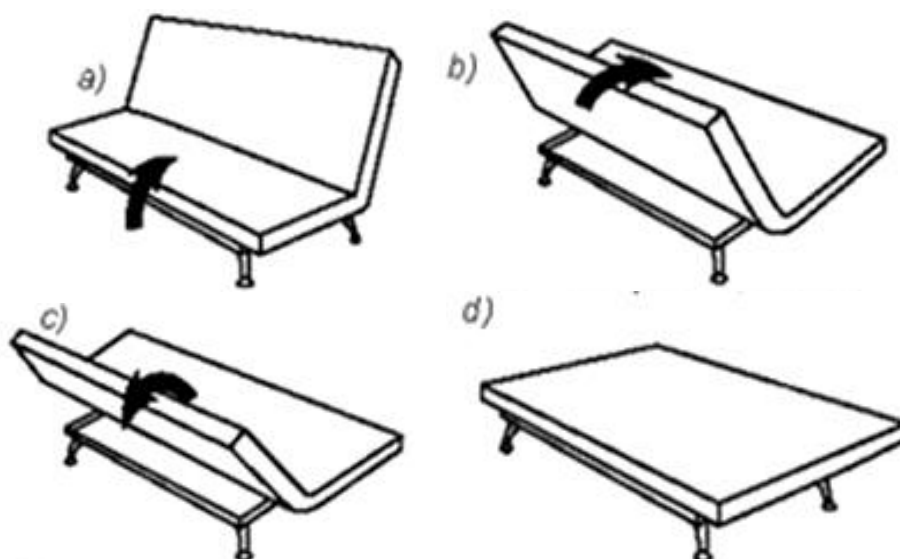
The armrest of the sofa with the “tango” mechanism can be in several inclined positions. In addition, they are made of durable alloy, which allows the mechanism to work for a long time. The back of the sofa with the “tango” mechanism (as well as the “click-clack”) can be set in three positions:

- for sitting – sofa position, where the back of the sofa is in a vertical position;
- for rest – the position of “relaxation”, the back of the sofa is set at an angle;
- for sleep – the position of the bed and the back of the sofa is located in the same plane with the seat.

In the bed position, the sofa takes a flat, fully sleeping position, and the adjustable armrests transform into headrests. The possibility of positioning the armrest at different angles provides maximum comfort.

How to change the backrest angle:

1. In the sofa position, the seat is raised until a click is heard, in this case the sofa transforms into a bed.
2. In the bed position, the seat rises to the first click. The back of the sofa takes a relaxed position.
3. In the relaxation position, the seat rises until it clicks. The back of the sofa occupies the original position of the sofa (Pic. 2).



The sequence of transformation of the sofa into a bed.

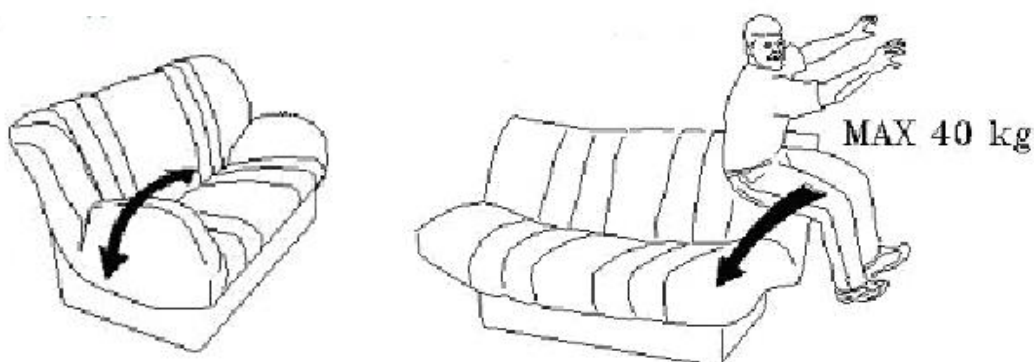


The sequence of transformation of the sofa into relaxation state.

Pic. 2. The sequence of transformation operations.

How to change the angle of the armrest:

The sides of the sofa are transformed into armrests or headrests, compressed in the direction of the arrow, as shown in the picture. The sides are in three positions. If the armrest is in the raised state when using the sofa, the load on it should not exceed 40 kg (Pic. 3).



Pic. 3. Transformation of the armrest.

Mattresses made of polyurethane foam produced by the Andersen factory are used for sofas transformed by the tango method, 12 cm thick and with a density of 30-35 kg/m³. Such mattresses form a flat surface of the bed. The “Anderssen” factory also produces chair-beds with a “tango”

mechanism. Its back has three positions: for lying, for resting in a relaxed position, and for sitting (Pic. 4).



Pic. 4. Transformable chair-bed.

Benefits of the tango sofa:

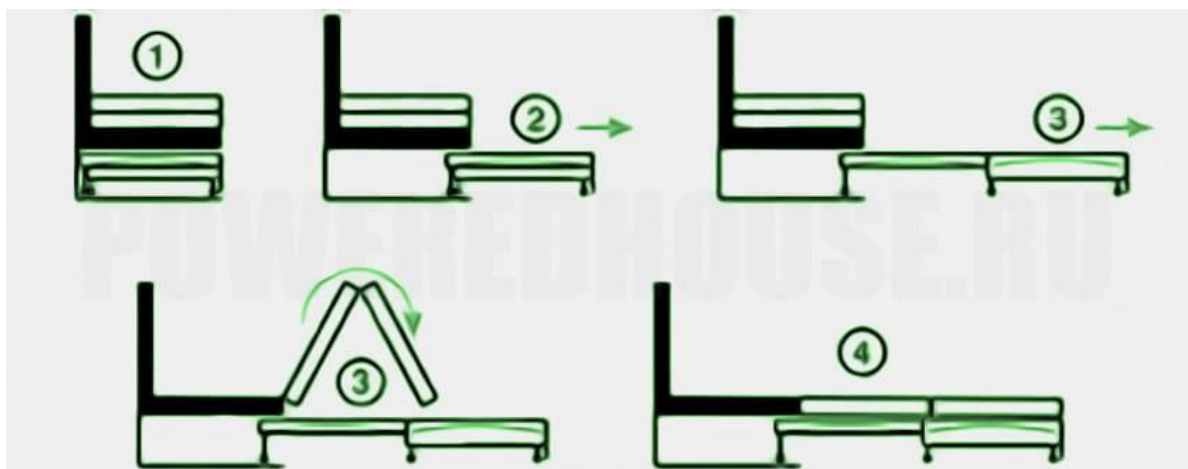
- the sofa can be easily transformable;
- the bed part is flat (there are no connecting seams);
- three positions of the speaker: for sleeping, for resting in a relaxed position and for sitting;
- armrests protrude as a headrest in the transformed state;
- there is a special place for storing bed expenses;
- a “tango” sofa takes up less space than a “click-clack” sofa.

“Telescope”. When choosing a sofa, it is necessary to pay big attention to the mechanism of its transformation. Sofa-transformer type “telescope” – one of the most common and compact sofas. The transformation process of the sofa resembles a “telescope”, hence its name. There are also chairs with this type of transformation (Pic. 5).



Pic. 5. Transformable sofa and telescopic armchair.

To turn a sofa with a “telescopic” mechanism into a bed, you need to pull forward a specially installed strap and separate the overlapping sections (Pic. 6).



Pic. 6. The sequence of transformation operations.

After unfolding, a sofa seat or back is placed on the resulting surface, which acts as a mattress. As a result, a flat surface is formed (Pic. 7).



Pic. 7. Sofa and armchair transformation.

One of the features of a convertible sofa with a “telescopic” mechanism is that it takes up less space when it folded. This feature has the great importance given the natural value of the available space.

Main advantages:

- reliability;
- simple and safe. Made of high quality material, equipped with guide rollers and metal hinges, allowing you to transform the sofa without much attention and speed;
- very compact. Convenient for small rooms, especially for children’s rooms;
- at the bottom of the sofa there is a special place for sleeping and other notes.

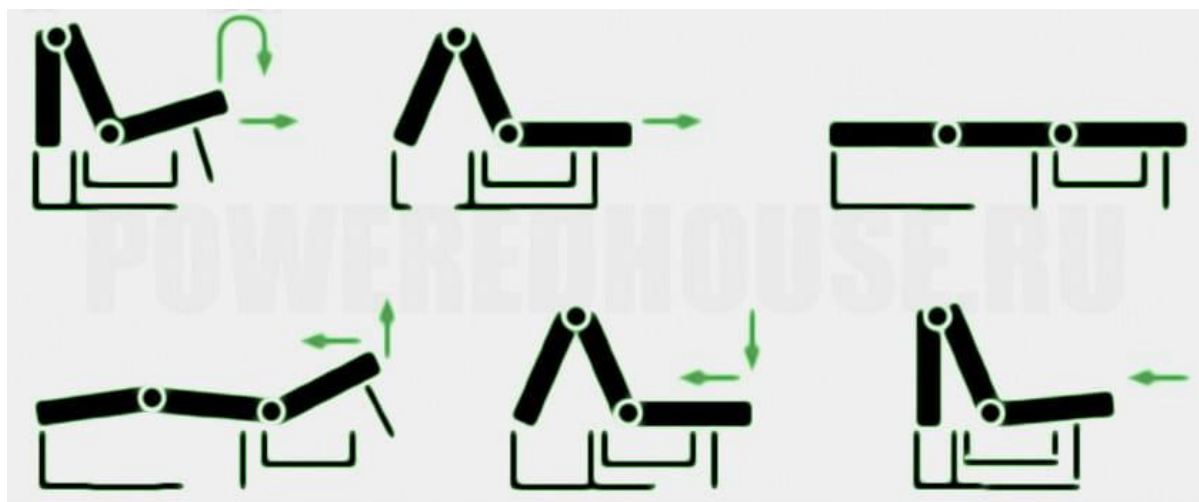
“Accordion”. Transformable sofas and armchairs of the “Accordion” type are very comfortable and cozy, in a short time it turns a sofa and an armchair into a bed (Pic. 8).



Pic. 8. Transformable sofa and chair type “Accordion”.

This piece of furniture consists of a metal frame and a three-piece swivel joint. The softness of the bed is due to the fact that a flexible spring is used on its basis.

To turn the sofa into a bed, the seat of the sofa is slightly lifted and smoothly pushes forward, after what the sofa itself unfolds. To return the bed to sofa position, the seat raises until it clicks and then lowers. Then the center of the seat is pressed with a hand, after which the sofa will be assembled (Pic. 9).



Pic. 9. The sequence of transformation operations.

Advantages:

- the mechanism is reliable and durable;
- long-term operation;
- easy to transform.

Disadvantages:

- a special place for bedding is not included.

Resume

In modern cities, high-rise construction is growing rapidly, so the development of multifunctional transformable furniture and the creation of new projects that meet the requirements of modern architecture is an urgent need. Of course, the rational use of the premises is the main factor. This factor can be realized only with the help of transformable furniture. This article covers this topic with examples.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy shinam uy uchun mos keladigan o'zgaruvchan divanlarni tanlash, ularning asosiy xususiyatlari va transformatsiya turlarini o'rganish haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Xususan, "tango", "teleskop", "akkordeon" tipidagi divan va kreslolar namuna sifatida o'rganildi.

Резюме: В данной статье представлена информация о подборе диванов-трансформеров, подходящих для современного уютного дома, изучении их основных особенностей и видов трансформации. В частности, в качестве примеров изучались диваны и кресла типа «танго», «телескоп», «аккордеон».

Kalit so'zlar: transformatsiya, "tango", "teleskop", "akkordeon".

Ключевые слова: трансформация, «танго», «телескоп», «аккордеон».

INNOVATIONS IN THE DESIGN OF CARDBOARD FURNITURE

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Summary: This article discusses innovative ideas in cardboard furniture. Advantages and disadvantages of cardboard furniture. Various types of cardboard furniture. Examples of various types of structural systems in cardboard furniture are given.

Keywords: cardboard, furniture, innovative design, ecology, types of furniture, structural systems of furniture made of cardboard.

Innovation plays a fundamental role in the development of ideas and the production of new products. For example, cardboard furniture is a revolution that will dispel more than one doubt about it and its usefulness.

Recycled cardboard can be used to design and make any furniture, because even if you think otherwise, it is a fairly durable material.

Cardboard is a material consisting of several layers of paper superimposed on each other. This gives it greater strength than ordinary paper. The appearance of the cardboard is limited by the top layer, which we can see with the naked eye. Their finish can be different, they can be both printed and painted.

Cardboard was invented in France in 1751 and is attributed to a student of Rene-Antoine Ferchot de Reaumur, who developed it for very specific applications, such as plates, binding cases and playing cards.

Cardboard is used mainly in the packaging and publishing industries, as well as in all cardboard industries where its properties of sound insulation, mechanical and electrical insulation are used. Cardboard is also used as the main material for the manufacture of furniture.

Thanks to the characteristics of cardboard, you can make quite interesting furniture designs. They not only fulfill their function of storing items, but also serve as a stylish innovative home decoration. Obviously, cardboard furniture should be kept as far away from humidity and direct contact with water as possible. As expected, there is no cardboard kitchen furniture, where water is usually constantly present.

The downside of this material may be that it serves less than wood or aluminum. But, of course, it was still to be expected that it was cardboard. Usually, the frequency with which we have to replace furniture is greater than that of ordinary wooden or aluminum furniture. However, it is still cheaper, does not harm the environment and does not pollute anything. We can say that, estimating the costs of all levels, cardboard furniture is much cheaper.

The main advantages of cardboard furniture:

- relatively economical in production for a wide range of mechanical and aesthetic properties, regardless of size;
- completely eco-friendly, does not pollute the environment and does not spoil natural resources;
- safety for people and animals. The composition of the cardboard does not include harmful chemicals;
- quite resistant;
- innovative and excellent design
- support for various types of assembly (bonding, gluing, tabs);
- easy and compact to store in the apartment
- lightness and mobility. Cardboard furniture can be moved even by a child;
- ability to update home decor;

- recyclable and biodegradable.

Disadvantages of cardboard furniture:

- short-lived, so they need to be changed more often.
- inability to use in wet places.

Recently, many designers have become interested in creating masterpieces of recycled furniture, which is cardboard. It is a flexible and malleable material that can take any shape.

Properly selected material and technology make it possible to make various functional pieces of furniture from cardboard:

- ✓ for home common use: bed, bookshelves and niches, armchair, sofa, coffee table, shoe rack;
- ✓ rooms for children: children's chest of drawers, children's bed, children's table, furniture toy;
- ✓ Office space: designer computer desk, office counter, shelving;
- ✓ for a country cottage: a shoe rack, armchairs, sun beds, a fake fireplace.

Cardboard items will perfectly fit into a rustic, Scandinavian, eco-friendly interior. There is always a place for leisure furniture in a spacious living room, on a loggia, a closed terrace of a country house. Hanging hammocks made of paper tubes and mobile chairs can be taken with you on a picnic or fishing.

Designer tables and chairs made of cardboard are increasingly found in cafes and restaurants. Cheap beautiful items can last for several months without losing their original appearance. They can be quickly and easily replaced with similar ones without violating the general style of the institution.



Fig.1. Cardboard bed

A cardboard bed is a piece of furniture that can become the pride of the owners. Light, elegant, with an elegant headboard model can become a real decoration of the bedroom.

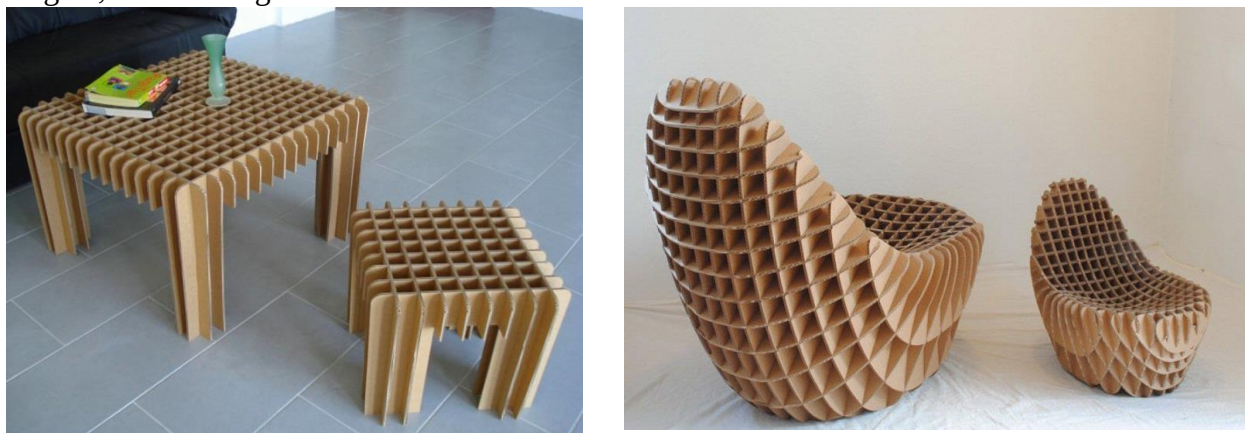


Fig. 2 Table, chair and armchair made of cardboard

Frame objects made of corrugated cardboard are systems of stiffeners. To connect the individual elements in each of them, grooves are made in half the height of the joint. To increase the strength, a five-layer corrugated cardboard is used (two layers of corrugation and three layers of cardboard) or several sheets glued together, alternating the direction of the corrugated layers.



Fig. 3. Coffee table and chairs made of cardboard



Fig. 4. Cardboard chair

This cardboard furniture uses a combination of straight and curved elements. This constructive principle is based on fixing a curved sheet of corrugated cardboard with the help of flat elements.

Thus, objects with rounded corners are obtained.



Fig.5. Children's furniture made of cardboard

Toy furniture is a composite transformer that serves for age-related changes of the child.



Fig. 6. Designer computer table made of cardboard

A designer computer desk – a design with proper assembly and care can become a home decoration. To give the table strength, cardboard plates are glued together from several layers of material, sometimes reinforcing elements are added. Furniture is equipped with various consoles and shelves, also made of multilayer raw materials.



Fig. 7. Office desk made of cardboard

An office counter can become a real decoration if the cardboard is properly processed and formed.



Fig.8. Shelves and cabinets made of cardboard

Shelving – there are never too many of them, especially if they are made of cardboard. They can be of various shapes: square, semicircular, curved, floor and suspended – it all depends on your preferences and imagination. They can be collapsible, they are easy to remove.



Fig. 9. A chair made of cardboard. Layer-by-layer gluing of cardboard sheets.

Technically, layer—by-layer gluing is one of the easiest ways to make furniture out of cardboard. It is enough to come up with a silhouette of the future object, cut out the right number of contours and glue them together. To increase the strength of the product, the corrugated layers in adjacent sheets should be located in different directions.

Conclusion. Cardboard furniture can be made by various methods. The malleable material is suitable for creating structures of any complexity. There are many ideas for the manufacture of frame, modular models, in the technique of layer-by-layer bonding. The design of such furniture no longer seems strange to anyone. Such interior items are suitable for creative, extraordinary people whose preferences are constantly changing.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada karton mebeldagi innovatsion g'oyalar muhokama qilinadi. Karton mebelning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari. Har xil turdagi karton mebellar. Karton mebeldagi har xil turdagi tizimli tizimlarga misollar keltirilgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье рассматриваются инновационные идеи в мебели из картона. Преимущества и недостатки мебели из картона. Различные виды мебели из картона. Приведены примеры различных видов конструктивных систем в мебели из картона.*

Kalit so'zlar: *karton, mebel, innovatsion dizayn, ekologiya, mebel turlari, karton mebellarning konstruktiv tizimlari.*

Ключевые слова: *картон, мебель, инновационный дизайн, экология, виды мебели, конструктивные системы мебели из картона.*

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FINE ART WITH MODERN DESIGN

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Summary: *The article analyzes the issue of a systematical connection between art and design. Traditionally, design is seen as the successor of art in addressing problems of style- and form-generation.*

Keywords: *Fine art, design, form, methods of system design*

Fine art and design are closely intertwined, exerting mutual influence on each other. For centuries, artists and designers have found inspiration in the art of past eras, and also used it in their creative processes. In the modern world, this interchange is moving forward, bringing unique and innovative ideas to the field of design. In this article we will consider the influence of fine art on modern design and examples of its manifestation.

Transfer of emotions and concepts:

In art, the creation of a work has always been surrounded by mystery. Early art has a pronounced rigid algorithm for organizing the process with the help of rules and canons. However, with all attempts to guarantee the result, artistic creativity retained its special "indomitable" temper. It either degenerated into a craft, or "broke through" the strictest restrictions. The canons of art were refracted in completely different ways in the personality of the artist, and the search for his own creative method remained an eternal problem. But fine art also has the power to convey emotions and concepts, and this power finds its application in modern design. Designers use elements of art such as color, shape, composition and texture to evoke certain feelings in their audience. They can draw inspiration from Cubism, Impressionism or Surrealism and embody these elements in their design works.

Innovative forms and structures:

Visual art and design are closely linked, and the mutual influence of these two areas is manifested on many levels. Fine art is a source of inspiration for designers, and design, in turn, uses various elements of fine art to create new forms and styles. In this article we will look at the influence of fine art on modern design.

Fine art is a broad term that includes various types of art, such as painting, sculpture, graphics, photography and many others. Each of these types of art has its own unique style, technique and theme that can be used in design.

One of the main ways that visual art influences design is through the use of color. The color scheme used in fine art can be used in design to create a certain atmosphere, mood or emotions. For example, the warm, bright colors used in paintings can be used in interior design to create a cozy and pleasant atmosphere. Also, many elements of fine art, such as lines, shapes and textures, can be used in design. Lines can be used to create movement or direction in design, shapes can be used to create a recognizable style or brand, and textures can be used to create an interesting and multidimensional visual experience.



The connection of design with art is obvious. There is a whole trend of art design, which means the most avant-garde manifestations of modern art. Due to its universal capabilities, design often duplicates and, if possible, sometimes replaces specialized professions, but in the ability to control the holistic image of the future product itself turns out to be irreplaceable. Design has so many faces and is developing so dynamically that it appears not so much as a new type of activity, as a new universal type of thinking that brings a new quality to any creative process. For many, the mission of design is associated with the embodiment of a new aesthetic, a new historical style that reflects the spirit of the new time. Of course, this is important. However, it should be noted that every emerging historical style had a similar quality. The design stands here in the general row and is not something special. At the same time, the appearance of design did not coincidentally coincide with a radical turn in the development of the modern artificial environment. Apparently, there is still something special in the nature of design that meets these profound transformations.

The designer's mind is not filled with samples of existing objects. He is critical of historical experience, focusing in solving the problem, first of all, on the integration of many factors. Therefore, fine art and design turn out to be an extremely universal concept that retains its meaning with constant changes in the design object. Morphological elements of the subject whole are abstracted into elements of the composition, isolated, and the issue of creating a finished product is solved as a search for forms of their probable interaction. Therefore, "shaping in design seems to be a very dynamic process of operating with a non-equilibrium structure, thanks to which the designer is aware of the internal and external connections of the object in a new way, presenting it as a set of diverse elements.



One of the most striking examples of the influence of fine art on design is the “Art Deco” style, which developed at the beginning of the 20th century. It combined elements of fine art, such as geometric shapes, bright colors and a variety of textures, with a functional design. The Art Deco style was significantly influenced by such artistic trends as Cubism, Constructivism and futurism, intertwined with Japanese, Aztec, ancient Egyptian and other exotic motifs. This style inspired many designers and had a significant impact on modern interior design, furniture and fashion.

Visual art can also influence design through the use of symbols and metaphors. Many artists use symbols and metaphors in their works to convey certain ideas or concepts. These symbols can be borrowed by designers and used to create unique and memorable design elements that help communicate with the audience.

Finally, visual art and design interact at the level of cultural context. Art is a reflection of culture and society, and design often reflects the same values and ideas. Cultural elements such as traditions, customs and symbols can be incorporated into the design to create products that correspond to a particular culture or group of people.

In conclusion, I would like to say that fine art plays an important role in modern design. It provides designers with ideas, inspiration and various tools to create unique and functional products. Through the use of color, shape, texture, symbols and cultural elements, visual art has a strong influence on the visual aspects of design and helps to create aesthetically attractive and meaningful products for modern society.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqola tasviriy san'atning dizayn bilan tizimli aloqasi masalasini ko'rib chiqadi. An'anaga ko'ra, dizayn uslub va shakllantirish muammolarini hal qilishda san'atning vorisi sifatida taqdim etiladi.*

Резюме: *В этой статье рассмотрен вопрос о системной связи изобразительного искусства с дизайном. Традиционно, дизайн представляется как преемник искусства в решении задач стиля и формообразования.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Tasviriy san'at, dizayn, shakl, tizimli loyihalash usullari*

Ключевые слова: *Изобразительное искусство, дизайн, форма, методы системного проектирования*

METHANE PURIFICATION METHODS FROM HYDROGEN SULFIDE AND MERCAPTANS

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Summary: *The main amount of sulfur-containing compounds from natural gas is removed at gas processing plants before being fed into main pipelines to prevent pipe corrosion and produce commercial sulfur. The reduction of the sulfur content to the required level is provided by the fine desulfurization unit located in the head part of the units. This article presents and analyzes modern methods of gas purification from hydrogen sulfide.*

Keywords: *sulfur content, natural gas, gas purification, sulfur compounds, desulphurization*

When RSH mercaptans interact with alkalis in the presence of O₂ and CO₂, which are always, albeit in small quantities, in gases, di- and polysulfides are formed, which are poorly soluble in the absorbent. Carbon sulphide neutral in nature, organic sulfides RSR' (and a number of other compounds) dissolve in these absorbents, although their sorption capacity is much less than that of RSH. The presence of CO₂ in gases above 0.1–0.3% leads to its preferential dissolution, significantly reducing the absorption of RSH. Natural gases tend to contain CO₂ above 0.7%, which makes it difficult to use these methods for fine purification. The methods are also inefficient for purification from thiophene C₄H₄S and its derivatives.

Of mono- and diethanolamine with various activating additives, such as N-methylpyrrolidone-2, dipropanolamine, etc., are also widely used to remove acidic sulfurous substances.

Adsorption methods have become widely used. They are based on the selective absorption (adsorption) of sulfur compounds by solid sorbents. As a rule, adsorption is carried out at a temperature of 20–50°C and elevated pressure, and regeneration (desorption) of a sorbent saturated with sulfurous substances is carried out at low pressure and a temperature of 100–350°C. For regeneration, any of the inert gases, low-sulfur natural or petroleum gas, water vapor, etc. are passed through the adsorbent layer [1-3].

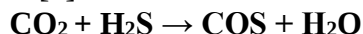
In some cases, catalytic reactions proceed simultaneously with adsorption, as a result of which sulfurous substances are converted into elemental sulfur, which is recovered during regeneration and then used.

As an adsorbent, activated carbon of the AR-3, SKT-1 and other brands, as well as coal with alkali additions, is used. At the same time, along with purification from sulfurous substances, benzene and toluene are also extracted from gases, which are then released during regeneration.

Molecular sieves (zeolites) of the CaA and, especially, NaX grades have become widely used as adsorbents for the purification of polysulfurous natural and petroleum gases. Their adsorption capacity largely depends on the content of H₂O, CO₂ and higher hydrocarbons in gases, operating conditions and degree of purification and ranges from 2 to 18% [4].

The presence of heavy hydrocarbon vapors in the gas has a significant effect on the capacity of zeolites for sulfur compounds. According to the degree of sorption on zeolites, the compounds included in the composition of natural gas can be arranged in a row: H₂O>RSH>H₂S>COS>CO₂.

The main problem of adsorption purification of gas on zeolites from hydrogen sulfide in the presence of CO₂ is that the adsorption of CO₂ and H₂S results in the formation of carbon sulfide oxide (COS) according to the reaction [5]:



Although the equilibrium constant of this reaction is small and amounts to $6.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$ at 298 K, however, the almost complete removal of H₂O vapors in the frontal layer of the zeolite shifts the equilibrium to the right, and this leads to the formation of significant concentrations of COS. Zeolites are regenerated with nitrogen, low-sulfur natural or petroleum gas, and the content of sulfurous substances in the regeneration gases (regenerates) increases by 5–10 times compared to the initial one. In addition to coals and zeolites, aluminum oxide, bauxites, aluminosilicates, etc. are also used in the purification process substances that are difficult to remove by other means, such as thiophene and its derivatives.

This method also has a number of significant drawbacks. Almost all gases contain a certain amount of H₂O, CO₂ vapors, higher hydrocarbons, which are well adsorbed by coals and zeolites, which reduces the sulfur capacity of adsorbents. The periodic purification process requires the installation of several columns operating in parallel: on some, sulfurous substances are absorbed (adsorption stage), and on others, adsorbents are regenerated.

Chemisorption and catalytic methods

The disadvantages inherent in absorption and adsorption methods force the use of more universal catalytic and chemisorption methods.

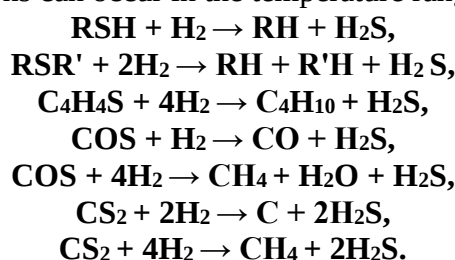
They can be divided into the following groups [6]:

a) *catalytic*: organosulfur substances undergo hydrogenolysis to saturated hydrocarbons C_nH_{2n+2} and H₂S, destruction (cracking) with the formation of unsaturated hydrocarbons C_nH_{2n} and H₂S, hydrolysis with elimination of H₂S and its oxidation to SO₂;

b) *chemisorption*: interaction of sulfurous substances with metals or their oxides occurs with the formation of metal sulfides;

c) *chemisorption-catalytic*: in its first stage, chemisorption processes occur, in the second, after partial sulfiding of the contact, simultaneously chemisorption and catalytic processes on the formed metal sulfides as catalysts, and in the third, after complete sulphurization, only catalytic processes.

Hydrogenolysis methods are the most widely used among catalytic methods. organosulfur substances [5-7]. For this purpose, catalysts based on Ni, Mo, Co, W, etc. are widely used. At the same time, the following reactions can occur in the temperature range of 300–450°C [8]:



Catalysts based on elements of groups VI and VIII are widely used for hydrodesulfurization. Basically, Co or cheaper Ni (3–5%) and Mo (10–15%) deposited on active γ-Al₂O₃ are used. For stable operation of catalysts, it is necessary that the gas contains at least 5% (preferably 9–11%) hydrogen. The presence of CO and CO₂ in the purified gas in an amount of 1–2% does not affect the purification process.

A simplified approach to the calculation of the hydrogenation stage is as follows [1; 4]. Assuming that: a) the reaction order in terms of organic total sulfur is the first; b) the temperature along the gas is constant; c) ideal displacement occurs in the catalyst layer, we get $V = k / \ln (c_{in} /$

c_{out}), where V is the volumetric velocity of the gas flow; k is the rate constant; c_{in} and c_{out} are the input and output contents of organic total sulfur, respectively.

At different input contents c_{1in} and c_{2in} for the volumetric velocities V_1 and V_2 corresponding to them, at which the values of c_{out} are the same, we have:

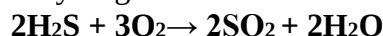
$$V_2 / V_1 = \ln(c_{1in} / c_{out}) / \ln(c_{2in} / c_{out})$$

With an allowable content of organic sulfur after the hydrogenation stage of $1 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3$, a nominal value $c_{1in} = 80 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3$, the actual maximum one-time content (JSC Metafrax, Gubakha, Perm region, see section 3) $c_{2in} = 11.1 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3$, $V_1 = 1650 \text{ h}^{-1}$ (nominal load of the hydrogenation apparatus), we obtain for the maximum allowable hydrogenation volumetric rate at the actual sulfur content $V_2 = 3000 \text{ h}^{-1}$. A more active catalyst, with a higher k value, can be loaded even less.

This approach justified itself in the development of optimal loads for desulphurization units at NIAP-KATALYZATOR LLC [7].

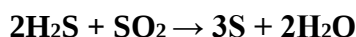
In recent years, the Claus process has become increasingly widespread in the purification of gases with a high content of hydrogen sulfide (natural gas in the fields, associated gases of oil production and refinery gases, etc.). It consists of two stages:

Stage I – thermal oxidation of hydrogen sulfide to sulfur dioxide with air at $900\text{--}1350^\circ\text{C}$:

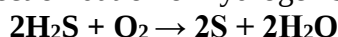


At this stage, up to 70% wt. hydrogen sulfide and a significant amount of heat is released, which must be utilized before the catalytic stage.

Stage II – catalytic conversion of hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide at $220\text{--}250^\circ\text{C}$ (Claus reaction):

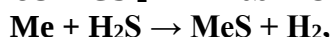
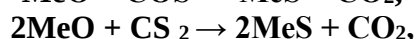
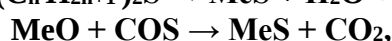
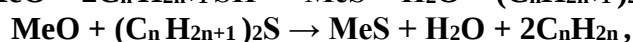
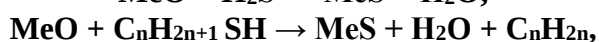
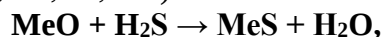


Catalysts consist of alumina, titanium oxide, as well as their mixture. In the Claus process, it is also possible to form sulfur by the direct oxidation of hydrogen sulfide:



Chemisorption purification [5; 8]

When organosulfur substances and H_2S interact with metals and their oxides, the following reactions can occur (Me is a metal: Zn, Cu, Fe, etc.):



At present, due to the development of various methods of desulfurization, the use of processes based on the chemisorption of hydrogen sulfide by sorbents based on iron oxides at low temperatures (optimum sorption temperature $28\text{--}30^\circ\text{C}$) occupies a very modest place in industry. Their main disadvantage is the release of sulfur compounds into the gas flow when water vapor enters the already sulphurized sorbent [9-10].

For fine purification of water gas, an iron-soda sulfur cleaning mass is used, consisting of Fe_2O_3 (40–45%), Na_2CO_3 (30%), Al_2O_3 , SiO_2 , CaO , etc. The process is very effective for cleaning from COS, CS_2 and RSH. It is carried out at relatively low temperatures ($150\text{--}200^\circ\text{C}$), and the residual content of sulfurous substances can be below $1 \text{ mg} / \text{m}^3$.

Very cheap chemisorbents based on iron oxides are used to purify gases with sulfur content up to $2\text{--}3 \text{ g} / \text{m}^3$. However, the allowable space velocities on such chemisorbents are 5–10 times

lower than on active zinc and copper oxide. On the other hand, it is stated in [10] that Fe_2O_3 is superior to CaO and ZnO as a high-temperature absorber.

Desulfurization masses based on oxides of zinc, copper, and chromium are mainly used, which have become widely used. Chemisorbents can also be used for single-stage purification, if the initial gas contains practically only H_2S or organosulfur substances in an amount of not more than $5\text{--}7\text{ mg/m}^3$ (the content in the purified gas is not more than $0.5\text{--}1\text{ mg/m}^3$). With their larger amount in the initial gas, chemisorbents work effectively only when two-stage purification is used.

In the case of ZnO and CuO , the process proceeds at temperatures of $250\text{--}400^\circ\text{C}$. Chemisorbents containing CuO should be reconstituted before use, while CuO turns into Cu and Cu_2O for chemisorption purification of gases from hydrogen sulfide has appeared, associated with the development of oil fields in the North Sea.

The alkanolamine plants commonly used for these purposes in the oil industry are in themselves unacceptable in this case due to their large weight and dimensions and the need for steam to regenerate the absorbent. Johnson Company Matthey has developed a new efficient zinc oxide chemisorbent with the brand name ICI 75-1 for offshore oil platforms. This sorbent has a high specific surface area, which makes it possible to use it at relatively low temperatures. It is characterized by a slightly lower density, but practically the same mechanical strength as the ICI 32-4 chemisorbent, which is produced for gas purification in the production of ammonia and methanol.

The results of comparative tests on a pilot plant of both chemisorbents in the purification of natural gas containing 0.2% vol. H_2S and 4.0% vol. CO_2 showed that their dynamic capacity (as a percentage of the theoretically possible) at a space velocity of 1000 h^{-1} depends on temperature as follows (Table 1).

Table 1

Effect of temperature on the dynamic sulfur capacity of zinc absorbers

$t, ^\circ\text{C}$		0	50	100	150	200	300
Dynamic capacity, %	ICI 32-4	16	16	18	27	41	68
	ICI 75-1	34	45	54	64	72	84

At temperatures above 400°C , the capacities of both sorbents are practically the same.

As can be seen from the presented test results, the ICI-75-1 chemisorbent has significant advantages at low temperatures. It is this sorbent that is used to purify associated petroleum gases on offshore platforms in the North Sea.

It should be noted that, although chemisorbents based on oxides of zinc, copper, and chromium have been produced by industry in many countries for decades, intensive research continues, including those aimed at a deeper study of the mechanism and kinetics of chemisorption of sulfur compounds [8-10].

It turned out, for example, that sulfurization of the absorber granule occurs according to the “shrinking core” model (Fig. 1), i.e., there is a sharp boundary between the sulfurized outer layer (bright areas) and the unreacted core (dark areas).

In [11; 12], a fairly realistic model of the absorber layer operation is presented, taking into account internal diffusion and the kinetics of the H_2S reaction in a chemisorbent granule. This makes it possible to create sorbents with new predetermined properties, for example, high capacity at low temperatures, increased thermal stability, and the ability to regenerate multiple times. This also made it possible to evaluate the dynamics of the absorber operation in the solid and gas phases.



Fig.1. Processed granules of the absorber NIAP-02-05, unloaded from the second stage of desulphurization, split in sections: *a* – transverse, *b* – longitudinal

Absorbers OOO NIAP-KATALYZATOR

Currently, NIAP-KATALYZATOR LLC is a leading Russian manufacturer of desulphurization catalysts for industries that receive synthesis gas from natural gas.

Its catalyst production produces several types of absorbers for different operating conditions and consumer requirements. Zinc composites NIAP-02-02 (tablets) and NIAP-02-05 (extrudates) were designed for the temperature range of 300–390°C. NIAP-02-05 works stably at temperatures up to 450°C, while zinc-copper composites NIAP-02-03 (extrudates) and NIAP-02-04 (tablets) are designed for a temperature range of 150–350°C.

In 2017, the production of absorbers exceeded 400 tons.

In table. 2 shows some characteristics of zinc catalysts of OOO NIAP-KATALYZATOR [13-14].

There are two important differences from those produced earlier: a) zinc-containing raw materials for their preparation are more expensive zinc white, an essential feature of which is the practical absence of harmful impurities, primarily lead; b) an intermediate stage in their production is the production of basic zinc carbonate; this significantly reduces the size of the ZnO crystallites, which makes it possible, in particular, to obtain finer zinc oxide particles during grinding and thus improves the sulfur absorption, as well as the dynamic characteristics of the ZnS formation process. The use of zinc carbonate in the preparation of zinc scavengers was first described in [15].

Table 2

Brand	Specific surface, m²/g	Porosity, %	Sulfur capacity, %
NIAP-02-02	34	35	25
NIAP-02-05	56	54	32

An important role in the formation of a stable structure of the absorber is played by the addition of a small amount (5–7 wt %) of MgO during the production of extrudates. It was shown in [14] that the size of ZnO particles (about 300 Å) and sulfur capacity are retained during the industrial operation of absorbers due to MgO.

With the current quality of natural gas, a full load of a modern absorber (if it is properly operated) lasts for decades. Such runs of the NIAP-02-05 absorber took place, for example, in NAK Azot JSC (Evrokhim company), Novomoskovsk, and Metafrax OJSC (Gubakha).

In addition, back in the 1970s, it was found that when the sulfur content is less than 10 mg/m³, hydrogenation and hydrodestruction organosulfur compounds, typical of natural gas, completely occur in the already sulphurized frontal layer of the absorber.

Knowing the dynamics of sulfur absorption allows us to calculate the forecast for the operation of a particular load in the form of a graph of the ratio of the sulfur content in the gas at the outlet to the inlet on the total amount of sulfur entering the apparatus.

The dependence of the sulfur capacity of molded absorbers on temperature in the operating range is shown in fig. 2.

In total, since 1992, NIAP-KATALYZATOR LLC has manufactured about 3,000 tons of various absorbers for 18 enterprises. Most of these downloads are still successfully exploited.

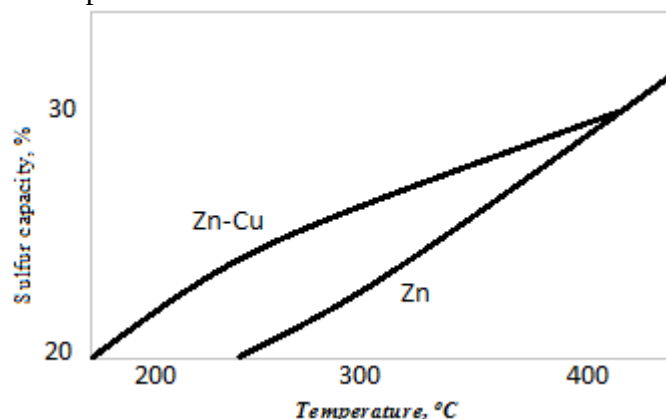


Figure 2. Influence of operating temperature of absorber NIAP-02-05 on its sulfur capacity

Absorbers on a different basis

Recently, attempts have been made to expand the range of substances used to absorb sulfur. La and Ce oxides are very promising as high-temperature (800–1000°C) regenerated absorbers.

According to [6], the research laboratory of the Japanese company Hitachi proposed an unconventional chemisorbent for gas purification from hydrogen sulfide, consisting of MoO_3 and TiO_2 . It operates at relatively low temperatures (100–300°C) and is easily regenerated with the formation of sulfur dioxide by oxygen containing gas at the same temperatures.

Mitsubishi has patented a method for purifying fuel gas from hydrogen sulfide using a similar absorber containing at least one of the metals of the Fe, Ni, Co group and Mo oxide on a carrier consisting of TiO_2 stabilized with oxide W. The adsorbent is regenerated by heating during reuse in an oxygen-containing gas atmosphere.

Mixed oxides were tested as high-temperature regenerable absorbers, the components of which are well known as individual absorbers (Fe_2O_3 , CaO and ZnO). This made it possible to obtain stable sulfides in the specified temperature ranges [1].

Another combination of known individual scavengers is ZnO supported on a zeolite. A method was also proposed for the preparation of a hydrogen sulfide chemisorbent by impregnating support granules (Al_2O_3) at 60–80°C with a saturated solution of CuSO_4 or NiSO_4 for 3–5 hours. The granules are then dried at a gradual increase in temperature from 20 to 105°C.

Thus, there is a clear tendency to deposit chemisorbents on carriers with a developed – surface and a porous structure. This ensures high speed and completeness of the sorbent processing both in the sorption mode and in the regeneration mode, which makes it attractive to use such sorbents in cyclic purification processes, despite the reduced content of the actual absorber.

In recent years, another direction has appeared for the use of desulphurization of industrial gases, primarily with zinc absorbers. We are talking about the "Midrex" process for the production of sponge iron by direct reduction of pellets containing iron ore. Recovery is carried out by products of steam-carbon dioxide conversion of natural or associated gases, and H_2O and CO_2 come with gases leaving the shaft furnace after pellet recovery. Since sulfur is contained in both natural/associated gas and blast furnaces (as a result of the reduction of FeS contained in the ore),

and up to 40 ppm (in terms of S) enters the conversion unit, it should be removed before conversion. At the same time, in some installations, a gas mixture with a temperature of up to 450°C has to be supplied to the desulfurization inlet.

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Rezyume: *Tabiiy gazdan oltingugurt o'z ichiga olgan birikmalarning asosiy miqdori quvurlarni korroziyasini oldini olish va tijorat oltingugurt ishlab chiqarish uchun magistrallarga yuborilishidan oldin gazni qayta ishlash zavodlarida chiqariladi. Oltingugurt tarkibini kerakli darajaga kamaytirish agregatlarning bosh qismida joylashgan nozik desulfurizatsiya qurilmasi tomonidan ta'minlanadi. Ushbu maqolada vodorod sulfididan gazni tozalashning zamonaviy usullari keltirilgan va tahlil qilingan.*

Резюме: *Основное количество серосодержащих соединений из природного газа удаляется на газоперерабатывающих заводах перед подачей в магистральные*

трубопроводы для предотвращения коррозии труб и получения товарной серы. Снижение содержания сернистых веществ до требуемого уровня обеспечивает узел тонкой сероочистки, находящийся в головной части агрегатов. В данной статье представлены и проанализированы современные методы очистки газов от сероводорода.

Kalit so'zlar: *oltingugurt miqdori, tabiiy gaz, gazni tozalash, oltingugurt birikmalari, oltingugurtdan tozalash*

Ключевые слова: *сернистость, природный газ, газоочистка, соединения серы, сероочистка*

WORKS ON TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPLY OF ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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Summary: *The article deals with the technical and technological support of the formation of e-learning environment, continuous improvement of professional knowledge and experience of teachers in information and communication technologies, foreign languages and other special disciplines in order to improve the quality of education.*

Keywords: *e-learning, education, technical, technological, competence, computer, differentiation*

With a clear understanding of the role of e-learning environment in improving the quality of education, the state plans to take a number of measures to ensure its technical and technological support. It is included in the Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. After all, we live in an era of globalization today. Technology is evolving at a tremendous rate. Along with globalization, the forms and manifestations of information and ideological attacks are increasing. At the same time, it is necessary to show the aspects of national identity, national mentality and identity as an integral part of education and upbringing. Because it is these factors that reflect some aspects of ideological immunity.

The period requires taking into account all these aspects in the upbringing of the younger generation. Therefore, it is necessary that the education system of our country in the coming years will continue to develop in line with modern requirements. After all, as we develop the education system, we will ensure that our future society develops in the way of the highest values and aspirations of our people. At the same time, the development of the world does not stop there. Therefore, the constant reform of the education system, the improvement of teaching methods and tools, the enrichment of educational content is an important requirement of today. This, in turn, requires strengthening the process of training modern teachers and the requirements for their qualifications.

Based on the tasks set by the President, we consider it necessary to emphasize the following work to increase the competence of teachers working in the field of training in the field of e-learning:

1. Continuous improvement of the level of professional knowledge and experience of teachers in information and communication technologies, foreign languages and other special disciplines in order to improve the quality of education.

2. Continuous study of the experience of advanced foreign universities in the development of e-learning, the development of modern curricula, science programs and appropriate teaching materials on the basis of the study of their experience.

3. Carrying out a comparative analysis of "on-line" courses organized by the specialties taught and introducing them to students.

4. Improving the educational process with the help of ICT, not only through the deepening of theoretical knowledge, but also practical knowledge, the formation of practical skills, methods and competencies, the ability to work on projects and grants, teamwork, leadership qualities.

To bring up a person with a deep knowledge of his specialty, able to solve problems, fluent in a foreign language, able to use special computer programs, highly spiritual. Currently, the capabilities of the Moodle system are widely used for students and faculty to study independently.

E-learning has a number of advantages: openness of education for all, independent determination of the pace of learning, the ability to build an individual educational trajectory, the opportunity to receive individual advice from the educator, teleconferences and thematic webinars, group discussions, group projects and more. Despite the diversity of e-learning supports, its application in the educational process requires a high level of qualification of educators, ie competence to work in an e-learning environment, science competence, other competencies necessary for teaching students and other learners, and e-learning. gives the highest efficiency when competencies in the application of teaching technologies are perfectly acquired.

Significant changes in the field of education took place after the advent of the Internet and its consistent penetration into our lives. One of the important achievements of technological progress is the use of smartphones (smartphones), sending text messages and using the Internet, so it is common for almost everyone to attend and work on online courses. The bulletin board, social networking and various other means of communication internet allow users to attend online courses and discuss issues related to the course being studied, providing a common sense.

Methodological goals that are important in terms of didactics, effective through the introduction of e-learning and information technology:

- individualization and differentiation of the learning process;
 - control of educational activities through feedback;
 - self-monitoring and evaluation;
 - organization of exercises and independent training in the process of mastering the training material;
- save time in the learning process;
- visualization of educational information through ICT;
- modeling of studied events and processes;
- computer-based laboratory work;
- creation and use of information database;
- increase interest in reading;
- equipping the student with a strategy for mastering the material;
- development of thinking, creativity;
- formation of optimal decision-making skills;
- The formation of a culture of information and its use in the learner.

The strategic direction of the development of the education system in modern society is the intellectual and moral development of man on the basis of purposeful independent activity in various fields. It focuses on 3 main tasks:

1. Reforming the education system.
2. Recognize the principle of independent activity as a basic principle of education and upbringing.
3. Introduction of modern information technologies in the educational process. The need to develop professional competence in the e-learning environment:
 - First of all, the market of educational services is becoming more competitive not only at the national level but also globally;
 - adaptation of the educational process to the needs, opportunities, level of knowledge of students and their independent determination of the time of training;
 - The issue of professional development is directly related to the quality of education;
 - increasing the responsibility of teachers and administrators in imparting secular knowledge to students, acquiring the necessary skills and abilities;
 - Increased need for students to master the changes in the field of science through modeling of the events and processes studied;

due to the diversity of the organization of educational activities, the scope of independent activity of the student is expanding;

- Increased demand for individualization and differentiation of the educational process through the introduction of interactive communication opportunities;
- Increased interest in the use of artificial intelligence systems, the possibility of mastering the strategy of independent learning;
- the formation of an information culture in every member of society;
- Presentation of the studied processes and events through information technology - is a means of increasing the interest and activity of learners.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada elektron ta'lim muhitini shakllantirishning texnik-texnologik ta'minoti borasidagi ishlar, ta'lim sifatini oshirish maqsadida professor o'qituvchilarning axborot kommunikatsion texnologiyalar, xorijiy tillar va boshqa maxsus fanlardan professional bilim darajasi va tajribasini uzliksiz oshirib boorish haqida aytilgan*

Резюме: *В статье рассматривается техническое и технологическое обеспечение формирования электронной образовательной среды, непрерывное совершенствование профессиональных знаний и опыта преподавателей информационно-коммуникационных технологий, иностранных языков и других специальных дисциплин с целью повышения качества образования.*

Kalit so'zlar: *elektron ta'lim, tarbiya, texnik, texnologik, kompetentsiya, kompyuter, differentsiya*

Ключевые слова: *электронное обучение, образование, техническое, технологическое, компетентность, компьютер, дифференциация.*

DEVELOPMENT OF PLASMA-CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY FOR PURIFICATION OF ASSOCIATED PETROLEUM AND ACID GASES FROM HYDROGEN SULFIDE WITH PRODUCTION OF ELEMENTAL SULFUR

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Summary: *The main aim of the paper is an investigation of associated petroleum gas and acid gas conversion by plasma waste-free technology. Plasmachemical technology helps to achieve the hydrogen supplied final fracture down to elementary sulphure and hydrogen by streamer electric discharge. Availability and efficiency of offered technology are rate, herewith high selectivity to hydrogen sulphide. It has developed actual physical model for hydrogen sulphide conversion in to molecular hydrogen elemental sulphure. In experimental work a tendency to use nanosecond width impulse is observing.*

Keywords: *plasmachemical technology, associated petroleum gases, hydrogen sulfide removing, elemental sulfur recovery, electric discharge of streamer corona, nanosecond width impulse, actual physical model*

Purification of gas streams from sulfur-containing components is currently carried out mainly by traditional absorption and adsorption methods, as well as their various modifications. In industry, especially oil and gas complex at various stages of extraction and processing, sulfur-containing, so-called acidic (H_2S , CO_2 , mercaptans $R-SH$, COS and CS_2) components in gases are found in the aggregate, and their purification is carried out in a complex manner at the same installations.

There are theoretically many methods for gas desulfurization. All of them have certain advantages and a number of disadvantages [1-2].

Among the non-traditional methods of gas purification from hydrogen sulfide, an important place is occupied by plasma technologies, the scope of which is expanding in various industries. Scientific research is being carried out on the use of plasma in the oil and gas industry. Various types of electrical discharges are investigated, with a large range of parameter values. The most promising is the use of a streamer corona discharge, the possibilities of which for gas purification from environmentally harmful impurities are being actively studied both in our country, and in many countries of Europe, China, Japan, North America [3].

The prospects for the development of this method are determined by the expectation of its high efficiency and environmental friendliness.

As part of this work, laboratory studies were carried out on the process of purification of associated gases from hydrogen sulfide and their processing into elemental sulfur in electric corona discharge, the form of which is a streamer. Streamers are narrow luminous branched channels formed in the pre-breakdown stages of spark and corona discharges.

The use of a streamer corona for gas purification, in particular from hydrogen sulfide, is based on the creation of active radicals and molecules, followed by removal which presents a simpler problem. The potential of the streamer corona is considered both in the field of processing of primary oil and gas raw materials, and in the field of waste disposal and synthesis of new types of hydrocarbon fuels and raw materials for other petrochemical industries.

Plasma-chemical technology for the decomposition of hydrogen sulfide opens up the possibility of creating a waste-free technology for the simultaneous production of gaseous sulfur and hydrogen.

One of the main advantages of this technology is its high selectivity of impact on the molecules of environmentally harmful impurities. Wherein Both the simplicity of purification technologies, the combination of the reaction chamber with existing technological schemes, and the relatively low energy costs for the purification process are attractive. Compared to other electrophysical methods, cleaning using a streamer corona does not involve solving complex engineering problems of ensuring a high resource of an energy source - an electron accelerator or a radiation source in an aggressive environment of the gas being cleaned. The presence of only corona electrodes in the gas is an undoubted advantage of this purification method compared to other electrical methods. The simplicity of the design of the reaction chamber determines the easy scalability of the technology by changing the number and diameter of the reaction chambers. The physics of the purification process is such that it is possible to decompose practically any gaseous impurities in the air in the concentration range from tens to tens of thousands ppm [4].

In experimental works, there is a tendency to use a pulsed corona discharge with nanosecond pulses. The conducted studies show that the use of a pulsed corona discharge for the decomposition of environmentally harmful gaseous compounds, such as hydrogen sulfide, is promising. The method makes it possible to almost completely decompose hydrogen sulfide into elemental sulfur and hydrogen.

The process is simple in hardware design and management.

The operability of a nanosecond streamer discharge was proven in the plasma-chemical technology developed by us in an experimental laboratory form. The effectiveness was evaluated and the energy intensity and energy consumption of the proposed technology for the purification of associated petroleum gas from hydrogen sulfide with the production of elemental sulfur at the production facilities of OAO Tatneft were determined [5].

The schematic diagram of the laboratory setup is shown in Figure 1.

A laboratory plant for the purification of associated petroleum gases from hydrogen sulfide with the production of elemental sulfur in the electric discharge of a streamer corona consists of the following main nodes [6-7]:

- unit for preparing a model gas mixture and supplying real gases;
- reactor assembly with streamer corona;
- nanosecond pulse generator unit;
- power unit, pulse transformer and ballast unit with voltage regulator;
- node for obtaining the final product - sulfur;
- sampling unit.

The laboratory unit is a prefabricated structure assembled on a metal frame with dimensions of 1185x900x210 mm, made of steel profiles with a section of 20x20 mm and steel panels with a size of 500x610 mm. The frame over the entire area is covered with a screen made of organic glass to protect against electric shock. Also, the installation has a protection system for turning on the high-voltage generator with an uncovered screen.

The main components of the installation are placed on steel panels, which can be conditionally divided into electric and gas parts. The main unit of the laboratory setup is the reactor. The streamer corona discharge reactor is designed to study on a laboratory scale the process of purification of associated gases from hydrogen sulfide into elemental sulfur in an electric discharge.

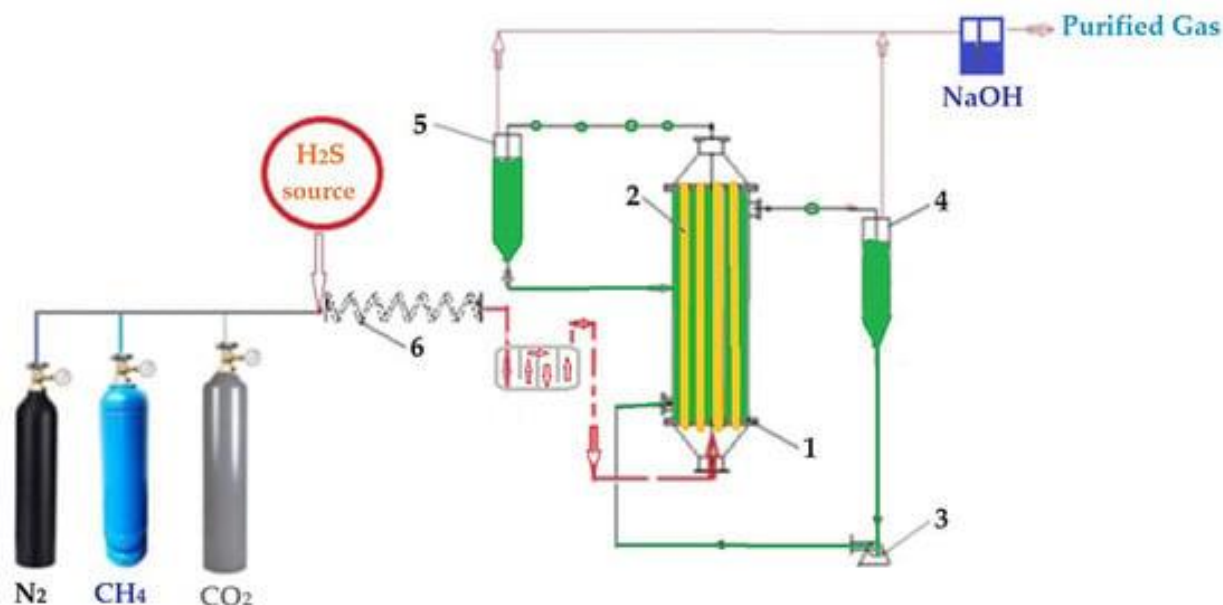


Figure 1. Schematic presentation of the laboratory installation for hydrogen sulfide sequestration from a gaseous mixture: 1-membrane contactor; 2-composite hollow fiber membranes; 3-pump for metal ions acidic solutions; 4 and 5-gas-liquid separator; 6-homogenization

The reactor is a prefabricated structure, has the form of a cylindrical pipe with flanges. The tubular part consists of outer and inner cylinders (the main chamber of the reactor) made of heat-resistant glass. The cylinders are arranged coaxially.

The outer glass cylinder has a length of 300 mm and a wall thickness of 3 mm, closed from the sides with metal flanges. The diameter of the working area is 70 mm. On the walls

The outer cylinder has two holes for supplying power to the inner electrode. In the center of the flange there is a hole with a diameter of 14 mm through which the tubes pass to the inner cylinder. Tubes are intended for supply and removal of gases and formed products. Parallel to the main gas flow, there is a nitrogen gas flow entering the space between the cylinders. The function of gaseous nitrogen supplied to the cavity between the cylinders is to protect against fire in case of leakage of the main chamber of the reactor, and is also a dielectric. The gas pressure is kept within 1.3-1.4 atmospheres, which increases the breakdown voltage behind the main chamber of the reactor (Paschen's law).

The inner cylinder with a diameter of 42 mm has a length of 270 mm and is closed from the ends with round plugs made of organic glass. A central electrode made of a metal rod is attached to the plugs and metal tubes are connected. The volume of the inner cylinder is isolated from the outer space.

The overall height of the reactor assembly is 335 mm. The volume of the working zone of the reactor is 350 cm³.

The central electrode consists of a metal rod. On this rod are mounted round metal plates, pointed along the perimeter. Number of plates varies between 10-20 pieces. At both ends of the rod, clamps are installed, which are a round flat washer. In the washer, located on the side of the gas inlet, holes are made that serve to swirl the incoming flow.

Large-scale turbulence is given to the main gas to be cleaned, supplied to the central electrode, to optimize the destruction processes. After Process decomposition gas with decay products goes to the sulfur trap. The pressure difference at the inlet and outlet of the main chamber of the reactor is measured using a differential pressure gauge.

The laboratory unit has three main material streams: hydrogen sulfide, propane-butane gas mixture, nitrogen gas 99.5%. A hydrogen sulfide flow is supplied if a model gas mixture is being investigated.

Hydrogen sulfide is produced in a hydrogen sulfide generator, then fed into a mixer, where a propane-butane mixture flow is also supplied, which is supplied from a cylinder through an adsorption column.

An adsorption column with an inner diameter of 30 mm and a height of 170 mm is filled with a layer of silica gel with a fraction of 1.5-2 mm and a height of 130 mm and serves to remove propane-butane mixture of water vapor. Grids are installed in the lower and upper parts of the adsorption column to prevent entrainment of silica gel particles.

With the help of shut-off and control valves, the content of the components of the model hydrogen sulfide-propane-butane mixture varies. Gas for the determination of hydrogen sulfide content taken at the sampling point.

The prepared model gas mixture enters the electric heater. In the electric heater, the model gas mixture, reaching the required temperature (maximum possible value 120°C) is sent to the lower part of the inner cylinder of the reactor, in which the pressure is slightly above atmospheric. Under the action of a nanosecond corona discharge in the inner cylinder of the reactor, hydrogen sulfide contained in the test gas decomposes with the formation of hydrogen and elemental sulfur in the form of a highly dispersed mist. Thus, the products of the plasma-chemical reaction - sulfur and hydrogen, hydrocarbon gases and residues - exit from the reactor undecomposed hydrogen sulfide.

The mixture is then fed into a sulfur trap where gaseous sulfur is captured. The sulfur trap is a cylindrical container made of heat-resistant glass with a wall thickness of 2.0 mm, a height of 170 mm and an internal diameter of 85 mm. The container is filled with cleaned and dried sand with a fraction of 0.5-1.0 mm. The height of the sand layer is 140mm, at the top and bottom of the trap to prevent the entrainment of grains of sand broken glass with a particle size of 7.5–15.0 mm was laid with a layer height of 15 mm. It is necessary to note the peculiarity of the sulfur trap, which consists in the fact that the gaseous components from the reactor come from its upper to the lower part through a stainless steel tube mounted inside the cylindrical vessel, then rise up through a layer of sand and, already cleaned of fine sulfur, are removed through the upper branch pipe.

Elemental sulfur already in a viscous form is removed from the lower part of the apparatus.

After the sulfur trap, the gas passes through the sampling point, the safety tank. The container is a canister made of polymeric material with a capacity of 5 liters, filled in 3/7 parts of 10% of the mass. aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide. The gas bubbles through the alkali solution, and the hydrogen sulfide remaining undecomposed in the streamer discharge, when passed through the absorbent, is absorbed to form sodium salts. After the container, the remaining gas mixture is discharged into the exhaust ventilation. The flow of gaseous nitrogen is supplied from the cylinder, divided into two streams: one stream - the main one - is sent to the space between the inner and outer cylinders at an overpressure of 0.3-0.4 atm., The second one is 2-3% by volume. - is fed into the pulse generator to create a neutral insulating medium and then leaves as losses through leaks between parts of the installation. The first flow of gaseous nitrogen is introduced into the reactor through the lower part, and is discharged through a pipe from above. Similarly, an experiment is being carried out to study the process of destruction of hydrogen sulfide using a nanosecond streamer discharge in associated petroleum gases.

The electrical part of the installation works in the order shown below. When the protective screen is covered, the contact closes, which allows you to turn on the high-voltage pulse generator 5. Then, a voltage of 6 kV is supplied from the power source to the high-voltage pulse generator, where the voltage rises to 300 kV. To limit the charging current of the capacitor, voltage is applied through the ballast resistor block. The operating mode of the pulse generator is controlled from an

external control panel. The high voltage current is fed through the high voltage cable to the input contacts of the streamer discharge reactor.

The high voltage applied to the reactor electrodes is formed using the following devices: a nanosecond pulse generator, a power supply unit, a pulse transformer, block of ballast resistors and voltage regulator. All devices have a protective earth.

The main parameters and dimensions of the laboratory setup are presented in the form of Table 1.

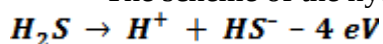
The proposed mechanism of hydrogen sulfide decomposition under the influence of a streamer discharge is as follows. The gas stream containing hydrogen sulfide passes through the reaction chamber, to which high voltage pulses are applied so short duration, so that the breakdown of the chamber does not occur. In this case, an intense pulsed corona discharge occurs in the chamber, which is the simultaneous development of a large number of thin luminous discharge channels - streamers. During the growth of streamers in the interelectrode gap, due to the high electric field strength, a large number of electrons are produced on the streamer heads, which have relatively high energy. In the zone of a pulsed nanosecond corona discharge, a strongly nonequilibrium plasma is formed, in which the ion temperature practically does not differ from the temperature of the surrounding neutral gas, and the overwhelming majority of the energy received from the source goes to increase the temperature of the electrons or, what is the same, their energy. Electrons possessing the necessary energy, in turn, are the main participants in plasma-chemical reactions leading to gas purification. Interaction these electrons with hydrogen sulfide molecules leads to the formation of reactive species such as HS^- and H^+ , which is a prerequisite for purification.

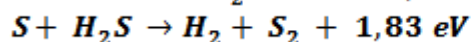
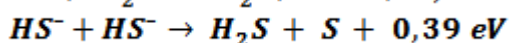
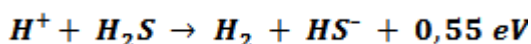
Table 1

Main parameters and dimensions of the laboratory setup

Main parameters and dimensions		Parameter limit range
Productivity on the purified gas maximum, m ³ /hour		0,1
The content of hydrogen sulfide in the purified gas, % wt.		0,1 – 10
Degree of purification of associated petroleum gas, %, not less than		99,6
Acid gas conversion degree, %, not less than		97,0
Gas pressure at the inlet to the installation, kg/cm ² (abs.)		1,2
Power, kWt		0,1 – 0,4
Estimated efficiency of the installation in terms of electricity, %		87
Dimensions, mm	length	1500
	width	400
	height	1000
Total weight, kg		90

The scheme of the hydrogen sulfide dissociation process can be represented as follows:





Secondary reactions (2–3) are fast exothermic processes with low activation energies; therefore, the rate of the process is determined by the limiting stage (1), the reverse endothermic reaction.

An operating facility has been created that can be used to test the technology for cleaning real gases using a corona plasma discharge in laboratory conditions.

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Rezyume: Maqolaning asosiy maqsadi plazma chiqindisiz texnologiyasidan foydalangan holda bog'langan neft gazlari va nordon gazlarini konversiyalash jarayonini o'rganishdir. Plazma-kimyoviy texnologiya vodorod o'z ichiga olgan oxirgi elementar oltingugurt va vodorodga oqimli elektr razryadni olish imkonini beradi. Taklif etilayotgan texnologiyaning mavjudligi va samaradorligi vodorod sulfidi uchun yuqori selektivlik bilan ajralib turadi. Vodorod sulfidini molekulyar vodorodning elementar oltingugurtiga aylantirishning haqiqiy fizik modeli ishlab chiqilgan. Eksperimental ishlarda nanosoniyali kenglikdagi impulslardan foydalanish tendentsiyasi mavjud.

Резюме: Основной целью статьи является исследование процесса конверсии попутного нефтяного газа и кислых газов по плазменной безотходной технологии. Плазмохимическая технология позволяет получить водородосодержащий окончательный разрыв до элементарной серы и водорода стримерным электрическим разрядом. Доступность и эффективность предлагаемой технологии высоки при высокой селективности по сероводороду. Разработана реальная физическая модель превращения сероводорода в элементарную серу молекулярного водорода. В экспериментальной работе наблюдается тенденция к использованию импульса наносекундной ширины.

Kalit so'zlar: plazma-kimyoviy texnologiya, bog'langan neft gazlari, vodorod sulfididan tozalash, elementar oltingugurtni olish, oqim tojining elektr razryadi, nanosekund puls, haqiqiy fizik model

Ключевые слова: плазмохимическая технология, попутные нефтяные газы, очистка от сероводорода, извлечение элементарной серы, электрический разряд стримерной короны, импульс наносекундной длительности, реальная физическая модель

UDC: 37.012: 372

**INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY OF ACTIVATING PEDAGOGICAL COOPERATION IN
THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF PUPILS**

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Summary: *The article describes the effectiveness of experimentation of activating pedagogical cooperation in the physical education of school pupils, and attention was paid to new, non-traditional forms of working with parents, based on the cooperation of pedagogues and parents. Furthermore, the article gives information about the necessity to involve the technology of activation of school and family cooperation, to implement humanistic personal-oriented approaches in the physical education of children, to develop their movement activity sequentially and systematically.*

Keywords: *pedagogical cooperation, physical education, ecological culture, innovative technology, school, parents.*

In terms of mass and effective participation of parents, the parent conference, whose main goal is to disseminate the experience of family physical education, became important. Parents were prepared in advance for announcements about physical education in their families, and pedagogues helped in choosing the topic and formalizing their speeches when necessary. The conference was held within the framework of the educational institution, and was very important in determining the actual topic of the conference. A pupil's creative exhibition, educational and sports achievements, pedagogical and methodical literature, an exhibition of materials emphasizing the work of other educational institutions on physical education of students were prepared for the conference. The visual propaganda form of working with families required a significant attitude, a proper understanding of its role in educating parents, deep thinking of the content, and artistic design of folders and illustration materials are necessary, parents will be a special literature librarian on child development issues here. Educators monitor the dynamics of the presented material, its timely exchange, the editions of the necessary books and magazines, make pedagogical annotations of the news on the issues of physical education of children in the family and the development of their physical qualities and abilities. We have paid great importance to the formalization of common thematic stands and exhibitions. For example, parents looked with great interest at the trophies, commendations, diplomas and children's sports achievements on a special stand. In the "Pedagogical advice and methodical recommendations" section, practical recommendations on physical education under the leadership of a psychologist and a social pedagogue, reports on the visits of parents' committee members to families, and their duties have been attached.

Furthermore, great attention was paid to new, non-traditional forms of working with parents, based on the efforts of pedagogues and parents. For example, the evening of questions and answers organized comprehensive pedagogical information on various issues of physical education, sometimes it took on the character of a discussion. Roundtable meetings were interesting, which broadened the educational consciousness of not only parents, but also pedagogues themselves. The themes of the essays were diverse and covered a wide range of issues to be considered. The conversation was usually started by active parents, then psychologists, doctors, coaches, educators,

social pedagogues, and parents joined them. In this form of work, it was important that almost not a single parent remained on the sidelines, and each of them took an active part, gave important recommendations, and shared their interesting observations and experience of physical education in the family. In terms of individual work with parents, the dynamic form of pedagogical promotion, electronic folders-portables, has become more effective. The topic of this event was planned in advance for the purpose of illustration, preparation and selection of textual material. For example, a portable folder on the topic "Active games as a means of physical education of children in the family" can be imagined, which includes the followings:

- 1) making a summary of the opinions of pedagogic representatives about the pedagogical importance of movement games for the development and physical education of children of junior school age;
- 2) giving methodical and practical advice on organizing a sports club in the family;
- 3) different characteristics of game activities in each age category, its role, for example, active games in the open air;
- 4) methodical and practical instructions for parents on organizing mobile games in the family;
- 5) a protocol of physical education of children and a list of recommended literature.

Innovative forms of communication with the family such as "Parents' e-mail" and "Hotline" were actively used in our work. In this case, parents can consult and receive advice on the issue of choosing individual methods of physical education of their child, turn to a specific specialist for advice and anonymously clarify the answers to important educational problems and difficulties for them, consult with experts on the manifestation of the characteristics of their child's behavior in the process of physical education. An innovative form of pedagogical cooperation with the family was the electronic library of games on the site of our school.

Thus, we described traditional and innovative forms of pedagogical cooperation of school and family in physical education of children. The experimental work showed that the involvement of the technology of activation of school and family cooperation activities developed by us is the real implementation of humanistic personal-oriented approaches in the physical education of children, the sequential and systematic development of their movement activity, the preservation and strengthening of health, the formation of a positive attitude towards health, the development of physical qualities and physical abilities is possible. It is effective to use various forms of working with parents, as a result of which parents' productivity in physical education of children in the family increases; regularly improves the knowledge of parents about the features of organizing sports health cooperation with school pedagogues; an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust is created between parents, pedagogues and children; there is an exchange (dissemination) of interesting experiences of parents in physical education of children in the family; cooperative achievements are ensured in the work of teaching children to active games in family conditions [2, 4].

Educator - for organizing the meeting, controlling its progress, putting a literate emphasis on more important issues of physical education, helping to solve difficulties, preparing handouts, notes, coming up with the practical part, concluding the work, for the parents' activity, for the intention to work together thank you" [1, 3]. Different groups of parents with the same problems in physical education of children, or vice versa, with achievements and certain achievements, were invited for group counseling. The pedagogical goals of the consultation are as follows: mastering certain knowledge and skills on organizing physical education in the family with parents; giving them practical and methodical assistance in choosing forms and individual methods of cooperation and solving problematic issues. The forms of consultation were different: a notification with a follow-up opinion of an expert; review the previously discussed articles with those invited to all advice on the

physical education of children in the family and at school. The day of the parents' "open door" was spent in the physical education hall, in the stadium, watching and conducting various trainings, training and treatment activities. The seminar that was held by us was conducted with practices, work games and trainings with children as part of the Open Door Day, with tape recordings of conversations, to familiarize parents with the gymnasium, its historical traditions and innovations, the rules of the internal procedure, the characteristics of the educational work of the educational institution as a new type, will make it interesting and attract them to active participation. At the diagnostic-confirmatory stage of research, a diagnostic analysis was conducted using the method of positional dialogue to determine the level of development of positionality.

Thus, we are convinced that such professional and accessible information, publications and open exhibitions will give parents a lot in the plan of educating and activating them in the activity of cooperation with gymnasium pedagogues in the physical education of children. The duty of parents and members of the parents' committee, being in extended groups, was meaningful, and provided parents with great opportunities to watch their children at sports competitions, public holidays, and entertaining evenings. This form of pedagogic propaganda was very influential and helped the pedagogic community very closely to overcome the problems of parenting that are still present in parents. Family clubs, volunteering, self-interest, and sometimes anonymous questionnaires and tests of parents on the issues of raising a healthy child unite them around a common issue and in a collaborative search for the optimal form of child support. Together with the parents, we looked at the topic of meetings. In order to determine the wishes of the participants and get additional information, a questionnaire was conducted before each meeting of the club. Parents, especially young people, need methodical advice and instructions in acquiring practical skills in physical education of children.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada maktab o'quvchilarining jismoniy tarbiyasida pedagogik hamkorlikni faollashtirish bo'yicha eksperimentning samaradorligi tasvirlangan va pedagoglar va ota-onalarning hamkorligi asosida ota-onalar bilan ishlashning yangi, noan'anaviy shakllariga e'tibor qaratilgan. Bundan tashqari, maqolada maktab va oila hamkorligini faollashtirish texnologiyasini jalb qilish, bolalar jismoniy tarbiyasida insonparvarlik, shaxsiy yo'naltirilgan yondashuvlarni amalga oshirish, ularning harakat faolligini izchil va tizimli rivojlantirish zarurligi haqida ma'lumot berilgan.*

Резюме: *В статье описывается эффективность экспериментов по активизации педагогического сотрудничества в физическом воспитании школьников, а также обращено внимание на новые, нетрадиционные формы работы с родителями, основанные на сотрудничестве педагогов и родителей. Кроме того, в статье приводится информация о необходимости привлечения технологии активизации школьно-семейного сотрудничества,*

реализации гуманистических личностно-ориентированных подходов в физическом воспитании детей, последовательно и системно развивать их двигательную активность.

Kalit so'zlar: *pedagogik hamkorlik, jismoniy tarbiya, ekologik madaniyat, innovatsion texnologiya, maktab, ota-onalar.*

Ключевые слова: *педагогическое сотрудничество, физическое воспитание, экологическая культура, инновационные технологии, школа, родители.*

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN IMPROVING LINGUOCULTURAL
COMPETENCE**

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Summary. *The article describes the significance of IT and improving linguocultural competence. The paper also addresses the issue of developing linguocultural competence by means of IT. The author notes that IT could enhance communication by providing a variety of tools such as instant messaging, video conferencing, and social media that allow individuals to communicate across distances and time zones by providing some examples. Furthermore, the paper deals with some peculiarities of IT which will help to provide access to learning resources such as communication software, online dictionaries, and language exchange platforms, which can help individuals to improve their linguocultural competence.*

Keywords: *IT (Information Technologies), linguocultural competence, globalized world, culture, cross-cultural communication.*

In today's globalized world, the importance of language and cultural competence has become more critical than ever. With the rapid growth of information technology, it has become easier to learn a new language and culture from anywhere in the world. In this review article, we will discuss the role of information technology in improving linguocultural competence. The world today is more interconnected than ever before, and communication is the key to success in almost every aspect of life. In this globalized world, the ability to communicate in different languages and understand different cultures is becoming increasingly important. Information technology (IT) has revolutionized the way we communicate, and it has a significant role in improving linguocultural competence. This article explores the various ways in which IT can be used to improve linguocultural competence.

The globalization of the economy and the growing diversity of the workforce have made it increasingly important for individuals and organizations to develop linguocultural competence. Linguocultural competence refers to the ability to communicate effectively and appropriately with people from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. Information Technology (IT) has emerged as a key tool for improving linguocultural competence by facilitating communication and providing access to diverse cultural resources.

Linguocultural competence refers to the ability to understand and communicate effectively in different languages and cultures. It involves not only linguistic knowledge but also cultural awareness and sensitivity. In today's globalized world, where people from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds interact regularly, the importance of linguocultural competence cannot be overemphasized.

Role of IT in Linguocultural Competence: Information technology has revolutionized the way we learn and communicate. With the availability of numerous online resources, it has become easier to learn a new language and culture. IT has made it possible to access authentic resources from anywhere in the world, enabling learners to gain a better understanding of the language and culture they are interested in. In today's globalized world, businesses and organizations are becoming more diverse and multicultural, making it crucial for individuals to possess linguocultural competence. Linguocultural competence refers to the ability to understand and communicate effectively with individuals from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds. In this article, we will explore the role of information technology (IT) in improving linguocultural competence.

IT and Linguocultural Competence: IT has transformed the way we communicate and interact with each other. It has made communication easier and faster, allowing individuals from different parts of the world to connect and communicate in real-time. This has led to an increase in the number of international collaborations and partnerships, making it essential for individuals to possess linguocultural competence. Online language courses and language learning apps, such as Duolingo and Rosetta Stone, have made language learning more accessible and convenient [2]. These tools provide individuals with the opportunity to learn a new language at their own pace and in their own time. They also offer interactive activities and exercises that help individuals practice their language skills and learn about the culture associated with the language.

Furthermore, IT has also made it possible for individuals to learn about different cultures through virtual tours, online museums, and cultural events. This has allowed individuals to gain a deeper understanding of different cultures, their customs, and their beliefs. It has also helped individuals develop a greater appreciation for diversity and inclusivity. IT has also played a significant role in facilitating cross-cultural communication. Social media platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter, have made it possible for individuals to connect with people from different parts of the world. These platforms have also allowed individuals to share their perspectives, experiences, and ideas, leading to a greater understanding and appreciation of different cultures [1]. IT tools, such as video conferencing, instant messaging, and email, have made it possible for individuals to communicate and collaborate with colleagues and clients from different parts of the world. These tools have also made it easier for individuals to learn new languages and cultures, allowing them to develop their linguocultural competence.

One of the significant benefits of IT is that it provides an immersive learning experience. With the help of virtual reality and augmented reality, learners can experience the language and culture they are interested in without leaving their homes. Virtual reality can be used to simulate real-life scenarios, which can help learners to understand the language and culture better. Another benefit of IT is that it provides learners with a platform to interact with native speakers [3]. With the help of video conferencing, learners can have conversations with native speakers, which can help them to improve their language skills and cultural competence.

Moreover, there are many online language learning platforms that provide learners with access to authentic resources such as books, newspapers, and TV shows. These resources are essential in helping learners to understand the language and culture they are interested in better. The use of IT has also made it possible to learn a language at your own pace. Online language courses are self-paced, which means learners can learn at a speed that is comfortable for them. This is especially beneficial for learners who have busy schedules and cannot commit to regular classes. IT has also made language learning more accessible. With the availability of numerous online language learning platforms, learners can access quality language education from anywhere in the world. This has made language learning more affordable and has removed barriers to access. IT has a significant role in improving linguocultural competence in several ways in the following:

Language Learning Applications: The use of language learning applications is an excellent way to improve language skills. There are numerous language learning apps available that provide interactive and engaging lessons in various languages. These apps use a variety of techniques, such as gamification and spaced repetition, to make language learning fun and effective.

Online Language Exchange Programs: Online language exchange programs are another effective way to improve linguocultural competence. These programs connect language learners from around the world, allowing them to practice their language skills with native speakers. This not only improves their language skills but also provides them with an opportunity to learn about different cultures.

Online Cultural Resources: The internet is a vast repository of cultural resources, including blogs, videos, and podcasts. These resources provide learners with insights into different cultures, traditions, and customs, allowing them to develop a better understanding of cultural nuances and sensitivities.

Video Conferencing: Video conferencing technology has made it possible for people from different parts of the world to communicate effectively in real-time. This technology is particularly useful in business settings, where people from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds need to collaborate.

Social Media: Social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram have made it easy for people to connect with others from different parts of the world [4]. These platforms provide an opportunity to interact with people from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds, which can help improve linguocultural competence.

Challenges and Limitations in the following: While IT has played a significant role in improving linguocultural competence, it is not without its challenges and limitations. One of the main challenges is the reliability and accuracy of online information. Not all online sources are trustworthy, and individuals must be cautious when using online resources to learn about different cultures and languages. Another challenge is the lack of personal interaction and cultural immersion. While IT tools can facilitate communication and language learning, they cannot replace the benefits of personal interaction and cultural immersion. Language and culture are deeply intertwined, and it is essential to experience the culture to truly understand and appreciate the language.

Several studies have investigated the role of IT in improving linguocultural competence. For instance, Chulalongkorn University in Thailand conducted a study on the use of a social media platform called Edmodo to improve the English language skills and cultural understanding of Thai students. The study found that the use of Edmodo significantly improved students' language skills and cultural competence [6]. Another study conducted by Li [5] investigated the effectiveness of using online resources for improving Chinese students' English language skills and found that the use of online resources significantly improved students' reading, writing, and speaking skills. IT plays an important role in improving linguocultural competence by providing tools for communication and access to diverse cultural resources. The use of IT can enhance language learning and cultural understanding [5], which is critical for individuals and organizations operating in a globalized world.

In summary, IT has played a significant role in improving linguocultural competence. IT tools have made communication easier and faster, allowing individuals to connect and collaborate with people from different parts of the world. They have also made language learning and cultural education more accessible and convenient. However, IT is not without its challenges and limitations. It is important for individuals to be cautious when using online resources and to recognize the benefits of personal interaction and cultural immersion.

Moreover, IT has made language learning more accessible, affordable, and immersive. The use of IT has enabled learners to access authentic resources from anywhere in the world, interact with native speakers, and learn at their own pace. The benefits of IT in improving linguocultural competence are numerous, and as technology continues to evolve, we can expect to see more innovative approaches to language learning. IT has a significant role to play in improving linguocultural competence. Language learning applications, online language exchange programs, online cultural resources, video conferencing, and social media are just a few examples of how IT can be used to improve language skills and cultural awareness. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the importance of linguocultural competence will only continue to grow, and IT will undoubtedly play a crucial role in meeting this challenge.

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Rezyume: Maqolada IT ning ahamiyati va lingvomadaniy kompetensiyani takomillashtirish tasvirlangan. Maqolada IT yordamida lingvomadaniy kompetentsiyani rivojlantirish masalasi ham ko'rib chiqiladi. Muallifning qayd etishicha, IT lahzali xabar almashish, videokonferensiya va ijtimoiy media kabi turli xil vositalarni taqdim etish orqali aloqani kuchaytirishi mumkin, bu esa odamlarga ba'zi misollar keltirish orqali masofalar va vaqt zonalarini bo'ylab muloqot qilish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, maqola ITning ayrim o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, ular odamlarga o'zlarining lingvomadaniy kompetentsiyalarini yaxshilashga yordam beradigan aloqa dasturlari, onlayn lug'atlar va til almashish platformalari kabi o'quv resurslariga kirishni ta'minlashga yordam beradi.

Резюме: В статье описывается значение информационных технологий и повышения лингвокультурной компетенции. В статье также затрагивается проблема развития лингвокультурной компетенции средствами ИТ. Автор отмечает, что ИТ могут улучшить общение, предоставляя различные инструменты, такие как обмен мгновенными сообщениями, видеоконференции и социальные сети, которые позволяют людям общаться на расстоянии и в часовых поясах, приводя некоторые примеры. Кроме того, в документе рассматриваются некоторые особенности ИТ, которые помогут обеспечить доступ к учебным ресурсам, таким как коммуникационное программное обеспечение, онлайн-словари и платформы языкового обмена, которые могут помочь людям улучшить свою лингвокультурную компетентность.

Kalit so'zlar: IT (Axborot texnologiyalari), lingvomadaniy kompetentsiya, globallashtirish dunyo, madaniyat, madaniyatlararo muloqot.

Ключевые слова: информационные технологии, лингвокультурная компетенция, глобализованный мир, культура, межкультурная коммуникация.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF EFFICIENT STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF THE SERVICE SECTOR

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Summary: *The paper considers foreign experience of effective strategic management of the service sector. The dynamic development of the service sector is due to the action of a wide range of factors, which include a developed infrastructure of the service sector, highly qualified personnel, the quality of services provided, the use of new service technologies, some of which can be adapted in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *marketing, strategy in the service sector, integration of the service sector and production, innovation in the service sector, modern information technology.*

The growth in the volume of services consumed in recent decades is one of the most significant phenomena in the economies of developed countries. The range of factors that ensure such growth is very wide. These include a fairly high level of well-being of the population with a special culture of dynamic renewal of the micro-environment, which ensures a steady demand for various services; effective forms of service provision both in the situation of their mass production and with an individualized approach (i.e. taking into account even small variations in needs and focusing on the needs of population groups with very different income levels); development and application of new technologies for the provision of services, etc. There does not appear to be a need for a detailed discussion of each of the growth factors in service consumption. Of interest are mainly those that, firstly, are related to the functioning of service enterprises; and secondly, in the near future, either they can already be adapted to our Uzbek conditions, or they should be adopted as a strategic guide[3]. It should be taken into account that these growth factors were realized in fundamentally different conditions - conditions of a stable economy, a relatively higher level of development of the service sector, its infrastructure, a different culture of consumption of goods, etc. Nevertheless, even if it is not always possible to draw the necessary parallels and adapt foreign approaches to modern domestic conditions, such an analysis is extremely useful, since the progressive movement of the Republic of Uzbekistan towards a civilized market should significantly reduce the gaps between domestic foreign businesses in this area[5].

One of the most significant among these factors is, perhaps, the mentality of the manufacturer, his attitude towards the client. In the service sector, where the process of production of a service and its implementation are inextricably linked and where the seller of the service interacts most closely with its buyer, the role of this factor is exceptionally high. "Love your customer, please him, fulfill his whims, render him all kinds of services, and he will always pay you for your care and attention in hard currency." This advice of Dale Carnegie has the force of natural law in the conditions of any market economic system - whether it is the economy of a prosperous Western state, the CIS or Uzbekistan, a country taking the first steps in this direction.

Of course, Western standards in relation to the client ("who is always right"!) have evolved over more than one decade. Therefore, this problem is easier to pose than to solve. Moreover, it will have to be solved in the conditions of the existing distortions of the domestic service, the main advantage of which, as you know, is "unobtrusiveness".

An important factor is also the mutual adjustment of supply and demand, in which supply is born by demand, and demand is formed by new supply options. By mutually stimulating each other and ensuring coordinated development, this pair has an additional effect of increasing the volume of

consumed services. Currently, in the domestic service sector, the processes of adapting enterprises to demand have noticeably intensified, but they have not yet gained due strength[2].

Unique, but, apparently, not adaptable to the conditions of Uzbekistan (due to the peculiarities of the Uzbek mentality), Japan has demonstrated the experience of achieving the highest level of quality in the production of products and services. Although this experience is formally associated with relatively small institutional changes in production in Japanese firms (creation of quality circles), they have proved to be very effective. The main reasons for achieving success were a clear understanding of the goals, focus on the best Western models and the persistence characteristic of the Japanese in the implementation of the specific tasks. Quality circles originated in the early 80s as a new idea that Japanese companies believed in in the hope of beating their American and European competitors.

These circles are a team of 10-12 people who work as a single team and pursue common goals in their activities, namely: studying the structure of the needs of their customers and gradually improving the quality of goods and services. The members of this team usually met every week, devoting several hours to identifying existing problems and systematically looking for solutions in order to improve the company's performance. The phenomenon of quality circles should be considered in a historical context. At the stage after the military recovery of the economy (in the late 40s and 50s), Japan produced goods that were copies of the corresponding Western designs and were of poor quality. This offended the national pride of the Japanese and pushed them to take all sorts of measures aimed at improving quality. Until a few decades ago, Japanese goods were considered cheap, but bad; and today they have become synonymous with the highest quality. Along with the legendary Japanese management, the quality of goods and services provided is the main explanation for the outstanding success of Japan [4].

The marketing factor is especially significant in the service sector. By virtue of their specificity, services are goods that do not have a material form; it is a product that cannot be touched and seen; but you can hear about it, and you can try it. In this regard, for the marketing of services, it is especially important, firstly, advertising and information; secondly, a thoughtful system of presentations, and, in particular, a discount program for the provision of free services (for new forms of service). Both of these methods of attracting customers are widely used in the West and have proven themselves well.

The infrastructure creates the necessary prerequisites for the effective functioning of service enterprises. In the West, the infrastructure of the service sector is the object of state support, especially for services of great social importance - transport services, communications, etc. Thus, in Japan, Internet and mobile telephone services are subsidized by the state; the construction of roads and railways is carried out at the expense of the budget, etc.

Another recipe for the efficiency of the functioning of Western enterprises operating in the service sector is the preferential use of highly qualified personnel. The issues of rational involvement of labor resources in this area in the developed countries of the West have always been in the center of attention of managers, and have recently become especially relevant. For comparison: in our country, in the service sector, a significant part of workers are either poorly qualified or have migrated from other sectors of the national economy and do not have specialized knowledge, work experience, etc.

It should be noted that as the share of agricultural and industrial production in the gross national product of developed Western countries (the total cost of production of the country) decreased and the role of the service sector increased, there was a significant intensification of theoretical studies of companies engaged in this area specifically in the field of labor resources management. In the course of these studies, it was found that personnel quality issues depend on the

type of service enterprise and the specific content of its work. Enterprises in this area are usually classified in the West as follows:

- 1) non-material sector;
- 2) sale of services;
- 3) know-how.

Enterprises in the services and know-how sectors can be characterized by different labor intensity, capital intensity and require different levels of staff qualifications. Some services, such as computerized banking or air travel, require huge capital investments. Others, such as medical care or management consulting, require little or no capital, but are distinguished by a high level of professionalism of workers[6].

Further, due to the fact that the role of the non-material sector is growing (it includes after-sales service, financial and other services related to the actual delivery of products), enterprises in this sector are classified in more detail into four conditional groups: 1) agencies; 2) professional (specialized) companies; 3) secretariats; 4) factories.

A powerful information sector has formed in the structure of the economies of Western countries, which includes the following areas: production of knowledge and innovation, research and development, distribution of information and communications, advertising, etc. By the beginning of the 90s of the twentieth century, seven leading post-industrial countries had 80, 4% of the world's computer technology controlled 87% of the world's registered patents and provided 90.5% of high-tech production. Thus, the volume of exports of American intellectual property increased by 3.5 times between 1986 and 1995. In 1995, the US accounted for about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the world market for information and data processing services. Today, the US accounts for 44% of global R&D spending. According to various estimates, the share of the information sector in the United States in 2018 was 60–75% of the country's GDP.

Representing the most important resource of a new type of society, a person can realize his creative and intellectual potential, become a participant in social production, depending solely on how useful the goods and services he creates are for other members of society. Along with land, labor and capital, information and knowledge stand out, as well as a new quality of human labor, as a result of which new knowledge, technologies, and information are created. Information and knowledge act as an inexhaustible constantly improving resource in the post-industrial economy, a resource on which the progress and efficiency of any activity depends. The productive forces of a person act as human capital, which has a creative beginning and a high quality of education. Knowledge acquires a value form, changes the composition of the active population of the earth, is produced and will be produced in order to be sold, it is consumed and will be consumed in order to acquire value in a new product[7].

The study of information on "regional innovation leaders" showed that the leaders in innovative development are mainly European countries.

The study of information on "regional innovation leaders" showed that the leaders in innovative development are mainly European countries.

The Global Innovation Index evaluates a specific number of economies based on 80 indicators. The index is the ratio of costs and benefits. This makes it possible to evaluate the effectiveness of innovation development in the country. Let's pay attention to the fact that Kazakhstan occupies the 74th place in the innovation rating. In 2017, Kazakhstan ranked 78th, Tajikistan - 94th. According to the indicators of innovative development in 2015, Uzbekistan took 122nd place, in 2016 and 2017 it was not included in the rating at all, since many indicators are missing. All this indicates that the country has systemic problems of innovative development that need to be addressed.

Due to the lack of many indicators and inefficient coordination of work in this direction, Uzbekistan is currently not participating in the Global Innovation Index, compiled by influential and authoritative international structures. The study showed that the leaders are countries in which high indicators related to intellectual property (Switzerland - first place). These countries are currently developing intensively thanks to the export of licenses for intellectual property (for example, the Netherlands is in second place). From this we can conclude that the main driver of innovation and the creation of an innovative economy is the accumulated high-quality human capital[1].

Thus, experts predict that in the next ten years, 25 of the 26 net jobs created in the United States will be in the service sector, and the total share of workers employed in it will amount to 83% of the total workforce by 2025. The change in the sectoral structure of employment of the population of the most developed countries of the European Union in favor of the non-productive sector of the economy indicates a positive trend in the transition of the world economy to an innovative development path. The largest part of the economically active population (over 60%) of developed countries has recently been employed in the production of services, which, of course, indicates a fundamentally new stage in the social division of labor, an increase in interest in the service sector. From the analysis of the data, it can be concluded that all developed countries of the world have more than 60% of total employment in the service sector. This indicator in Uzbekistan varies from 25 to 36% of all economically active population employed in the service sector[2].

Geographically neighboring countries, such as Kazakhstan, have a fairly high share of employment in the service sector, Kyrgyzstan also shows higher rates, in which almost half of the entire working class is employed in the service sector. And the rest of the neighboring countries show the lowest rates of no more than 25% of total employment.

The most backward countries in Africa and Asia show the lowest rates of employment in the service sector, which is actually one of the indicators of the development of the country on the example of the development of services.

Each country in which the largest number of people are involved in services is the actual economic giants and has a fairly stable economic system.

The analyzes testify to the global trend of the redistribution of labor resources, their inclination towards the service sector. As society approaches the stage of post-industrial development, in countries where the share of people employed in the service sector prevails, there is an increase in social labor productivity. The costs of society's working time to ensure efficient labor are indeed becoming greater than the direct costs of the implementation of industrial labor itself.

In the US economy, this proportion is, according to rough estimates, 50 to 50. In other words, for one worker engaged in the performance of industrial and labor operations, there is one worker engaged in ensuring the functions of the expediency of labor, taking into account the development and use of more progressive and efficient means of production. The connection of these processes taking place in society entails favorable changes associated with the development of information technologies and communications, scientific and technological progress and immediate information exchange, and an increase in the role of the service sector in the economy.

It should be noted that the service sector in modern society is actively developing not in spite of, but on the basis of the foundation of the material production of means and objects of production. Constantly complementing each other, two spheres (material and service) in cooperation are able to synergistically produce more innovations in the fields of information technology, communication exchange and communications, education, medicine, trade, and consumer services. These industries launch progressive mechanisms for the development of scientific and technological progress in the world community, they are the future. Thus, the

importance of the service sector in the dynamics of the world economy, as well as local markets, remains a priority and very relevant.

These and other reasons have acted as the driving force behind the development of traditional services, led to the emergence of new technologically equipped and complex services, among which the following come to the fore: information technology services, education and research, insurance, banking and investment services, franchising, leasing, outsourcing, logistics support. These types of services reflect the trends in the development of the service sector in the national economy of the leading and developing countries of the world, have a significant impact on the change in the structure of GDP, the division of labor, the growth of productivity of economic entities, the level of quality of life of the population[7].

It should be noted that a significant part of the growth in the volume of services provided is provided by the use of modern technologies for their provision at enterprises.

Among the important factors that have become widespread in domestic conditions, but require further development, is the after-sales service of products, which is in line with global trends in the integration of the production service sector. An important reserve for the growth of the service sector in general and individual enterprises in particular is also the improvement in the quality of services provided. Although much more attention is tired of being paid to this factor, however, in terms of the level of development of this indicator, there is a noticeable lag behind Western standards.

A number of factors that stimulate the growth of the service sector and its various facilities belong to the group of inertial factors that require considerable time for their implementation. These include the mentality of the service provider, the skill level of the personnel working in the service sector.

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Rezyume: Maqolada xizmat ko'rsatish sohasini samarali strategik boshqarish bo'yicha xorijiy tajriba ko'rib chiqiladi. Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasining jadal rivojlanishi xizmat ko'rsatish sohasining rivojlangan infratuzilmasi, yuqori malakali kadrlar, ko'rsatilayotgan xizmatlar sifati, xizmat ko'rsatishning yangi texnologiyalarini qo'llash, ularning bir qismi O'zbekiston Respublikasi sharoitida moslashtirilishi mumkin.

Резюме: В работе рассматривается зарубежный опыт эффективного стратегического управления сферы услуг. Динамичное развитие сферы услуг обусловлено действием широкого спектра факторов к числу которых относятся развитая инфраструктура сферы услуг, высокая квалификация персонала, качество оказываемых

услуг, применение новых технологий обслуживания часть из которых может быть адаптирована в условиях Республики Узбекистан.

Kalit so'zlar: marketing, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasidagi strategiya, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi va ishlab chiqarish integratsiyasi, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasidagi innovatsiyalar, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari.

Ключевые слова: маркетинг, стратегия в сфере услуг, интеграция сферы услуг и производства, инноваций в сфере услуг, современные информационные технологий.

UDC: 37.012: 372

CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING SWIMMING LESSONS IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Summary: *The article describes the characteristics of organizing and conducting swimming lessons in preschool educational institutions. The authors highlight the importance of swimming as a necessary life skill and discuss the challenges and opportunities of teaching swimming to young children. The article also covers the psychological and physical benefits of swimming and how it contributes to the overall development of a child. The authors provide an overview of the different approaches to organizing and conducting swimming lessons, including individual and group lessons, guidelines for ensuring the safety of young children during swimming lessons.*

Keywords: *swimming, safety, techniques, children, principles of teaching, physical and emotional abilities, swimming lessons.*

Swimming is a fundamental life skill that plays an essential role in the physical, emotional, and social development of children. It is, therefore, important that swimming lessons are introduced to children at an early age. In preschool education, swimming lessons are organized and conducted with specific characteristics that are tailored to the age, physical ability, and developmental level of the children. This literature review aims to provide an overview of the characteristics of organizing and conducting swimming lessons in preschool education. Swimming can improve both psychological and physical health in children, making it an important aspect of their development. In this methodology, we will review the literature on the psychological and physical benefits of swimming for preschool education pupils. We synthesized the data from the selected articles to identify the psychological and physical benefits of swimming for preschool education pupils. We also identified the limitations of each study and the implications for future research.

Psychological Benefits: Improved self-esteem and confidence: Swimming can help preschool education pupils develop a sense of self-esteem and confidence as they learn new skills and become more comfortable in the water [12], **Reduced anxiety and stress:** Swimming has been shown to reduce anxiety and stress in children. The calming effect of water can help children feel relaxed and reduce feelings of stress and anxiety [13], **Improved social skills:** Swimming provides opportunities for children to interact with other children, which can help improve their social skills and build friendships [12].

Physical Benefits: Improved cardiovascular health: Swimming is a great cardiovascular workout that can help improve the heart and lung function of preschool education pupils [11], Improved muscle strength and coordination: Swimming uses almost all of the muscles in the body, which can help improve muscle strength and coordination in preschool education pupils [11], Improved flexibility: Swimming can help improve flexibility, as the water provides a low-impact environment that allows children to move more freely [13].

One of the key characteristics of organizing swimming lessons in preschool education is safety. Young children are particularly vulnerable to accidents, and swimming pools can pose a serious risk if proper safety measures are not in place. According to Gosselin et al, swimming lessons in preschool education should prioritize safety by ensuring that the swimming pool is

properly maintained, that instructors are trained in water safety, and that children are always supervised while in the water [5].

Another important characteristic of organizing swimming lessons in preschool education is the use of play-based activities. Research has shown that young children learn best through play [4]. Play-based activities are therefore an effective way to engage children in swimming lessons, develop their motor skills, and help them overcome any fear of water. As noted by Jurak et al. [2], play-based activities such as games, songs, and stories can make swimming lessons enjoyable and fun for young children.

Moreover, instructors should be patient and empathetic when conducting swimming lessons in preschool education. Young children may be nervous or fearful when entering the water, and it is important that instructors create a safe and supportive learning environment. According to Quan et al. [8], instructors should use positive reinforcement and praise to build children's confidence in the water [6], and should avoid using negative or punitive language.

Furthermore, swimming lessons in preschool education should be developmentally appropriate. Young children have limited attention spans and may not be able to follow complex instructions. According to Langendorfer and Bruya [1], swimming lessons in preschool education should be structured around simple and achievable goals, such as floating on their back or blowing bubbles. Instructors should also provide clear and concise instructions that are easy for young children to understand.

Finally, swimming lessons in preschool education should be conducted in a supportive and inclusive environment. Research has shown that young children benefit from social interaction and peer learning [3]. Instructors should therefore encourage children to work together, praise each other's efforts, and provide opportunities for children to interact with one another. To identify the characteristics of organizing and conducting swimming lessons in preschool education, a systematic literature review was conducted. The following search terms were used in various combinations: *swimming lessons, preschool education, characteristics, organizing, conducting, teaching, learning, and early childhood education*. Electronic databases including Google Scholar, ERIC, Scopus, and PubMed were used to identify relevant articles published in English language peer-reviewed journals. A total of 20 articles were included in the review, published between 2010 and 2021. The articles were analyzed and the following characteristics of organizing and conducting swimming lessons in preschool education were identified:

Safety: Safety is of paramount importance when teaching swimming to preschool children. The instructor must ensure that the pool is safe and that the children are supervised at all times. Children should also be taught basic water safety rules, such as never swimming alone and always wearing a life jacket.

Instructional design: Swimming lessons should be designed to meet the developmental needs of preschool children. The lessons should be fun, engaging, and age-appropriate. They should also include a variety of activities to cater to the different learning styles of children.

Teaching strategies: Preschool children learn best through play and exploration. Swimming lessons should incorporate teaching strategies that are play-based and hands-on. These may include games, songs, and activities that help children to develop their motor skills and confidence in the water.

Parental involvement: Parents should be involved in the swimming lessons of their children. They should be encouraged to attend the lessons and to practice swimming with their children outside of class. This helps to reinforce the skills learned in class and to strengthen the bond between parent and child.

Evaluation: Evaluation is an important part of swimming lessons. The instructor should evaluate the progress of each child regularly and provide feedback to parents. This helps to identify areas where children need more support and to adjust the lessons accordingly.

Instructor qualifications: Swimming instructors should be qualified to teach preschool children. They should have a background in early childhood education and a valid certification in swimming instruction. This ensures that they have the necessary knowledge and skills to teach swimming to young children.

Equipment: The swimming equipment used in lessons should be appropriate for preschool children [7]. This includes floatation devices, goggles, and pool toys. The equipment should be safe, durable, and age-appropriate.

Overall, the article offers valuable insights into the best practices for teaching swimming to preschool children. It highlights the importance of a child-centered approach, which takes into account the individual needs and abilities of each child, and emphasizes the importance of creating a safe and supportive learning environment. The article is relevant for teachers, parents, and educators who are involved in the education and development of young children.

In summary, organizing and conducting swimming lessons in preschool education requires careful consideration of the specific characteristics that are important for the physical, emotional, and social development of young children. The characteristics discussed in this literature review include safety, play-based activities, patience and empathy, developmentally appropriate instruction, and a supportive and inclusive learning environment. By following these characteristics, instructors can create a positive and effective learning experience for young children in swimming lessons. Swimming has numerous psychological and physical benefits for preschool education pupils. Swimming can improve self-esteem and confidence, reduce anxiety and stress, and improve social skills. These benefits highlight the importance of including swimming in preschool education programs. Future research should explore the optimal frequency and duration of swimming for preschool education pupils.

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Rezyume: Maqolada maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida suzish mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etish va o'tkazish xususiyatlari haqida tasvirlangan. Mualliflar suzishning zaruriy hayotiy ko'nikma sifatida ahamiyatini ta'kidlab, yosh bolalarga suzishni o'rgatishning qiyinchiliklari va imkoniyatlarini muhokama qilishadi. Maqolada shuningdek, suzishning psixologik va jismoniy foydalari va bolaning umumiy rivojlanishiga qanday hissa qo'shishi haqida gap boradi. Mualliflar suzish mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etish va o'tkazishda turlicha yondashuvlar, jumladan, individual va guruh mashg'ulotlari, suzish mashg'ulotlarida yosh bolalar xavfsizligini ta'minlash bo'yicha ko'rsatmalar haqida umumiy ma'lumot beradi.

Резюме: В статье описаны особенности организации и проведения занятий по плаванию в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях. Автор подчеркивает важность плавания как необходимого жизненного навыка и обсуждает проблемы и возможности обучения плаванию детей раннего возраста. В статье также рассматриваются психологические и физические преимущества плавания и то, как оно способствует общему развитию ребенка. Автор дает обзор различных подходов к организации и проведению занятий по плаванию, в том числе индивидуальных и групповых занятий, рекомендации по обеспечению безопасности детей раннего возраста при занятиях плаванием

Kalit so'zlar: suzish, xavfsizlik, texnikalar, bolalar, o'qitish tamoyillari, jismoniy va hissiy qobiliyatlar, suzish darslari.

Ключевые слова: плавание, безопасность, техника, дети, принципы обучения, физические и эмоциональные возможности, занятия плаванием.

APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF THE CROWD PHENOMENON

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Summary: *This article highlights the internal system of the crowd, which is formed during mass protests, changes in the psychology of the people who participated in it, and the approaches of specialists in various fields regarding the socio-economic consequences caused by the crowd.*

Keywords: *crowd, psychology, sociology, politics, discontent, demonstration, mass, social and political situation, philosophy.*

Introduction. Recently, in many developing countries, there have been cases of destructive forces taking advantage of various social, economic and domestic problems of the population to bring thousands of people to the streets of this country and organize protest actions such as long-term rallies, demonstrations, gatherings and street marches.

In this regard, only in 2022, the shocked population of European countries was dissatisfied with the decisions made by the current government regarding the increase of prices and taxes in the country, and international protests took place.

Literature analysis and methodology. Today, large-scale reforms and the processes of expanding democracy in our country are accompanied by the increase in political activity of people and the expansion of forms of expression of individual and collective opinion of citizens on various issues of social life.

According to the words of the President Sh. Mirziyoev, *"We will develop and monitor the implementation of programs aimed at finding solutions to the acute problems that have accumulated in the country after listening to the pains and sufferings of every person living in our country."*

Based on this, it is necessary for the representatives of the local authorities and officials to identify the problems that are bothering the population in a timely manner and to solve these problems quickly and positively.

In this process, it is natural that there will be a number of negative changes in the consciousness and mentality of the population stratum whose problems remain, that is, the crowd concentrated with negative power.

Let's get acquainted with the views of representatives of the field in studying these processes.

Sociologists have been studying the crowd phenomenon from a social psychological point of view, and politicians have been evaluating it from the point of view of the state's negative impact on the state of political stability.

In our opinion, researching mass protests in a comprehensive way, that is, summarizing legal, social and political approaches, without studying them based on separate approaches, serves to reveal all aspects of mass protests.

Psychological approach

In the psychological approach, public protests are studied directly related to the crowd phenomenon, that is, the types of crowds that carry out protests, the motivation for their occurrence, psychology, methods and means of influencing the minds of participants, changes in crowd behavior and processes related to its management are studied.

According to the approach of psychologists, a crowd is a group of people who are not organized, spontaneously formed, without a common goal, given to pure emotion.

In psychology, the crowd is divided into active and passive types according to the level of activity and emotion.

An active mob should first of all be understood as a group of people who are prone to violence, brutality, aggression, subversive actions, and are led by aggressive behavior.

A passive crowd is characterized by the absence of emotional components. Those who organize it can be those who suddenly joined this group, for example, to watch some event, or those who gathered together based on a specific purpose (those who came to weddings, cinema, theater). Individuals in a passive crowd are arranged in such a way that they do not affect each other. Therefore, researchers have pointed out that this type of crowd is easy to control.

From the point of view of psychology, this classification of the crowd is conditionally accepted, and from a practical point of view, the variability of the crowd, that is, the transition from one type to another, is one of its important features.

Crowd variability can be sudden or deliberate.

While many researchers point to the immediate crowd as the most dangerous link in the origin of public protests, A.N. Unlike them, Sukhov divides the crowd into several types and thinks that some of them may be safe.

A simple crowd is a group of people gathered by chance to get information about a certain event. For example, a crowd gathered during a fire or emergency. The author considers this type of crowd to be the safest.

An expressive crowd is a group of people who together express joy, sadness, anger and other emotions. For example, fans of rock musicians, funeral participants.

A conventional crowd is a group of fans formed mainly during sports events. Their dangerous side can be seen in the chaos they cause with the representatives of the opposing team.

Ecstatic mobbing is an extreme form of expressive mobbing, in which people go from intense emotions to physically harming each other.

Mob activism is the most politically important and dangerous form of collective action. It, in turn, is divided into several subgroups, such as aggressive, fearful, compulsive and rebellious.

These are the motivations of people to join the crowd.

The first is interest in the happening event, that is, human psychology is formed in such a reflex way that if there are many people gathered in a certain place, a person will try to go to that place regardless of his will.

Second, by the invitation of other persons, in which the person becomes part of the crowd through the influence of persons interested in the gathering of the crowd.

Third, in pursuit of a certain interest, for example, resisting the authority, expressing one's wishes in a public way, showing a mood of protest, etc. Individuals with this motivation form an aggressive crowd and express their dissatisfaction with the policies of the state authorities.

When the researchers studied the psychology of the crowd and analyzed the changes that occur in his mind during protests, the following situation was observed in the actions of the individual:

- increased sensitivity to the use of the mind;
- excessive confidence in one's own strength;
- increasing group influence and decreasing independent thinking;
- increased hatred towards the object of disorder;
- loss of sense of responsibility for one's actions;
- the ability of a person to be extremely selfless and cruel;
- his inability to consciously evaluate his actions.

All of the above psychological changes have a negative character, serve to increase the aggressiveness of the crowd, and create a comfortable environment for the organizers of protests to

control the crowd. This, in turn, creates certain difficulties for law enforcement agencies to disperse crowds.

Political approach

Currently, the research of public protests based on a political approach is becoming more relevant. Because external actors, or the country

destructive forces inside, extremist organizations are using protests as an important tool for their goals.

The advantage of using public protest as a tool is high, in which it is enough to incite the population to hold protest actions and thereby cause large-scale disturbances in derailing the political situation in the country. Most of the mass protests in the world today are based on a similar scenario.

External actors are using a number of modern methods and tools to implement public protest. In this regard, specific concepts such as "Controlled Chaos" and "Smart Crowd" have also been developed. In these concepts, the main task is to artificially create mass protests and manage it.

In his research, B.S.Boymurodov comments on the concept of "Managed Chaos" and mentions that a number of measures are taken to organize public protests. Organization of secret group, training of group members, active selection leading mass protests, development of strategy, formation of central power "intelligent crowd" and providing them with money, weapons, technical base.

According to many Western scientists, there is no need to threaten this country with military force when subjugating a certain country, because the use of military force can have a negative effect on the country itself. There are more effective ways than high military spending, which is mainly to take advantage of the conflict in that country or region, or to create it artificially if there is no conflict.

In this regard, E.Sh. Hayitov also mentions that the situation of political instability in the country may have been caused by external forces, that their actions are aimed at increasing instability, financing it, bringing candidates who are inclined to them to the top of the state, and based on this, conducting their own policies.

S. Shakaryants focused on the events that took place in Iran in November 2019, and noted that the protests caused by the increase in gasoline prices were used by external forces to derail the situation in Iran, in particular, the active participants in the riots received special training in other countries under the guise of journalists and were brought into Iran with appropriate instructions. Many of the dead were actually killed by enemy forces, with the media suggesting that the Iranian government is being blamed.

Sociological approach

According to sociologists, public protests are a social phenomenon, the roots of which should be sought in the "public mood" prevailing in society, which is mainly characterized by the general psychological mood of the mass of people towards the events taking place in society.

There are 3 situations that manifest the public mood in the society, the first: the level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the population with the created socio-political conditions, the second: the level of citizens' ability to realize their socio-political wishes, the third: the presence of the desire to change the existing created conditions.

If we analyze each of the above 3 cases more broadly, in the first case, it is explained by the creation of certain conditions for the development and maturation of the population in the social, economic, political and other spheres of the life of the society by the state bodies and the current political authorities. For example, public services, education, health system, etc. The second situation is determined by the fact that the population can use these created conditions with equal

rights, the state's guarantee for this, the protection of the rights of the population through the court in case of violations of equality in these relations, that is, the existence of accountability measures for the guilty. The third situation is of more political significance and is characterized by the dissatisfaction of the population with the conditions created by the state authorities and their desire to change them. In our opinion, the state and law-enforcement bodies should pay more attention to this third situation, because if there is a desire of the majority of the population to change the created conditions, then protests may arise in the future.

It should be noted that public sentiment is a process related to the minds of people, and if it is in the form of a protest mood, it spreads quickly and is highly contagious. In addition, it is difficult to directly control and manage the masses when they are in a discontented mood. It easily and quickly unites people who are in difficult life conditions, and forms a "single community" in a negative way to change the social and political situation that is not suitable for people.

Conclusion. In short, the stability of the public mood depends on the balance between the conditions created in the society and the wishes of the population, if this balance is disturbed, mass protests and riots may occur.

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Rezyume: *Mazkur maqolada, ommaviy norozilik namoyishlarida shakllanadigan olomonni ichki tizimi, unga qo'lshilgan shaxslar psixologiyasidagi ro'y beradigan o'zgarishlar, olomon tomonidan yetkazilgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy oqibatlari hususida turli soha ekspertlarining yondashuvlari yoritilgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье освещается внутренняя система толпы, формирующаяся в ходе массовых акций протеста, изменения в психологии людей, которые в ней участвовали, и подходы специалистов различных областей относительно социально-экономических последствий, вызываемых толпой.*

Kalit so'zlar: *olomon, psixologiya, sotsiologiya, siyosat, norozilik, namoyish, ommaviy, ijtimoiy-siyosiy vaziyat, falsafa.*

Ключевые слова: *толпа, психология, социология, политика, недовольство, демонстрация, масса, общественно-политическая ситуация, философия.*

**TOPIC: METHODS OF STUDYING PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION OF
PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS**

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Summary: *In this article, the socio-psychological characteristics of professional orientation, based on psychological methods, the process of self-awareness and professional plans of psychologist students in learning the personal and professional interests, abilities, and future professional achievements, about the social and psychological characteristics of the student personality using a questionnaire, test and various methods. mentioned.*

Keywords: *Professional maturity, professional orientation, professional formation, student period, psychologist, psychologist's ethical principles, self-awareness. Observation method, experiment, questionnaire, confidentiality, competence.*

Introduction.

In our country, certain work is being carried out to create an active socio-psychological environment, expand the range of psychological services, popularize a psychologically healthy lifestyle, integrate education and the science of psychology, train personnel, retrain and improve skills.

At the same time, the expansion of the sphere of psychological services, the development of such areas as psychodiagnostics, psychotherapy, youth psychology, psychophysiology, improving the quality of training of highly qualified psychologists for various sectors of the social sphere and the service market, the widespread introduction of advanced foreign experience in the field of psychology, a number of unresolved tasks for improving infrastructures of education and science remain relevant.

Nowadays, every country strives to take its place in the world community. The basis of any country is youth. That is why the attitude towards young people in our country has risen to the level of politics. We know that the role of psychology in the upbringing of talented, educated, strong and mentally healthy youth is invaluable.

Because it is easy for young people with psychological knowledge to overcome various difficulties. In our country, efforts to develop psychology have been made since the first years of independence. In this regard, various measures are being taken in our country to improve general psychological literacy.

One of the priority goals of the first step in the development of the sphere of psychological services is the training of professional psychologists who are able to find their place in the life of a professionally mature society and positively solve psychological problems of the population within the framework of their professional knowledge activities.

The process of interaction and mutual influence of a person and activity is dynamic, and this process has been studied in psychology in the context of the problem of the formation of a professional personality. An important point in the study of this problem are the concepts of a specialist, professional formation, professionalism, competence, professional maturity. In our opinion, the latter concept is one of the most important features of the subject of labor, which manifests itself as the process of forming a specialist and its results. The essence of the concept of "professional maturity" has been studied in a number of studies by psychologists around the world, but the process of forming these characteristics of the subject of labor, the specifics of its manifestation in professional activity and the interaction of other components of personality formation "have not been studied".

It is known that from the student time that the professional development of a person begins. The problem of professional formation and orientation of the student was considered by many authors.

The components of a person's professional orientation are needs, interests, motives, attitudes, abilities. Taking all this into account in the educational process is the basis for a student to become a highly qualified specialist and effectively carry out his activities.

The desire to improve one's professional orientation includes the desire to work in the profession, to satisfy one's material and spiritual needs. Career orientation - Professional activity involves understanding and acceptance of goals and objectives.

Positive changes in the content of the professional orientation are associated with the future profession and are reflected in the strengthening of motives: the desire to perform well their duties at work, to prove themselves as a knowledgeable specialist, a comprehensive desire for the successful completion of educational tasks, the desire to succeed in work increases.[1.67]

Uzbek psychologists M.Davletshin, E.Goziev, V.Tokareva, R.Gainutdinov, K.Kodirov, A.Jabborov, S.Jalilova, V.Karimova, K.Turgunov, K.Kodirov, N.Safoev, R.Sunnatova and others are devoted to the problems of vocational guidance for psychologists. The research of psychologists of our country in this area can be divided into three groups.

- 1) research devoted to the study of the problems of a particular profession,
- 2) study of the problems of choosing a profession,
- 3) studies devoted to the study of career guidance through student activities.

The studies of the first group include the scientific studies of M.G.Davletshin, K.T.Turgunov, G.B.Shoumarov, G.A.Sadikova, N.I.Majidov, R.Z.Gaynutdinov, A.M.Jabborov, S.X.Jalilova, N.V.Groxoliskaya, B.N.Sirliyev, D.N.Arzikulov, SH.B.Saparov, S.N.Juraeva.

The studies of the second group include research works done by B.R.Kodirov, R.I.Sunnatova, K.B.Kodirov, R.Z.Asomova, E.B.Utanova, F.I.Khaidarov.

The studies of the first group include the scientific research of M.G.Davletshin. In collaboration with his students, he thoroughly researched the technical skills and career guidance of future teachers. Based on the three stages of choosing a profession, M.G.Davletshin tried to reveal the internal aspects of vocational education, vocational counseling, career guidance, professional suitability and personality abilities. The scientist in his research deeply studied the general preparedness, the ability of the individual in the training of personnel, the possibility of forming personal qualities when choosing a profession, professional training. According to the author, when determining the professional suitability of a student, it is advisable to pay attention to three important points:

1. Attitude towards the profession.
2. Ability.
3. Skills and competencies.

The conscious attitude of the author to the profession should be emphasized as one of the factors determining the suitability of a person for the profession. If a person is not very positive about his chosen profession, he will not like this profession, he will simply choose this profession under the influence of "others". Adolescents have other types of motives. These include a person's inclinations to the profession, science, goals, aspirations, knowledge of the profession, his health. For example, by analyzing the motives of work of a teenager. Let us turn to sustainable motivation, which is one of its characteristics. Sustained motivation to perform creative tasks can then lead to some initiative. [2.26]

Studies on the direct study of the socio-psychological conditions for the development of the professional orientation of the future psychologist in the conditions of modern higher educational institutions have not been carried out. The social significance of the problem under study at the

present stage of development of society, the needs of psychological practice and the lack of scientific development substantiate the expediency of this research topic.

Such tasks do not arise by themselves, but it is important to study the interests, needs and opportunities of future psychologists, to form and develop their professional orientation by improving and developing educational activities in which motivation plays a special role. A person's abilities are inextricably linked with motivational mechanisms, determine their environment and reflect the dynamic relationship of spiritual influence.

Methods.

Diagnosis of the relationship between motivation, interests, abilities, personal qualities of future psychologists and their professional orientation is a very complex process, the effectiveness and productivity of which can be determined by complex methods. Our experiments use the following methods to collect reliable data:

- 1) observation;
- 2) analysis of the product, the result of the activity (motives, interests and attitude to the profession);

- 3) questionnaire (sheet);

- 4) interview;

- 5) natural experiment and others.

1) Observation is the most common method for studying educational professional motivation. Some psychologists are critical of it, arguing that it consists of a superficial, subjective statement that is not amenable to mathematical calculations. Purposeful, deliberate, organized perception is called observation, and the observed event does not create special conditions for the process, does not affect the object, is due to the obvious purpose of the observer. Observation will be targeted and improved according to a predetermined plan, the implementation of the observation process will be equipped with subjective means, the results will be recorded. The main professional orientation of the observation that we want to apply is to identify various indicators of professional motivation by studying the process and, on their basis, draw psychological conclusions according to these criteria.

2) Analysis of the product, the result of the activity (motives, interests and attitude to the profession); Through this method, we can explore self-awareness, emotional intelligence, and creativity based on learning needs, interests, and needs.

3) Questionnaire (sheet); The word "method-questionnaire" is a French term used for research, study, survey. As a rule, the questionnaire is a set of questions on a specific topic, which are answered by a group of people being studied. According to some features, the questionnaire is close to the interview genre, but the questions are not for one respondent, but for a large group of people, and the questions are written, not oral. The main components of the questionnaire are the psychologist, the respondent and the questionnaire.

4) The method of interview is a method of conversation used to improve the educational process or to determine the correctness of scientific hypotheses.

5) The scientific basis of natural experimental methods was developed in 1910 by the Russian psychologist A.F.Lazursky. He used this method to study the formation of the personality of a young school-age child. The natural method is intended for use in the process of solving the problems of psychological changes, relationships, ability to work, professionalism of members of production teams, employees of scientific institutions, teachers, and the elderly.

The method of natural experimentation differs sharply from the method of external observation. With the method of external observation, a person observing a mental process can consider it as it happened, but does not interfere in the manifestation of this process, that is, does not change the conditions that give rise to the mental process. When using the method of natural

experimentation, the subject creates the mental process under study, but carries it out in a natural environment for the subject and without realizing it.

Based on psychological methods, the psychologist studied the socio-psychological characteristics of the student's personality using questionnaires, tests and various methods for the process of self-realization and professional plans of students in the study of personal and professional interests, abilities and needs.

Indicators can be:

- 1) Various signs of student activity in the field of specialization;
- 2) the result of individual actions, the ability to distinguish ways to solve a problem;
- 3) the nature of the questions asked in relation to the profession (relation to the content);
- 4) attitude to the formal aspects of educational activities;
- 5) attitude to the legitimacy of causal relationships;
- 6) attitude to the practical and social significance of the acquired knowledge, etc.

Different interests and fantasies about the profession, abilities, the fact that ideas are clearly preserved in the answers, etc.

Based on our observations, any form of behavior can be explained by internal and external causes. In the first case, the starting and ending points of the explanation are the psychological characteristics of the behavioral subject, and in the second, the external conditions and conditions of his activity. In the first case, they talk about *motives, needs, goals, inclinations, desires, interests*, and so on. In the second - about the *incentives* arising from the current situation. Speaking about the internal causes of a particular behavior, it is important to understand that the formation of motivation and value orientations is an integral part of the ontogenesis of human personality development. In transitional, crisis periods of development, new motives, new values, new needs and interests arise, and on their basis the personal characteristics of the previous period are restored. Thus, the motives characteristic of this period act as a system that forms a personality, and the development of self-consciousness is associated with an understanding of the place of one's "I" in the system of social relations.

Self-awareness is the perception of the difference of the subject from others and the world as a whole. This is the period of a person's understanding of the social status and important life needs, thoughts, feelings, motives, instincts, experiences, actions, active self-awareness during the student period, and during this period students become motivated to choose a profession, because it is during this period that a person acquires important professional qualities along with professional knowledge and skills. A number of studies have been devoted to the problem of the formation of professional qualities during the student period.

When studying the professional orientation of students - future psychologists, first of all, we used a test called "How do you feel about yourself?" R.Toshimov, aimed at the student's attitude to self-consciousness and the process of self-realization.

In total, 100 first- and second-year students majoring in applied psychology of Karakalpak State University took part in this method. According to the results of the methodology for students-psychology

- 45% - High self-esteem,
- 35% - Self-esteem is normal,
- 20% - low self-esteem.

The process of self-awareness and self-image are of great importance in the professional life of future psychologists, and self-awareness ensures the inner harmony of the personality, its similarity with the past, present and future. Determines the nature and defines the features of the interpretation of the acquired experience. It serves as a source of expectations about oneself and one's behavior. Self-awareness in the profession of a psychologist is also determined by the ethical

aspects of the work of a psychologist, and further influences the personal and professional development of psychologists, their professional training and professional interests and abilities.

Based on these methods, the psychologist will have to study the personal knowledge of students, professional orientation based on changes in the behavior of ethical principles, as well as within the framework of personal interests and individual psychological characteristics.

The essence of the above is to increase the effectiveness of the professional skills of psychologists not only to determine their theoretical knowledge and methodological training, but also to fulfill their duties in accordance with ethical norms and rules of professional communication. At the same time, it is important for professional psychologists to know specific ways to effectively communicate with people of different ages.

The essence of this issue lies in the fact that the effectiveness of the professional activity of psychologists depends on the professional ethics of psychologists in the work carried out by psychologists in the field of psychoprophylactic, psychodiagnostic, psychocorrective, psychological counseling and career guidance. The psychologist is of great importance in developing the professional skills of students in a professional direction through an in-depth study of the basic principles of the ethics of a psychologist, outlined below.

1. Confidentiality - the confidentiality of personal information of people who have applied to a psychologist. That is, what the client says to the psychologist, emotional experiences and secrets, is a condition not to tell anyone.

2. Competence - compliance with the profession, knowledge and skills.

3. Responsibility - The psychologist is responsible for the psychological state of the person to whom he is directed, and for his sustainable development.

4. Ethical and legal professional rights.

5. Properly promote the science of psychology.

6. The desire to achieve a positive and stable psychological state of the client.

7. Professional cooperation - the formation of a division of labor in working with a client. Creating a desire for positive personal changes in the client himself.

8. Inform the client about the purpose and results of the test or study.

These principles are consistent with the standards of professional psychologists adopted by the international community of psychologists.

One of the main features of the work of psychologists is interpersonal relationships that are characteristic of the "person-to-person" type of professional classification of psychologists and a responsible approach to their work from a psychologist requires a high culture of professional communication, professional competence, professional knowledge, skills, abilities and competencies. Wherever a practical psychologist works, he deals with people of different ages and different social status, but it is always emphasized that each of them has individual, unique, distinctive features and qualities.

An analysis of the scientific literature on this topic shows that professional knowledge in psychological activity has its own professionally defined characteristics, which are distinguished by the presence of two subjects of activity and are explained by inclusion in another field of activity in terms of content. The student is the object of psychological influence and at the same time the subject of cognitive activity, the teacher is the subject of educational activity and the object of cognition in relation to the student. It is also worth noting that the form in which psychological activity takes place is usually communication, which means that the corresponding socio-psychological patterns are characteristic of psychological activity. Based on this, in psychological activity, the interpersonal sphere of professionalism, as well as the intellectual sphere of the phenomenon under study, is of particular importance.

Conclusion.

The experience of developed countries shows that where much attention is paid to education and upbringing, there is a high level of development and growth. When studying and developing the professional orientation of students studying in the field of psychology, students are expected to predict the path of professional development characteristic of a modern psychologist, understand the image of a competitive professional psychologist in the future and his important professional qualities, self-development, manifested in training and education as a mature personality, which manifests itself in the skills of self-awareness, self-discipline and constant self-education.

In the course of the study, a theoretical analysis of the problem of professional orientation in the field of psychology was carried out, the concept under study and its essence, its role and significance in the work of a psychologist were considered, as well as professional motivations for self-awareness of the socio-psychological characteristics of students interested in psychology. In the course of a special empirical study, the status of the professional orientation of the future psychologist was determined. Based on the results obtained, a socio-psychological training was prepared to develop the professional orientation of future psychologists and its practical effectiveness was tested.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada kasbiy yo'nalishning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlari, psixologik metodlar, o'z-o'zini anglash jarayoni va psixolog talabalarning shaxsiy va kasbiy qiziqishlari, qobiliyatlari va kelajakdagi kasbiy yutuqlarini o'rganishdagi kasbiy rejalari, ijtimoiy va so'rovnomalar, test va turli usullar yordamida o'quvchi shaxsining psixologik xususiyatlari. qayd etilgan.

Резюме: В данной статье социально-психологическая характеристика профессиональной направленности, основанная на психологических методах, процесс самосознания и профессиональных планов студентов-психологов в познании личных и профессиональных интересов, способностей и будущих профессиональных достижений, о социальном и психологические характеристики личности студента с помощью анкеты, теста и различных методик. упомянул.

Kalit so'zlar: Kasbiy yetuklik, kasbiy yo'nalish, kasbiy shakllanish, talabalik davri, psixolog, psixologning axloqiy tamoyillari, o'z-o'zini anglash. Kuzatish usuli, eksperiment, anketa, maxfiylik, kompetentsiya.

Ключевые слова: Профессиональная зрелость, профессиональная направленность, профессиональное становление, студенческий период, психолог, этические принципы психолога, самосознание. Метод наблюдения, эксперимент, анкета, конфиденциальность, компетентность.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF TRADITIONS AND HERITAGE OF KARAKALPAK NATION

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Summary: *In this article, all of the information provided is about the educational importance of the customs and traditions of the Karakalpak people, national and religious views, relations between children and parents, and relations between neighbors and relatives.*

Keywords. *Traditions, values, education, emotional, religious views, family, child, parents, neighbors, neighborhood.*

In the recent past, during the Soviet era, our national and religious customs and traditions were valued as remnants of the past. Also, this has been resulted in the spiritual roots of his actions to a certain extent. Such stereotypes are clearly shown in the analysis of the Islamic religion's right to freedom, the right to freedom of expression, and the programs related to child education. Declaring the Islamic religion's qualities of moral behavior and child-rearing as reactionary was a clear manifestation of the ideological distortion aimed at the distortion of historical truth.

It cannot be denied that the rules of the Islamic religion in the issue of the dignity of the dreamer, the role of the character in the society, and the development of social relations, had a revolutionary importance in the past, and now have a great social and educational importance.

In its era, Islam has created issues related to the fairness of human relations, the discrimination of the rights of children to an unprecedented level, and such customs as the rape of young girls in childhood. Such practices, which has long spread among the Arab nations, was evaluated as a practice.

For centuries, our families have been a source of strong, sweet, and comfortable spiritual upbringing. During the entire marriage, the customs served to educate the family. In families, children have been taught to be hardworking, to support each other, to respect their parents, neighbors, elders, to be together with the society. Health, spiritual center of the new families have come to be a fortress. For this reason, throughout our entire history, young couples have been separated for trivial reasons, and children have become orphans.

A child who does not respect his parents will also be a bad sample for their children. "He does what he saw in their own nest", so he learned to respect his parents even after growing up. Finally, the people did not say to the authorities that "the percentiles they did to their parents".

Another part of our national abilities is to be kind to parents, to meet all possible needs. There is a wisdom in Hadiths, "Don't ask for anything from a man who is over 60 years ". Depending on the parents who are old is not the best idea. There were such events in the family, parents took care of one child, clothed and brought up, and when the time came, ten children did not take care of their parents.

Responsibility of a child - to learn from childhood, to learn, to love, to care for the elderly parents of children. Parents did nothing in the world. No matter how many inheritances are left from parents, they do not work for a single life and live with their wives. The thing to value most in life is the wealth found in love. The idea of not asking for food from elderly parents means that young people should be allowed to live freely. He was very happy when his parents, who were tired and quiet, received a piece of bread, blessed him and spread it on his face. In this place, the parents did not come to buy bread, but the child was happy to be able to live freely. It's also like an ancestor's tile.

Respecting one's parents does not mean that all children should obey their will and obey their will. The opinion of the children in the families is also very important. However, it is not necessary for the majority of parents to openly express their opposition to their parents. In this case, the sign of insecurity is displayed. In our people, in the proverb "You learn from your father, you will learn from your child", meaning that the youth should be informed by their parents, and the elders should be informed of their thoughts and manners.

We want to recall an event that we read in a document. The old man, who had been living alone for many years, became sick. At that time, word spread about all the gold he had left from ancient times. The benefactors were completely gone, and even when he was living in the office, there was a dispute over the appointment. However, the attitude of the Soviet government has changed. After the return, the community did not even come to the "kindness" ceremony. This is also the root of the spirit of Easter, which is part of our national spirit, and it is the perfect children, the feasting on relatives and friends without consequences.

Religious concerns about the relations of the city could not be separated when the national forces were completely connected and harmonized with each other. However, in relation to religious values, the public opinion of national values has deepened its roots. This is a national tradition, and all traditions have been practiced for thousands of years. The best religion of Islam is to raise the spiritual gratitude of the human heart to the level of spiritual gratitude that takes place in the heart of the person who worships and takes the children who are responsible for social welfare (perfection).

It is the master parents who lay the foundation of the youngsters spirit, the condition and education within the family. Youngsters' upbringing was greatly influenced by relatives, friends, and neighbors.

Due to the fact that the upbringing of children is related to the influence of neighbors and the surrounding environment, our people have always been indifferent to the idea of society. The importance of the place of social life is one of the wisdoms learned at the highest level.

The silence of every town is the silence of all the neighbors and the whole neighborhood. At the same time, the children were always quarreling with their parents, and disturbed the discipline of their neighbors. It's a good idea to come up with these ideas. In the family where there have been argument, parents and children, parents, siblings, and the people who put their lives in harmony, they have made their own decisions. It is also important for each person to understand the shortcomings of others. There is no perfect person in the world. Even if the mistakes we make are not visible to our eyes, we should think about the mistakes of others and then look at them.

The social impact of showing the best percentages of people who don't like it is bad behavior, and it's not a bad idea. It is very difficult, responsible social-educational, psychological situation. If the measures related to increasing the influence of society on a person who does things that are not suitable for his age, were to be taken, then there would be no results. The youth learned such practices, the elders, the elders listened to the opinions of the elders, but continued the old custom.

In our people, there is a saying that "seven neighbors are parents for one child". This is our great, national power. In the villages and villages, the neighbors, especially the elderly, did not look down on the jurisprudence of the elderly, tried to educate and guide them, and called for love.

Neighborhood, there is another problem with the participation of neighbors. If there was a holiday in our village, the young people would serve from the morning till the evening without anyone's invitation. All the neighbors are making decorations, the food is cooked, the coming guests are not the only ones, maybe even the neighbors are standing up, smiling, respectfully waiting, all the young people are lighting up and serving, but this is a great sign of change. We will consider its content, educational importance, and historical roots. This is not the case because of the fact that we

have left the nursing school. If we look at this work from the perspective of people who do not know each other and do not agree with each other for 10 years, we will have the possibility to understand the meaning of such a spirit in depth.

Such customs happened in our nation in ancient times. They have had a great impact on the development of Islamic religious values in all of their personal relationships.

Historically, these programs, which have been preserved in terms of public opinion, have been of great importance in the matter of feeding orphans, widows, and sick people. It is possible to quote the words mentioned in hadiths for this idea.

"He is not a true muslim who sleeps very well at night knowing that his neighbor is hungry." These ideas are the reason why young people started to become a kindergarten.

As conclusion, we can add that, it is very important to use the opinions and views of the society during the upbringing of the youngsters and to make the families stronger. The important conditions for the effective use of all these programs in situations of poverty and the improvement of spiritual and educational work have been explained.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada keltirilgan barcha ma'lumotlar qoraqalpoq xalqining urf-odat va an'analarining tarbiyaviy ahamiyati, milliy va diniy qarashlari, farzand va ota-ona munosabatlari, qo'ni-qo'shni, qarindosh-urug' o'rtasidagi munosabatlar haqidadir.*

Резюме: *В данной статье вся предоставленная информация касается воспитательного значения обычаев и традиций каракалпакского народа, национальных и религиозных воззрений, отношений между детьми и родителями, отношений между соседями и родственниками.*

Kalit so'zlar: *An'analar, qadriyatlar, tarbiya, hissiy, diniy qarashlar, oila, bola, ota-ona, qo'ni-qo'shni, mahalla.*

Ключевые слова: *Традиции, ценности, воспитание, эмоциональные, религиозные взгляды, семья, ребенок, родители, соседи, соседство.*

THE ROLE OF LICORICE NETWORK COOPERATION IN THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

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Summary: *The article offers suggestions for the formation and increase of efficiency of cooperation on the basis of the development of integrated relations in the system of cultivation and processing of licorice in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.*

Keywords: *licorice root, licorice extract, cooperation, vertical cooperation, horizontal cooperation, cluster, association.*

At the current stage of the development of the world economy, the expansion of cooperative relations of agricultural producers with various infrastructure entities is considered one of the priority directions for the development of the agro-industrial complex of leading countries. Currently, in most developed countries, cooperative relations between enterprises that grow and process agricultural products is the most common economic form, "in countries such as Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, the Netherlands, and Japan, the cooperative movement is characterized by almost 100 percent coverage of the agricultural population. . French and German cooperatives combine at least 80 percent of all agribusiness. " The experience of developed countries shows that cooperation, in particular, a specialized agrocluster, allows farms producing raw materials to achieve high efficiency, integrate agricultural work, increase the potential for processing and exporting agricultural products.

A lot of research is being done on quality and guaranteed provision of agricultural raw materials and food products needs of the population and economic sectors in the context of the globalization and competition processes intensifying, and the occurrence of global factors that increase the instability of socio-economic development at the international level . Issues such as the use of innovative approaches in the cultivation of agricultural products, the improvement of the organizational and economic foundations of the introduction of medicinal plants and their processing technologies, the expansion of cooperative relationships in these processes, the use of digital technologies and platforms for their effective organization, and the establishment of new forms of cooperative cooperation are relevant in this regard. is one of the priority areas of scientific research.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the development of the use of cooperative relations in the cultivation and processing of agricultural products. As a result, "q agricultural reforms, allotment of land areas to private clusters and cooperatives made it possible to increase productivity in cotton growing by an average of 10% per year. About 500 clusters and cooperatives have been established in fruit and vegetable growing, grain growing and cattle breeding. As a result, despite the negative impact of the pandemic, 1 billion dollars worth of fruits and vegetables were exported".[1] In order to further increase the efficiency of these processes, the task of improving the mechanisms of mutual cooperation (cooperation) in the production and sale of agricultural products by farmers in our republic has been defined. In the development of cooperation and integration relations, taking into account the agricultural specialization and "growth points" in the regions of the republic, licorice plantations established in the Republic of Karakalpakstan in order to reduce the level of salinity of agricultural lands and improve land reclamation are of great importance. The priority direction of the development of the industry is to unite the entities involved in the production, sale, and export of licorice raw materials, processing, semi-finished products, and value-added products for effective activity .

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", No. PF -5853 of October 23, 2019 "On approval of the strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030" Decree No. PQ-4709 dated May 11, 2020 "On additional measures to specialize the territories of the Republic in the cultivation of agricultural products", Cabinet of Ministers No. 138 dated February 15, 2019 "Cultivation and industrial processing of licorice and other medicinal plants on additional measures for effective organization", decisions No. 63 of January 27, 2018 "On measures for the further development of licorice and other medicinal plants cultivation and industrial processing in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and other regulatory and legal acts related to this field in the implementation of the tasks specified in the documents, it is necessary to carry out several scientific studies[2]

It is known that the principles of productivity, efficiency, and optimality lie in the development of any economy. Cooperation, which embodies these principles and therefore has developed widely, remains one of the priority directions in the development of agro-industrial relations. Therefore, the issues of licorice network and its development on the basis of cooperative relations, considered among the promising directions of ASM in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, were studied. In order to improve these relationships in the network, the author began by researching the scientific and methodological foundations of the concept of "cooperation".

Researchers distinguish many types of cooperation, which can be classified mainly according to the following criteria:

- description of participation in cooperative activities (as a cooperative member or associate member);
- according to the main type of activity, specialization;
- number of members and related management features.

There are cooperatives in the agricultural sector, which are mainly divided into the following types: agricultural cooperative, sales cooperative, credit cooperative, supply cooperative, handicraft cooperative, etc. The classification of this type of cooperation was studied, taking into account the object of the research, agricultural cooperation, in particular, the licorice network. According to this classification, vertical and horizontal types of agricultural cooperatives and other forms of cooperatives were studied and classified. Also, in the scientific work, it was determined that the organizational and economic mechanism of the network includes the following: development of legal documents; organizational and production structure; duties; marketing and logistics; labor organization and control; collection and use of information; planning and forecasting, price and finance-credit issues; foreign economic and domestic industrial relations, labor incentive system, etc. are presented. Studies show that the organizational and economic mechanism of management plays a decisive role in the development of cooperative forms. The results of the conducted research showed that within the framework of the organizational-economic mechanism of cooperation, the activities of the subjects participating in the cooperation are intensified and social development is observed, with the effective use of land, available resources (production and labor resources), innovations. At the same time, political and legal, resource, organizational, economic, social and innovative factors affect the effectiveness of the organizational and economic mechanism of cooperation. In addition, external factors to the organizational and economic mechanism of cooperation, including the price of material, technical and energy resources ; credit, tax and insurance systems; forms of state support and other influences (Figure 1) [3]

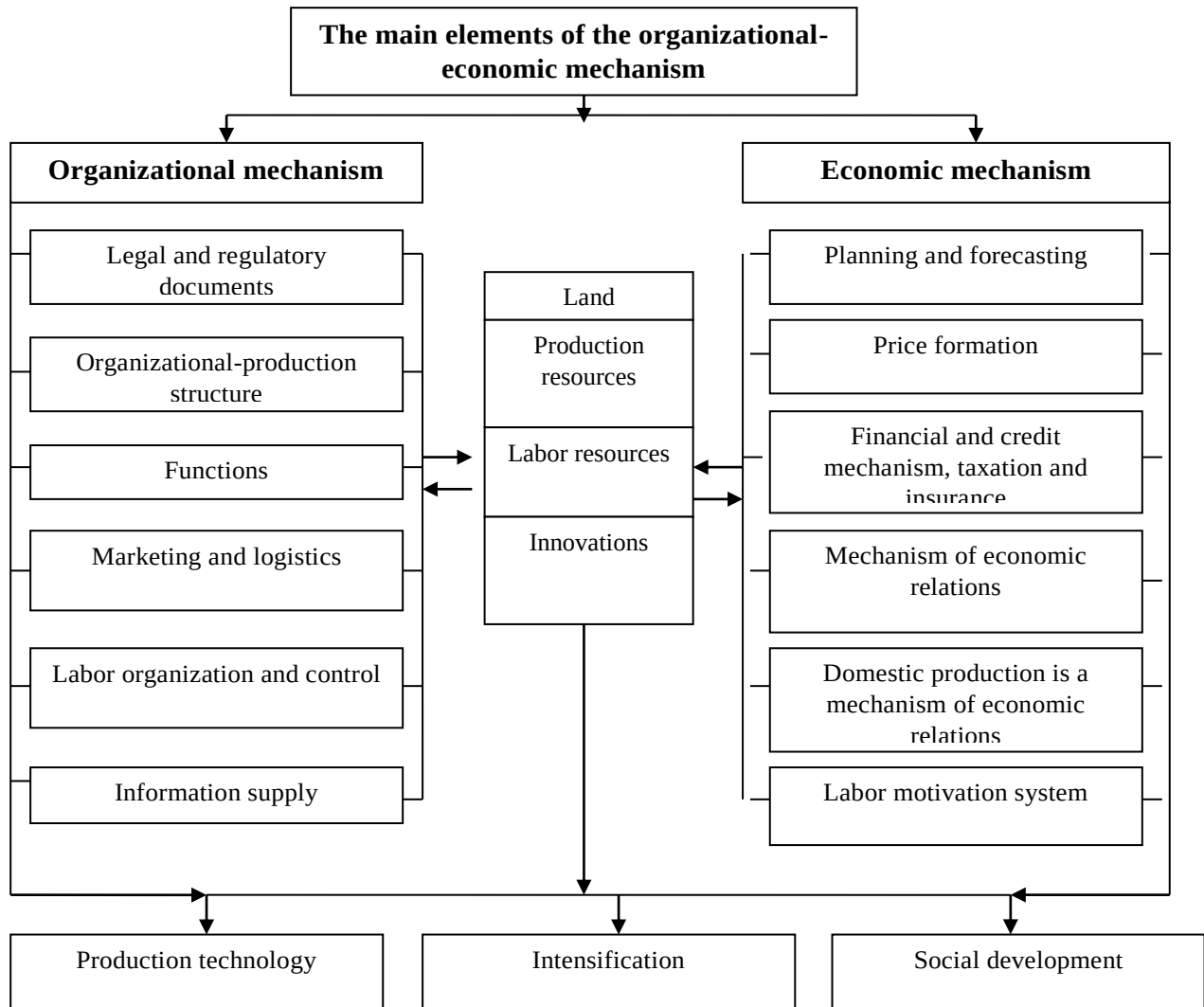


Figure 1. The main elements of the organizational-economic mechanism of the licorice network cooperation in ASM and their interdependence

In our republic, especially in recent years, efforts are being made to accelerate the cultivation, processing and sale of licorice and to raise this industry to a new level of development. Including the organization and maintenance of licorice plant plantations with the adopted government decisions, exemption of legal and physical entities from payments for taking licorice as raw material outside the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for a certain period of time , special equipment necessary for drying and packing licorice raw materials in accordance with international requirements and mini-technologies, to coordinate this activity , work was carried out on the organization of the association of organizations for the cultivation and processing of Qizlimia and other medicinal plants.

In Uzbekistan, unlike countries with developed market economy, modern cooperative practice is just being formed, new cooperative structures, that is, specialized agroclusters, are being organized in an accelerated manner by the initiative of the state. Therefore, in order to evaluate the existing and prospective organizational models of cooperatives in the licorice network, we introduce an institutional approach that takes into account the constant interactive interrelationship between external and internal environments, the practice and theory of cooperatives . It is an institutional structure aimed at solving social, economic and other problems formed in the process

of relations between consumers, financial and other institutions, state and local authorities, as well as ownership, contractual institutions developed in accordance with market conditions and transaction costs in these relations are minimal.

Advanced foreign experiences show that structures operating on the basis of cooperation face many problems due to weak distribution of property rights. First, the volume of transactions and the amount of investment in the cooperative do not directly affect the functions of management and control mechanisms, and secondly, the cooperative does not have the opportunity to sell its share at the market price when the participant leaves the membership. This weakens the interest of agricultural entities to invest in the development of this form, but new organizational models of cooperatives can improve the distribution of property rights. (Figure 2)[3]

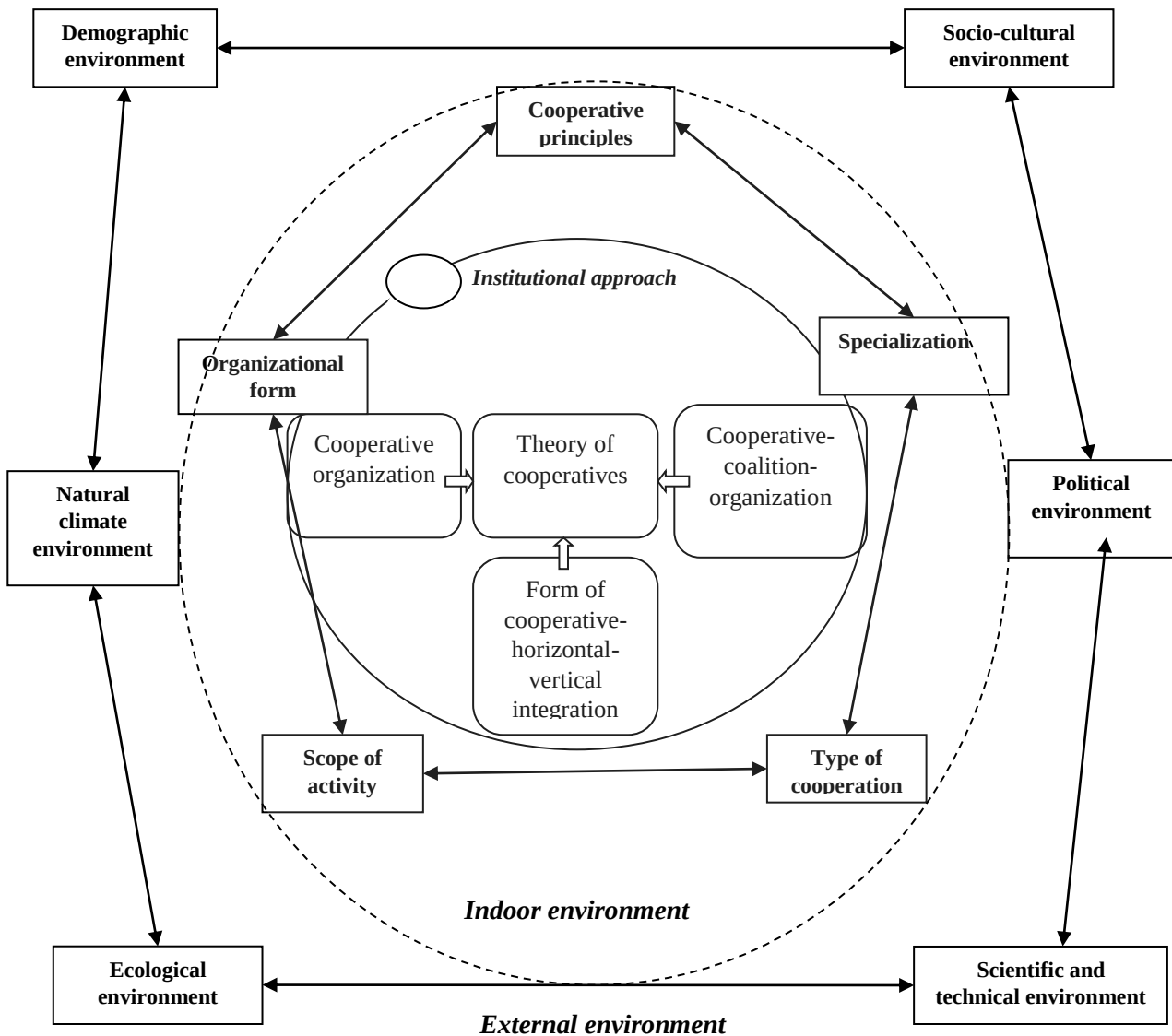


Figure 2. Institutional approach to licorice network cooperation in the country and a hypothetical model of its interaction with the external and internal environment

Property rights are also important in the cooperative, and the procedure for owning and disposing of property (land, buildings, equipment, etc.) and appropriating part of the income is determined.

Advanced foreign experiences show that structures operating on the basis of cooperation face many problems due to weak distribution of property rights. First, the volume of transactions and the amount of investment in the cooperative do not directly affect the functions of management and control mechanisms, and secondly, the cooperative does not have the opportunity to sell its share at the market price when the participant leaves the membership. This weakens the interest of agricultural entities to invest in the development of this form, but new organizational models of cooperatives can improve the distribution of property rights. These new organizational models of the cooperative consist of elements such as the composition of ownership rights, management and control mechanisms, and the form of participation of each cooperative agent in its activities.

Supply agricultural cooperatives incur costs of price and resource quality, and selling cooperatives incur costs of searching for information about buyers—all of which are external transaction costs and involve the costs of interacting with all external partners.

Also, there are costs associated with the cooperation, that is, its elements, which are: costs of creating, maintaining and changing the organizational model; variable costs of the organization.

In general, the analysis showed that the transaction cost value of a cooperative depends on how the cooperative is organized and how efficient its ownership and management structure is.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada Qoraqapog'iston Respublikasida qizilmiya yetishtirish va qayta ishlash tizimida integrasion aloqalarni rivojlantirish assosida kooperatsiyani shakllantirish va samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha bo'yicha takliflar bildirilgan.*

Резюме: *В статье вносятся предложения по формированию сотрудничества и повышению его эффективности на основе развития комплексных отношений в системе выращивания и переработки солодки в Республике Каракалпакстан.*

Kalit so'zlar: *qizilmiya ildizi, qizilmiya ekstrakti, kooperatsiya, vertikal kooperatsiya, gorizontal kooperatsiya, klaster, assotsiatsiya.*

Ключевые слова: *корень солодки, экстракт солодки, кооперация, вертикальная кооперация, горизонтальная кооперация, кластер, ассоциация.*

USE OF PATTERN ORNAMENTS IN ART DECORATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

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Summary: *This article focuses on the artistic significance and artistic features of pattern ornaments in historical monuments from the 9th century to the present day. The types of historical patterns and the secrets of practical decorative art of this period, the methodology of development are widely covered.*

Keywords: *ornament, girikh, Islamic, kundal, Ko'kaldosh, peshtoq, Labihovuz, khanakah, madrasa, pattern.*

The principles of economic, political, religious and social outlook played a significant role in the formation of practical art in Uzbekistan. Applied art of Uzbekistan has a rich history. The uniqueness of the history of Uzbek applied art is related to the way of life of the peoples of our region from the distant past to the present. For example, with the introduction of Islam to our territory, the artistic style of modern applied art has fundamentally changed, and this style develops within the framework of pattern aesthetics from the 9th century to the beginning of the 20th century. The applied art of modern Uzbekistan is also developing in the direction of the same pattern style. There is a lot of wisdom in the saying that in order to know how any nation lives, first of all, look at its creative works. Our great-grandfather Amir Temur also taught us, "If you want to know our power, look at the buildings we built." They say that a person who is inspired and able to paint from the heart with passion and pleasure at least once in his life is happy. Each of us, in our childhood, tried to draw a picture of the sun, flowers, birds, and trees with a brush or paint. The same thing is a vivid expression of the happy experiences and feelings of a person directly from life (1-45b).

Our architects began to seriously approach the study of the philosophical meanings of the image symbols in the national architectural monuments. Scientists of Uzbekistan and the world pay attention to their comprehensive study and are conducting scientific research in this regard. Nevertheless, some aspects of the historical-architectural buildings are still not seriously studied. The restoration, re-creation and development of the art of painting, which is one of the areas that show the aspects related to the unique national taste, skills and thinking of our people, should be closely followed in the education system. creating the need for learning. Uzbekistan's architectural monuments and their exquisite decorative masterpieces are another opportunity to understand the spiritual history of our identity, roots, past, and ancestors, which are clearly shown in our beautiful examples. Of these, ancient symbols are still surrounding us in the decoration of historical monuments in cities such as Samarkand, Khiva, Bukhara, Fargona, Kukon, Karshi, and Tashkent, but sometimes we do not notice them. Infinite wisdom is hidden in the symbols on these decorations. But, unfortunately, the symbolisms in the architectural monuments have not been solved due to insufficient research.

When drawing a pattern, two sources are mainly used - natural and geometric forms. Plants, animals and birds are the image objects of pattern art. It is known that each pattern consists of a set of unique pattern elements. Stylization means processing the natural forms of various forms taken from the flora and fauna, for example, bushes, branches, leaves, flowers, fruits, etc. In this case, the selected shape is made into a decorative shape that can be added to the composition of the pattern. In this, the student learns to clearly and concisely describe the external appearance of a whole object with the help of several artistic lines. Despite the fact that the overall patterns used

by folk masters since ancient times are conventional images of nature and reality, they have their own rules.

Girikh is a complex pattern with a strict meaning. The master can direct the lines in any direction when drawing an Islamic copy. If he doesn't like it, he turns it off and fills the empty spaces with flowers, buds or leaves. So, the master is in control of his work in Islamic painting. When drawing a drawing, the master is subordinate to the drawing. Because every circle is created based on geometrical conditions. Geometric patterns are very common in the countries of Central Asia and the Middle East (2-67b). It impresses itself with its complexity and lack of clear legality, with its modesty and restraint. If girikh and Islamic are used together in the decoration of any building, girikh is the first thing that catches our eye.

In the 14th - 15th centuries, tiling developed, and the decoration of the built buildings with tiles and rivets became popular. It was possible to create wonderful patterns from tiles and rivets, such as the Shahizinda complex in Samarkand, Ashratkhana, Ok Saray, and others. In the 15th century, the art of painting developed further. As a result, the kundal technique appeared and developed in painting. In Samarkand, the interior of Ashratkhana, Oksaroy mausoleums and other architectural monuments were decorated in the Kundal style.

Kundal is a technique of wall relief in architecture. Widespread in architecture. The red cut applied to the wall with paint takes an embossed shape, and paint and gilding are applied over it. the surface is gilded, and the main elements of the relief pattern are painted in different colors, or vice versa, the relief pattern is gilded, and the surface is painted in different colors. From the 15th century, the Ashratkhana mausoleum in Samarkand and the Amir mausoleums in Bukhara have kept attractive specimens. In the middle ground, decorations in the kundal technique are widely distributed. By the 16th-17th centuries, plot paintings were almost not drawn, but decorated with patterns in the kundal style.

Between the 16th and 18th centuries, internal wars and disputes had a negative impact on the development of culture. This also affected the development of national painting art. With the emergence of Bukhoro, Khiva, and Kokan khanates, artists began to gather in these cities. Since then, painting has flourished in an unprecedented way as a folk art. Khudoyar Khan's Horde in Kokon, large buildings like Sitorai Mohi-Khosa in Bukhara were decorated with magnificent patterns. In this period, large-scale patterned compositions appeared. These ornaments were extremely elegant. Colorful development of the art of painting, each city and oasis has its own school of painting. Fergana, Tashkent, Khorezm, Samarkand and others. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, residential buildings, neighborhood mosques, buildings of palaces and educational institutions, walls and ceilings of teahouses were decorated with silent patterns. Especially on the surface of the walls trees, bouquets, flower bouquets, flower branches were decorated with lively lines. As an example of this, we can mention the patterns on the porch of the Museum of Folk Art in Tashkent.



Patterns on the porch of the Museum of Folk Art in Tashkent

The criteria of artistic, philosophical, psychological and symbolic analysis of historical monuments and images were studied. For example, the decorations on the canoe of the architectural monument in Bukhara are among them.

Labikhovuz complex (Bukhara, 17th century) - was originally a market square. A large pit was dug in the middle of the field. In 1820, stairs were made from the surrounding stones, and marble floors were made. Devonbegi madrasa was located on the west side of it, and Kukaldosh and Ernazar Elchi madrasas were located on the north (3-180b).

Kukaldosh madrasah is an architectural monument in Bukhara. It was built by Kulboba Kukaldosh, minister of Bukhara Khan (1568-1569). It is located in the north of the Labikhovuz ensemble. It consists of two floors. The head style is built according to the ensemble area. The tiles decorating the roof have not been preserved. The gate at the entrance of the madrasa is girix and decorated with Islamic motifs. The gate layer, made of slats glued together in the Khotamkori style, looks like it is made of a solid board (4-210b).

Nadir Devanbeg's house is an architectural monument in Bukhara. It was built in 1621-1622 by Nadir Devanbegi (Nadir Mirza Togay ibn Sultan), the minister of Bukhara Khan Imamkul Khan. It was created together with Khovuz in the Labikhovuz ensemble. The facade is luxurious, the canopy of the roof is quite high and majestic, and in some places fragments of tiles have been preserved. The front view is enhanced by the floral bouquets on both sides. There are doors to the rooms from 2 sides of the room. Its original appearance has changed due to the number of times its walls have been repaired (repaired by the last emir of Bukhara in 1914-1916, Syed Olimkhan) (5-122b).

Today, even in new constructions being built in Uzbekistan, girikh and islimi motifs, which are used in historical monuments, are used. The use of such styles revives the unique national tradition and historical spirit in the architectural monuments, and this is of great importance in the exquisite design of the architectural monuments in the national and modern style. At this point, we

should note that the words of the great general Amir Temur: "Let those who want to see our power look at the buildings we have built" are a clear proof of this.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada IX asrdan boshlab to bugungi kungacha bo'lgan tarixiy obidalaridagi naqsh ornamentlarining badiiy ahamiyati va badiiy xususiyati haqida to'xtalib o'tilgan. Shu davrdagi tarixiy naqsh turlari va amaliy bezak sa'nati sir-asrorlari, ishlanish uslubiyati keng yoritilgan.*

Резюме: *Данная статья посвящена художественному значению и художественным особенностям узорных орнаментов в памятниках истории с IX века до наших дней. Широко освещены виды исторических узоров и секреты практического декоративно-прикладного искусства этого периода, методика разработки.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ornament, girix, islimiy, kundal, Ko'kaldosh, peshtoq, Labihovuz, xonaqoh, madrasa, naqsh.*

Ключевые слова: *орнамент, гирих, исламский, кундал, кокалдош, пешток, лабиховуз, ханака, медресе, узор.*

UDK:373.3.016:342.725.3

D57

DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S CRITICAL AND CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS FROM MOTHER TONGUE LESSON IN A PRIMARY CLASS

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Summary: *the article tells about the work on the formation of reading skills among primary school students, about the fact that language is a social phenomenon, about effective methods of teaching language, tasks.*

Keywords: *language, phonetics, lexicology, grammar, learning, student, teacher, process, reading, skill, method, reflection.*

Critical and creative thinking in teaching the mother tongue is to be able to speak and have a real readiness to communicate according to the goals, sphere and situations of interaction, to interact through speaking and it begins with a willingness to understand each other. According to E. A. Bystrova, concepts related to language and communicative skills at the level of reproduction and productivity are its components. It is to be able to consciously choose language tools in order to participate in language conditions, to correctly understand spoken and written language and to reveal its content, to form personally relevant opinions related to various genres and stylistic abilities. He affirms that "the formation of communicative skills can be realized only on the basis of linguistic and linguistic competences."

The content of the term, based on the understanding of the language in the process of speaking, can be explained as follows: the ability to speak is the implementation of the speaking activity of the owner of the language. On the one hand, language-related skills are the ability of the language learner to carry out analytical practice with language associations, on the other hand, normative skills are the ability of the language owner to obey all the norms of the language, including the norms of correct writing based on the module.

It is appropriate to separate thinking and speaking actions that ensure receiving, understanding, interpreting and sorting the information given in the process of interaction and participation, and thinking and speaking actions that ensure giving information. The direction of thinking and speaking actions realized in the receptive type of speaking activity is from the information to its recipient, and in the productive type - from the author to the information.

One of the pending issues is the formation of critical and creative thinking among schoolchildren. Students are taught to be prepared for opportunities to have a proper conversation and exchange ideas. For this, it is necessary to take classes on speech and discussion skills, to know the differences in the psychology of people with different behaviors, to understand facial expressions and hand movements, and to teach them to distinguish their meaning. For the formation of quality and creative thinking ability, it is necessary for students, especially those of junior school age, to have a comprehensive participation, because at their age, the image of thinking is created, and the principles of behavior begin to form.

The process of formation of critical and creative thinking skills among schoolchildren includes speaking, social and cultural, linguistic, reading and cognitive aspects, and each of these aspects consists of certain components. They must have knowledge of language, grammar, and stylistics. Furthermore, it will be able to express one's opinion transparently, to focus the attention

of the listeners, to respond, to communicate with other people, education, tolerance, ethics lessons, and etc.

Speaking by nature means monologue. If we look at public speaking from a psychological point of view, it is not just a monologue in front of the audience, but a complex process with the audience. The communication between the speaker and the listeners has a subject-subject character. Employability on both sides are co-creative entities and each plays a role in the complex process of public speaking. Speaking is characterized by a single line expressing its meaning.

It is useful for students to read aloud the text they like. It is even better if they record their studies on a tape recorder or video camera, so that they can see their image flaws. Training on speaking techniques (tongue twister) helps to process sounds, words clearly and clearly, speed of speech, intonation. It is also useful to have other students analyze their spoken words to improve their speaking skills. It is necessary for the teacher to clearly synthesize what the students liked and what caused negative feelings when they spoke out.

One of the ways that arouse students' interests in the readings is organizing extra classes called "Smart Boys" and "Smart Girls". Its purpose is to teach students how to draw a conclusion according to context. It is necessary to develop and enrich the language skills of the students, to develop clear speech with intonation, to learn to distinguish different stylistic forms of words, to develop communication skills, and to develop listening skills.

Most of the readers have a positive attitude towards the new subjunctive forms (first couple, then find), but it is considered that they cannot understand its meaning immediately. While doing "Graphical dictation" quarrels may be witnessed among students. Children ask each other: "Are you reading right?" Come on, Do you always make mistakes? Or they say, "I run out of lightening? Can you distinguish between right and left?" questions like these can be asked.

Little by little, the pair would perform tasks in groups, analyze the work performed by the pair, and by giving appropriate feedback during the individual analysis, the attitude of the children to interact with each other will change. At first, It is necessary to realize the changing patterns, and then how to treat each other politely (using the tools of politeness and politeness). When we notice a violation of the "Cooperation Rules", we will pay attention to this situation and make a proper response to those who work together. Then warnings begin to thin out.

Learning all the language structures (sound structure, phonetics, lexicon, grammar, word formation) in school is a basic principle of mother tongue teaching, and understanding important structures that are closely related as a phenomenon creates scientific research. It can help to realize and understand the development of events and interconnected parts. Students' speaking and writing skills improve while learning the mother tongue.

The influence of all parts of the language on each other can be seen as a tool of communication. As a linguistic unit, for the purpose of communication, it is necessary to speak correctly in the left language, to be equally understandable to all people, and to structure the speech correctly from the point of view of grammar.³

The requirements for the speech are: meaningfulness of the speech, accuracy of the information, free speech, free gestures of the hands. The lecturer's sincerity and emotionality are also important. Speaking enough fluently, pausing where necessary are also crucial. A good reasonable joke doesn't hurt. One should always keep contact with audience. The concluding speech should be related to the topic and should be said in the same spirit.

Thus, in the lessons of the mother tongue, there is a dichotomous movement in the construction of the system of knowledge about the language of critical thinking and thinking. It makes the speech neutral by showing it in the form of information reception in different speech situations, and in other cases in the form of information processing. So, the effectiveness of reading speech is related to both intro-subjective and extra-subjective activities, i.e., information exchange,

and the author's relationship quality. Through creative thinking, children's ability to speak and listen, which is the most important part of their life, is developing.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktab boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining o'qish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishda olib boriladigan ishlar, tilning ijtimoiy hodiha ekanligi, tilni o'qitishda samarali usullar, vazifalari aytib o'tilgan.*

Резюме: *в статье рассказывается о работе по формированию навыков чтения у учащихся начальных классов общеобразовательной школы, о том, что язык является социальным явлением, об эффективных методах обучения языку, задачах.*

Kalit so'zlar: *til, fonetika, leksikologiya, grammatika, o'qitish, o'quvchi, o'qituvchi, jarayon, o'qish, ko'nikma, metod, refleksiya.*

Ключевые слова: *язык, фонетика, лексикология, грамматика, обучение, ученик, учитель, процесс, чтение, навык, метод, рефлексия.*

ECONOMETRIC MODELING ROLE OF AGRIBUSINESS IN INCREASING ADDED VALUE IN AGRICULTURE

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Summary: in this paper estimated role of number of operating enterprises and organizations by sectors of the economy to real value of added value of agriculture, forestry and fishing by correlation and regression analysis. Based on the analysis developed scientific and practical proposal to develop agriculture sector in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: agriculture, agribusiness, added value, correlation analysis, regression analysis, model, coefficient of elasticity.

Agriculture has a significant role in economy of developing countries and plays a key role food security, employment and increasing wellbeing of rural population. [2, 3, 4, 5]. The food security of the country depends on the level of its state and development, the quality of food determines the population health, the life quality of the population, the realization of human potential [6]. Several researchers concluded that growth in the agricultural sector has a very powerful poverty reduction impact [7].

In development of agriculture and increasing added value manufacturing has a significant role in the economic success of advanced and emerging countries such as China, the United States of America (USA), Japan, Germany, South Korea, India, Italy, France, United Kingdom, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, and Canada [8]. Several pointers appear to show that agricultural processing could become a key sector for developing economies, especially. According to the World Bank, thanks to the combined effects of demographic and urban expansion and growth in incomes, agri-food already represents a substantial market that should top the US\$ 1,000 billion mark by 2030.

The need for development of agribusiness could be substantiated by two factors, direct and indirect. First, as more and more value-added activities moved off the farm, the size of food processing and agricultural input sectors increased. In addition, the emergence of biotechnology and precision farming created expanded research possibilities in the field [9]. Therefore authority of Uzbekistan paying a special role in development of agriculture, increasing added values in the sectors by development of manufacturing. For instance 30th goal of Strategy of development for new Uzbekistan for 2022 – 2026 dedicated to increase the income of peasant farms and farmers by at least 2 times through the intensive development of agriculture on a scientific basis, bring the annual growth of agriculture to at least 5 percent [1].

In this, researches estimated effect of development of agribusiness in Uzbekistan to in added value in agriculture sector. For analysis we used data for the period 2013-2022. Added value of agriculture, forestry and fishing converted into real values by taking 2013 year as a base year. Initially, conducted correlation analysis to choose main factors those affecting to the added value of agriculture, forestry and fishing (table 1).

Table 1

Results of correlation analysis

	AGRVD	ARFF	IND	CON	TR	TRST	ACFS	INCOM	HSS	OTH
AGRVD	1,00									
ARFF	0,88	1,00								
IND	0,91	0,99	1,00							

CON	0,92	0,98	1,00	1,00						
TR	0,86	0,99	0,98	0,96	1,00					
TRST	0,95	0,97	0,99	0,99	0,96	1,00				
ACFS	0,92	0,99	1,00	1,00	0,98	0,99	1,00			
INCOM	0,83	0,99	0,96	0,95	1,00	0,94	0,96	1,00		
HSS	0,49	0,77	0,70	0,67	0,82	0,64	0,70	0,84	1,00	
OTH	0,93	0,98	0,99	0,99	0,97	1,00	1,00	0,95	0,66	1,00

Here: AGRVD – real value of added value of agriculture, forestry and fishing billion soums, ARFF – number of operating enterprises and organizations in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, IND - number of operating enterprises and organizations in industry, CON - number of operating enterprises and organizations in construction, TR - number of operating enterprises and organizations in trade, TRST - number of operating enterprises and organizations in transportation and storage, ACFS - number of operating enterprises and organizations in accommodation and food services, INCOM - number of operating enterprises and organizations in information and communication, HSS - number of operating enterprises and organizations in health and social services, OTH - number of operating enterprises and organizations in other types.

Based on results of correlation analysis number of operating enterprises and organizations by sectors of the economy has a strong correlation with real value of added value of agriculture, forestry and fishing. Especially, number of operating enterprises and organizations in trade and storage (0,95), other sectors (0,93), accommodation and food services (0,92), and industry (0,91).

To make quantitative assessment of the effect of number of operating enterprises and organizations abovementioned sectors conducted regression analysis. For estimation used logarithmic function and simple regression function since there is high correlation between the factors (table 2).

Table 2

Results of regression analysis

№	Model	t-statistics	R ²	Coefficient of elasticity
1	$\ln(\text{AGRVD})=8,8+0,20*\ln(\text{ARFF})$	$b_0=23,67$ $b_1=5,47$	0,79	0,2
2	$\ln(\text{AGRVD})=8,1+0,25*\ln(\text{IND})$	$b_0=19,76$ $b_1=6,70$	0,85	0,25
3	$\ln(\text{AGRVD})=8,14+0,26*\ln(\text{CON})$	$b_0=20,11$ $b_1=6,65$	0,85	0,26
4	$\ln(\text{AGRVD})=8,68+0,19*\ln(\text{TR})$	$b_0=18,83$ $b_1=4,69$	0,73	0,19
5	$\ln(\text{AGRVD})=7,93+0,31*\ln(\text{TRST})$	$b_0=27,12$ $b_1=9,96$	0,93	0,31
6	$\ln(\text{AGRVD})=8,56+0,23*\ln(\text{ACFS})$	$b_0=28,56$ $b_1=7,62$	0,88	0,23
7	$\ln(\text{AGRVD})=7,83+0,34*\ln(\text{INCOM})$	$b_0=10,42$ $b_1=4,01$	0,67	0,34
8	$\ln(\text{AGRVD})=5,41+0,47*\ln(\text{OTH})$	$b_0=6,99$ $b_1=7,01$	0,86	0,47

Results of regression analysis substantiated that number of operating enterprises and organizations in other types has a highest effect. Where a percent increase in number of operating enterprises and organizations in other types would provide 0,47 percent increase in real value of added value of agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Today digital economy is the source of efficiency in the sectors of the economy, therefore number of operating enterprises and organizations in information and communication has considerable role in creating added value in agriculture, forestry and fishing. According to the regression analysis coefficient of elasticity is 0,34, which is higher than others. Also in increasing added value in agriculture, forestry and fishing transportation and storage has a substantial role, since a percent increase in number of operating enterprises and organizations in transportation and storage would provide 0,31 percent increase in real value of added value of agriculture, forestry and fishing.

We can conclude that development of agribusiness has a significant role in increase in real value of added value of agriculture, forestry and fishing. Especially, development of transportation and storage, light industry will help to decrease damage and lost in harvesting period and processing. As well as application of information and communication, technologies in agriculture sectors afford to decrease risk in the sector.

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Rezyume: ushbu maqolada iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari bo'yicha faoliyat yuritayotgan korxona va tashkilotlar sonining qishloq, o'rmon va baliq xo'jaligida qo'shilgan qiymatining real qiymatiga ta'siri korrelyatsiya va regressiya tahlili orqali baholandi. Tahlillar asosida O'zbekistonda qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish bo'yicha ilmiy-amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqildi.

Резюме: в статье проведена оценка роли количества действующих предприятий и организаций по отраслям экономики в реальной стоимости добавленной стоимости сельского, лесного и рыбного хозяйства с помощью корреляционно-регрессионного анализа. На основе анализа разработаны научно-практические предложения по развитию агропромышленного комплекса Узбекистана.

Kalit so'zlar: qishloq xo'jaligi, agrobiznes, qo'shilgan qiymat, korrelyatsiya tahlili, regressiya tahlili, model, elastiklik koeffitsienti.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, агробизнес, добавленная стоимость, корреляционный анализ, регрессионный анализ, модель, коэффициент эластичности.

THE SYSTEM OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF THE COMPETITIVENESS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Summary: *The article discusses the problems and tasks of forming a system of indicators for assessing the competitiveness of industrial enterprises. The main principles of constructing a system of indicators for assessing the competitiveness of industrial enterprises in a highly competitive environment are presented. An algorithm for compiling indicators for assessing the competitiveness of industrial enterprises in any industry is proposed.*

Keywords: *system of indicators, industrial enterprises, level of competitiveness, assessment parameters, competitive advantages, cause-and-effect relationships.*

In our opinion, competitiveness in the economic sphere is the possession of characteristics that create an advantage for the subject of economic competition. These characteristics can refer to various objects - types of products, enterprises and organizations, individual countries or groups of countries (regional, political, cultural) participating as subjects of competition.

The variety of competitive relations that arise in the economic sphere can be conditionally divided into three levels: the micro level (a specific enterprise, production, types of products); meso-level (networks, conglomerate-type enterprises and corporate associations of firms); macro level (general economy). Based on this, we can say that in order to ensure competitiveness, industrial enterprises must constantly think about the full and efficient use of the resources at their disposal, as well as all types of resources purchased for future production. In this case, competitiveness is not considered an internal characteristic of the firm. The competitiveness of these industrial enterprises can only be determined within a group of enterprises in the same industry or a group of enterprises producing a substitute product. Thus, the competitiveness of an enterprise is a relative concept, which is defined as the ability to provide a better offer compared to a competing company.

National competitiveness can be measured using a number of statistical indicators. These are, first of all, the following: the balance of the foreign trade balance; the cost of a unit of production, indicated at the rate of the national currency; are market quotas. However, the listed statistical indicators do not fully reflect the nature and quality of competitive advantage, its sustainability and prospects.

Assessment of competitiveness at the macro level is not limited to economic and technological factors. Macrocompetitiveness largely depends on the overall economic and military power of the country, providing economic influence, as well as domestic political stability and its cooperation with partners in the international community [1].

Local enterprises operating in the local market should be internationally competitive.

In order for a product manufacturer to enter the international level, the following is required:

1. Strategic vision of industrial enterprise management: goals and means and methods for achieving them, the necessary personnel, financial and material resources, excellent methods and forms of work.

2. Possibility to choose external target markets and their segments. Knowing the foreign market means not only finding out the current situation, but mainly predicting its promising directions and development trends. Considering the requirements of potential customers in target markets and segments, with a particular focus on identifying emerging and unmet needs.

3. Determine the export (market) potential of your product, primarily its competitive advantages and weaknesses. The product is analyzed in terms of its usefulness, price and image, with products considered new to the market having significant export potential.

4. Assessment of competitors and their level of competitiveness. The main task in the study of competitors is a statistical assessment of their actual and potential scientific, technical, production and market opportunities, the strength of their market positions and competitive prospects.

5. Assessment of the export and foreign economic potential of an industrial enterprise, which involves determining the level of significance of individual components and statistical analysis [2].

In practice, the competitiveness of an industrial enterprise is usually characterized by the following criteria (Fig. 1.):

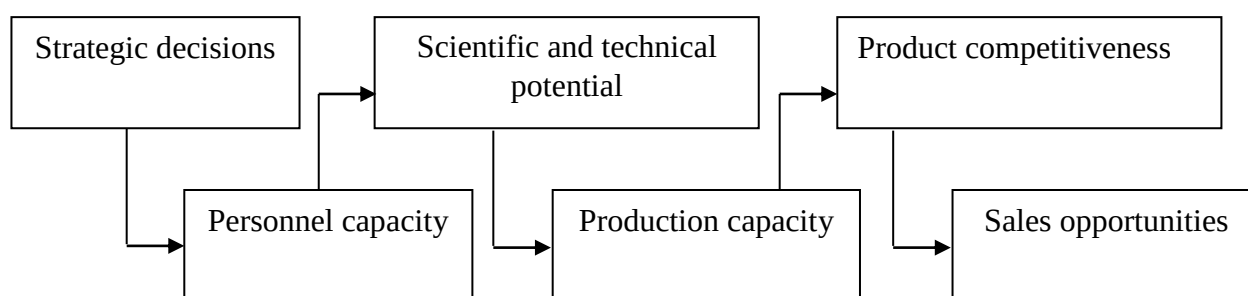


Figure 1. Statistical assessment of the components of the competitiveness of an industrial enterprise [3]

- the level of quality of consumer goods - the natural and ethical content of the indicators meet the requirements of the passport and the expectations of consumers;
- the level of consumer costs for the purchase of products - the selling price; terms of delivery and price, methods of settlement with buyers, customs benefits, etc.;
- consumer level of costs for the use of goods (consumer price) - installation, adjustment, spare parts, service, repairs, materials, fuel, electricity costs, etc.

It should be noted that the basis of the competitiveness of an industrial enterprise is directly related to the competitiveness of products. It is this category that is considered the basis for determining competitiveness as its derivative. The competitiveness of industrial products, as a comparative characteristic, distinguishes the manufactured goods from similar goods in terms of technical and economic indicators and the completeness of satisfaction of needs. There are three groups of main indicators: technical indicators reflecting the consumer properties of goods; regulatory indicators characterizing the compliance of the goods with mandatory norms and standards; and, finally, economic indicators, called the consumer price, or the volume of expenses associated with the consumption or use of this product. The competitiveness of a product is considered a relative concept, therefore, when calculating the indicators of the competitiveness of a product, either an analogue product (direct method) or a sample product for which there is a demand (indirect method) is taken as an object of comparison. Then these indicators are combined into a single integral indicator that reflects differences in the efficiency of consumption per unit of consumer spending on their acquisition and use.

In other words, numbers can be used to describe the competitiveness of a product compared to other products.

To determine the competitiveness of industrial enterprises, it is necessary to study existing economic and financial indicators that show profitability, productivity, turnover, business activity and liquidity. In our opinion, these indicators also characterize the activity of the analyzed enterprise.

In order to determine the competitiveness of industrial enterprises in the process of marketing research, some numerical indicators are used that indicate the level of stability of the state of the enterprise, the ability to produce products that are in high demand in the market, to provide planned and stable final results.

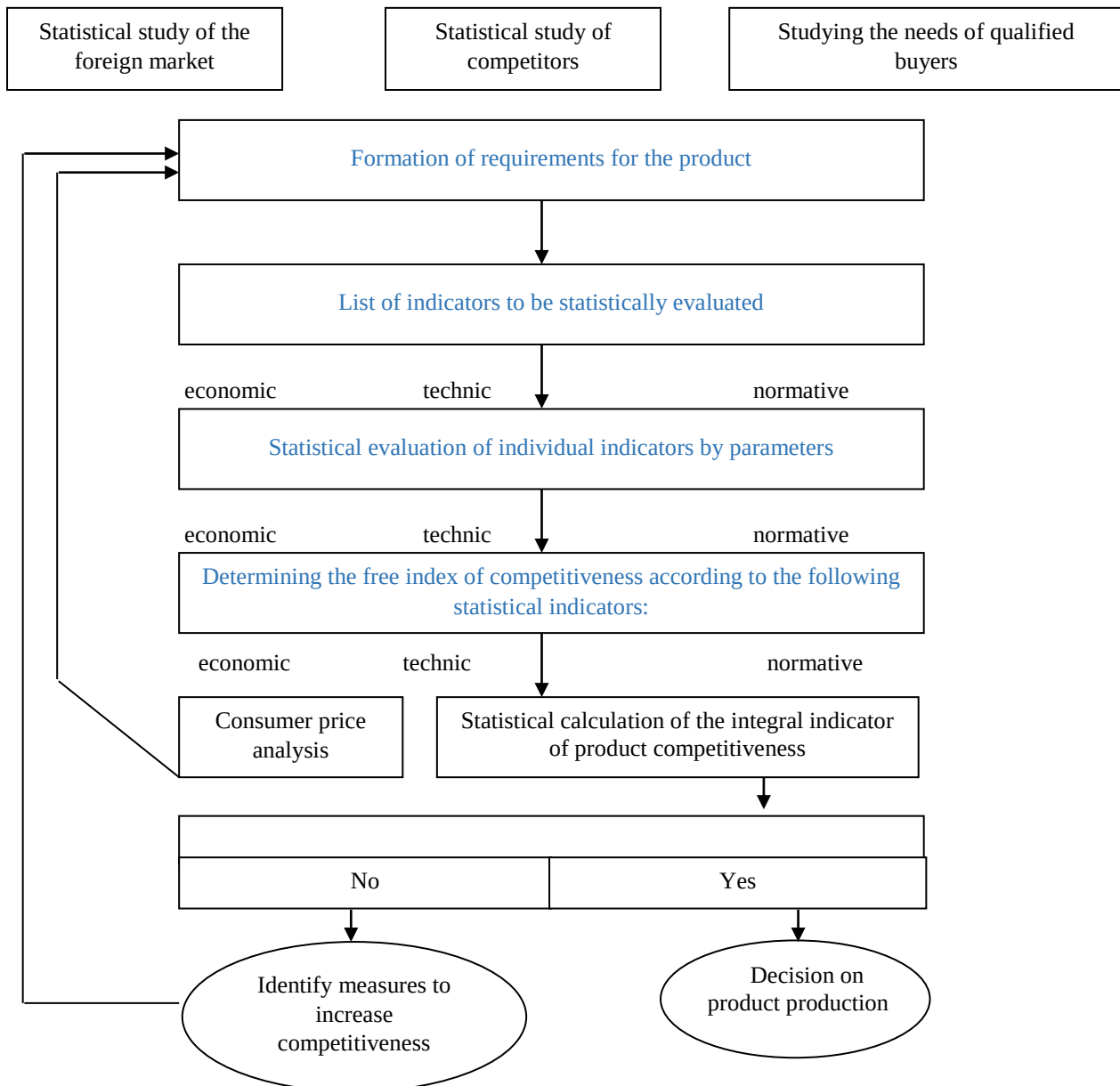


Figure 2. Chart of statistical assessment of competitiveness of products of industrial enterprises [4]

The ultimate goal of any industrial enterprise is to achieve the desired results in the competitive struggle, which is based on the legitimate results of systematic and integrated efforts related to the competitiveness of products. Usually, the competitiveness of a product is understood as a relatively complex description that reflects its differences from competing products.

Statistical assessment of the competitiveness of industrial products begins with a statistical assessment of patent purity, which reflects the degree of implementation of scientific and technical solutions in products that do not correspond to the effect of patents issued in the consumer country. However, this description only makes it possible to judge the presence of obstacles to the sale of the goods and does not determine the level of its consumer characteristics from the point of view of the buyer. There are the following main statistical indicators characterizing the competitiveness of industrial products (Table-1.).

1-Table

A system of statistical indicators that determine the competitiveness of industrial products[4]

Competitive indicators	Normative (INP)	International requirements
		State requirements
		Regional requirements
		Consumer requirements
	Technicen (ITP)	Task indicators
		Ergonomic indicators
		Constructive and technological indicators
		Aesthetic indicators
	Economical (IEP)	Commodity price
		Transportation costs
		Personnel training costs
		Others

The integrated indicator of competitiveness is calculated based on the group of indicators for the group of regulatory, technical and economic parameters: $K_{\text{ин}} = I_{\text{ин}} \frac{I_{\text{тп}}}{I_{\text{эп}}}$, (1.1.)

where: $K_{\text{ин}}$ – is the integrated indicator of competitiveness of the analyzed product compared to the sample; $I_{\text{ин}}$, $I_{\text{тп}}$, $I_{\text{эп}}$ – group indicators according to regulatory, technical and economic parameters .

$$I_{\text{тп}} = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i * a_i , \quad (1.2.)$$

There: q_i - i- individual indicator on a technical parameter; a_i - i-parameter weight in the total set (determined by expert evaluation).

$$I_{\text{эп}} = \frac{C}{C_o}, \quad (1.3)$$

There: C – consumer price of the analyzed product; C_o – consumer price of the sample product.

$K_{\text{ин}}$ - that the product complies with state standards, i.e $I_{\text{ин}}=1$ is calculated.

The integrated indicator reflects the difference between comparable goods in the consumption efficiency per unit of consumption costs related to the purchase and use of the product. If $K_{IP} < 1$ If the analyzed product is inferior to the sample product, if $K_{IP} > 1$ if so, it will be competitively superior to the sample product.

The indicator of competitiveness is a derived indicator, which depends both on the quality of the industrial product and on the price of the product and the costs of its use.

$$K = \frac{P_k}{C + S}, \quad (1.4.)$$

There: P_k – integral (qualimetric) indicator of product quality (or useful effect); S - the purchase price of the goods; C is the total cost of using the product.

The parameters included in formula (1.4) should be determined for the product life cycle.

It is necessary to choose quality indicators for statistical evaluation and forecasting of the quality and competitiveness of industrial products. The optimal choice is a difficult task, because the parameters should not only reflect the technical characteristics of the product, but also meet social needs, consumer tastes and fashion.

The problem of the rational choice of parameters characterizing the quality of industrial products is one of the most important technical and economic problems. Incorrect selection of parameters leads to high non-manufacturing costs in the production and use of an industrial product.

In domestic and foreign literature, there are many interpretations of market competition factors that affect the competitiveness of an industrial enterprise. If we group them within the framework of market entities whose activities create conditions for competition, we can distinguish the following main factors of the competitive environment in the market:

- the state and its policy in the field of competition regulation;
- entry of industrial enterprises into the market and increased competition;
- consumers of products affecting enterprises in the industrial sector;
- suppliers of raw materials, materials and components to the market of the production chain;
- manufacturers of substitute goods occupying a part of the production network market;
- enterprises that directly produce (sell) industrial products.

In world practice, the competitiveness of an industrial enterprise is determined by the following factors:

- compliance of the quality of industrial products with the market and specific requirements of consumers;
- general expenses for the purchase, delivery and use of industrial products;
- the ability of an industrial enterprise to deliver products at a convenient time for the consumer;
- the reputation of the industrial enterprise in the market, the availability of evidence confirming the reliability of the enterprise as a partner and the possibility of providing this evidence.[3]

In general, we agree with the hierarchy of factors and present it with additions that explain the process of filling in some of its shortcomings, more precisely, ensuring the competitiveness of an industrial enterprise (Fig. 3).

The choice of a competitive strategy for an industrial enterprise depends on such basic factors as the structure of the strategic potential and the possibility of expanding resources. The goals of strategic development, determined on the basis of statistical analysis, reflect, first of all, the directions of the enterprise's activities to eliminate its weaknesses in the competitive struggle and strengthen its strengths.

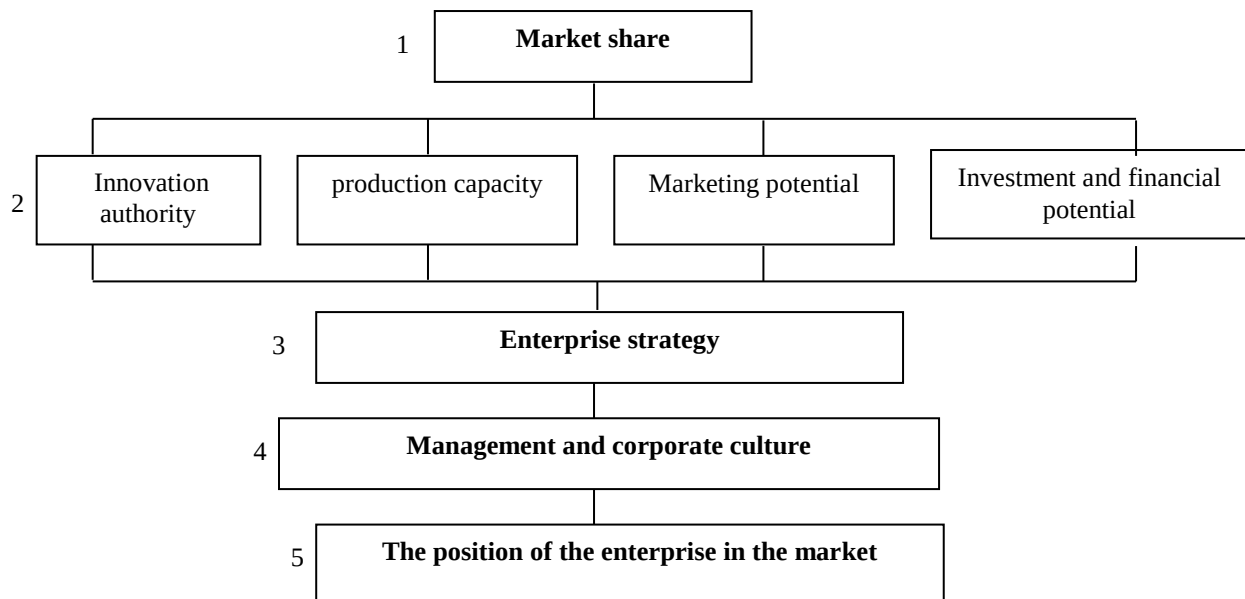


Figure-3. Factors that determine the competitiveness of an industrial enterprise

Since the components of strategic potential are directly related to all types of resources of an industrial enterprise, the expansion of one or another resource in relation to other resources allows the implementation of the specified strategic goals. Naturally, strengthening only one element of strategic potential cannot significantly strengthen the competitive position of an industrial enterprise in the network. For this, it is necessary to make all interrelated elements of strategic potential in accordance with the conditions of the external environment, which ultimately ensures a higher level of competitiveness of the industrial enterprise.

It follows that one of the most important goals of strategic management is the rational distribution of limited resources between the elements of strategic potential, that is, determining where resources should be placed more profitably to ensure a high level of competitive advantage.

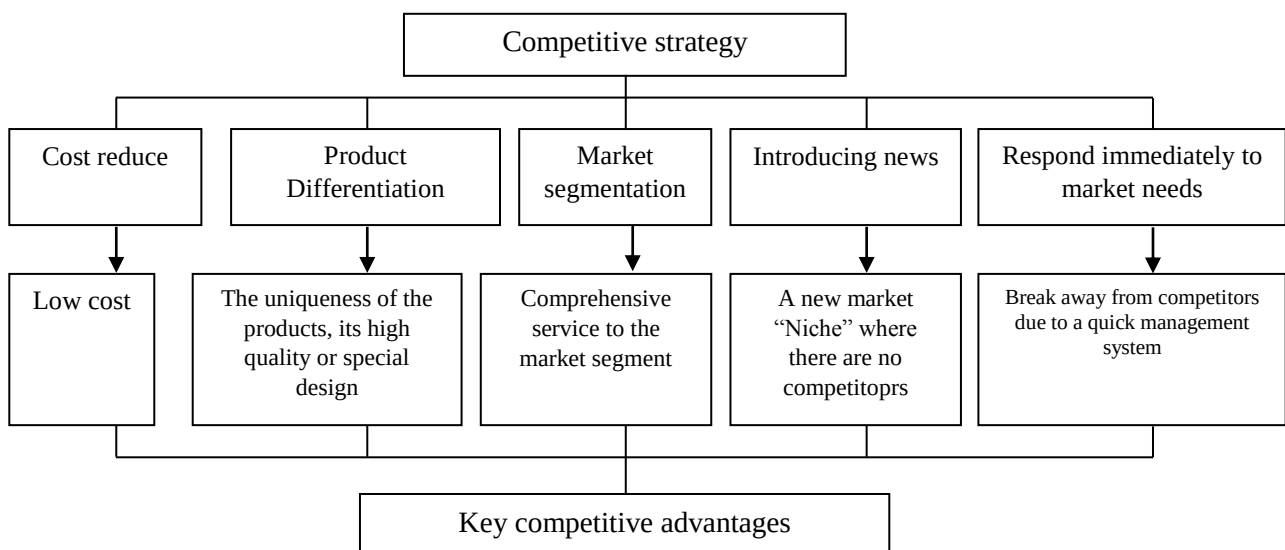


Figure-4. Competitive strategies and competitive advantages of an industrial enterprise

Thus, in our opinion, an effective competitive strategy should include all the factors discussed above. In order to live in these market conditions, an industrial enterprise must form the most preferable structure of strategic potential in terms of efficiency; rational organization of providing the necessary resources for the elements of the strategic potential; means that it is necessary to adapt to the conditions of the national economy.

The competitive base strategy, which forms the basis of the competitive behavior of an industrial enterprise in the market and describes the scheme for achieving superiority over competitors, is central to the strategic direction of the enterprise. Further marketing efforts of the enterprise will depend on its correct choice. Unlike tactical actions in the market, a competitive strategy should be aimed at providing an advantage over competitors in the long term.

According to our analysis, the limited production resources and capacities do not allow enterprises to implement all the main strategies. Therefore, when choosing a strategy, it is necessary to take into account the strengths and weaknesses of each strategy and the real possibilities of the company to use it in a market situation.

The cost reduction strategy focuses on the mass production of standard products, which tend to have lower overheads and are more efficient than the production of various products in small batches. A company that pursues a cost-cutting strategy is focused on producing cheap but high-quality consumer goods.

The product diversification strategy is based on specialization in the preparation of a particular product, which is considered a modification of a standard product by improving technical performance, improving quality and favorable prices. In this case, competition occurs mainly in the area not related to price. The following requirements are imposed on the organization and management of production: easily reorganized production, a high level of design training in production, own ITTCs and production experience, good marketing.

A market segmentation strategy aims to provide an advantage over competitors in a particular market segment. As a result, an advantage over competitors is created either through product differentiation based on the complete satisfaction of the needs of the target market, or through achieving lower costs in servicing a selected segment. The segmentation strategy is mainly used by companies that produce differentiated products.

Enterprises following the innovation strategy do not associate themselves with the need to reduce the cost of the product, differentiate it or develop a certain market segment, but instead focus their efforts on finding new, effective technologies, necessary, but still unknown types of products. , production methods are focused on the development of sales promotion methods. The company can get additional profit due to the high price of a scarce product. Such a strategy is usually followed by enterprises with highly qualified scientific and technical personnel.

The most important methods for assessing the competitiveness of an industrial enterprise are the following two methods:

1. A method that uses the assessment of goods (services) of an enterprise as the main approach.

This method is based on the idea that the higher the competitiveness of a product, the higher the competitiveness of its producer. As the main indicator for assessing the competitiveness of a product (service), the ratio of two characteristics is used: price and quality. The most competitive product will have the optimal ratio of these characteristics:

$$K_T = \frac{K}{R} \quad (1.5)$$

where: K – product quality indicator; R – product price indicator; K_T is an indicator of product competitiveness.

Criteria and indicators of competitiveness of an industrial enterprise

Competitiveness criteria and indicators	The role of the indicator in evaluation	The procedure for calculating the indicator
1. Efficiency of the production activity of the enterprise		
1.1. Production costs per product unit, soums	Reflects cost efficiency in product production	Gross costs/output
1.2. Fund return rate, soums	Describes the efficiency of the use of fixed assets	Output volume/ Average annual value of fixed assets
1.3. Product yield, in %	Describes the level of utility of product production	Profit from sale / Full cost of the product
1.4. Labor productivity, soum	It reflects the efficiency of the use of labor and the organization of production	Product output / Average number of employees on the list
2. Financial status of the enterprise		
2.1. Independence coefficient	Describes the independence of the enterprise from sources of debt	The total amount of the company's own funds/Financing sources
2.2. Solvency ratio	Reflects the ability of the enterprise to meet its financial obligations and determines the probability of bankruptcy	Equity/Total Liabilities
2.3. Absolute liquidity ratio	Funds considered as sources of coverage of current liabilities reflect the qualitative composition	Cash and Liquidity Securities/Current Liabilities
2.4. The coefficient of rotation speed of the rolling stock	Describes the efficiency of the use of working capital	Profit from product sales/Average annual balance of working capital
3. Effectiveness of product promotion and sales organization		
3.1. Profitability of sales, in %	Market performance describes the level of efficiency	Profit from sale 100%/Sales volume
3.2. The coefficient of accumulation of finished products in the warehouse	Reflects the efficiency of sales service activity	Product volume sold/Sales volume
3.3. Factor of employment of production capacity	Describes the business activity of the enterprise	Production volume/ Production capacity
3.4. Efficiency coefficient of advertising and sales	Describes the economic effectiveness of advertising	Advertising and sales promotion expenses/Increase in profit from

promotion tools		sales
4. Product competitiveness		
4.1. Product quality	Describes the ability of the product to meet needs in accordance with its functions	Comprehensive assessment method
4.2. Product price		

As can be seen from the table above, the first group includes statistical indicators that characterize the efficiency of production process management: savings in production costs, efficiency in the use of fixed assets, improvement of product preparation technology, organization of labor in production.

The second group combines indicators that reflect the efficiency of fixed assets management: the independence of the enterprise from external sources of financing, the ability of the enterprise to repay its debt, the possibility of sustainable development of the enterprise in the future.

The third group includes indicators that allow you to get an idea of the effectiveness of product promotion and sales management on the market by means of advertising and sales promotion. The fourth group includes indicators of the competitiveness of the goods - the quality of the goods and its price.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini baholash ko'rsatkichlari tizimini shakllantirish muammolari va vazifalari muhokama qilingan. Yuqori raqobat sharoitida sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini baholash ko'rsatkichlari tizimini yaratishning asosiy tamoyillari keltirilgan. Har qanday sohada sanoat korxonalarining raqobatbardoshligini baholash uchun ko'rsatkichlarni tuzish algoritmi taklif etilgan.

Резюме: В данной статье рассматриваются проблемы и задачи формирования системы показателей для оценки конкурентоспособности промышленных предприятий. Представлены основные принципы построения системы показателей для оценки конкурентоспособности промышленных предприятий в условиях жесткой конкуренции. Предложен алгоритм составления показателей для оценки конкурентоспособности промышленных предприятий в любой отрасли.

Kalit so'zlar: ko'rsatkichlar tizimi, sanoat korxonalari, raqobat darajasi, baholash parametrlari, raqobat ustunliklari, sabab-oqibat munosabatlari.

Ключевые слова: система показателей, промышленные предприятия, уровень конкурентоспособности, параметры оценки, конкурентные преимущества, причинно-следственные связи.

PEDAGOGICAL, ETHICAL AND EDUCATIONAL VIEWS IN THE WORKS OF SAADI SHIRAZI

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Summary: *This article covers the life of Sa'diy Shirazy, his moral and educational views in his works. Ethical and educational views in the work "Gulistan" were analyzed pedagogically.*

Keywords: *perfect person, just ruler, virtue, desire, education, "Gulistan", "Bo'ston".*

The famous Persian-Tajik poet, writer and thinker Muslihiddin Saadi Shirazi was born in 1203 in the city of Shiroz. Instead of applying the knowledge he received in practice, Saadi, who was a madrasah, embarks on a long-term journey through the countries of the East. This can be justified by two reasons: the first is the poet's thirst for travel, and the second is the lack of peaceful conditions for science and creativity in the vast territory under the control of the Mongols. Sometimes he travels around Iran, Arabia, Asia Minor, Egypt, Khurasan, East Turkestan in the image of a scientist and preacher, sometimes as a Sufi and a dervish, sometimes on a donkey, sometimes on foot. These trips lasted more than 20 years. During the journey, Sa'diy had to protect the caravan from robbers and enter the muharaba, read sermons in madrasahs and courts in different places, and discuss with sheikhs and Sufis. He was also in India, lived in a temple for some time, was captured by the crusaders and had to participate in the repair of their fortresses. During these journeys, Saadi deeply studied the science of life, understood human behavior in all its complexity, and became a wise man of his time who saw a lot. Returning to Shiraz in the middle of the 13th century, the poet withdrew from the worries of the world and lived a poor life in the household of Sheikh Abu Abdullah Hafif on the outskirts of the city and died in 1292. The garden and mausoleum where he was buried is one of the places of pilgrimage for poetry lovers, and the footsteps of the poet's admirers do not leave him day and night.

Saadi's status is very high in Persian Tajik literature. In particular, the works "Bo'ston" (1257) and "Gulistan" (1258), created on the basis of rich life experience, brought him worldwide fame.

The thinker's work "Gulistan", which is of great importance in the process of educating a perfect person, is recognized as a didactic work with a unique style in the history of pedagogical ideas of the peoples of the East. This work is also valuable because it was created on the basis of the rich life experience of the author.[2]

The work "Gulistan" consists of eight chapters, and its structure is as follows:

- prologue;
- the first chapter - in the zikr of the kings;
- the second chapter - on the ethics of dervishes;
- the third chapter - mention of the quality of contentment;
- the fourth chapter mentions the benefits of silence;
- the fifth chapter - about love and youth;
- the sixth chapter - about old age and weakness;
- the seventh chapter - about the influence of education;
- the eighth chapter - on conversation etiquette.

Saadi dreams that the kings will have high human qualities. It is desirable that a person who is recognized as the ruler of the country should be able to demonstrate the following qualities in his image: fair, resourceful, enthusiastic, understanding, knowledgeable, wise, intelligent, noble, generous, brave, brave and devoted to his citizens. caring, being able to tell the difference between a

friend and an enemy. The author reveals the vital need for the leadership of the citizens of a particular country, for the leaders of the kings to possess the above-mentioned qualities, using the example of exemplary stories. The story is told in the work:

"One day, during the hunt, the officials wanted to prepare a kebab for No'shiravo Adil. However, there was no salt in the ingredients they took with them. Officials send a servant to bring salt from a village near the hunting destination. The waiter says to the servant: "Pay the price of the salt, so that it becomes a habit to get it for free, and the village do not turn to ruin." The officials asked him: "How will this linen thing harm the village?" Noshiravon answered: "In the beginning, there was little oppression in the world, then every person who came added a little, a little, as a result, the oppression reached its current level."

An apple from the citizen's garden to the sultan,
They tear up the roots of trees.
If the king takes five eggs by force,
Five hundred chickens are drawn by the soldiers.

Alloma considers it extremely important that kings should be fair. Having this quality of the ruler prepares the ground for the formation of peace, mutual harmony and solidarity among the citizens in the country. In a country ruled by a just sultan, the people learn from the leader and try to act like him.

When you read Saadi's works and analyze his thoughts, you will be sure that these thoughts and views have not lost their relevance even today.

Saadi's views on the issues of education and upbringing are noteworthy for being vital and practical. In particular, when talking about an aspect of education or organizing youth education, the scholar also describes the method of activities in this regard:

Do not speak harshly to a well-behaved person.
If you want peace, don't call for war.
Compassion is a noble human virtue, but
Don't put ointment on the wound of heart offender.
Have mercy on the snake-scorpion,
A person whose child will be hurt by this.

The work "Gulistan" was translated into European languages and began to spread in the first half of the 17th century. It was first translated into French by the French diplomat Andre Rhys and published in Paris in 1634. This translation is done very freely and although it is not perfect, it attracts many people's attention. In 1635, the work was translated from French into German. After that, it was translated into other Western languages, as well as Russian. Perfect translations of "Guliston" (1957, 1959) and "Bo'ston" (1963) were published in Russian.

The great German poet and thinker I. V. Goethe considered Sa'di "very productive and graceful", "a very good poet enriched by life experience".

The famous French philosopher and writer Voltaire was aware of "Guliston" and used it in some of his poems. The famous French storyteller Lafontaine also used stories and sayings from "Gulistan" in his fables.

The great Russian poet A.S. Pushkin said: "Until I reached the hidden secrets of the works of Saadi and Hafiz, there were few joyful aspects and friendship in my poems."

Saadi writes: "There are two types of people who work in vain and act in vain: one who accumulates wealth and does not use it, and the other is a person who does not follow knowledge and practice it."

However, you are educated, you are knowledgeable,
If you don't follow it, you are ignorant.
A donkey with a book on it,

Neither a scientist nor a wise man is the cradle"

Saadi's works have long been popular among the Uzbek people. The works of "Boston" and "Gulistan" were taught in madrasas as the main textbooks. Our classic poets learned and were influenced by this great artist of words.

"Mahbub ul-Qulub" by Alisher Navoi, "Gulzor" by Khoja, "Turkish "Gulistan" or Morality" by Abdulla Avlani were created directly under the influence of Saadi's "Gulistan". This work was translated for the first time in 1390-1391 in Egypt by one of the major figures of Uzbek literature of the 14th century, Saifi Saroyi, under the name "Guliston bit-turkiy".

In the 19th century, "Gulistan" was translated into Uzbek for the second time by the great poet and skilled translator Muhammadrizo Ogahi on the order of Khiva Khan Muhammad Rahimkhan II - Feruz. In 1968, the fourth translation of Gulistan was published. The poems in the work were translated into Uzbek by Gafur Ghulam and Shoislam Shomuhamedov, and the prose part by Rustam Komilov.

According to Sadiy Shirazy's pedagogical point of view, a child can be gifted or disabled. Ability does not develop by itself. It is necessary to educate a child for its development, if there is no education, the abilities of the child fade away, education is divided into 3 main - intellectual, refined and physical work education. Writer pays great attention to the task of raising a child to their parents, that is, to family education. Sadi Shirozi recommends parents to start moral education from a young age, taking into account the character of the child, after the character is formed, the advice will not affect the child.

In short, in the work of Sa'di "Gulistan", the main factors of human maturity are the importance of spiritual, moral and physical maturity in human life, the unique advantages of learning science, the unique advantages of learning a certain profession. aspects, issues of raising moral qualities and positive qualities in a person are discussed. According to scholar, only a person who embodies the following qualities is considered a truly mature and complete person: educated, hardworking, humble, noble, generous, courageous, enthusiastic, courageous, persistent, brave, physically strong, He is honest, faithful to his promises, fair, loyal to his friends, working on his own strength and hard work...

It was put forward by the thinker in the works dedicated to the issues of education and upbringing, and it has not lost its importance even today. They have a proper place in the development of pedagogical thought.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada Sa'diy Sheroziy hayoti, asarlaridagi axloqiy-tarbiyaviy qarashlari yoritilgan. "Guliston" asaridagi axloqiy-tarbiyaviy qarashlari pedagogik tahlil qilindi.*

Резюме: *В данной статье освещается жизнь Садиа Ширази, его нравственно-просветительские взгляды в его произведениях. Нравственно-воспитательные взгляды в произведении «Гулистан» проанализированы педагогически.*

Kalit soʻzlar: *komil inson, adolatli hukmdor, fazilat, nafs, tarbiya, "Guliston", "Bo'ston".*

Ключевые слова: *совершенный человек, справедливый правитель, добродетель, желание, воспитание, «Гулистан», «Бустон».*

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN ADOLESCENCE

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Summary: *In the article, the issues of personality development, psychological changes, self-awareness, personal abilities, emotional experiences, activity and independence in teenagers, character and temperament of teenagers are highlighted in the article.*

Keywords: *Adolescence, personality, individuality, creative activity, self-esteem, intransigence, stubbornness, anger, emotion, communication, character and temperament.*

When working with teenagers, it is necessary to take into account their age and personal characteristics, the main psychological renewal of this age.

The concept of personality comes from the words "face", "fake face". In ancient Russian, the word "fake face" meant "role", which means a social mask that a person wears when interacting with others.

In foreign psychology, temperament, sensibility, motives, abilities, inclinations, which make up a set of stable characters as a human personality, and spirituality, which determines the flow of thoughts and behavior characteristic of this person when adapting to different life situations, is understood.

A new emotion emerging in adolescent psychology is self-awareness. Self-awareness is the main goal of adolescence. At this time, a person discovers his new "I", tries to learn his strengths and weaknesses. He begins to compare himself with other people, becomes interested in himself, looks for a suitable friend.

Adolescence is characterized by its psychological manifestations, which are called "Transition period", "Crisis period", "Difficult period". Due to the inadequacy of the behavior of adolescents of this age, there are also cases of a mental explosion due to the inability to find one's place in the new conditions. In his time, L. S. Vygotsky called such a situation a crisis in mental development. The peculiarities of their behavior in adolescence cannot be explained mainly by the onset of puberty. Puberty affects adolescent behavior as a major biological factor, and this effect is more indirect than direct.

Adolescence is often characterized by stubbornness, lack of recognition of one's own shortcomings, and belligerence. Another feature of this era is that work and education have acquired the same importance. Active participation in public life, a change in the nature of education, a scientific outlook among boys and girls leads to the formation of a stable faith, the emergence of a high human feeling, a creative approach to obtaining knowledge. The desire to find one's place in life leads to learning a profession, choosing a specialty, building a career plan, and taking the future seriously. However, this period is sharply different from other youth periods with an attempt to show strength, courage, heroism, romantic attitude to public, society and natural phenomena.[1.65-p]

Accentuation of character is a concept introduced by K. Leonhard, and character is an example of a vivid expression of certain qualities. Knowledge of character accentuations is necessary for an individual approach to adolescents, career guidance, etc. Self-esteem - as a result of comparison and reflection of a person with others, is complex and changeable, occupies a large place in the structure of personality. Adolescents' self-understanding changes in terms of quality. Thinking about oneself, comparing oneself with others is characteristic of a teenager. A teenager gets hung up on his shortcomings, feels unsatisfied. Most adolescents try to be like their peers who look like adults [2.14-15 p].

Psychologists (primarily L.I. Bojovich and his collaborators) in shaping the personality of a child and a schoolchild not only correctly organize his activities, gain experience in correct behavior, but also his behavior (they are known to show that the upbringing of correct motives (a system of thoughts, feelings, goals) that encourage action is also an important point.

In other words, each qualitative structure of a person includes, therefore, a motive that allows the student to have a positive attitude towards the corresponding behavior, and secondly, a reinforced mode of behavior. Thus, according to scientists, personality is a unique combination of behavioral motives and the corresponding forms of these motives. Behavior is a system of stable, dominant (primary) motives, which some psychologists describe as a personality orientation. M.S. Neimark researched the direction of schoolchildren and distinguished three main types of this direction - collective, personal and work directions (direction to work, activity process, interest in creative activity). The collective, personal types of direction should not have the same, correct characteristics. In addition to the real team orientation, there is also the so-called "selfish group" orientation, which recognizes only the interests of one community (group, class) while completely ignoring the interests of other communities. Individual direction as a direction aimed at achieving personal achievements is not always opposed to collective direction.[3.273-274 p].

According to J. Godfrey, personality is generally determined by both genetic and socio-cultural influences. The concept of "personality" includes natural characteristics (gender, temperament, etc.) in the process of active interactions with the social environment (family, school, "significant others") and activities (play, knowledge, work). unites the set of social qualities characteristic of the resulting individual.

Adolescents' communication with their parents and adults is mainly structured on the basis of their sense of adulthood. They are very concerned about the limitations of their rights, resistance and objections made by adults. But despite this, they need the support of adults in communication. Joint activities help teenagers understand adults better. A teenager feels a great desire to share with adults about the changes that are happening to him, the problems that concern him, but he will never be the first to start it. A teenager strongly resents being treated like a child. Adolescent communication is ultimately characterized by variability. Often they imitate the behavior of adults they know and like.

We can experimentally study the personality and temperament of teenagers using the Freiburg test questionnaire.

The equipment we need: methodology sample, answer sheet.

The Freiburg test questionnaire /FRI/ was used in practice in 1903 by researchers such as Y. Farenberg, H. Zarg, R. Rampi. The test was first published in 1970, the second in 1973, and the third edition in 1978.

This method is a multifactorial test that is suitable for diagnosing some characteristics of a human personality. This is an important milestone for practical and scientific research purposes. The questionnaire provides comprehensive information about the personality factor.

The test is intended for a wide range of subjects. There is also an abbreviated version of this method. The test can be used individually or in groups. The time for completion depends on the form of the questionnaire and it can last from 20 to 50 minutes. Instructions, questionnaire and answer sheet are required for research. The FPI questionnaire consists of 12 dimensions. The number of questions in the questionnaire is 114. Only question 1 is not specific to any dimension (scale) because it is a survey. Scales I-XII are the main scales.

The test can be conducted individually or with a group of testers. Those who are being tested should be placed in a position where they do not interfere with each other. The researcher briefly explains the purpose of the research and the rules for working with the questionnaire. It is important

to get the examinees to be positive and interested in completing the tasks. Their attention should be drawn to the impossibility of consulting on answers and mutual discussion during work.

After that, the psychologist advises the test-takers to carefully study the instructions, then, if there are any questions, he answers them, and offers to work independently with the questionnaire.

The analysis of the results should begin by looking at all the answer sheets filled in by the examiners, determining how they answered the first question.

If the person does not want to openly answer the questions, he should be considered that the study was not conducted. In case of a positive answer to the first question, higher and lower grades are allocated after the research results are developed.

Instructions to the tester:

Does the affirmation match your behavior, your individual actions, your attitude towards people, your outlook on life, and some similar characteristics? Answer "Yes" if you think there is such a match, otherwise answer "no". It is necessary to ask all the questions asked.

The success of the research depends on how carefully the task is performed. When giving answers, you should not try to make a good impression on someone, because no answer is considered good or bad.

You will have to think about each question and decide which of the two answers you think is the closest to the truth, albeit relative. You should not be worried about the extreme individuality of some questions, because the research does not mean analyzing each question and answer, but relies on the number of one or another answer.

You should also be aware that the results of a single psychological study are not as widely discussed as they are in medicine.

So, we can find out the character and temperament of teenagers with the help of the Freiburg test questionnaire. Through the 12th scale, we also study the emotional world of teenagers.

Therefore, in the development of the personality of teenagers, the relationship with the environment in which they live and the attitude and attention towards them are of great importance.

To sum up, during adolescence, the level of awareness and self-awareness of a child increases, and his knowledge about himself, other people, and the world deepens. Play activities gradually decrease and new activities begin to appear. A new stage of mental development begins. During adolescence, self-control begins to develop and the desire for self-regulation increases. In a word, adolescence is a period of a sharp turning point in mental development.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada o'smirlik yoshda shaxsning rivojlanishi, psixologik o'zgarishlar, o'z-o'zini anglashi, shaxsiy qobiliyatlari, ulardagi hissiy kechinmalar, o'smirlardagi faollik va mustaqillikka bo'lgan intilishi, o'smirlarning xarakteri va temperamenti haqidagi masalalar yoritib berilgan.*

Резюме: *В статье рассматриваются личностное развитие, психологические изменения, самосознание, личностные потребности, эмоциональные переживания в них, активность и самостоятельность у подростков, формы подростков и темпераменты.*

Kalit so'zlar: O'smirlik davri, shaxs, individuallik, ijodiy faoliyat, o'z-o'zini baholash, so'zga kirmaslik, o'jarlik, tajanglik, hissiyot, muloqat, xarakter va temperament.

Ключевые слова: Подростковый возраст, личность, индивидуальность, творческая активность, самообучение, безмолвие, упрямство, гнев, эмоция, общение, характер и темперамент.

MECHANISM OF ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT TO THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Summary: This article highlights the investment activities of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, investment policy and its features. The effective operation of the investment market of the Republic of Karakalpakstan should be evaluated consistently and systematically from the point of view of various entities (investors, contractors, customers, design and survey organizations), investment goals, investment demand and supply, and state policy. In this regard, it is advisable to take a deeper look at the problems of the essence and specifics of the functioning of the investment market, the need to develop effective management decisions in the direction of the investment policy of the territory in the context of national investment processes.

Keywords: Foreign investments, investors, investment policy, investment activity, investment value, investment object, investment resources, types of economic activity.

INTRODUCTION

Foreign investments occupy a leading position in the economic system of the economy of any country and affect structural changes in the national economy. Experiments show that the market mechanism itself cannot provide for the integrated use of foreign investments in areas that provide state and national interests, therefore, it is an important task to carry out effective state regulation of investment processes using the optimal combination of state and market instruments.

Based on the creation of an organizational and economic mechanism for attracting foreign investments to the economy of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it should be aimed at solving social problems and contributing to the increase in the prestige of the state in the world, taking into account the structurally balanced volume of financial and productive resources that ensure the recovery of the national economy.

In order to encourage foreign investors to invest their capital, conceptual changes are urgently needed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, both from the point of view of state regulation of investment activities and in the direction of creating a favorable investment climate. In order to stabilize the economic situation and improve the investment climate, it is advisable to create general and specific conditions for the development of market relations in the state, to implement appropriate measures aimed at solving problematic issues of state regulation of investment activities.

MAIN PART

The formation of modern approaches to state regulation of Investment Attraction through various methods and means of influence should be based on taking into account the possibilities of their identification and formation in such a way as to increase the attractiveness of the economy for investments. In our opinion, the following measures will be effective in helping to attract investments in the state economy:

- formation of centers for searching investors, the main work of which is aimed at conducting a policy of attracting potential investors to their investment, based on the study of markets and providing them with the most interesting projects for investing investment resources;

- to carry out charitable investments through open auctions through extensive media coverage, attracting the attention of investors and popularizing them, which implies the consolidation of the financial resources of representatives of large and small businesses to invest in the selected object;

- on the basis of the formation, development and strengthening of interstate relations, the development of cooperation programs, the establishment of cooperation with the territorially neighboring regions of other countries, cooperation in certain fields of activity, the formation of personnel exchange programs, the maximum orientation of such cooperation, the involvement of innovative methods, the latest production technologies and equipment;

- formation of the procedure for permitting the construction of large shopping centers in cities (or other objects characterized by the maximum demand by investors in the region), provided that the manufacturer undertakes to invest in other objects of the economy, primarily related ones;

- partial investment of priority objects at the expense of budgetary funds, giving the right to purchase the state-owned share in the investment object in stages by the investor.

A small mechanism for activating investment activities in the state economy, compiled by separating three main groups, has the following form.

1) Planning: - Analysis of the economy, identification of emerging investment trends in the field and sources of financing;

- determination of the main factors that prevent the improvement of the investment environment, determination of investment risks.

- classification of factors affecting the volume of investment attraction in national and territorial, organizational and economic terms;

- setting priorities and goals that are planned to be achieved in order to activate investment attraction.

2) Organization: - formation of an activation program for attracting investments in the state economy:

- by setting the goals and objectives of state authorities and governing bodies, local state authorities and self-governing bodies;

- indicating the methods of influencing state and territorial, organizational and economic factors, the forms, methods and means of influence used;

- with forecasting the volume of investments in the economy, taking into account various factors;

- with the establishment of a list of priority investments of their projects in different sectors and regions;

- with the designation of expected sources of investment resources;

- formation of a committee and commission for the implementation of the program for updating the investment environment;

- popularization of the program in the media, involvement of the general public in its implementation;

- development of plans for activities within the framework of the implementation of the program for activating investment in the state economy;

- step-by-step implementation of plans and programs to activate investments in the state economy;

- to make adjustments to the formed system of measures aimed at attracting investments in order to achieve the set goals (if necessary), constant monitoring of the state of implementation of the program.

3) Control: - analysis of the implementation of the program according to the main directions of activity and after its completion, to determine the advantages and disadvantages of the developed

program, to determine the reasons that prevented the achievement of the goals set in the program. Taking into account the proposal to develop a program to stimulate investment in the state economy in one of the main areas of activity, it is appropriate to determine the main components of the proposed program. These include:

- determining the purpose of program development;
- formulation of specific goals for the development and implementation of the program (specific goals with appropriate economic indicators);
- defining a system of specific measures for managing organizational, economic factors and regional and state influence factors on investment attraction;
- identification of planned investment projects, defining their advantages and attractive features for investors;
- creating a list of possible sources of attracting investment resources, determining the share of local and state funds in financing;
- determining the system of benefits, measures to help investors, measures aimed at reducing risks for investors;
- determining the exact means and methods of attracting investors. A small mechanism formed using the software method involves assessing the situation before developing measures.

The analysis carried out before the start of investment attraction programs and plans is an important means of obtaining information necessary for making management decisions. Correct information increases the efficiency of management and regulation of economic processes.

Its functioning will be possible only if the effective mechanism of state guarantees and the Organization of the insurance and reinsurance system of foreign investments, together with the legislative, regulatory and information support system, promote the development of the banking and credit system. The creation of an effective system for attracting foreign investment, first of all, assumes the formation of a qualitative legislative framework.

The presence of contradictions and the uncertainty of a number of important legislative issues lead to the need to make amendments to the law “On ownership in the Republic of Uzbekistan” and the “Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan” to establish the property rights of foreign investors. A number of concept issues require clarification at the state-legal level. The currency regulation system needs a deeper justification. In the mechanism of attracting investments, it is important to carry out relevant structures for working with foreign investments, mechanisms for implementing state policies for raising capital, single integrated international organizations for state management of investment processes, to conduct an examination of the most important projects and to create a system for their selection on a competitive basis.

Also, the introduction of preferential taxation is an important condition. The system of tax and customs incentives includes “tax holidays”, reductions in tax rates for reinvestment of profits or investments in certain regions and sectors, protection from double taxation, exemption from customs duties on the import of the latest machinery and equipment, or reduce; technologies, know-how, export of own production products to cover foreign exchange costs, etc.

This mechanism is aimed at creating a favorable investment environment and increasing investment activity. It provides a well-founded conceptual basis and strategy for attracting foreign investments, a system of tax benefits, determines the priority directions for the use of foreign investments, helps to expand the opportunities for foreign investors to participate in the process of privatization and establishment of joint ventures. Therefore, this complex mechanism for attracting foreign investment:

- improving the investment environment and increasing investment activity; - a system of tax incentives;
- determining the priority directions for the use of foreign investments;

- the mechanism of state guarantees and the system of providing foreign investments with legislation, regulations and information allow to increase the interest of investors while functioning effectively.

However, in today's conditions, in our opinion, the following can be cited as the main priority areas of assistance for the development of foreign investments:

- stabilization of the political and economic situation in the country;
- ensuring business activity with strong and stable legislation;
- to expand the scope of search for investment resources;
- implementation of an investment-oriented advertising company;
- formation of infrastructure for legal and organizational provision of investment activities.

Taking into account the above, it is advisable to improve the activities of institutions that develop and conduct expertise in projects of enterprises with foreign investment. In particular:

- banking institutions that provide appropriate financial guarantees;
- insurance companies that insure the appropriate risks in the implementation of investment projects;
- information consulting companies and investment funds.

The basis of such a mechanism is the economic-organizational block, which is based on a reliable conceptual basis and strategy for attracting foreign direct investment, the procedure for promoting the tariff, determining the benefits of using foreign investments, enriching investments, the possibilities of cooperation of foreign investors in the privatization process and the unity of joint ventures. To group the measures in the mechanism of investment strategy for attracting real investments in the region, the problem area should be divided into the following groups according to the content characteristics of the measures:

- in the field of regulatory and legal regulation of activities. Organization of attracting real investments in enterprises of the Republic region of enterprises and organizations;
- informing investors about the state of enterprises;
- state economic stimulation of the flow of real investments in enterprises;
- state support in establishing partnerships between enterprises and investors;
- measures in the field of regulatory and legal regulation of the activities of enterprises of the Republic of Karakalpakstan initially provide for the development of legal support for the investment process and its activation in order to attract investment, as well as other additional measures to bring the products of enterprises to the markets.

CONCLUSION

Based on the studies carried out, it can be said that the economic mechanism of attracting foreign investments should be based on a comprehensive approach using regulators of specific methods, means and other ways of influencing the process of attracting foreign investments and facilitating the Coordination of strategic priorities for the development of the state and individual territories.

Also, measures in the field of organizing the involvement of real investments in enterprises of the territory provide for a clear coordination of actions between credit organizations, selected authorities on the basis of the choice of consulting, insurance and leasing companies, as well as the enterprises themselves. In the implementation of approved investment projects, it is necessary to activate the joint activities of the representative offices of the Republic abroad with potential foreign investors who are ready to invest in the economy of the Republic on the basis of economic feasibility and mutual interest. This includes conducting advertising and image activities aimed at popularizing the potential and investment opportunities of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

A comprehensive mechanism for attracting foreign investments aimed at increasing investment activity and creating a favorable investment environment should be well-founded and

commendable for practical use. The economic-organizational block is the basis of a complex mechanism based on the strategy of attracting foreign investments, and determines the priority directions of attracting and using foreign investments. Among the main organizational conditions for the promotion of investment attraction, it is necessary to emphasize quality planning and programming of investment attraction, providing investors with sufficient information, assisting in attracting grants for the implementation of investment projects, and forming specific organizational conditions for investment attraction.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasining investitsion faoliyati, investitsion siyosati va uning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari yoritib berilgan. Qoraqalpog‘iston Respublikasi investitsiya bozorining samarali faoliyati turli sub‘ektlar (investorlar, pudratchilar, buyurtmachilar, loyihalash va tadqiqot tashkilotlari), investitsiya maqsadlari, investitsiya talabi va taklifi, davlat siyosati nuqtai nazardan doimiy va tizimli baholanishi kerak. Shu nuqtai nazardan, investitsiya bozorining mohiyati va faoliyatining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, milliy investitsion jarayonlar sharoitida hududning investitsiya siyosati yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha samarali boshqaruv echimlarini ishlab chiqish zarurati muammolarini chuqurroq ko‘rib chiqish maqsadga muvofiqdir.*

Резюме: *В данной статье освещается инвестиционная деятельность Республики Каракалпакстан, инвестиционная политика и ее особенности. Эффективная деятельность инвестиционного рынка Республики Каракалпакстан должна оцениваться последовательно и систематически с точки зрения различных субъектов (инвесторов, подрядчиков, заказчиков, проектно-изыскательских организаций), инвестиционных целей, инвестиционного спроса и предложения, государственной политики. В связи с этим целесообразно глубже рассмотреть проблемы сущности и специфики функционирования инвестиционного рынка, необходимости разработки эффективных управленческих решений в направлении инвестиционной политики территории в условиях национальных инвестиционных процессов.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Xorijiy investitsiyalar, investorlar, investitsiya siyosati, investitsion faoliyat, investitsiya qiymati, investitsiya ob‘ekti, investitsiya resurslari, iqtisodiy faoliyat turlari.*

Ключевые слова: Иностранные инвестиции, инвесторы, инвестиционная политика, инвестиционная деятельность, инвестиционная стоимость, объект инвестирования, инвестиционные ресурсы, виды экономической деятельности.

METHODS OF PERFORMING PRACTICAL WORK IN FINE ARTS

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National Center for Teaching Pedagogues to New Methods of the Republic of Karakalpakstan

Summary: The article describes the basic rules of still-life drawing and how to perform appropriate drawing exercises to identify and develop students' creativity, to develop students' ability to imagine space.

Keywords: Visual arts, creativity, pupil, still life, proportion, light, shadow.

The purpose and task of the science of fine arts is mainly aimed at forming and developing a perfect generation, a perfect person and their artistic culture and spiritual world. Visual arts provide basic knowledge and skills related to artistic culture, which is necessary for everyone. One of the main tasks of visual arts is to provide students with aesthetic, that is, beauty, artistic education. For this reason, aesthetic education is to educate students to fully understand the beauty in their daily life, in nature, in the interaction of people in artistic art, and to develop their creativity based on the laws of beauty.

The main goal of visual arts is to arm students with specific knowledge and experience and educate them in the spirit of loyalty to the motherland. It forms aesthetic connections with surrounding objects and events, visual art, develops concepts of understanding and knowledge of their beauty. Visual arts, along with developing students' ability to draw, increase their artistic sense, their qualitative approach to works of art, their ability to reveal their shortcomings and achievements, to feel and understand the beauty of nature and life, this feeling and teaches to demonstrate concepts in life.

Organizing forms of artistic aesthetic education at school is considered one of the most effective ways to identify and develop students' creativity. About the importance of the educational process in the development of the state and society, President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said, "First of all, the most important task is to form and educate the thoughts and feelings of young people on the basis of knowledge and education." In visual arts classes, students must depict the correct appearance of the object in the space. The methods of drawing the correct image of an object in space are very important, especially in thematic drawing classes. The reason is that in this lesson, students draw pictures on a certain theme by remembering and imagining images of what they have seen before. For this reason, the development of students' ability to imagine is considered an important thing in teaching visual arts. Pupils describe objects and structures in the world by seeing them. When drawing it, they tried to create and describe the relationship between the dimensions of things, their position in space in their imaginations, and while drawing, they looked at the similarity between the dimensions of things in nature and their position in space. However, when drawing, many students do not pay attention to the size of the object, its position in the space, the change of colors, whether the object is far from itself or not.

For this reason, with the explanation of the teacher, through practical demonstrations, it becomes easier for the students to accept the gap. The help of the teacher is very important when the students draw pictures by themselves. The reason is that students can make such mistakes and shortcomings while describing the space:

- not understanding the proportions of the dimensions of things;
- describing the dimensions of distant and nearby objects in the same size;
- lack of drawing methods;

It is very important that the teacher shows the way to correct these deficiencies on paper in time. The use of visual aids plays an important role in this work. The reason is that stimuli created

by visual aids are stored in the student's brain for a long time and play an important role in the development of creative thinking.

In order to develop students' spatial visualization skills, it is also important to draw appropriate radm drawing exercises.

- it is performed using the following methods;
- describing the appearance of everything through a sketch (nabroska);
- describe how the size of several objects in space changes as the eye moves away;
- describe the change of colors or tonal relationships in the space;

When taking pictures, it is advisable to avoid the following cases:

Distant images should be placed at the top of the format, objects below eye level should be placed at the bottom of the format, and those above should be placed at the top of the format. Exercises are carried out through the eyes.

There are many differences between a picture and a sketch. When drawing, it is necessary to correctly depict the sketch on the paper surface, to show its shape in the drawing space by hatching, and to fill it completely.

Still life is one of the genres and types of visual art, similar to portrait genre, landscape genre, etc. What is still life? It is basically a French word meaning all kinds of things in life, fruits and flowers, flowers, inanimate animals, in other words, (inanimate nature).

Still life is done using the basic rules of drawing, accurate depiction of objects and composition. That's why "Students who are interested in visual arts should first of all choose the meaningful, meaningful, and impressive nature of things they are familiar with." After choosing the things that will be impressive in the still life, it is advisable to outline it with a black pencil.

For this reason, students should select a happy, interesting, meaningful, impressive or delicate achromatic still life exhibition in the process of completing their tasks with a black pencil. Things, different types of things, large and small sizes, shape and (background) (background) affect the interestingness of the still life. It could not be considered a still life from the suddenly picked things. A still life composition should be appropriate and similar to each other, suitable things should be in a natural relationship. Now we can proceed to the first stage of drawing. We need to mark a set of things evenly on the paper. This work is done using light lines. In the starting picture, the most convenient image of the composition is selected. After that, their general dimensions are drawn with auxiliary lines.

In the second stage of description, one can begin to describe everything clearly. During the depiction, their size and smallness, distance and proximity, and the state of things in nature are shown in comparison with each other. In the next third stage, one can add the types of strokes, in other words, oblique stroke, ellipse stroke, straight stroke, stroke types, stroke paths, shadow, half-shadow, falling shadow, shadow side of objects. At the next fourth stage, the light and shadows are combined and summarized, in other words, when completing the work, the image on paper is compared with the nature one more time, some defects are eliminated, and the work is completed by summarizing.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada o'quvchilarning ijodiy qobiliyatlarini aniqlash va rivojlantirish, o'quvchilarning fazoviy ko'rish qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirish uchun tegishli amaliy rasm ishlash*

mashg'ulotlarini olib borish va natyurmort ishlashning asosiy qonun qoidalarini haqida ma'lumotlar bayon etilgan.

Резюме: В статье приведены сведения об основных юридических правилах работы с натюрмортом и проведении соответствующих практических занятий по рисованию для выявления и развития творческих способностей учащихся, развития навыков пространственного видения учащихся.

Kalit so'zlar: Tasviriy san'at, ijodiy qobiliyat, o'quvchi, natyurmort, proporsiya, yorug', soya.

Ключевые слова: Изобразительное искусство, творчество, студент, натюрморт, пропорция, свет, тень.

PORTRAIT OF UZBEK NATIONAL EPIC HEROES IN FINE ARTS IN ITS OWN STYLE

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Summary: *The article talks about the depiction of folk oral creativity in the visual art of Uzbekistan, the artistic analysis of the unique images of Uzbek folk heroes and its spiritual foundations, its place in our national values, and its historical significance.*

Keywords: *"Alpomish", "Go'roghli", Tasviti art, Hero, Sculpture, Miniature, Legend, Narrative.*

Thanks to independence, a new page was opened in the centuries-old annals of traditional art. The priceless artistic culture of our people began to be objectively assessed, and attention was paid to epics and legendary heroes, popular among the people, in order to reveal the national identity. The theme of legends, epics and narratives in the painting of the years of independence opened new doors for artists. As a result, the number of people interested in the subject began to increase year by year. Along with skilled artists, new names can be seen among young people. The most important thing is that the works created on these topics were included as a separate direction in the development of our national painting art. In the years of independence, truly national works, reflecting the original values of our ancestors, artistically perfect, deep in content, began to be created.

Heroes of Uzbek folk epics try to solve every case without war or bloodshed as much as possible. However, when they know that a tense situation cannot be resolved without a fight, they throw themselves at the enemy like a lion. Before the battle, they turn to their young men and encourage them to mount a horse on the enemy. In the Uzbek folk epics, the image of the battle is described using special exaggerations. When the heroes bring beautiful princesses or fairies from other countries, they have to fight with foreign armies. Sometimes the heroes take away the beautiful princesses by trickery, sometimes their battles and bravery are described in the form of short poems with the help of special epic formulas. Their call consists of such things as "putting a horse on my grain, taking the enemy's head, and shedding his blood." Such a general character of the epic content leads to the emergence of certain epic formulas. [1]

Studying the role and functions of artistic excerpts, especially metaphors, in the creation of images and figurative speech in folk epics requires a separate scientific study. Metaphor serves as one of the leading criteria for distinguishing artistic from non-artistic, figurative from non-figurative things. Because any metaphor fulfills the tasks of emotional description and assessment with a nominative image in the work. The function of figurative-emotional, i.e., emotive metaphors allows the viewer to make an emotional assessment of the depicted image or event. The role and importance of such movements in ensuring the artistic and figurative language of epics is incomparable. Because seeing the world on a wide epic scale, evaluating the level of harmony between the public and the bakhshi (creative) gaze can only be realized through the analysis of artistic movements, especially metaphors. Metaphor consists of the associative naming of a new thing or situation flashed in the human mind based on something or a situation, its figurative description or expression. Based on this, it can be said that metaphor is born in the deep layers of human thinking under the influence of things and events in real reality. In this sense, the birth of each metaphor is a necessary linguistic and artistic event. Because without a metaphor, it is impossible to clearly and effectively describe or express the imagination that flashes in the human mind, the feeling born in the heart of the image. This metaphor is considered a necessary and inevitable phenomenon for the human mind and language. More seriously, metaphor gives a clear

image and a clear name to vague, scattered and hazy concepts, and thus has a strong impact on our emotions. The need to vividly describe or express complex experiences in the mental world of the heroes of the work is based on the use of metaphors by poets and writers, and creators in general. The figurative, emotive and evaluative power of a metaphor is determined by the distance of its constituent components from their literal meanings.[2]

The main feature of the image typical of the folk epic is that it requires all the things related to the epic hero - horse, space, and time to be in motion together. Therefore, it is an epic law to depict the actions and postures of the warrior riding along with the hero riding on a horse. The retrospective image method is used in places where the character's behavior and situation during the journey are described. The attention paid to our national traditions and values, the efforts of a number of folklorists who are fruitfully creating in order to restore and pass on to the next generation the rare masterpieces of the folk oral creativity, which are disappearing, scientific research and researches, not only Uzbek youth, but also foreign tourists also increased their attraction to this ancient culture. Famous bakhshis among the people began to pay special attention to the art of bakhshi, polishing their creations.

Of course, this attention did not ignore the creations of many artists who create in all types of visual arts. If we take only one painting, it was during these years that the development of folk images, characters from epics and legends in painting became somewhat significant. The creative freedom that prevails in the modern and artistic process, the independent choice of artistic means by creators has opened the door to new opportunities. From the first days of our independence, among the leading painters, talented young people began to fly in the field of creativity. Most of the works created in the new period were dedicated to the interpretation of our national and religious values, legends and stories of our people, epics and national heroes. It's no secret to all of us that when people talk about epics, "Alpomish" epic comes to mind first. In the visual arts, artists, sculptors, graphic artists, and miniaturists turned to the "Alpomish" epic.

The artist E. Masharipov also described the image of "Alpomish" in his own way, referring to the characters of the epic. The artist depicted "Alpomish" in the form of a young man from Surkhandarya in a sitting position. In the work "Alpomish" by O. Muinov, the legendary hero was depicted in a battle dress holding his beloved Yari Oybachin in the moonlight in the evening. In the works of Akmal Nur, you can also find legendary images, images of heroic epics, and images of heroes of romantic epics. The composition of the artist's work entitled "Majnun" (2004) is represented by the figure of a fish with its mouth open and reaching towards the sky in a vertical rectangular frame on a yellow-gold colored background. The image of a red apple in the mouth of a fish is a symbol of love. In the symbol of the shape of a fish, the figure of Majnun, who bows his head and closes his eyes, can also be seen. His bowed head is supported by the figure of a light brown deer standing next to him, giving the impression that he is comforting the young man. The fish's tail and the boy's body were covered with stones of different colors from the shoulders to the bottom. The fish was used as a symbol of this love. In this regard, the artist managed to create dozens of works in his own style. Many centuries have been created on the themes of epics, legends, narratives and folk heroes in all types of visual arts. It is this theme that did not escape the work of artists who work in modern miniatures. For example, artist P.Shobaratov's miniature paintings of A.Navoi's epics are a proof of our opinion. We can see a new perspective and a new approach in the depiction of the hunting scene of King Bahram in the epic "Sabayi Sayyor".

In this regard, M. Yoldoshev achieved a great creative achievement in the field of painting. His works dedicated to the characters and plots of the folk epic - "Alpomish", "Barchinoy" and dozens of other epics were warmly welcomed by fans of visual arts. In particular, the fact that the creator referred to "Alpomish" several times indicates that the images of folk heroes in the artistic process aroused great interest for the audience. The artist's works such as "Alpomish the Great Lion

of Turan" (1998), "Alpomish" (1998), "Courage of Barchinoy" (2002) truly embody a legendary imagination. There are also many works of the artist M. Yoldoshev in the "Gorogli" epic series, among them "Among the Gorogli women" (1995) in the "Gorogli" epic. It embodies the events before our eyes. In the portrait of academician S. Rahmetov "Alpomish" (2005), Alpoghlán is depicted as going to battle on a horse with a bow in his hand, wearing military armor. The image looks majestic against the canvas. The image of Alpomish is all over the fabric. He is pointing at something with his hands. Their eyes are fixed on the ground. He has a big bow in one arm, and arrows in his back. The horse seems to be neighing, the eyes of the white horse are directed at the viewer. The color gamut in the work is a bit heavier, more cold colors are used. That is, he mainly used dark brown, dark, gray colors. The sky behind is also muffled by clouds. With this, the artist reveals the character of Alpomish through the appearance of the sky. It can be felt that he tried to describe the symbolic landscape of that environment. The closeness of the work to the style of the Italian artist Caravaggio is obvious. It can be said that it is a great innovation to make the image majestic compared to the canvas and to depict it outside the rules.[3]

Of course, sculptors were not left out. Magnificent statues of heroes of many epics created by sculptors adorn the streets and avenues of our country with their beauty and elegance. For example, we can mention the image of "Alpomish" created by Kurban Norkhorozov. This statue of the author was installed in the central avenue of the city of Termiz, Surkhandarya region, as a symbolic hero of the oasis. The sculpture "Gorogli" by Jasvand Annazarov, professor of the sculpture department of the National Institute of Art and Design, is of special importance among heroic epics due to its emotionality and strong pastiche. If we look at Shakhlo Sharipova's work, the fact that the sculptor devoted the main part of her work to the image of women is a proof of the unique way of the artist and the presence of a unique skill in the art of sculpture. Shakhlo Sharipova's attention to heroic and romantic epics made a sharp turn in her work, in the image of women. For example, the artist's thematic composite sculptures, which have worked on romantic epics such as "Farkhod and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", attract the audience with their creative lyrics. In the creative workshop of Shakhlo Sharipova, the image of "Barchinoy" in the epic "Alpomish" from the heroic epics is noteworthy. It's safe to say that the artist approached this task in a truly professional sense. Only through the image of "Barchinoy" did the patience, tenacity, loyalty and bravery of an Uzbek woman perfectly work.

In the years of independence, the art of majestic sculpture also developed. Great work was done to create the image of legendary heroes. Attention has increased to the "Alpomish" epic, which has become a priceless treasure of the epic creativity of the peoples of the world. In this regard, the First President Islam Karimov said: "Every nation has its own legendary hero, beloved wrestler. The name Alpomish also entered our consciousness with the words of our mothers. The memory of our ancestors, their pride, is preserved in our memory in the form of Alpomish. "Alpomish" is a heroic song that shows the identity of the Uzbeks, comes from the hearts of our brave and courageous people, and is passed down from generation to generation by our ancestors. In fact, if the ancient and glorious history of our nation is an endless epic, "Alpomish" is the king verse of this epic".[4] In conclusion, it should be said that the role of folklore in the education of young people is incomparable. The growing young generation listens to the heroic epics written and set to music by bakhshis in the sodtons, loyalty to the motherland, friendship between relatives, legendary bonds of friendship, and they begin to choose their dreams and goals. The images of many heroic epics created in visual arts enrich the imagination of young people.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada O‘zbekiston tasviriy san’atida halq og‘izaki ijodining tasvirlanishi o‘zbek halq qahramonlari betakror obrazlarining badiiy tahlili va uning ma’naviy asoslari, milliy qadriyatlarimiz borasidagi o‘rni, tarixiy ahamiyati, haqida so‘z borgan.*

Резюме: *В статье говорится об изображении народного устного творчества в изобразительном искусстве Узбекистана, художественном анализе уникальных образов узбекских народных героев и его духовных основах, его месте в наших национальных ценностях, его историческом значении.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *“Alpomish”, “Go‘ro‘g‘li”, Tasviriy san’at, Qahramon, Haykaltaroshlik, Miniaturayra, Afsona, Rivoyat.*

Ключевые слова: *«Алпомиш», «Горогли», искусство Тасвити, Герой, Скульптура, Миниатюра, Легенда, Повествование.*

**THE PROBLEM OF YOUTH LEISURE IN THE WORKS OF CENTRAL ASIAN
RESEARCHERS**

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Summary: *Leisure plays an important role in the education of the younger generation. Many socio-cultural needs of young people are realized in this area. This area of human activity is characterized by the possibility of freedom of choice of a person's form, place, time of leisure. It allows young people to express their individuality. Leisure is independent of such activities as the chosen profession, family and household duties. The article is devoted to the study of leisure activities of Central Asian youth, in the course of the work the materials of Central Asian historians, sociologists and ethnographers are analyzed. A comparative method was used for each nationality of Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and Tajiks. And also, in conclusion, the author tried to give a hypothesis on the differences about youth leisure.*

Keywords: *youth, culture, leisure, Central Asian youth, game.*

INTRODUCTION.

Leisure or free time as a social phenomenon has deep historical roots, and at this stage it is an established system of views, the axiology of which originated in the ancient world in the philosophy of Plato, Democritus, Aristotle [1.420]. From ancient times to the present day, the sphere of work and the sphere of leisure remain historically established and closely interconnected spheres of human life. Leisure activities have become the object of systematic analysis of scientists relatively recently, at the beginning of the 20th century. Representatives of such sciences as sociology, cultural studies, ethnography, archeology, history, anthropology are engaged in the study of the most complex issues of leisure [2.58]. As Yu. V. Bromley says, ethnographic studies closely interact not only with historical and sociological ones. The specificity of the subject of ethnography leads to the fact that it does not have "zones", sections of knowledge that would not intersect with any of the related sciences, allowing deepening the knowledge of ethnically special [3.20]. This proves that the study of the ethno-cultural leisure activities of young people can be attributed to the sphere of ethnological science and develop the subject of ethnology.

The purpose of this article is to analyze modern studies of Central Asian scientists devoted to identifying the ethno-cultural characteristics of youth leisure. There are several points of view on the issue of leisure activities of young people, which can be reduced to two main ones. The first relates mainly to the studies of foreign scientists who consider leisure as a recreational means, Recreation (lat. recreatio "recovery") - carries a more medical than biological semantic load. Recovery is necessary after almost any active activity of a person: physical, mental, psychological, emotional and even leisure, it is necessary for the moral life of a person and the restoration of strength, attention, memory, and much more in the form of changing conditions and forms of activity. That is why recreational activities are more associated with medicine [4.1]. From another point of view, leisure is necessary for the development of the entire set of spiritual and physical qualities of a person, based on his sociocultural needs. Typically, rest includes the following stages: fatigue, relaxation, recuperation, entertainment, communication. Leisure in the entertainment stage: games, food, conversations, recreational sports, recreational fishing, listening to music, radio,

watching TV, art, arts, reading books, picnics, other entertainment and activities, as well as a relatively new form of leisure activities such as volunteering [5.1-2]. It is the second aspect that becomes the subject of ethnology.

The modern study of the history of youth leisure activities cannot be imagined without an analysis of the studies of Central Asian scientists. In this regard, within the framework of the problem-regional approach of modern study, the literature is divided into the following stages.

The first group includes literature, where there are ethno-cultural features of the leisure of the Uzbek youth of the XX-XXI century.

The second group includes published materials on the leisure activities of the Kazakh youth of the XX-XXI centuries.

The third group includes materials related to the pastime of the Kyrgyz youth and its features in the ethno-cultural space of the XX-XXI centuries.

The fourth group includes the leisure of Tajik youth at the beginning of the 21st century.

Among the initial groups of sources containing direct data on leisure forms available to Uzbek researchers, first of all, it is necessary to name the works of historians Sagindikov J.N., Umarov B., Zhabbarov Sh., Nasirova A.M., Gonashvili A.S., Shopulatova A.N., Kasimova N.S., Nazarova N.N., Yakubova F.M., Khaknazarova Kh.D.

In the work of Sagindikov J.N. "Improving the forms of leisure and spiritual communication of rural workers in the conditions of developed socialism" contains rich material on the problem under study. The thesis uses the results of a specific sociological study of the leisure activities of 1300 young people living in rural areas of Karakalpakstan (Shumanai, Kegeyli and Karauzyak regions), as well as the Fergana region in the period 1983-1986 [6.1-12].

A great contribution to the study of this topic was made by B. Umarov and Sh. Zhabbarov with their scientific research "Globalization and education of youth", which describes not only the problems of preserving national values, educating youth in the period of globalization, but also the mass culture of the XXI century [7.5-12]. The issues of leisure activities of young people living in Uzbekistan are covered by a safe analysis in the work of Nasirov A.M. "Pedagogical possibilities of culture in the conditions of festive leisure" [8.1-10]. In her opinion, the peculiarity of gaming leisure in the dynamic flow of human life activity allows us to say that it is holiday games that bring together the creative and spiritual potentials of the individual. And the ability to play and celebrate is considered as an indicator of the spiritual health of the individual, people, society.

Of interest is the study presented as a comparative analysis by Gonashvili A.S., Shopulatova A.N., Kasimova N.S., Nazarova N.N., Yakubova F.M., which is valuable because it focuses on the sociological method and the definition that young people spend their free time more often in sports than in studies [9.8]. For a more complete ethnological characterization of the issue under consideration, the work of Khaknazarov H.D. "Life of the youth of uzbekistan" was studied [10. 3-11]. The work analyzes in detail the culture, its value and the impact of globalization processes on the Uzbek youth of the XXI century. In addition, the ethnographer in his dissertation considers the leisure of the youth of the republic. A number of Kazakh scientists have also investigated this issue. For example, Tanekeyev M., does not separate the leisure of girls and boys from national types of games that allow you to demonstrate courage, stamina, patriotism, tolerance, dexterity, ingenuity, composure and other qualities. At the same time, the Kazakh national games: kokpar, kures, tenge alu, kyz kuu and others are based on the highest principles of justice and morality and, along with the development of a sports character, are of great educational importance [11.3].

In his article "Games as leisure of modern Kazakhstani youth" [12.141] Tastankulov E. S. and Daniyarova A. R. show the ways of forming the modern culture of the younger generation, taking into account the influence of games on spirituality, awareness of the reality of the world and the virtuality of the gaming space. The study also raises the problem of turning to a person and

modern values, the importance of the individual, human nature in opposition to material goods.

Features of leisure practices of modern student youth of Kazakhstan are reflected in the publication of the same name by Myrzabekova A.A. [13.169-170] Here the author describes the concept of "leisure" as time free from work and routine household chores and suitable for recovery, relaxation, hobbies, recreation, cultural and artistic pursuits, and also as an activity that takes up free time. We also find information about the leisure of young Kazakhstanis from Ozanov A.K. - "Leisure and study of leisure practices of students" [14.1]. In his opinion, leisure is a relatively independent sphere of life of young people, in which their needs are determined on the basis of free choice. The heritage of the people is a great achievement of history. Reliable coverage of it is of great importance at any stage of social development. The most important task that now faces every nation is to preserve folk culture and pass it on to the next generation in safety.

The leisure of the Kyrgyz has been developing since time immemorial. The practice in Kyrgyzstan is to use the yurt as a catering point, and in the village - as a teahouse, primarily for men's gatherings. On them, young people communicate with each other and exchange information. In areas rich in livestock, for example, in the Alai Valley, sheep meat is boiled to distribute it at the end of the meal; in other southern regions, lamb is used to cook pilaf as the main festive dish [15.152-155]. Young people usually arranged national games during national holidays and feasts. According to Zainulin R.Sh., the people have many traditional equestrian games, for example, Ulak-tartysh. The game is played between two teams of riders of 6-10 people each, and the goal of each is to throw the carcass of the goat "ulak" into the opponent's goal. This is not easy to do, and the force required to break through the defense and throw a 20-kilogram carcass into the goal is intimidating. Oodarish is another horseback wrestling - an old and very popular type of competition. The rider must pull, knock down his opponent from the horse. The game is played on a flat, circular area with a diameter of 40 meters. Kyzkuumai - chasing a girl - an equestrian game in which a girl and a horseman participate. In the past, kyzkuumai was part of the wedding ceremony. A girl and a horseman are called to the start. The girl has an advantage of 20 meters. On a signal, she gallops to the finish line, and the horseman starts chasing her. If at a distance (about 100 meters) the young man overtook the girl and kissed her, then after turning at the finish line they jump side by side [16.152-155]. Also, Zainulina R. Sh. notes that those who play such games have good physical qualities and the ability to show tolerance. Leisure is traditionally one of the most important areas of youth life. Introducing young people to customs and traditions in ethnography is also considered one of the values of the mentality. In this regard, a teacher of the humanities of the Kyrgyz National University named after. J. Balasagina Salpieva E.B. in his article "The role of the mentality of the Kyrgyz in the education of youth" [17.189-192] notes the relevance of national traditions and customs and their importance in the education of young people. Sociocultural space, the information field as a whole, in which the mentality of modern youth is formed.

Biyaliev A.Sh. describes the importance of cultural and leisure activities in the education system of Kyrgyzstan and its impact on the life and self-development of a student in a higher educational institution. Shows in tables a list of events held for Kyrgyz youth [18.18]. Didactic principles, a holistic pedagogical process, a fundamental idea that awakens in young people the desire to know life, the desire for cohesion, attentiveness to a friend, respect, communication, etc., are embedded in every leisure of the nation.

Leisure activities, as in other countries, in Tajikistan also began to develop especially actively in the XX-XXI centuries. One of the relevant leisure practices of young people at that time was interethnic communication. In the studies of Kusarbaev R.I. [19.209] a theoretical model of the level-by-level analysis of the dynamics of the development of the culture of interethnic interaction of students has been developed.

As indicators of the culture of interethnic interaction, Latypov D.N. offers signs grouped according to the nature of their manifestation. External signs: interest in culture, history, literature, science of another nation; the need to master the language, history, literature, culture, science of another people; developing relationships with people of other nationalities [20.172-177].

Information concerning the problem of interest to us is available in the works of Latypov D.N. [21.158-160]. The subject of his research was the youth culture of national minorities living in Tajikistan, its formation and formation factors. Describing in detail the culture of this group, he notes the problem of the formation of an ethnoculture based on the integration of national and universal values, acquires among young people and, first of all, students, who are active in both progressive and regressive socio-political situations, ethnic and interethnic processes.

As Latypov D.N. [22. 37-38], during the period of independence, cultural and entertainment institutions for young people appeared in the country, for example, casinos, entertainment centers, billiard centers, Internet cafes, bars and restaurants with a variety of show programs, game libraries. The sources of funding for cultural and leisure institutions have changed. The rights to create cultural institutions and the organization of their work, as well as the duties of local self-government bodies, have significantly expanded. The future of the nation - each ethnic group, from the very beginning, cared for the younger generation, managed to instill in the minds of future generations all noble qualities and preserve unique spiritual treasures in the culture of civilization. Another methodological feature of the study of the youth problem is the study and analysis of youth activities outside the home. Conducting research on issues such as how young people spend their free time, what they do, when, where and with whom they meet, and how aware their parents are, a number of such studies will help find solutions to many problems.

Conclusion

Thus, the works consider ethnological ties in the leisure time of the Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Uzbek and Tajik youth, highlight their modern life and culture. Whatever nation the youth belongs to, everyone has free time from work or study. National games, communicative communication, entertainment, youth gatherings, all this is considered the tradition and custom of the people. In their scientific works, Uzbek scientists drew attention to topical issues. Each of the scientists investigated a certain function, for example, leisure, its types, as well as the useful side for society.

So Sagindikov J.N. gave clear definitions to the concepts of "leisure", "free time", "achievement". Nasirova A.M. The pedagogical possibilities of culture in the conditions of festive leisure in pedagogical activity and spiritual and cultural development attach great importance to national games. Gonashvili A.S., Shopulatov A.N., Kasimova N.S., Nazarov N.N., Yakubov F.M. in the course of the study, more than researchers from other regions of Central Asia, they relied on sociological research. So, in our opinion, Uzbek scientists do not have enough data on the anthropological (Science of the biological nature of man) aspects of the topic under study. It should also be noted that there is a lack of data confirming that an increase in the number of electronic resources used contributes to better educational outcomes.

Unfortunately, some of the statements found in the article are not confirmed in any way; there are few references in the text to the facts that correspond to the given methodological recommendations and conclusions. It should be noted that Kazakh scientists, especially in the field of ethnography, paid more attention to national games as a free pastime, as well as students' leisure. In our opinion, this issue should be considered in a complex, based on the object of the topic under study. It should also be noted one of the conclusions of Kyrgyz scientists, namely: for ethnology, cultural studies, the significance of research on the traditional cultural foundations of the formation of ethnic culture lies in the fact that all research activities and other links of the cultural process in cultural and leisure institutions are considered not only through the prism of national, but also social problems. And they are connected with the supremacy of ideas and values of a universal nature over

the narrow national priorities of the cultural and educational strategy and policy, with global civilizations on the planet. As Latypov D.N. noted, the scientists of Tajikistan studied the problems of youth leisure in the republic, starting from the first years of its independence, and showed not traditional leisure, but the latest entertaining, self-developing activities of young people in their free time. In addition, Latypov D.N. [23.172-177] in his writings showed interethnic communication in various social networks, and conducted a sociological survey among Tajik youth.

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Rezyume: Bo'sh vaqt yosh avlod tarbiyasida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu sohada yoshlarning ko'plab ijtimoiy-madaniy yehtiyojlari amalga oshirilmoqda. Inson faoliyatining ushbu sohasi insonning shakli, joyi, bo'sh vaqtini tanlash yerkinligi imkoniyati bilan tavsiflanadi. Bu yoshlarga individualligini ifoda yetish imkonini beradi. Bo'sh vaqt tanlangan kasb, oilaviy va uy vazifalari kabi tadbirlardan mustaqil. Maqola Markaziy Osiyo yoshlarining bo'sh vaqtlarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, ilimiy ish davomida Markaziy Osiyo tarixchilari, sotsiologlari va etnograflarining materiallari tahlil qilinadi. O'zbeklar, qozoqlar, qirg'izlar va tojiklarning har bir millati uchun qiyosiy usul qo'llanilgan. Xulosa qilib aytganda, muallif xar bir millat yoshlarning bo'sh vaqtlari orasidagi farqlar haqida gipoteza berishga harakat qildi.

Резюме: В деле воспитания молодого поколения большую роль играет досуг. В этой области реализуются многие социокультурные потребности молодых людей. Эта область жизнедеятельности человека характеризуется возможностью свободы выбора человеком формы, места, времени проведения досуга. Она позволяет молодым людям проявить свою индивидуальность. Досуг находится в независимости от таких видов деятельности, как избранная профессия, семейно-бытовые обязанности.

Статья посвящена исследованию досуга центральноазиатских молодежи, в ходе работы анализирован материалы центральноазиатских ученых историков, социологов и этнографов. Использован сопоставительный метод по каждой национальности узбеков, казахов, киргизов, таджиков. А также, автор в заключение попытался дать гипотезу на отличия о молодежном досуге.

Kalit so'zlar: yoshlar, madaniyat, dam olish, Markaziy Osiyo yoshlari, o'yin.

Ключевые слова: молодежь, культура, досуг, среднеазиатские молодежи, игра.

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS

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Summary: *The article presents the parent-child relationship, the formation and development of these relationships.*

Keywords: *Child-parent relationship, coping strategy, parental behavior, social support, psychological support for parents, child adaptation.*

Introduction: In the system of factors of coping behavior, the sphere of personality relations, mainly close ones, is highlighted. It is in these systems of relations that the coinciding behavior of the individual becomes and develops as the social behavior of the subject. Close relationships provide the subject with feedback that determines the ability of conscious self-regulation, that is, the choice of coping strategies in a difficult situation. The most striking example here is the parent-child relationship. The special value of these relations lies in their long and continuous influence on the mental development of the individual as a whole.

Method: Analysis of the data available in foreign and domestic sources and the results of studies conducted at the Kostroma State University named after N.A. Nekrasov, allow us to assert that the characteristics of parent-child relationships and coping behavior of parents are included in the structure of the socio-psychological factor of coping behavior of children.

Child-parent relations as a factor in the child's coping behavior should be considered in two aspects. Firstly, these relationships and the childhood experiences associated with them influence the formation and development of such behavioral strategies and personality traits, which subsequently mediate the preference for certain coping strategies. So, for example, the presence in the parental relationship of control, demands for social maturity and emotional acceptance contributes to the formation in the child of the desire for research, and not the avoidance of frustration situations. In the psychoanalytic tradition, the origins of a person's failures in solving everyday problems are seen in childhood experiences associated with the relationship between parents and children. A person's trust in his inner potentials, faith in his own strengths is the basis that allows a person to cope with life's difficulties and be more successful. Such personality traits are formed in a child with unconditional acceptance by surrounding adults. The atmosphere of safety, security, goodwill of others allows the child not to inhibit the spontaneity of his interests, feelings and potentialities. However, the child needs not only to feel protected, desired, but he must be able to resist, defend himself, endure defeat and grief. Suffering, sadness, longing and confusion are a necessary condition for the development of a child's ability to self-actualization, otherwise "spoiledness arises, behind which there is disrespect for the integrity of a person, inner nature and further development of individuality." [1]

Based on these theoretical positions, our research team obtained the following facts in a series of empirical studies. In conditions of emotional rejection, lack of parental attention and care, inadequately low level of parental requirements and instability, inconsistency in the style of upbringing, a child of primary school age develops such destructive states and characteristics as: anxiety and even hostility towards adults; emotional uncontrollable tension, often manifested in serious fears; lack of social normativity, expressed in various forms of negativism. This makes the child maladjusted, vulnerable and unable to cope with life's difficulties. E.V. Kuftyak in her dissertation research showed that children from families in which physical punishment is regularly used as an educational method cope with life's difficulties by combining coping strategies aimed at

manifesting destructive emotional expression and seeking social support. This combination renders co-ownership ineffective, further increasing the distance between parents and children. Studying a dysfunctional family during its disintegration, T.V. Gushchina revealed the features of the coping behavior of children of different ages, associated with the destructiveness of the mother's attitude towards them. It turned out that preschool children actively use strategies for emotional release and strategies aimed at restoring physical strength. Younger students are the most vulnerable to stress and cope only with the help of destructive methods of coping, using socially disapproved strategies. In adolescence, the use of destructive coping strategies leads to the formation of a stable system of deviant behavior of the individual. The sample of N. O. Belorukova was made up of adolescents and parents from conditionally prosperous families. It was found that the demand from adolescents on the part of the mother of social success, control over their achievement, are a powerful incentive for the teenager, contribute to the development of his self-regulation and socially acceptable, effective forms of behavior. Conditional acceptance, a high level of demands on the adolescent from the father, with an orientation towards cooperation with him, mediate the adolescent's choice of productive coping. At the same time, infantilization, the desire to preserve the symbiotic relationship between the father and the adolescent determine the development of the latter's passive coping, focused on preventing, avoiding difficult situations. [2]

Results and Discussion: The established age-related patterns of coping development in ontogenesis allow us to state that at the stages of preschool childhood and primary school age, coping strategies aimed at obtaining social support from significant adults are dominant in the system of coping behavior of the child. However, parents are not always able to provide their child with the necessary assistance. This is because the content of stress in adults and children is different, so the subjective assessment of situations as difficult in parents and children often does not coincide. In addition, the provision of psychological support by a parent is possible only if his emotionally warm, empathic attitude towards the child. It is also necessary that the parent himself be able to cope with the difficulties of a different order. We have found that the parental attitude and style characteristics of coping behavior of parents influence the effectiveness of the child's socio-psychological adaptation both directly and indirectly through the integration of these factors. The use of various coping strategies by parents determines the characteristics of parent-child interaction in a difficult situation, the main indicator of which is instrumental support. The qualitative characteristics of the parental relationship determine the content of the interaction between the parent and the child, the main characteristic of which is the presence / absence of emotional support. [3]

Conclusion: So, parent-child relationships influence the formation of a system of coping behavior of a child through the formation and development of such behavioral strategies and personality traits in him, which subsequently mediate his preference for certain coping strategies. The effectiveness of a child's coping behavior depends on his environmental resources, namely, on the system of supporting relationships in the family.

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Rezyume: Maqolada ota-ona va bola munosabatlari, bu munosabatlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi ko'rsatilgan.

Резюме: В статье представлены детско-родительские отношения, становление и развитие этих отношений.

Kalit so'zlar: Bola-ota-ona munosabatlari, engish strategiyasi, ota-onalarning xatti-harakati, ijtimoiy yordam, ota-onalarga psixologik yordam, bolaning moslashuvi.

Ключевые слова: детско-родительские отношения, копинг-стратегии, родительское поведение, социальная поддержка, психологическая поддержка родителей, адаптация ребенка.

THE IMPACT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN (BY THE EXAMPLE OF GADGET TECHNOLOGIES)

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Summary: *This article presents the prevention of computer addiction in children and reduce the possible negative impact of electronic devices and use adhering to several important rules.*

Keywords: *Gadget, technology, mental disorder, preschool children, diction, information acquisition, psyche, vision, brain, norm.*

INTRODUCTION.

Strengthening the health of children, the harmonious development of the forms and functions of the body, increasing efficiency, increasing resistance to various external influences, ensuring longevity, as well as the susceptibility characteristic of preschool children, the ability to easily adapt to changing conditions, makes it possible to perform a number of educational tasks: the necessary skills are the formation of skills and abilities, the development of physical qualities (agility, strength, endurance, speed, flexibility, balance, guessing the eyes), various upbringings, hygiene skills, the assimilation of knowledge about physical culture.

Motor skills in a child (crawling, walking, jogging, cycling, etc.) are relatively light in form, they facilitate the child's communication with the environment. The child gets acquainted with the properties of the bark and wind when sledding, with the properties of water when swimming in water. On this basis constitute the physical musculature, hygiene associated with the acquisition of skills and acquired initial knowledge.

Children should know the name of body parts, direction of movement (up, down, forward, left, right), rotation of the body, the name of physical education devices and the use of rations, their storage and retention, care for clothes and shoes.

Hardening of the child's body is a system of measures aimed at strengthening the body, developing endurance, resistance to harmful effects, the ability to quickly adapt to changes in living conditions [1. P.385].

The modern world is almost impossible to imagine without all kinds of gadgets: computers, mobile phones, tablets. Watching adults who are carried away by "advanced things", children, with their naivety and curiosity, at the subconscious level begin to perceive this technique as an obligatory aspect of being. But how can the impact of modern gadgets on a child turn out to be? Let's try to consider in more detail the problem of the influence of electronic devices on the child's psyche: is it possible to allow children to use mobile electronic devices, at what age, with what frequency, and also whether communication with gadgets really harms the baby, and how to avoid child dependence on modern gadgets, so densely filled our living space.

Prolonged exposure to gadgets from an early age irreversibly thins the cerebral cortex and slows down mental development, and this is confirmed by studies by scientists from foreign countries. For example: scientists from the US National Institutes of Health found that children who use gadgets often and for a long time permanently change the structure of the brain. For ten years, they followed 11,000 children, brain scans showed that the brain structures are irreversibly changing, and its cortex becomes thinner, scientists from Canada also came to disappointing conclusions: they watched 2,500 babies two to five years old (children spent gadgets over 17 hours a week), as a result, such children developed mental abilities more slowly than their peers who were not so passionate about mobile devices, Korean scientists found that children addicted to gadgets are more likely to experience anxiety,

In addition, electromagnetic security claims that electromagnetic radiation from modern electronic gadgets has a negative impact on the central nervous system. Moreover, it is the children's body that is most susceptible to this influence. A qualitative analysis of the groups of children participating in the research showed that if they regularly use tablets and smartphones, they are characterized by distracted attention and a decrease in the IQ.

Sanitary and epidemiological standards strongly discourage children from using gadgets with high-frequency electromagnetic radiation: phones, smartphones, tablets [2.].

Mental development refers to the process of developing the strength of the intellect and thinking, resulting from life impacts and all micro-enterprises. Along with the term "mature mind", the term "reasonable maturity" is also used.

Reasonable maturity is a set of quantitative and qualitative changes that occur in the child's activities in connection with his growing up and enrichment with experience.

At the age of preschool education, knowledge is rapidly enriched, speech is formed, cognitive processes are improved, the child masters the simplest methods of activity. Ensuring the intellectual development of preschool children is of great importance for all their future activities. The child develops mentally under the influence of the social environment. In the process of communicating with people around him, he integrates the language, and with it the content as a whole system of concepts. As a result, from preschool age, the child learns the language so much that he becomes able to freely use it as a means of communication.

Z.I.Kalmykov offers the following definition: academic development is a complex dynamic system of quantitative and qualitative changes due to the individual characteristics of the human psyche, the growth of life experience in connection with the socio-historical conditions in which he lives, and his intellectual activity associated with age [3. P. 385.].

Studying the issue, scientists have compiled a list with the main side effects:

- rather strong nervous disorders: they may be accompanied by nervous tics, speech impairment, stuttering and "swallowing words";

- mental disorder in general: as a rule, this is aggression in all its manifestations - it can manifest itself at the moment when you are trying to take a gadget from a child, or maybe in any other circumstances; it happens that in order to break loose, the baby just needs to do something differently than he intended; it happens that children try to physically attack parents (with fists or objects);

- due to mental disorders, normal sleep disappears: frequent nightmares, insomnia, "broken" state in the morning - the first sign of addiction;

- the process of eating goes astray: this happens when your child is used to eating with a tablet (computer, phone) that is always on. feel the taste of food. They do not even fully understand the feeling of hunger or satiety;

- the emergence of persistent addiction: this is related to drug addiction and alcoholism: it is enough for parents to leave the child with a tablet or computer for an unlimited time several times, and a vicious circle arises - the child increasingly asks for a device, and adults increasingly get free time;

- incomplete assimilation of information: gadgets help children's development, but kids at an early age need to use all channels of perception - it is important for a child to touch, twist, examine the ball from all sides in order to understand that it is round and can roll, while educational cartoons are not able to show all the diversity of the world, therefore the child cannot fully study a particular subject;

- decrease in creative activity: not a single computer, laptop or smartphone can replace the real work with various materials for children, the joy of creating something new with their own

hands; in real life, kids fantasize and embody ideas in modeling, cutting, coloring, creating applications, and dependence on gadgets deprives them of this opportunity;

- the psyche of children adapts to technical devices: as a result, the thinking and perception of the child change - bright visual images evoke strong emotions, but leave the child's thinking indifferent, as a result, the main channels of perception for him become vision and hearing;

- a child cannot cope with an overabundance of information received with the help of modern technical devices, which leads to violations of the emotional and volitional sphere, children become emotionally unbalanced, unable to control their actions, they may also experience a feeling of poor health, susceptibility to stress;

- escape to the virtual space: of course, not every child replaces the real world with a computer game, and yet, some children become seriously dependent on gadgets, focusing all their interests on the virtual world: not only communication with peers suffers, but also relationships with parents;

- in children who play a lot and often "shooters", their worldview is distorted: the child associates himself with an immortal computer hero and gets used to the fact that if he is "killed", you can start the game again - the sense of self-preservation is dulled, and now he is on the street it seems that he is able to perform some dizzying trick with ease and without risk to his life; the child begins to believe that resolving any conflicts with the use of force and weapons is the norm, and does not even try to resolve quarrels in real life peacefully, he simply does not know how to do it; heroes of computer games are not responsible for the most cruel acts and murders - this behavior model is transferred by a child to the real world: you can hit, beat your opponent to the blood - and you will not get anything for it! and if the hero of the game jumps from a height without breaking,

"Farm Farm" or "Beauty Salon", in complete psychological safety - another aspect of the negative impact of computer games on children - games kill the ability to work, make efforts to achieve results. Children get used to the fact that a couple of mouse clicks solves any problem - and here you are a hand-written beauty, your computer pet is fed and happy, the farm is flourishing.

They then transfer this wrong model of behavior to real life - hence depression, stress and tantrums, when something does not work out the first time, when you need to try to make it work. Such games cause addiction in the child.

In addition to the harm from direct radiation, there are additional health hazards from the active use of tablets and other similar devices:

This aspect of the influence of gadgets on children is worth considering in more detail. If a child is overly fascinated by a tablet or laptop, then it may suffer:

1. Vision - if the baby spends more than half an hour a day at the monitor, there is a risk that after six months his visual acuity will decrease significantly, because children's eyes are under a huge load;

2. Posture - children at the computer often stoop, which is fraught with curvature of the spine and numerous difficulties with posture in the future;

3. Brain - from a long stay in one position, blood circulation in the limbs, internal organs can be disturbed, the brain suffers, too, which has an extremely negative effect on the child's intelligence, is fraught with a decrease in concentration and memory.

4. For children spending hours behind the touch screen, problems begin with the coordination of actions between brain commands and hand movements. In the studied groups of children, there were cases when such guys could not even throw the ball in a straight line, because the upper limbs did not adequately respond to signals from the head [4].

If we want to prevent the emergence of computer addiction in children and reduce the possible negative impact of electronic devices, we need to use them correctly, adhering to several important rules, and this is first dependence on gadgets can develop if parents begin to replace real

interaction with the baby with various electronic devices: do not use the computer to captivate the child while you are preparing dinner or doing cleaning, secondly, it is necessary to fix in the mind of the child that you only need to use all the equipment with the permission of the parents, whether it be a TV, a computer or a tablet - this should become a rule that is not discussed; thirdly, at any age, a child must clearly know how much time per day he can spend at a computer or with a tablet; the baby was at the computer more than the established age norms. Based on how old the child is, it is possible to determine the allowable rate of stay in front of the monitor, and these are children 4-5 years old - no more than 15 minutes; 6 years - 20 minutes; 7-9 years - 30 minutes; 10-12 years - 40 minutes; 13-14 years old - 50 minutes and 16-18 years old - 60 minutes.

If it turns out that the lesson involves a longer stay in front of the monitor, you need to take at least 10-minute breaks. These numbers may seem rather harsh. But, according to experts, even an adult should not work at a computer continuously for more than an hour. And also it is necessary to adhere to the age recommendations indicated for computer games and cartoons.

If a child is little interested in something other than a computer, do not stop offering him new and new joint games and entertainment, sooner or later you will pick up a game for him to taste. Children in everything take an example from their parents, therefore, in order to interest a child in a useful game, you need to play it with him. In addition, you should not play games in front of the baby, the passion for which will not bring him any benefit. Clearly track your child's information field when interacting with gadgets (cartoons, games, posts, etc.) information intended for older people can overload the child and even lead to a nervous breakdown, psychosis, behavioral disorders, and gadgets should not be given to kids before falling asleep: from the flickering of bright pictures on the screen, the nervous system of children is excited, which is why they sleep poorly, see nightmares in their sleep or cannot sleep at all. Despite all the advantages of gadgets, remember that tablets or phones are not essential items for preschoolers and toddlers. Full development is possible without all these "miracles of technology", but if you still want to please your child, then follow the principle - the technology for the child should correspond to his age: for children under six years old, it is better to purchase children's tablets that are designed specifically for this age group. period. In this case, you will be sure that the gadget is useful for the child, and it will become much easier for you to control the enthusiastic child. Full development is possible without all these "miracles of technology", but if you still want to please your child, then follow the principle - the technology for the child should correspond to his age: for children under six years old, it is better to purchase children's tablets that are designed specifically for this age group. period. In this case, you will be sure that the gadget is useful for the child, and it will become much easier for you to control the enthusiastic child. Full development is possible without all these "miracles of technology", but if you still want to please your child, then follow the principle - the technology for the child should correspond to his age: for children under six years old, it is better to purchase children's tablets that are designed specifically for this age group. period. In this case, you will be sure that the gadget is useful for the child, and it will become much easier for you to control the enthusiastic child.

In our country, in the 80s and 90s of the 19th century, the idea of creating a system of preschool social education began to develop. The enlightened local intelligentsia, who lived and worked at that time, began to look for a solution to this problem, given the plight of women and unruly children. In particular, in 1872, representatives of the intelligentsia, who were part of the "Charity Society" founded in Turkestan, established shelters (orphanages) for children who did not find their parents, in the same building with houses for the poor, sleeping places, the first born, etc. d. These orphanages, in which 150-200 children live throughout Turkestan, bring up children of 10 years of age and children of school age [5. P.160.].

As we know, the 21st century is the century of technology and progress, which means that the skills and abilities in this area will be useful to kids in the future. Therefore, it is still not necessary to forbid children to use modern achievements of technology. It is only necessary to take this process competently and seriously: do not use gadgets to compensate for the lack of parental attention; you need to monitor the time that your child spends on a tablet or smartphone, and use the phone less often when the baby is around.

We ourselves are an example for our children that real communication with a child cannot be replaced by any, even the most expensive and newfangled devices; you need to pay attention to changes in behavior: you should pay attention to those who regularly play gadgets, become irritable, nervous, poorly controlled, they have tantrums that they didn't have before, attacks of aggression for trifling reasons, enuresis (so the child's psyche can compensate for the load, which she receives in the process of using mobile devices, the tension and excitement in which the child is playing, for example, a "shooter", unexpected plot twists, strong excitement cannot disappear without a trace and then manifest themselves in such unexpected changes in behavior for parents). If you observe similar signs in your child's behavior, you need to reduce or exclude his "communication" with gadgets, since these are the first signals of the formation of computer addiction, and it is difficult to get rid of such dependence.

Based on the issues discussed above, if you speak in a simple language for everyone, covering simple content (rule), you need to follow the rules, be more interested and worried about your child, spend time with him, show him that there are other forms of leisure - sports, books, board games. games, hobbies. An even simpler rule is don't let computer characters raise your child instead of you.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada bolalarda kompyuterga qaramlikning oldini olish va elektron qurilmalar va ulardan foydalanishning mumkin bo'lgan salbiy ta'sirini kamaytirish, bir nechta muhim qoidalarga rioya qilish ko'rsatilgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье представлен не допущение возникновения зависимости от компьютера у детей и снизить возможное отрицательное влияние электронных устройств и использовать придерживаясь нескольких важных правил.*

Kalit so'zlar: *gadget, texnologiya, ruhiy buzuvlik, maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar, giyohvandlik, axborotni o'zlashtirish, psixika, ko'rish, miya, me'yor.*

Ключевые слова: *гаджет, технология, нарушение психики, дошкольники, зависимость, освоение информации, психика, зрение, головной мозг, норма.*

**MODERN METHODS OF AGRICULTURAL RISK INSURANCE BY CREATING
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES**

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Summary: *The article describes the risks associated with the activities of agricultural enterprises, the features and benefits of their insurance through the creation of mutual insurance societies, as well as the Canadian experience as the experience of foreign countries with a long history, and recommendations are developed for the application of this experience in Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *Agriculture, agricultural enterprises, agricultural risks, risk management, crop yields, mutual insurance, mutual insurance societies.*

Introduction

The insurance industry at its developed level acts as one of the basic systems of the economy. Upon reaching this level, it is important that there are two main forms of insurance organization. These are: commercial insurance and mutual insurance. Mutual insurance provides a large volume of insurance services in both developed and most developing countries of the world. A mutual insurance company is an organization of a separate non-commercial form, the purpose of which is to insure the risks inherent in their activities, by uniting among themselves individuals or legal entities who have the same or similar direction of activity and are at the same time in a close mutual territory, the purpose of which is protection of property and other property interests of members of society.

In the practice of most developed countries, mutual insurance has long and effectively been used in agricultural insurance. We believe that in this regard, the study of the experience of Canada, which is a leading country in the world production of grain crops, will give good results. More than two hundred years ago, farming associations began to operate in this country, which organized their activities according to the principle “neighbor helps neighbor”, that is, “a neighbor helps a neighbor”. These associations are created in the form of mutual insurance societies, which mainly provide insurance against fire and agricultural risks. At the beginning of the 20th century, a process of consolidation (merger) took place between such associations, as a result of which an association of mutual insurance societies was formed. Now such companies are engaged not only in insurance of agricultural risks, but also in the insurance of cars and the liability of car owners and other types of insurance with the help of money created with the participation of the mutual insurance societies that are members of the association. But insurance against fires and agricultural risks associated with farmers' activities remained their main focus.

Mutual insurance activities in Canada are organized in three phases, which include: First Level of Management: Local Mutual Insurance Societies One of the many members of the Canadian Association of Mutual Insurance Societies of Ontario, Oxford Mutual Insurance Company was founded in 1973 through the merger of two mutual insurance societies. The two organizations were founded in 1878 by the Farmers' Association of Oxford, Middlesex, Elgin and Perth counties. To date, the obligations received by Oxford Mutual Insurance Company are guaranteed by the assets of 51 mutual insurance companies that are members of the Association. The volume of the company's own assets is 16 million US dollars. The annual premiums collected by the company average US \$ 7.5 million. Since 1984, the company has made 4 major insurance payments, each amounting to an average of US \$ 1 million. 4500 members, which make up 90% of the members of the mutual insurance society, live and work within a radius of 40 kilometers from its headquarters. From these members, they elect office leaders, while the elected leaders elect their representative to

the Association from within. This system provides a high degree of democratic organizational structure, while mutual trust between its members is ensured through their good acquaintance with each other. These associations, which are members of the association, mainly carry out the following types of insurance as standard types of insurance: insurance of agricultural machinery and equipment; real estate insurance; insurance of crops and other agricultural products; livestock insurance; loss of profit insurance; liability insurance, including insurance against environmental pollution. [4].

Main part

Second Level of Governance: Associations of Mutual Insurance Societies In Ontario, Canada, the following three USJs work closely together (historical origins and development also coincide:

1) "Association of Mutual Insurance Societies of Ontario", uniting in its structure 51 mutual insurance societies. More than 250 thousand people use the insurance services of the association. At the same time, the Association is engaged in education, collection and analysis of statistical data and protection of farmers' interests before the state.

2)"Association for mutual reinsurance of agricultural risks" (Farm Mutual Reinsurance Plan, FMRP). The association was founded in 1959 and unites 51 mutual insurance companies engaged in the reinsurance business. Today the association is engaged not only in mutual reinsurance of the risks of its members, but also, reinsurance of risks of commercial insurance organizations.

3)" Fire Mutual Guaranty Fund. The association specializes in the consolidation (consolidation) of fire insurance operations.

At this second level of self-control, there is no direct dialogue with insurers. The main tasks performed by these associations are the accumulation of insurance reserves, the distribution of accepted risks in time and place, and the organization of reinsurance coverage. In addition, one of the important tasks performed by the associations is to carry out actuarial calculations. Mutual insurance companies are not entitled to apply tariffs lower than the tariffs recommended by the Association.

Third level of government: Union of Associations.

This is the highest level of control over the insurance conglomerate Farm Mutual Financial Service Inc. (FMFS), founded by the three associations listed above. The main tasks of the FMFS are:

1) formation of a strategy for the development of the institute of mutual insurance in Canada;

2) formation of marketing policy and development of the service of associations in the insurance market;

3) attracting new policyholders to local Mutual Insurance Societies;

4) coordination of the activities of associations;

5) consulting services.

Representatives of the self-regulatory systems of the two lower levels act as managers of the FMFS. Thus, the formation of all management structures is carried out on the principles of election and consideration of the interests of all members. This will preserve the principles of democracy and flexibility. [1].

It should be noted that the relationship of mutual insurance societies with the state is not part of the direct task of the FSFS. This task is included in the second level of management, that is, in the task of associations. From this it becomes clear that the bulk of scientific and analytical work is carried out at the second level of self-control. Legislative and economic regulation of the activities of participants in mutual insurance is carried out mainly within the framework of this second link. At the third highest level of self-government, future relations with the state take place on strategic development issues.

Thus, in Canada, the risks associated with agriculture are carried out through a three-tier form of mutual insurance, and the advantages of this system are that the insurer simultaneously participates in the activities of the society as an insurer, which ensures the availability and reliability of the insurance services provided with the characteristics desired by the insured. ... The fact that each member of the Mutual Insurance Society is interested in the fact that in this society there were fewer insured events and, at the same time, higher income from the direction of insurance reserves in investments, ensures the effectiveness of its activities.

As you know, in Uzbekistan there are a large number of personal subsidiary plots, and farms. There are frequent cases of bankruptcy due to the lack of sufficient capital for their functioning, the low possibility of risk diversification. The only way to avoid this situation is to use insurance services. But in commercial insurance organizations, the high cost and at the same time the unreliability of this service creates financial difficulties for them in purchasing such a service, on the one hand, and reduces interest, on the other. [2].

The active use of the mutual insurance mechanism will ensure full coverage of farms with agricultural insurance in Uzbekistan. For this, taking into account the specifics of the conditions of Uzbekistan, we consider it necessary to use the experience of Canada. Owners of private household plots operating in rural areas can consolidate their material resources on the basis of makhallas in order to insure their property interests. As a legislative basis for this, the law "on farms" of April 30, 1998 (Article 22) and the law "on farms" of August 26, 2004 were adopted. (Article 25), according to which farm enterprises on a voluntary basis, including on a share (share) basis, are transformed into partnerships, societies, unions specializing in the production, purchase, processing and sale of products, material and technical, we would like to point out that they are marked as being able to form associations and other associations. By creating a mutual insurance society, the peasant is entitled to insurance compensation in exchange for the contribution he made. By paying an premium insurance, he enters into a relationship as a participant in a common cause, gets the right to participate in the management of this society, to develop new insurance products (based on his own needs) together with other members. Each member can make proposals providing for the development of this society, increasing the amount of insurance compensation, etc., and these proposals are considered at the general meeting of the society and decisions are made. In a mutual insurance company, a member or other person cannot be the sole owner or manager of this company. No person can own their property separately. Each peasant member receives only one vote, regardless of the amount of his contribution. [4].

In the event of the formation of a surplus of funds based on the results of annual activities, these funds can be directed to the formation of an insurance fund for the next year or distributed equally among the participants. Members who have worked without loss during the year may be subject to reduced insurance rates for next year's premium. This will be a factor so that they can continue their further activities without prejudice. With this method, a double effect is achieved: it creates the possibility of constant monitoring, as a result of which the number of insured events decreases, and this in itself leads to a decrease in the cost of insurance coverage.

Conclusion

There is another aspect of this issue related to mutual insurance, that is, in mutual insurance, the activities of all members are similar, good knowledge of each other allows other members to better assess how conscientiously this member approached the process associated with the occurrence of an insured event. They are well aware of the fundamental nature of such problems. Therefore, from time to time, as a preventive measure, all participants must jointly monitor their activities, be able to foresee the risk that may arise, and give recommendations on this matter to the property owner based on their experience, which has a good effect in reducing insurance claims. Thus, in mutual insurance, measures to prevent the occurrence of risk are carried out not only

administratively, but also by the participants' own actions. In these conditions, there is no need for the state to take measures that are contrary to market requirements, such as the introduction of compulsory insurance in order to reduce damage to agriculture. [2].

The advantage of mutual insurance for agricultural producers is that: insurance reserves are directed to investments based on their interests; investment funds can be used to enrich this activity and main activity with new technologies. Accumulated insurance premiums can also be used for short-term loans. Due to insurance against a low harvest, the tax burden of an agricultural enterprise is reduced. Because, according to the established legislation, the funds allocated for these purposes are included in the cost of production and are excluded from the taxable base. For agricultural producers, the organization of the organizational and legal form of mutual insurance as an agricultural cooperative (partnership) will be favorable in all respects. The existence of special legislation for agricultural cooperatives (partnerships) based on membership in all other forms of non-profit organizations further facilitates their activities. This law clearly establishes that the satisfaction of the material and other needs of the participants of an agricultural cooperative is carried out by combining their property share contributions, on the basis of which this company is able to fulfill its obligations to its members.

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Rezyume: Maqolada qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalari faoliyati bilan bog'liq xatarlar, o'zaro sug'urta jamiyatlarini tashkil etish orqali ularni sug'urtalashning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va afzalliklari, shuningdek, uzoq tarixga ega xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasi sifatida Kanada tajribasi tasvirlangan va ushbu tajribani O'zbekistonda qo'llash bo'yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Резюме: В статье описываются риски, связанные с деятельностью сельскохозяйственных предприятий, особенности и преимущества их страхования путем создания обществ взаимного страхования, а также канадский опыт как опыт зарубежных стран с многолетней историей, и разрабатывающая рекомендации по применению этого опыта в Узбекистане.

Kalit so'zlar: Qishloq xo'jaligi, qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalari, qishloq xo'jaligi xatarlari, xatarlarni boshqarish, ekinlar hosildorligi, o'zaro sug'urta, o'zaro sug'urta jamiyatlari.

Ключевые слова: Сельское хозяйство, сельскохозяйственные предприятия, сельскохозяйственные риски, управление рисками, урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур, взаимное страхование, общества взаимного страхования.

MAGAZINE AS A FORM OF MEDIA

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Summary: *The article talks about the types of magazines, their differences from newspapers, their main function, significance for society. In fact, a magazine is a type of media that not only conveys information to the audience, but also covers events, forms people's opinions on a certain area or certain issues, and guides them to make the right decisions. This article explains how magazines differ from newspapers by topic and by genre.*

Keywords: *magazine, genre, newspaper, thematic, literary, artistic, journalism.*

A magazine, like a newspaper, is a form of media and is shaped by the interests of social strata, social groups, political parties and other organizations, influencing the opinion of the general public. Magazines are considered the most important source of information in both history and modern society, and are considered one of the tools of propaganda. Modern society also has a certain strong informational character, and it is impossible not to fully meet its vital needs. It should be noted that humanitarian magazines play a decisive role in the development of mass culture and have a significant impact on the mind of the general public. In particular, the social, political, cultural and even economic development of the Russian state and in the new stages of development, as well as in the early twentieth century, the media system has undergone significant changes. Changes in a strong economic, social, political, spiritual and educational direction in society were identified and evaluated primarily through the media, mainly magazines. [1, 98].

Literature, which was one of the first in the field of artistic creation, began to reflect events, incidents, and various situations. Journalism, whose main purpose and function is information service, increasingly incorporates the means and methods characteristic of artistic creativity. This process has the features of a publicist text, a fiction-publicist style. Literary and artistic text, that is, information about this sphere, reaches the reader through traditional literary and artistic magazines, which are mass media.

From the day of the collapse of the old system of the central press to the present day, local and regional publications have taken shape in the Russian state. It should also be noted that in modern Russian journalism the number of socio-political publications has increased, while the number of artistic, literary and scientific journals has slightly decreased. However, in other regions the situation is somewhat different. Due to the fact that the number of regional magazines was much lower than the central ones under the former Soviet regime, the changes that occurred affected the regional press to a certain extent; on the contrary, it stimulated the transformation of old magazines and the emergence of new ones. An important reason for the proliferation of the local press is the absence of such fierce competition in the daily press of remote areas, most of which was subsidized by the authorities, and thus by the state.

In general, magazines have a long and interesting history and are a type of daily press that disseminates information and data. Let us elaborate on its significance, role and meaning of the word magazine.

Journal is etymologically a French word meaning "daily. However, the term has moved away from its content and is not a daily publisher, but a type of journalism that is published over a longer period of time - usually once a month - than a newspaper. Wikipedia's online dictionary gives the following definition of the word "magazine:

Journal is a printed or electronic publication containing articles on socio-political, scientific, artistic-literary and other production topics with regular daily columns. A magazine, like a

newspaper, is an opinion-forming means of communication based on public opinion, interest in certain ideological groups, political parties, etc. [2].

As for scientific papers, there are opinions about the division of journals into several types. [3, 42]. For example:

1. **In terms of output frequency:** – there will not be a daily magazine, but there will be weekly, monthly, bimonthly, three-monthly, and biannual magazines..
2. **By format:** has two types:
 - Shiny (magazines with a very bright design that uplifts readers, away from serious and political material, and covering only the festive and joyful aspects of life);
 - Internet magazines (electronic journals);
3. **Thematically:** Types:
 - Socio-political magazine;
 - Satirical magazine;
 - Scientific Journal;
 - Magazine for Men;
 - Magazine for Women;
 - Magazine for children;
 - Literary art magazine;
 - Magazines for specialties;
 - Fashion magazine and etc
4. **By the way the information is presented** and etc.

As for the originality of the magazine, since it is published less frequently than a newspaper, it does not take operative responsibility, but has the ability to describe events in detail, analyze them, think and draw conclusions. Therefore, the magazine is considered a type of information support for journalism; it covers broad layers of socio-political, economic, production, cultural-educational, and other spheres.

The magazine provides broad and rich spiritual nourishment to mankind, deepens the balance of society and social consciousness, serves to improve man's intellect and knowledge, improve his worldview and intellectual level. Through the magazine, people deeply understand the important issues of social life, enjoy the products of science and education, literature and art, explore the world around them, strengthen their life experience, and master their profession. [4, 67].

The magazine is a product of human civilization and an important factor in its formation. Also social strata, groups, parties create their socio-political, scientific-theoretical, legal, aesthetic and other points of view with the help of the magazine, bring them to a mass audience, attack the ideas and ideologies of some opposition parties or groups. Considering these aspects, the journal can serve as an instrument of ideological struggle to a certain extent. However, many journals related to science, technology, literature, and the arts always serve humanitarian purposes and have a public character.

The history of the emergence of magazines is closely connected with the history of the development of human society, the emergence of civilization and other socio-political needs. At a certain period of human history, a need arose for journalism that reflected the social situation more broadly and deeply than newspapers. The basis for this was the need for people to learn more about the world and to have more detailed information about all aspects of public life. Also some social groups and social strata felt the need for a wider and deeper communication of their views in the socio-political, scientific-theoretical and other areas. The development of science and technology, the widest spread of literature and art were one of the reasons for the appearance of magazines. That is why the first journals that appeared were related to science, literature and art. In the meantime, let's dwell a little on the history of the publication of the magazine as one of the mass media.

The oldest journal in the world is the “Journal des Savans”, published in Paris in 1655 and devoted to the publication of reviews of books on literature, art, philosophy, and the natural sciences. Also in the same year a scholarly journal called the “Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society” began to be published in London. In 1688 a literary journal, the “Journal de lettarati”, was published in Italy, and in 1682 a scientific journal “Aktum eruditorum”, was published in Germany. In Russia the first journal was published in 1728. It was an edition of the newspaper “Санкт-Петербургские ведомости” (Statements of St. Petersburg) and is called “Monthly Historical, Geographical, and Other Supplements to Vedomosti” («Месячные исторические и географические примечания в Ведомостях»). A key role in the creation of this scientific-literary journal was played by the famous Russian poet M. V. Lomonosov. Obviously, the first journals were scientific-literary. Besides them, there are the artistic-literary journals “Современник” (founded by A. S. Pushkin), “Отечественные записки” (founded by N. A. Nekrasov), which played an important role in the growth of Russian literature and public opinion.

The first magazines appeared in Turkestan at the beginning of the 20th century. In particular, from October 1, 1907 the first satirical magazine of Turkestan “Туркестанский скорпион” (Turkestan scorio) (edited by N. V. Tugarina) was created in Russian, and only 9 editions of it were published. In 1910-1911 in Tashkent, the scientific-literary journal “Средняя Азия” (Central Asia) (editor A.L. Kirener) was published in Russian. On May 18, 1911, the first edition of the satirical magazine “Туркестанский кара-курт” (edited by L.V. Budkevich) was published. However, only eight issues of this magazine were published [5, 101]. In 1913 in Samarqand were published magazines “Oyina”, and in 1915 in Tashkent - “Al-isloh”. “Oyina” magazine was published by the famous spiritual-educational entrepreneur Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, the founder of Turkestan modernism of that time, and was a public, scientific and literary publication in Turkish language. Al-Islah magazine was primarily a magazine of religious content, widely propagandizing the religion of Islam. After that, in 1917, on the initiative of H. H. Niazi, a socio-political magazine “Hurriyat” was created. At that time, the satirical magazines “Чаён” (“Scorpion”) and “Чул чаёни” (“Desert Scorpion”) were published in Tashkent. The services of these magazines were of great importance in the struggle for nation-building. As early as 1917, several magazines appeared in Uzbek journalism, namely “Inqilob”, “Yer Yuzi”, “Mushtum”, and others. Later, magazines such as “Sharq yulduzi”, “Yoshlik”, and “Guliston” appeared. These magazines served the society in promoting science and education, literature and art. [6, 71].

If we turn to the history of magazine publications in Karakalpak journalism, we can single out the magazine “Amiwdarya” as one of the first magazines in the Karakalpak language. This magazine was founded in 1932 and has been providing spiritual nourishment to our people in social, cultural, educational, artistic and literary spheres for recent years. Since 1960, the journal “Informer of Karakalpak Branch of Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Republic” was published; in 1992, “Karakalpakstan mugallimi” (Teacher of Karakalpakstan) scientific-methodical journal of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute was founded; in 2004, it was reorganized under the name “Science and society” on the basis of certificate #01-022, issued by the Press and Information Agency of Karakalpakstan. Since 2008, the journal “Bulletin of Karakalpak State University named after Berdak” was established. In 2007 was founded the scientific-methodical journal “Teacher and continuing education” based on the decision of the Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №138. It should be noted that a number of independent journals appeared in the 90s of the last century. In particular, in 1991, on the initiative of M. Nyzanov, an independent public magazine “Aral” was published, and on the initiative of the writer, G. Esemuratova founded the environmental, social, political and literary independent magazine “Aral Girls”. The self-development and family magazine “Saza” has been published since March

2009. In addition, a number of magazines are published on various topics, which serve to raise the spiritual and educational level of the population.

Of course, magazines are very close to newspapers in their own way, because they tell stories and events in words, just like newspapers. However, magazines do not duplicate a newspaper, but supplement it. That is, if the newspaper reflected the social, political, economic, cultural and educational life of society at the time, the layers of social life were described in detail in the magazine. Therefore, a magazine is one of the unique media outlets that function on the basis of the internal, objective rules of journalism. Like all types of journalism, magazines convey socio-political, economic, scientific, aesthetic, and other information. However, the difference between this information and the news in the newspaper concerns the situations of the deeper layers of social life. In other words, to put it simply, the social function of journalistic analysis is the leading one on the pages of the magazine. At the same time, the journal takes an active part in the descriptive task of journalism. In this, it serves to deeply reveal the inner content of events and stories. Journals also deeply reveal issues related to science and education, culture, literature, art, economics, ecology, and other topics, contribute to their development, and become the basis for forming public opinion about them.

In addition to various official, artistic-literary, scientific materials, a special place in journals is occupied by publicism. This is reflected in journalistic journals, which are a unique form of depicting public life and are aimed at in-depth analysis of real events. However, journal publicism differs from newspaper publicism in its breadth, that is, in its size. Magazines make extensive use of socio-political, scientific, artistic, and literary types of journalism. And in satirical magazines satirical journalism is a type of satire and humor, that is aimed at laughter - satirical journalism is widely used. One type of photojournalism occupies a special place in journals.

In terms of genres, articles, interviews, and reviews, which are analytical genres of publicism, are often found in magazines, with the essay genre occupying a broader place than the fiction and journalistic genres. News genres are rarely used in magazines because news genres require operationalization and magazines do not take operational responsibility.

In general, the publication of a magazine is seen as a uniquely successful means of communication, which delivers information to the public, influencing the formation and development of opinions on specific issues or topics. If a newspaper puts immediacy first, then a magazine will not be charged with the responsibility to comprehensively examine issues relating to all aspects of life, to analyze situations and events in depth, and to monitor them.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada jurnalning turlari, uning gazetadan farqli jihatlari, asosiy faoliyati va jamiyat uchun ahamiyati hakida so'z yuritiladi. Asoson olib qoraganda jurnal – ommaviy axborot vositalarining bir turi bo'lib, auditoriyaga faqatgina ma'lumot, axborot yetkazib quymasdan, voqea va hodisalarni o'ziga xoslik bilan ifodalaydi, odamlarda ma'lum bir soha yoki ma'lum bir masalalar yuzasidan fikrlarni shakllantiradi, ularni mushohada yuritishga, tug'ri qaror qabul qtlishga yo'naltiradi. Journallar tematikasi va janrlari bo'yicha ham gazetalardan farq qilishi ushbu maqolada ilmiy asoslab berilgan.*

Резюме: В статье говорится о видах журналов, их отличиях от газет, их основной функции, значении для общества. По сути, журнал – это вид СМИ, который не только доносит информацию аудитории, но и освещает события, формирует мнение людей по определенной сфере или определенным вопросам, направляет их принять правильных решений. В этой статье объясняется, чем журналы отличаются от газет по тематике и по жанрам.

Kalit so'zlar: jurnal, janr, gazeta, tematika, adabiy, badiiy, publitsistika.

Ключевые слова: журнал, жанр, газета, тематический, литературный, художественный, публицистика.

**CURRENT PROBLEMS IN IMPROVING THE PRACTICE OF FINANCING
INVESTMENTS IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM**

Matkabulova D.K.

"Tourism VA service"

Summary: The article analyzes the changes in the global tourism industry in recent years, the impact on it of the COVID-19 pandemic and on the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, as well as reforms in Uzbekistan in the process of overcoming the coronavirus crisis and developed practical recommendations for the development of countries' exports by further increasing the volume of exports tourist services.

Keywords: Tourism, tourism industry, export, travel services, COVID-19 pandemic, crisis, privilege, tourist.

Introduction

According to the analyzes carried out on the factors affecting the practice of financing investment expenses of the subjects of the tourism industry, showed the presence of a number of pressing problems associated with improving the practice of financing investments in the tourism industry in our republic. One of these pressing problems in this regard is the lack of funding sources.

The low level of development of the securities market in our republic, the weak cash flow in the initiators of investments in the tourism sector serve to deepen the problem of lack of sources of financing.

The low level of development of the securities market in the Republic of Uzbekistan makes it impossible to increase the volume of financing of investments at the expense of money received by selling securities. Therefore, the new Uzbekistan development strategy, approved by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 60 of January 28, 2022, was tasked with bringing the annual volume of turnover in the securities market from the current US \$ 200 million to \$ 7 billion in the next five years. To do this, it is tasked with the privatization of state-owned enterprises, the completion of transformational processes in commercial banks with a state share, to bring the share of the private sector in the bank's assets to 60 percent by the end of 2026.

The above cases, ultimately, should lead to the development of the capital market and an improvement in the atmosphere of interbank competition. This leads to an improvement in the financial resource supply of investment projects.

The weakness of the cash flow of economic entities operating in the field of tourism is explained by the fact that the balance of funds in the volume of current assets is small. This, in turn, is explained by the fact that in these subjects the proportionality between the input and the output of funds is not ensured.

In corporate finance, the Real valuation of capital also includes the time and risk factors used to raise funds .

At the same time, it is important to determine the valuation of capital or its individual components, at least the estimate, despite the fact that there are such complexities, objective and subjective factors that reduce the degree of accuracy, as the focus is required.

Another of the pressing problems associated with improving the practice of financing investments in the tourism sector is the lack of improvement in risk management practices associated with investment projects.

The fact that investment projects do not work at full capacity leads to the emergence of serious differences between the indicators specified in their feasibility study and the indicators in

reality. The main reason for the occurrence of such a situation is the lack of qualitative conduct of marketing Research.

The reasons for the occurrence of technological risks are incorrect selection of technological equipment, errors in making technological decisions, errors in the examination of the innovative project.

Technological risks are fully associated with the human factor, which has an extraordinary strong impact on the effectiveness of the investment project. Under the influence of technological risks, an object with an entire head can disappear. There are many examples of losses caused by technological risks in world practice, including the practice of Uzbekistan. ¹Modigliani F., Miller M. The Cost of Capital, Corporate Finance, and the Theory of Investment // American Economic Review, v. 48. (1958).

For example, The Kissing of a cistern reservoir is a vivid example of technological risk.

As a result of the sharp depreciation of the national currency, benefisiar's funds in the national currency will be insufficient to make the payment of equipment imported from abroad. Especially for Uzbekistan, whose national currency has been devlued for many years, financial risks are of urgent importance.

Purpose of the study

The main goal of the study is to increase the contribution of the tourism industry in the development of exports of Uzbekistan and determine the methodological foundations for its support.

Materials and research methods

The main sources of this research are the World Tourism Organization, the World Tourism and Travel Council, the world's Internet resources, sources of official statistical and legal information of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

When conducting research on the topic, scientific methods of studying economic phenomena and realities – such as comparison, analysis and synthesis assessment, grouping, generalization, observation, abstract-logical thinking-were used.

Results obtained

The results of the analysis of measures to increase the participation of the tourism industry in increasing the volume of exports in Uzbekistan in accordance with the changes and developments taking place in the world tourism industry and on the basis of existing opportunities and potential presented the following opportunities:

- "In 2020, the international tourist flow amounted to 1 billion more than last year. per capita or decreased by 73%, resulting in 1.3 trillion. Revenue from the export of tourism services equivalent to US dollars, as well as 120 million.gacha led to job losses. Losses from tourism exports were 11 times higher than the global economic crisis of 2009. All this makes it possible to call 2020 the worst year for international tourism in the entire history of surveillance," UNWTO said in a statement;

- UNWTO claims that travel restrictions, especially in the heavily-burdened Asia-Pacific region, have caused the greatest damage to tourism. The number of arrivals here is 300 in 2020 mln.ga or decreased by 84%;

- In the Middle East and Africa, the decline decreased by 74%, in Europe-by 70%. At the same time, the largest decrease in the number of trips compared to 2019 was recorded on the European continent – 500 million. man. The decrease in the arrival of foreign tourists in America was 69%;

- the distribution of costs for the tourism sector, which is at the peak of high development in the world in 2019, amounted to 28.7% international and 1.3% domestic tourism costs, 21.4% business goals, 78.6% tourism costs for recreational purposes;

- The volume of exports in Uzbekistan in 2020 amounted to 15.1 billion. US \$ 2.4 billion compared to the previous year. Reduced to US dollars. And in the six-month period of 2021, the volume of exports was 7.1 billion. Equivalent to us \$ 0.8 billion compared to the same period last year. Increased to US dollars. However, during this period, tourism services exports amounted to 44.7 million. Reduced to us \$ 158.5 million. The US dollar was;

- According to the organization for Economic Cooperation and development (IHRT-OECD, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), in the summer of 2021, domestic tourism can recover to the level until 2019, but, not international tourism . The reason is, the restoration and development of external tourism depends on the factors;

- Since the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic in Uzbekistan, important measures have been implemented to restore and develop the tourism sector, as well as all sectors. The practical results of this are the improvement of the legal framework for the industry, the provision of many benefits and preferences for the support and development of the activities of business entities, the implementation of targeted programs for creating favorable infrastructure and attracting investments, in particular, the adoption of the "concept of development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025, the fact that strict control over the effective implementation is ensured in the near future serves for the development of the tourism industry with more new aspects, as well as a significant increase in the export of tourism services.

Analyzes and their discussion

In the total volume of deposits of commercial banks of our republic, it is observed that long-term deposits have a small margin. For example, in large commercial banks of our republic (TIF National Bank, Industrikhurilishbank, Asakabank and Mortgagabank) of 2021

As of December 31, the gross deposit volume of deposits attracted for more than a year was only 21.4 percent.

It should be noted that the amount of overdue debt on loans issued within the framework of state programs is large, and in the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 12, 2017 PQ-3270 "on measures to further develop and improve the stability of the Republican banking system", the burden of the Minister of Finance on the

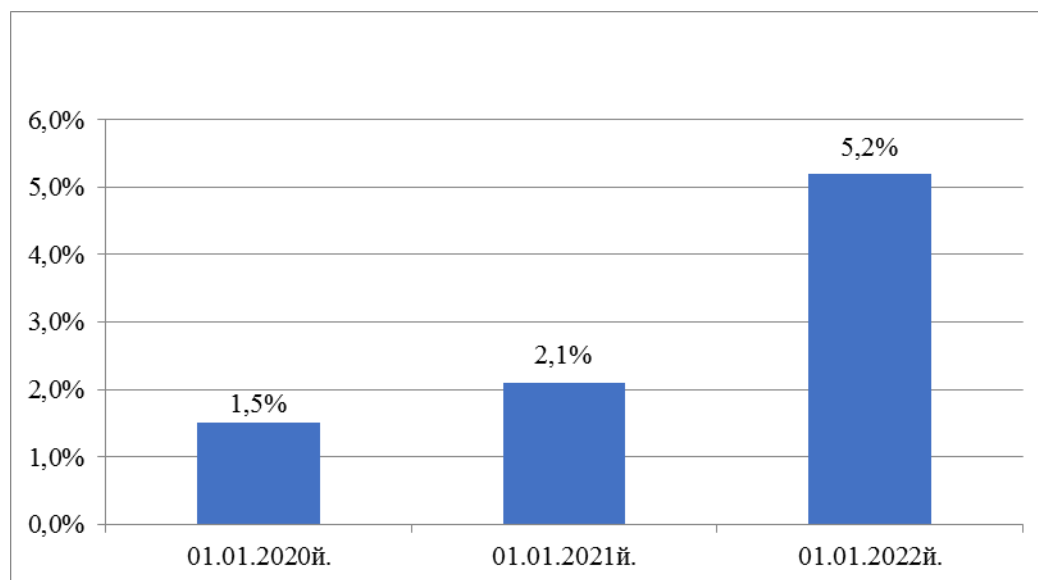


Figure 3.1. The balance of problematic loans in the total volume of loans of commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan

From the data of figure 3.1, it can be seen that in 2019-2021, the balance of problematic loans in the total volume of loans issued by commercial banks of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a tendency to increase. On top of that, as of January 1, 2022, the current level of this indicator was significantly higher than its generally accepted level (3.0%). These circumstances create a strong negative impact on the liquidity of commercial banks.

As of January 1, 2021, the share of industry in the cross-section of economy sectors was 28%, trade and catering was 13%, agriculture was 11%, Housing and communal services were 8%, construction was 5%, transportation and communication, material and technical development was 1%, and the share of other sectors was 32%.

We will evaluate the interest rate level of commercial bank loans through the data of the table below.

Table 3.1

Macroeconomic monetary indicators in the Republic of Uzbekistan (percent)				
Monetary indicators	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.
Annual rate of inflation	14,3	15,1	11,1	10,0
Central bank refinancing rate	16,0	16,0	14,0	14,0
The average annual interest rate of loans of commercial banks issued in national currency	20,5	24,2	22,3	20,8

From the data of Table 3.1, it can be seen that in our republic in 2018-2021 there was a downward trend in the annual rate of inflation. This is considered a positive case in terms of increasing the role of the national monetary system in the development of the country's economy.

From the data presented in Table 3.1, it can be seen that in 2018-2020 the refinancing rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan had a rate of decline. This is explained by the fact that during this period the inflation rate has a downward trend.

Table 3.1 data shows that in our republic in 2019-2021 there was a tendency to decrease the average annual interest rate of loans of commercial banks issued in national currency. This is explained by the fact that during this period the central bank has a rate of reduction in the refinancing rate.

The adequacy of the deposits of commercial banks of progressive countries is ensured, and the volatility of the deposits required in the volume of brutto deposits usually does not exceed 30 percent. On top of that, the current liquidity of these banks is mainly provided at the expense of investments in government securities. For example, as of January 1, 2021, the balance of investments in government securities in the total volume of Bank of American assets was 11.1 percent .

Conclusions and suggestions

The following pressing problems have been identified, which are associated with improving the practice of financing investments in the tourism sector:

- * lack of funding sources;
- * weak cash flow of economic entities operating in the tourism sector;
- * failure to improve risk management practices associated with investment projects;
- * low level of use of loans of commercial banks by entities of the tourism industry (lack of long-term resources in commercial banks; large amount of overdue loans in banks; high interest

rates of loans; low level of credit solvency of entities of the tourism industry). Bank of America. Annual Report. 2021. www.bankofamerica.com.

*underdevelopment of innovation activities of economic entities operating in the field of Tourism.

We have developed the following proposals and recommendations aimed at improving the practice of financing investments in the tourism sector:

1. It is necessary to increase the share of tourism in exports by improving the management of the main risks in the financing process of investment projects in the tourism sector (financial risks, risks associated with project initiators and project implementation risks) and improving the infrastructure of tourism services exports.

2. It is necessary to increase the volume of financing of infrastructure facilities by applying the forms and methods of innovation of investment financing (financing in the form of contributions, venture financing, the use of documented letters of credit that are not covered and cannot be recalled, bonification of loans) to the practice of financing infrastructure projects in the field of Tourism.

3. In order to increase the effectiveness of the practice of state support of the financing process of investment projects in the field of tourism, it is necessary to finance targeted programs for the introduction of innovative technologies, provide financial benefits to subjects carrying out innovative investment projects, increase the amount of state grants given to the purpose of financing fundamental and applied research aimed at

4. In order to increase the lending volume of investment projects in the field of tourism, it is necessary to establish a comprehensive use of existing forms of lending (lending by opening a credit line, syndicated lending, one-time lending from a separate loan account).

5. In the context of a deficit of financial resources, we believe that when financing investment projects in the field of tourism, it is advisable to prioritize the organization of the effectiveness of Social (new jobs, territory infrastructure), economic (financial economic indicators), budget (taxes and other mandatory payments) through a comprehensive assessment through a single algorithmic approach. It is permissible to digitize these processes, determine the factors that are transparent to everyone in general, determine specific indicators in terms of territorial, budgetary, social and economic efficiency of projects, and also effectively use innovative developments in this.

6. In order to improve the practice of economic entities operating in the tourism industry to attract long-term financial resources by issuing securities, it is necessary, firstly, to achieve a moderate level of inflation (3% per annum) and to promote the investment attractiveness of securities issued by enterprises by ending the devaluation of the national currency; secondly, the income of investors from long-term securities of

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Rezyume: *Maqolada so‘nggi yillarda jahon turizm industriyasidagi o‘zgarishlar, COVID-19 pandemiyasining unga ta’siri va O‘zbekistonda turizm rivojiga, shuningdek, O‘zbekistonda koronavirus inqirozini yengish jarayonida olib borilayotgan islohotlar va turistik xizmatlar eksporti hajmini yanada oshirish orqali mamlakatlar eksportini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqdi.*

Резюме: *В статье анализируются изменения в мировой индустрии туризма за последние годы, влияние на нее пандемии COVID-19 и на развитие туризма в Узбекистане, а также реформы в Узбекистане в процессе преодоления коронавирусного кризиса и разработаны практические рекомендации по развитию экспорта стран за счет дальнейшего увеличения объемов экспорта туристических услуг.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Turizm, turizm sanoati, eksport, sayohat xizmatlari, COVID-19 pandemiyasi, inqiroz, imtiyoz, turist.*

Ключевые слова: *Туризм, индустрия туризма, экспорт, туристические услуги, пандемия COVID-19, кризис, привилегия, турист.*

**DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES OF SPELE TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN DURING
THE YEARS OF THE SOVIET UNION**

Mansurov M.

National research named after A.Avloni Institute

Summary: *The purpose of the research is to reveal the role and importance of cultural tourism in the tourism industry in Uzbekistan during the years of the Soviet Union. The time limit includes the years 1924-1991. The research work was analyzed on the basis of comparative-gradual, periodical methods based on foreign sources and newspapers and magazines published during the years of the Soviet Union. V.A. Kvartalnogo, G.A. Papiriana, B.C. Malysheva, R. Yu. Popovoy, O.P. Berezkinoy, N.V. Mikhailovoy, I.I. Ilinoy. the analysis methods of scientists like The main goal of the development of speleotourism, recognized as one of the types of extreme tourism in Uzbekistan, was to study nature and carry out hydrological research. Also, the main goal was to quickly complete the work of mapping the caves of Uzbekistan. Later, it led to full use of available opportunities for the purpose of tourism. However, in the years of the Soviet Union, this type of mechanism and legal basis were not created, which did not fully ensure the development of the sector.*

Keywords: *cave, speleo tourism, recreational tourism, extreme tourism, hydrological research.*

Speleotourism differs from other types of recreational tourism by its extreme level. Only physically healthy, mentally fresh, mentally intelligent tourists can do this tour. Traveling to the caves requires strong preparation. When moving inside the cave, one should be careful, not make too much noise, and not overestimate one's ability. In the caves of Uzbekistan there are wolves, foxes, bears, mountain goats, deer, badgers, jays, pigeons, partridges, eagles, bats, and snakes[1.32B.].

Exploration of caves in Central Asia In 1913-1914, the regions of Tashkent mountains, Fergana valley, Pamir, Zarafshan valley, Bukhara oasis, Kaspiyorti were studied by the Turkestan branch of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. It was published in 1915 in the work entitled "Successes of modern speleology and my speleological travels in Turkestan in 1913-1914". In 1915, D. Mushketov published the work "Chilustun and Chilmayram" about the Chilustun cave in the Fergana valley[2.11B.].

N. Korzhenevsky, S. Mashkovtsev traveled to Olatov in 1921 and conducted hydrological research. He also traveled to the Pamir Mountains in 1923. Moved along the route Osh - Big Pamir road - Murgob village - Alichur valley - Yashilkol - Buramal - Langarkotal pass - Lake Sarez - Mugoob[3.156B.]. As a result, he published the work "Aloy Valley" in 1930[3.158B.]. This, in turn, served as the main guide for later tourists. This has become important in the development of tourism routes. Although the motives of travel and tourism have existed in Central Asia for a long time, due to the low level of consumption of the local population, it was mostly invisible as a form of entertainment for the upper class or in the form of various pilgrimages.

In 1928, the Pamir expedition of the Soviet-German complex of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR began its work. This idea appeared in 1925 during the 200th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences. This expedition explored many caves and peaks in the Pamir Mountains[4.]. As a result, a total of 39 speleotourism routes were founded in Uzbekistan in 1928[5.]. But the development of this species has caused an increase in piles of cans, broken glass and other waste on the trails of the central gorge[6.]. The Pamir expedition was the greatest achievement of the 20s of

the 20th century with its structure, territorial scope, breadth of thematics and amazing scientific innovations [3.148B.].

The development of speleotourism not only trains young people, but also brings great benefits in practice. Because studying the formation of underground water, its composition, useful and harmful substances for humans, and where it is polluted by studying the complex underground paths became important in training instructors for speleotourism.

During the Soviet era, the caves containing real stone and various crystals were completely destroyed as a result of the ruthless extraction by tourists. An example of this is the Qorliq and Gunjak caves. Although cave pearls are not found in more than 1,500 caves in Central Asia, the discovery of cave pearls in caves near Khumsan increased the interest of even foreigners in Central Asian caves[7.50B.]. Mountain mummy is widely distributed mainly in caves, and its annual yield is from 0.5 to 1 ton. The walls of the mummy cave were covered with a thickness of 1 to 1.5 millimeters, and Onaldi cave was considered a mummy cave. The mummy contained about 20 elements [7.55B.].

In 1968, the type of speleotherapy appeared, and the treatment of patients with cave air was established. The main reason is that the air of some deaf caves and salt mines is free from harmful dust, disease-causing bacteria and allergies, is highly ionized, rich in trace elements, low noise, moderate temperature, pressure and humidity. In caves, there is more oxygen than outside, which allows you to breathe. Cave air is unlike any climate on Earth. Caves have been widely used in the treatment of respiratory and body diseases. Among such caves, Khojaipok cave, 28 km from Boysun, can be cited as an example. According to M. Khoshimov, who studied the cave in detail, the cave is made of limestone, and the height of the entrance is 3.5 meters. The length of the cave is 240 meters, and 30 meters from the mouth of the cave there is hot water full of sulfur. The temperature of the water and the cave is 14 degrees. Local residents have been using it to treat skin diseases. During the Soviet Union, the development of speleomedicine began in the 1970s[7.60B.].

There are also "holy" caves in the republic, which are glorified as "progressive". One of them is "Chillamozor" cave in Kuva district of Fergana region, Davud cave in Sovetabad district of Samarkand region, 2 meters wide and 12 meters long. The indentations in the rocks at the entrance of the cave are considered to be the handprints of the prophet David. Temirchi has become a "favorite" place for car drivers[8.30B.].

Khojaipok cave is one of the "holy" caves in Shorchi district of Surkhandarya region, located 1100 meters above sea level. The entrance is 3.5 meters high, 7 meters wide, and 240 meters long[8.34B.]. The mineral water found in the Khojaipok cave is considered the same as the waters of Matsesta, Pyatigorsk, Esintuki, Sernovodsk. The first cave sanatorium in the Union was founded in 1968 in Solovoto cave[8.35B.].

Since the 1970s, the number of tourists visiting Uzbekistan's caves has increased in the summer months. Tourists are mainly from Khojakent, Obirahmat, Kalmaqchupungur, Fergana and Andijan region Chilustun, Imomota, Gipsli, Devayrom, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Khojaipok, Surkhandarya region, Amir Temur, Kaptarkhana, Surkhob, Hazrati Davud, Tomchi ota, Kochgorli, Ettikiz, Kattaopa, Kiyikkamar in Andijan region. , Amonko'ton caves left a great impression on tourists. The trips to the caves were very irregular and caused a lot of damage to the caves. The formations inside the caves were broken and destroyed. Polluted with waste. Scenes disappeared as a result of travelers breaking them in order to take souvenirs from the cave[2.99B.].

Gunjak cave in Samarkand region was one of the most beautiful caves in the Soviet Union. However, after the onyx finds were found in the cave, a 40-meter tunnel was dug into it, and the beauty of the nature formed over thousands of years was destroyed. The use of marble onyx in the cave has aroused great interest among travelers here. As a result of carelessness, many onyxes were broken for souvenirs, souvenir enthusiasts carved various scars on the wonders of nature with pigs

and carved their name. Amonqo'ton cave in Samarkand region has also fallen into this situation. It is a pity that the feeding of the springs coming to the surface of the earth from the springs here has led to aggravation of sanitary conditions[2.100B.].

To go on a speleotourism trip, a tourist must know how to swim, taking into account the presence of water under the cave. "Speleotourism" courses have been launched at the Faculty of Geography of Samarkand State University, and all facilities have been created for the development of this type[7.12B.].

Since 1955, preferential coupons have been introduced for speleotourism travelers[9.]. The result of the sociological researches carried out in the 60s of the 20th century showed that 27.1% of tourists were interested in speleotourism[10.444B.]. In 1947, D.Lev explored the Amonkoton cave in the south of the city of Samarkand, near the Takhtakoracha pass, in 1952, the Takalisoi cave 50 km southeast of the city of Samarkand[11.3B.], and M.Jorakulov explored the Gordara cave in the Urgut region[12.].

In 1977, in order to develop speleotourism in Uzbekistan, the national teams of Navoi, Angren, Samarkand, Fergana, Bukhara, Surkhandarya and Samarkand tourist clubs took part in Mount Fan [13.]. In 1977, the feature film "Mountains are my love" was produced in order to promote speleotourism. Photo exhibitions "Tbilisi 1975" were also organized[14.]. In 1979, the members of the speleotourism club of Uzbekistan "Spartak" KSJ, M. Musin, E. Razkazov, V. Temoshenko, N. Gordin, V. Sogi, reported to the general public through the press [15.205B.].

Amonkoton cave located in the Amonkoton mountains of Samarkand region, Selingur caves located in the Fergana valley are of interest to tourists as the settlements of ancient people. Amir Temur cave located on the southern slope of Karatepa mountain, Kelsi caves in Chakilkalon mountains are also interesting for tourists.

In the mountains of Central Asia, there are images of a rhinoceros, a mammoth, a man, a horse, a bull, a dog, a fox, a pig and gazelle, a bow and arrow, and a mountain goat on the Zarautsoi, Khortakasoi and Sariyoz rocks belonging to the Mesolithic period. The pictures are disappearing one by one, tourists have left their signatures on the surface of the pictures with stones and metal objects, and the pictures have been damaged by unfavorable weather conditions [16.53B.]. The paintings of Suratlisoi of Fergana region were discovered by the archaeologist M. Voronets in 1939 from the northern slopes of the Olay mountains. More than 500 paintings belong to the Eneolithic period and are made in simple line style with stone, brass and iron. There are human and animal images[17.301B.]. In 1970-71, archaeologist A. studied by Kabirov. More than 1,000 paintings are decorated with hammered stoneware from the Late Bronze Age. Various scenes of armed men hunting wild animals, performing religious rituals, many people, wild and domestic animals, various objects are depicted. Unique rock paintings on the western slopes of the Chatkal mountain range depict a man, a dog, an ox, an arghar, a mountain goat, a deer, and a horse. The image of three women found in Khojakent is unique for the Neolithic period[18.].

Zarautsoy's paintings work on ungir and belt stones in the gorge of the Kohitang mountain in the southwest of the Hisar mountain range of the territory of Uzbekistan is an example of primitive art [19.]. More than 200 paintings in the Zarautsoi gorge depict the scene of people hunting wild bulls with the help of dogs. Images carved into the stone with a red cut were found [20.11B.]. More than 246 primitive paintings were not all drawn at the same time, some images were stacked on top of each other[21.].

Pishaghar cave is located 100 meters above the Akbulok gorge of Pishaghar village. The mouth of the cave, which is 4 meters high and 6 meters wide, is filled with remains of torches and empty bottles left by tourists. The inside of the cave begins to widen after a narrow passage of 8-10 meters [22.40B.]. Local history tourist P. from Ferghana. As a result of traveling through the caves of the Okhna Valley, Konoplya explored the Kyzlyli bulak, Khojagair caves in 1955[23.96B.].

Sarmishsay rock paintings are located 40-45 km north-east of Navoi city. In 1966-1967, A. Kabirov discovered about 2000 rock paintings from this place. According to A. Kabirov, these pictures belonging to the 4th-1st millennium BC were carved with bronze and stone[24.252B.]. Burgansoi paintings were discovered by archaeologist M. Khojanazarov in 1980 from the southern slope of the Nurota mountain range. The pictures belong to the 2nd millennium BC and depict animals such as humans, bulls, camels, horses, pigs, leopards, wolves[25.].

In order to develop speleo tourism throughout the country, special tour packages have been developed. Various routes "Across caves and rivers" have been established. This tour also focuses on providing horses along the routes. These packages are designed for a period of up to 18 days[2.25B.].

In Uzbekistan, there are 37 caves with a length of more than 500 meters and a depth of more than 100 meters. The "Zandanak" cave in Boysuntog is 565 meters deep and 2500 meters long, and is considered a convenient place for the development of speleotourism[7.30B.].

Khojakent cave was painted by primitive people and 50,000 tourists visit this cave every year. Aktash and Obirahmat caves are also frequented by tourists. Tourists are also attracted by the fact that it is a historical place. A teahouse "Chinor" was established here in order to create conditions for tourists. "Gormozor" cave has even been turned into a holy place by local residents. Kalmakchop cave served as a religious temple of ancient people. In general, caves in the territory of Tashkent region are used for the purpose of speleotourism. There are tourist zones in such places as Khojakent, Obirahmat, Aktash, Dinap, Karabulok, Sajjak, Avgonsoi, Mozoroi, Akbulok, Polvonak in the Tashkent region. As a favorable region for speleotourism, it is recommended to go to Kalmoqcho'pungur, Taniberdisoy, Shalakansoy, Khazartekesoy, Yolbarskhana, Taldiqsoy, Sherkhana, Kaylaqsoy, Bodoqsoy, Khudaidod, Sargardon, Kyziltash caves in Chotkal.

There are 187 karst caves in the Central Kyzylkum region[2.27B.]. There are 56 caves on the Ustyurt plateau, 52 of which are located in horizontal directions[2.28B.]. The total number of two-story caves in Uzbekistan is 11[2.51B.]. There are two lakes in Chilustun cave, two lakes in Abdujabbarov cave, and three lakes in Amagoton cave[2.61B.].

A special tourist route has been developed to go to the Amir Temur cave, which goes through Langan - Ko'kabulok - Qon - Aqqishloq - Do'konkhona. The cave crossed the pass from Dokonkhana to Tashkurgan to the northeast and passed through the Kalasoy valley[1.5B.]. The mouth of the cave consists of a very large porch, 20 meters wide and 14 meters high, facing southwest. After the porch was finished, the cave was divided into two branches. Its north-western part was called "stable" by local residents[1.6B.].

The total length of the Pigeon Cave was 970 meters. The lower floor of the cave is 400 meters, and the upper floor is 570 meters. In the lower part of Abdullasoy, the underground stream flows from the mouth of the "Suvchiqar" cave, which is 43 meters deep. Jilgani is a part of the underground stream in Kavtarkhana[1.9B.]. The underground journey along the Langar-Tashkurgan route ended with the entrance to the Khovori Kalon cave near the Langar village of the Langar valley. Murinak cave is located in the north of Chakilkalon through the Murunshak pass. The cave is accessed by a ladder. The length of the cave is 26 meters [1.11B.].

The trip to Chakilkalon ends with the village of Amonqo'ton, which is considered one of the most beautiful and peaceful resorts in the western part of the republic. The Amonkoton cave in the Bulbulzorsay valley is noteworthy. Tourists from all over the world were impressed by seeing the medieval monuments of Samarkand and seeing the "stone castles" of the Paleolithic people. There are Ettikiz and Kattaopa caves in the village of Soldbuloq in Takhtaqoracha pass. The total length of Ettikiz cave is 82 meters. Unfortunately, many people who entered the cave used torches as lighting. As a result, it was broken and taken away. All forms are covered with thick black [1.15B.]. 63 caves and arches have been identified in the Uzbek part of Zarafshan. The number of limestone

caves is 902, and the total length is 17,860 meters, and the gypsum caves are 17, and the total length is 9,112 meters [1.26B.]. The Crimean expedition visited the Zarafshan Valley in order to study the Kirqto'v Caves in the Urgut Mountains. The Kilsey Cave located here has been explored. According to speleologists, the depth of Kilsa Cave is 1200 meters. The members of the expedition went down to 940 meters in this cave. Regular floods did not allow to descend to the bottom of the cave [26.]. There are few karst caves in the West Ziyaviddin mountain in the Zarafshan range. The Gunjak cave here is quite large and has a length of 40 meters. Minerals in the cave are of great interest to travelers here in the use of marble onyx. However, due to carelessness, most of the forms were broken. In addition, it is a pity that some "lovers of souvenirs" who entered the cave wrote their names on these wonders of nature formed over thousands of years with hammer and chisel. Great attention is paid to the protection of nature, including caves, in our country. Declaration of 1975 as "International Cave Protection Year" by the initiative of UNESCO was also of great importance [1.20B.].

Sarikamish cave, the largest cave on the Ustyurt plateau, is 200 meters long. There are about 100 caves and arches in the Nurota range. The 110-meter-long Maidan cave on the Nurota mountain, the 95-meter-long Boykochkarota cave, and the Obidkhan cave near the village of Josh have become a place of honor even for local residents [1.21B.].

Chilustun and Chilmayram mountain caves, Sokh and Shahimardan valley caves are also famous in the territory of the republic. The length of Chilmayram cave is 310 meters. Obishir, Chilustun, Koniyut caves are famous in the Sokh valley [1.23B.]. Teshikkamar, Tangig'or, Ark caves are considered to be a place to protect livestock from cancer and winter cold, while Khoja Qadah cave has been turned into a warehouse for storing wood materials. Animals that have died from various diseases have been thrown into a huge funnel near the Chohak cave for several years. Below the funnel, the Shorob river, one of the branches of the Sheroboddarya river, can pass and spread the disease over a long distance [27.].

Karst caves at the foot of Ugom Mountain in Bostanliq are also famous for their precious crystals, which are the main raw materials of the electronics industry. One of such caves is Karabulok Cave. Here there are crystals reminiscent of fish tails, such crystals are found only in the United States [7.44B.].

Baykabil cave is located in the juniper-covered part of Sangisurkh mountain and consists of three separate caves. The length of two of them is 18 meters, and the length of the third is 20 meters [28.92B.].

The Khoja Kurgan cave of Kashkadarya region was "sanctified" by local residents. The total length of the cave is 43 meters. In the village of Langar of the Kokbulok state farm, the cave of Gulbulok father was also consecrated by local residents [29]. Every year, 300,000 tourists travel in the direction of speleotourism. But it should be said that only 1% of the caves in the Soviet Union were used for tourism purposes. Although speleotourism centers in Tashkent and Samarkand are operating, it is noted that there is no significant result in practice [7.27B.].

Caves in Uzbekistan every year "wild" tourists from different cities of the union doing what they like have had a negative effect on nature, especially caves [2.105B.]. Thus, irregular access to the caves caused great damage to their landscape. In order to solve the existing problem, Uzbekistan should declare the caves as natural monuments, the name and typological features of the cave, its geographical location, morphological structure, size [2.102B.], what kind of rocks it is made of, changes in the natural state of the cave, resistance of the cave to external influences, it is considered appropriate to provide information about the presence of water bodies in the cave and the formations in the cave. In Uzbekistan, the main work that can be used for tourism and other purposes is to equip them, that is, to install special corridors, staircases, bridges and lighting devices

inside them, it is necessary not to affect their natural appearance with water and temperature regime[2.104B.].

In conclusion, it can be said that Uzbekistan has great potential not only in the scope of historical and cultural tourism, but also in the field of speleotourism. Although more than 1,000 natural caves in Uzbekistan were widely used for tourism in the 70s of the 20th century, later there was no intention to carry out trips in this direction. The objective reason for this is the lack of tourism infrastructure.

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Rezyume: *Tadqiqot maqsadi Sovet Ittifoqi yillarida O'zbekistonda madaniy turizmning turizm industriyasidagi o'rni va ahamiyatini ochib berishdan iborat. Davriy chegarasi 1924-1991-yillarni o'z ichiga oladi. Tadqiqot ishi qiyosiy-tadrijiy, davriylik metodlari asosida xorij manbalari hamda Sovet Ittifoqi yillarida nashr etilgan gazeta va jurnallar asosida tahlil qilingan. V.A.Kvartal'nogo, G.A. Papiryana, B.C. Malisheva, R.Yu. Popovoy, O.P. Berezkinoy, N.V. Mixaylovoy, I.I.II'inoi. kabi olimlarning analiz metodlaridan samarali foydalanilgan. O'zbekistonda ekstremal turizm turlaridan biri sifatida e'tirof etilgan spelioturizm turlarini rivojlantirishidan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad tabiatni o'rganish hamda gidrologik tadqiqotlarni amalga oshirishdan iborat bo'lgan. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston g'orlarini xaritalashtirish ishlarini tezkor yakunlash asosiy maqsad bo'lgan. Keyinroq esa mavjud imkoniyatlardan to'laqonli turizm maqsadida foydalanishga olib keldi. Biroq Sovet Ittifoqi yillarida bu tur mexanizmi hamda xuquqiy asosi yaratilmaganligi soha rivojini to'liq ta'minlamadi.*

Резюме: *Цель исследования - выявить роль и значение культурного туризма в туристической индустрии Узбекистана в годы существования Советского Союза. Срок включает 1924-1991 годы. Исследовательская работа анализировалась на основе сравнительно-поэтапного, периодического методов с опорой на зарубежные источники и газеты и журналы, издававшиеся в годы существования Советского Союза. В.А.Квартального, Г.А. Папириана, Британская Колумбия Малышева, Р.Ю. Поповой, О.П. Березкиной, Н.В. Михайловой, И. И. Ильиной. методы анализа таких ученых, как Основной целью развития спелеотуризма, признанного одним из видов экстремального туризма в Узбекистане, было изучение природы и проведение гидрологических исследований. Также главной целью было быстро завершить работу по картированию пещер Узбекистана. Позже это привело к полному использованию имеющихся возможностей в целях туризма. Однако в годы Советского Союза такого рода механизм и правовая база не были созданы, что не обеспечивало в полной мере развитие отрасли.*

Kalit so'zlar: *g'or, spelio turizm, rekriatsion turizm, ekstremal turizm, gidrologik tadqiqot.*

Ключевые слова: *пещера, спелеотуризм, рекреационный туризм, экстремальный туризм, гидрологические исследования.*

DYNAMICS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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Summary: *The complexity of socio-economic systems is closely related to the fact that deterministic and linear conditions are not always present in their dynamics. Relying on this paradigm, especially when making socio-economic decisions, leads to a serious methodological error. This article reveals the legitimacy of deterministic and stochastic situations in the dynamics of socio-economic systems. The content and nature of adaptive and bifurcation tendencies of development in system dynamics are studied, specific theoretical and methodological recommendations are developed for the management of socio-economic systems.*

Keywords: *dynamics of the socio-economic system, types of development, bifurcation, adaptation.*

Today, the fact that uncertainty, risk is increasing day by day, and their sometimes unexpected negative consequences indicate the extreme difficulty in researching complex socio-economic systems. Especially, its unexpected consequences and dangers in making socio-economic decisions show the complexity of these events and processes. This, in turn, requires deep knowledge and understanding of the nature of complex socio-economic systems. The reason is that traditional methods are not enough to know such processes. In particular, the paradigm of determinism and linearity does not always work. At the end of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century, new methodological approaches were formed in world science to know reality [1,2,3].

In fact, in order to understand, know, and work in a world that is becoming more complex, new ways of thinking and new methodological approaches are emerging. Therefore, the complexity paradigm is widely studied by world scientists. Studying the complexity of socio-economic processes and modeling the complexity, various connections, uncertainty, chaos, and non-linearity in this process is one of the problems of urgent importance for mankind.

In the world scientific community, a number of scientific centers, associations, scientific research institutes for the philosophical study of complexity, in particular, the Santa Fe Institute (The Santa Fe Institute, SFI), which researches various aspects of complexity and chaos in the state of New Mexico, USA, founded by E. Moren Association of Complex Thinking, Institute of Mathematical Research of Complex Systems, founded in 1995 in the Russian Federation, among them. They note that nonlinearity is a universal feature of natural and social phenomena.

In the methodological research of the dynamics of socio-economic systems, it was found that traditional methods and approaches based on accuracy, order, determinism, and linearity do not always work. The theory of complex systems is one of the adequate methodologies for researching the nature of modern socio-economic systems.

The research was based on the following methodological approaches. Complex systems, philosophical-methodological aspects of modeling complex systems, scientific research on new paradigms in the world's leading scientific centers, associations, scientific research institutes, higher education institutions: German Society of Complex Systems and Nonlinear Dynamics (Germany), Center for complex Quantum Systems (USA)), Association Internationale pour la Pensee Complex (France), is conducted at the Santa Fe Institute (The Santa Fe Institute, SFI), which studies various aspects of complexity and chaos in many fields of activity in New Mexico, USA. In this institute, complexity is studied in both academic and practical activities. The Center for Trans disciplinary

Studies in Researching the Nature of Complexity and the Association for Complex Thinking, founded by the French philosopher and sociologist E. Moren, explores complexity in a variety of ways. The Institute for Mathematical Research of Complex Systems, founded in 1995 in the Russian Federation, deals with the problems of mathematical modeling of nonlinear dynamic systems in nature and society. Many aspects of complex systems are studied at the Philosophical-Methodological and Interdisciplinary Approach Center of the Institute of Philosophy of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus.

Complexity research is a multifaceted problem. In this regard, there are different concepts for analyzing the phenomenon of complexity. That is, several research programs of complexity research have been developed in modern philosophy. For example, G. Hacken, I. Prigogine, E. Moren, U. Maturana and F. Varela, E.N. Among these are a number of concepts in Knyazeva et al. Various aspects of the phenomenon of complexity are studied in these concepts.

A number of scientific results have been obtained as a result of researches conducted in the world related to the problem of complexity, modeling of complex systems, theory of nonlinear dynamics and systematic thinking: complex system problems (Center for the study of Complex systems); the principles of complex thinking were formed (Association Internationale pour la Pensée Complexe, France); complex systems, theory of nonlinear dynamics, natural and scientific foundations of synergetics have been developed (German Society of Complex Systems and Nonlinear Dynamics Universität Stuttgart); research is being conducted on complex and systematic thinking problems (Munich Technological University); Philosophical-methodological and epistemological aspects of complex systems are studied (National University of Uzbekistan, Karakalpak Scientific Research Institute of Natural Sciences of UzRSA).

Synergetics method, adaptation theory, transition from abstract to concrete, from concrete to abstract, principles of objectivity and systematicity were used as a methodological strategy in researching the dynamics of complex socio-economic systems.

Two main trends can be distinguished in the dynamics of socio-economic systems. The first tendency is the preservation of the system, the second is the tendency to change the system. The adaptation mechanism works for the first trend of this dynamic, while the bifurcation mechanism works for the second one. Therefore, the adaptive model and the bifurcation model are typical for the dynamics of socio-economic systems.

What is the significance of the bifurcation model in the dynamics of socio-economic systems? Theories of bifurcations and catastrophes are one of the effective methods for modeling nonlinear complex socio-economic systems. The reason is that socio-economic systems do not always have balance, order, linearity, and stability. In the dynamics of this system, chaotic, destructive situations are also legal [5]. Catastrophe is a jump-like change caused by an unexpected response of the system to a change in external influence. In the modeling of such processes, the theory of bifurcation and collapse in mathematics was developed by R. Thom and V. I. Arnold. These theories describe the origin of discontinuity, that is, discrete structure, from discontinuity in the system. The term bifurcation (branching, duality) is used to explain the qualitative restructuring of various systems due to changes in system parameters. As a simple example of a bifurcation state, we can imagine a body jumping into another state under the influence of an unexpected external weight. At the bifurcation point, a choice between two possible solutions appears. This critical value is called the bifurcation point. After the bifurcation, there will probably be multiple structures within which the system will begin to develop again. It is difficult to predict which of these structures will manifest. Because there are random effects and fluctuations of the external environment during departure from the threshold state, which determines the choice of this structure. This bifurcation mechanism plays a special role in the development of our world.

Let's give one more example to understand this situation. Let's start by holding two ends of a flexible stick. As the force increases, the rod will bend more and more. But when it reaches a certain stage, the stick breaks and it no longer has the properties of a stick. It is difficult to predict where and how it will break. In the same way, the uncertainty of the future is reflected in the peculiarity of the mechanism of bifurcation.

At the bifurcation point, selection occurs in the system, and due to the presence of an element of chance, there is no possibility of predicting the selection of the trajectory of the system's evolution. Without the mathematical theory of bifurcations and breakdowns, it is practically impossible to understand and control the dynamics of complex nonlinear systems. Random changes in the components of complex dynamic systems show fluctuations in it. The combination of any or some of these fluctuations in the system is observed to increase as a result of feedback and leads to the disturbance of the previous state of the system. At the moment of discontinuity (bifurcation point) in the system, the random effect pushes the system to a new development path, and after the selection of one of the possible paths, one-valued determinism affects the development trajectory - this is the possibility of predicting the development of the system until the next bifurcation point. I. According to Prigogine, bifurcation processes indicate the complexity of the system. N. Moiseev states that every state of the social system is a state of bifurcation [4].

So, in complex nonlinear processes, chance and necessity complement each other.

Approaching the bifurcation point under non-equilibrium conditions, the system is very sensitive to external influences, and even a small external influence can have an unexpected effect. Therefore, sometimes even very small fluctuations in states far from the equilibrium state can have a strong effect on the system, completely destroy the previous state of the system, and transform the system into another state. In essence, the theory of catastrophes is close and similar to the idea of self-organizing criticality (P.Bak, K.Chen). According to this, the interaction of a large number of elements in the system can lead to spontaneous (spontaneous) evolution of the system to a critical state, and even small effects can lead to destruction. Such complex systems include many natural and social systems.

As the system becomes more complex, its size increases and the bifurcation (collapse) state increases. Consequently, as the complexity of the system increases, the possible ways of its further development, i.e. divergence, also increase. But the probability of two systems developing in exactly one channel (roads) is equal to zero. This means that the process of self-organization means that the number of forms of organization is increasing.

This situation can be understood in the following example. Suppose two identical circular columns are under the same vertical pressure. They are affected by the incessant wind. Since the mechanical properties and vertical pressures of the columns are the same, they have exactly the same limit of stability. According to the theory of L. Euler, bifurcation (destruction) should occur simultaneously in both columns. However, since the wind speed is never exactly the same, the positions of the two columns are different after the bifurcation. As a result, in the new conditions, the vibration of the pillars takes place in different ways of evolution. In other words, they vibrate in different planes. Because there are too many equilibrium forms.

It is known that these conditions are observed in self-organized processes, that is, "the system loses its stability due to the occurrence of a strong imbalance in the system. The parameters describing such a state are called critical, and are passed from this critical state to one of the possible new stable states by jumping. Such a branching possibility of the system development path is called a bifurcation point. The transition to any of the possible states is a matter of chance: at the bifurcation point, a large number of fluctuations occur, one of which by chance leads the system to a new stable state» [6].

We agree with the following author's opinion about modeling the development of systems in this type: "mathematical theory of bifurcation - studies possible networks of solutions. The branching of solutions mathematically reflects the origin of a new structure at this bifurcation point. This means that the theory of bifurcation reflects self-organizing processes to a certain extent" [7].

In short, socio-economic processes have a complex nonlinear feature, and the theory of bifurcation has a certain methodological significance in its modeling.

In the practical activities carried out by the official ministries of the republic, enterprises and institutions, self-management bodies and the youth social movement, there is always linear thinking in the socio-economic, political and spiritual spheres, practical activities based on a linear model do not always give the expected results, and at the same time, systematic and non-linear thinking, nonlinear modeling, the need for a probabilistic approach is important.

It is appropriate to use linear and non-linear modeling together when conducting concrete practical activities in socio-economic policy. When introducing foreign investments (opening of enterprises, educational systems, etc.) into the republic, taking into account the risk of increasing nonlinearity in the environment, it is necessary to preserve the importance of the linear approach, that is, the spirit of loyalty to our nation, traditions, and national heritage with a long history.

Taking into account that the subjects operating practically in the social and economic systems are limited by strict determinism in their activities, systemic problems can be formed as a result of the complex relations of any specific complex field (neighborhood, entrepreneurship, education, upbringing, management, etc.) with other fields. For this reason, there is a need for systematic thinking [8, 9], systematic analysis and systematic modeling.

In order to implement the priority tasks defined in the development strategy for the development of the socio-economic system of our country, joint training of interdisciplinary experts, and at the same time, in the training of mature personnel in higher educational institutions, especially in the field of master's degree, special "Nonlinear economy", "Nonlinear economy" Sociology", "Non-Linear Pedagogy", "Complexity Paradigm" teaching of subjects is a necessity of the time.

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Rezyume: *Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimlarning murakkabligi uning dinamikasida deterministik va chiziqli holatlar doimo mavjud emasligi bilan chambarchas bog'lik. Ayniqsa ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy qarorlar qabul etishda mazkur paradigmaga asoslanish jiddiy metodologik xatoga olib keladi. Mazkur maqolada ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimlar dinamikasida deterministik va stoxalastik holatlarning qonuniyligi ochib berilgan. Tizim dinamikasida adaptatsion va bifurkatsion rivojlanish tendentsiyalarining mazmuni va mohiyati tadqiq etilib, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizimlarni boshqarishda muayyan nazariy-metodologik tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.*

Резюме: Сложность социально-экономических систем тесно связана с тем, что в их динамике не всегда присутствуют детерминированные и линейные условия. Опираение на эту парадигму, особенно при принятии социально-экономических решений, приводит к серьезной методологической ошибке. В данной статье раскрывается правомерность детерминированных и стохастических ситуаций в динамике социально-экономических систем. Исследуются содержание и характер адаптивных и бифуркационных тенденций развития в системной динамике, разрабатываются конкретные теоретико-методические рекомендации по управлению социально-экономическими системами.

Kalit so'zlar: ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tizim dinamikasi, rivojlanish tiplari, bifurkatsiya, adaptatsiya.

Ключевые слова: динамика социально-экономической системы, типы развития, бифуркация, адаптация.

**INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AS A NEW FORM OF
PRESENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES**

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Summary: *The article examines the information and educational environment from the point of view of providing the resource function of creating, storing and organizing access to educational content and providing students with the necessary tools for learning on the Internet.*

Keywords: *Information, education, environment, technology, cloud, service.*

INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technologies and their integration into the educational process influenced the transition of the educational environment into a new form of presentation of educational resources, united under the term information and educational environment (IOS).

Shirokikh A.A. considers the information and educational environment as "a means of implementing and implementing information educational processes and pedagogical interaction under the influence of informatization". [7]

Ilchenko O.A. defines the information and educational environment as "a systemically organized set of information, technical, educational and methodological support, inextricably linked with a person as a subject of the educational process." [3]

Based on cloud services, IOS provides a resource function due to the possibility of creating, storing and organizing access to educational content presented in various forms in cloud storage, and a communication function due to interactive support for student and teacher collaboration.

IOS provides students with the necessary tools for learning on the Internet and defines the functions of participants in the educational process as elements of a unified information system functioning according to uniform rules and algorithms.

The degree of study of the studied material

The use of cloud technologies in the construction of a personal information and educational environment is aimed at the virtualization of the personal educational space of participants in the educational process; according to M.S. Ivinskaya, the construction of an information and educational environment that meets modern technical requirements contributes to a significant increase in the effectiveness of education. [2]

The information and educational environment can be divided into personal and organizational components, which are closely related to each other. A personal information educational environment for each subject is necessary, since the highest priority of education is character development and ensuring continuity of self-development. Therefore, an individual IOS should be self-organized at the level of the individual, but systematically managed by the IOS of an educational institution.

According to Khoshimova Ch.S., "an important advantage of the educational process organized in the information and educational environment is that it allows you to organize personality-oriented learning, which is one of the priorities in education, with the help of various educational technologies (collaborative learning, multi-level learning, variable learning, individualization of learning, project activities technologies of contextual learning, technologies of modular and evaluative learning, self-education and design of a unique educational environment) can be combined." [8]

Medvedev points to the dynamic development of the IT industry and believes that it is necessary to ride this wave now in order to move into a progressive future. To prepare for this, in his opinion, first of all, one should not neglect the education system that orients newcomers to advanced technologies. [5]

Modern higher education institutions use a variety of organizational and technological means. Both traditional and innovative methods are used for this.

As noted by V.A. Tsvetkova and E.I. Pavlovskaya, information technologies are increasingly becoming the basis of management and support of the educational process. They see the advantage of this educational core in the ability to publish information about the history of the university and communicate with students, teachers, scientists, entrepreneurs and anyone interested in the activities of the university.[6]

On the other hand, the optimal organization of the educational process ensures the achievement of the main goal for which higher educational institutions are created and operate, namely: students receive high-quality training in their chosen specialty and complete training as trained specialists in demand in the labor market. However, in order to solve this main task, it is necessary to take into account the reality in which higher education institutions exist today, namely the reality that funding opportunities are quite limited.

Researchers from the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education claim that, according to their data, the purchase and maintenance of various computer equipment and software in modern educational institutions always requires significant financial investments and qualified personnel. [9]

The main part

As the experience of developed countries shows, the introduction of "cloud computing" in the educational process is an effective solution to the above-mentioned problems.

Modern society can be characterized as informational, in which information plays a major role. The volume of processed information is constantly growing, new methods of data processing and systematization are emerging.

The reality is that specialists working in various industries must constantly improve their qualifications corresponding to their position and maintain opportunities for career growth. As a result, there is a growing demand in higher education institutions for training programs in the framework of advanced training and retraining, as well as traditional training.

As practice shows, universities that successfully implement distance education programs and actively use modern technologies to provide remote access to the university's own information resources for students of all forms of education can gain a significant competitive advantage over universities that do not fully use modern technological achievements. The key competitive advantage in this case is the ability to work with data in a single information space that is relevant and reliable for the entire organization, and cloud services create conditions for its implementation.

Familiarity with the practical use of cloud technologies makes it possible to evaluate their advantages in specific situations.

For example, T.A. Makarchuk in his work writes that the most successful work was performed in the process of setting the case. This was due to the fact that there was no need to transfer files, make numerous copies of the document to account for the corrections received and discuss the results with the teacher and other group members. Similar advantages were achieved with the group work of students in part-time mode. [4] Cloud technologies are also beginning to be actively used in schools. According to the teacher of computer science and ICT A.A. Idrisova, the Google Docs service of the Google search engine is suitable for teachers, as it is easy to use and offers various opportunities for both students and teachers.[1]

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the main advantage in using IOS is control over the learning process in the form of student and teacher collaboration and data on student access to the system. The effective use of IOS presents significant opportunities for improving the quality of the educational process, the services and content provided, as well as the experience and learning of students.

Highlighting the undoubted advantages that higher education institutions can get from the use of cloud technologies, it is also necessary to highlight the main risks that need to be taken into account when planning and using cloud solutions in the educational process. As an example, data security can be provided, for which it is necessary to take special measures to prevent unauthorized access to information hosted in the cloud.

The use of cloud computing by higher education institutions is a promising direction that increases the efficiency of the educational process and reduces the overhead costs of its implementation. The capital costs associated with the construction and maintenance of its own data processing center are significantly reduced, and the flexible scalability and high availability of services used in the educational process ultimately allows more time to be devoted to teaching and research work and increases the satisfaction of end users - students, teachers, teaching and support staff.

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Rezume: *Maqolada axborot va ta'lim muhiti ta'lim mazmunini yaratish, saqlash va undan foydalanishni tashkil etishning resurs funksiyasini ta'minlash va talabalarni Internetda o'rganish uchun zarur vositalar bilan ta'minlash nuqtai nazaridan o'rganiladi.*

Резюме: *В статье исследована информационно-образовательная среда с точки зрения обеспечения ресурсной функции создания, хранения и организации доступа к учебному контенту и предоставления учащимся необходимых инструментов для обучения в сети Интернет.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Axborot, ta'lim, atrof-muhit, texnologiya, bulut, xizmat.*

Ключевые слова: *Информация, образование, среда, технология, облачный, сервис.*

HOTEL SERVICES AS AN OBJECT OF STRATEGIC MARKETING ORIENTED TO THE CONSUMER

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Summary: *The article discusses the basis of the principle of maximum satisfaction of the demand of solvent customers and the greatest efficiency per unit of capital investment.*

Keywords: *service, marketing, strategy, marketing strategy, services, service industry*

In a market economy, for each enterprise, the issue of creating, maintaining and strengthening competitive positions in the long run is especially acute, which in itself is impossible without creating a development strategy and its effective implementation. Today, the work of domestic enterprises requires reasonable rational actions, since not only the external environment, but also the enterprises themselves, under the influence of time and circumstances, change significantly.

There is a need to justify such a marketing strategy so that the products of enterprises fully meet the demand in the market, which means that their strategic and production programs are maximally adapted to the wishes and expectations of actual and potential consumers. The use of a marketing management system will ensure the rational management of production and marketing activities, which will contribute to the development of long-term market relations and, above all, ensure that the market is oriented to consumer demand.

Today, it is in the interests of any organization to effectively manage marketing-related activities. For example, a firm needs to understand how to analyze market opportunities, identify relevant market segments against the general background, work on effective strategies and manage them effectively. It is important to consider how the marketing strategy will be implemented. The manager must understand that strategic planning is an ongoing process and, as a rule, the goals and objectives set for the company are reworked several times. It depends on constantly changing circumstances, in view of which the manager must make his own adjustments. Sometimes even the long-term prospects of the organization can be subject to change.

The development of new tasks and goals, the constant adjustment of the organization's development forecast, the analysis of changes in the market - all this entails a correction of the main strategy. During the development of a marketing strategy, a probabilistic approach is used. The most promising type of strategy is determined using mathematical and economic modeling. But it should be noted that this method is quite complicated and in our conditions it is practically not used. It is much easier to use a scenario approach during the development of a marketing strategy. Its essence lies in the fact that three scenarios are determined according to which the market is expected to develop: optimistic, most probable and real, and pessimistic. These options take into account the company's capabilities in the future, the activities of competitors, including other factors that can influence market. Having considered everything, it is possible to single out the reserve and main types of marketing strategies. Strategy options are determined on the basis of the principle of maximum satisfaction of the demand of solvent customers and the greatest efficiency per unit of capital investment. A very important requirement in relation to the developed marketing strategy will be the ability to adapt to unpredictable situations occurring in the environment. There are quite a few reasons why they occur: from the emergence of a large number of competitors, the creation of new technologies and the oversaturation of the market, to changes in the economic and legislative situation in the country.

The service sector is a large and dynamically developing sector of the economy of the leading developed countries of the world. Trends and regularities in the development of the service economy in an unstable market environment imply its orientation towards meeting consumer demand through the development of services in the market.

Expanding the range and availability of services is an important part of the socio-economic development of society, which contributes to its harmonization and the formation of a high quality of life for the population. The modernization of the domestic economy not only contributed to the development of traditional types of service activities, but also stimulated the rapid development of new types of services provided on a commercial basis: financial and credit, auditing, consulting, design, tourism, hotel and other services.

The growth of population incomes, the transformation of lifestyle, the increase in the cultural and educational level, the increase in business activity have created a demand for new types of services, updated the importance of consumer requirements for quality of service, and therefore the demand for a complex of tourist and hotel services is increasing.

The tourism industry occupies an important place in the modern world economy. In recent decades, it has been one of the most rapidly developing and fairly profitable types of economic activity. It should be emphasized that an increase in the total number of tourists in centives stimulates the development of hotel infrastructure. The potential dynamism of the development of Uzbek tourism is objectively due to the expansion of types of accommodation facilities for the hotel sector of the service market. Accommodation services are a backbone element of the tourism industry, especially regional.

Considering that the quality of service received by the consumer is always important, it is advisable for hotels to use quantitative parameters (indicators) that can evaluate the service process and influence it. The necessary data for the calculation can be obtained by measuring and monitoring the satisfaction with the quality of the product, consumer services. They are based on the analysis of information about the opinions and behavior of customers and are determined by standards that establish requirements for the quality of a product (service) and form the basis for certification of hotel enterprises.

It is worth noting that the efficiency of the functioning of the regional hotel market depends on the availability of infrastructure facilities of the hotel industry, as well as the producers of these services, which form a complex of hotel services, taking into account the demand of potential consumers. The separation of service marketing into a separate discipline is largely due to the rapid development of the service sector. The growth of the service sector in the economy hasn't been noticed so far. The statistics of many countries noted progress in this area of the economy, but the issue of the predominant role of the service sector was not the subject of consideration by scientists, economists, marketers. The growth of the population's income, the transformation of lifestyle, the increase in the cultural and educational level, the increase in business activity have created a demand for new types of services, updated the importance of consumer requirements for quality of service, and therefore the demand for a complex of tourist and hotel services is increasing.

However, despite the rapid growth and development of the service sector, companies actively used only such marketing tools as advertising and PR and practically did not deal with the changing business environment. This was due to the fact that at an early stage of the study of marketing, as a theoretical discipline, the main attention was paid to the sale of agricultural products, and later - industrial goods.

In this regard, it was assumed that only physical goods could be marketed. The rapidly developing service sector has gradually also adopted traditional marketing concepts that have proved to be insufficiently effective for the service sector. The emergence of service marketing is due to the fact that in these markets there are different conditions than in commodity markets.

The development of the hotel services market, the commercialization of hotel activities necessitates the use of marketing tools for implementation in the activities of hotel service providers. The logic of the development of market relations in the hotel business has led to the formulation and solution of such problems as the study and segmentation of the hotel services market, the qualitative and quantitative assessment of the effective demand for hotel services, the positioning of producers of hotel services, the use of marketing tools to develop promising directions for the development of consumer-oriented hotel services.

In conclusion of this issue, it should be noted that the hotel service is an organized interaction between the consumer and the producer of hotel services, continuously affecting it throughout its duration. This service exists only during the stay of the consumer, and during this time there is a constant dialogue between the consumer and the producer of hotel services, it is impossible to program it or create a certain standard or service algorithm. Consequently, the hotel service in each case acquires a personalized character.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada to'lov qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan mijozlar talabini maksimal darajada qondirish va kapital qo'yilmalar birligiga eng yuqori samaradorlik tamoyili asoslari haqida so'z boradi.*

Резюме: *В статье рассматриваются основания принципа максимального удовлетворения спроса платёжеспособных клиентов и наибольшей эффективности на единицу капиталовложений.*

Kalit so'zlar: *xizmat ko'rsatish, marketing, strategiya, marketing strategiyasi, xizmatlar, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi.*

Ключевые слова: *сервис, маркетинг, стратегия, маркетинговая стратегия, услуг, сфера услуг.*

HISTORICAL RETROSPECTIVE OF THE EMERGENCE OF CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES AND THE MAIN TASKS OF THEIR USE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

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Summary: *The article examines the retrospective of the emergence of cloud technologies in the projection of the causes of their occurrence, the increasing role in the modern educational process and the clarification of the terminological component used in scientific research.*

Keywords: *cloud, technology, terminology, education, computing.*

INTRODUCTION

In 2001, the Information Technology Laboratory of the National Institute of Standards and Technology defined "cloud computing" in the NIST Definition of Cloud Computing v15 with the following terms: "Cloud computing is a configurable computing resource that can be quickly provided and released with minimal effort by management and service provider(s) and provides ubiquitous and convenient network access (as needed) to a common pool of configurable computing resources (for example, networks, servers, storage, applications, services) that can be quickly provided and released by interacting with models." [6]

The degree of study of the topic.

The idea of what we call "cloud computing" today was first introduced by Joseph Carl Robnet Licklider in 1970. At that time, he participated in the creation of ARPANET (the Network of the Agency for Advanced Research Projects). His idea was that every person on the planet could be connected to the network and receive programs and data from it. Another scientist, John McCarthy, offered to provide computing power to users as a service. At this point, the development of cloud technologies was suspended until the 1990s. The first project for the implementation of cloud computing was provided by the company Salesforce.com, which in 1999 created a CRM system (customer relationship management) [7].

Despite the fact that cloud computing appeared relatively recently (the first project was implemented in 1999), experience has already been accumulated in their application in educational processes of various levels. Grandon Gill describes the Internet as an educational technology in higher education. Explains the features of using the Internet as an educational technology in higher education and gives recommendations on its application. [8]

The differences between the Internet and cloud technologies are emphasized by J. Reeves. The Internet is the basic infrastructure needed for the cloud, but the cloud is more than just the Internet. "The Internet is the basic infrastructure needed for the cloud, but the cloud is more than just the Internet. The cloud is where you go when you need to use a particular technology, and not for as long as you need it, and not for a minute longer." [9]

The term "cloud technologies" was established only in 2007. Despite the fact that cloud computing technology has been used in the activities of various organizations and companies for several years, there is currently no unified system of concepts and definitions, and there are also differences in the interpretation of the terms used. Therefore, there is a need to define the content of concepts such as cloud computing, cloud technologies, cloud services and cloud providers, and form a unified terminology system.

An analysis of the scientific and pedagogical literature on the research topic has demonstrated that most authors use the term cloud technologies, while identifying it with cloud computing (a literal translation of the term cloud computing), which is not entirely true, since these concepts have some difference in semantic content.

One example of such an identification of two terms can be the definition in Tkachenko, who, speaking about the cloud and cloud computing, believes that "Cloud computing is a model for providing remote access to shared computing resources that are physically distributed on many remote devices forming the so-called cloud" [4].

I.N.Golitsyna in her work divides these two concepts as follows. Cloud computing is an information processing model in which both hardware and software resources involved in the process of solving a problem are provided to users as an online service. Cloud technologies allow you to organize access to different types of social software, using all the advantages of this type of information technology in the educational process, they can serve as a platform for organizing mobile learning.[2]

The main part

It should be noted that the range of applications of cloud technologies is very wide and includes the education sector. Currently, a number of cloud service providers (for example, Microsoft, Google) offer various cloud services (for storing data, email, text documents, spreadsheets, presentations, etc.) that can be used as a basis for the educational process. They can be used as a basis for solving various tasks in the educational process:

- Creation of e-learning content provided in various formats, storage in structured formats and organization of remote access;
- Implementation and feedback of network interaction between all subjects of the educational process;
- Organization of group project activities in the network;
- ensuring the planning of educational activities;
- collection, storage and processing of learning outcomes.

The realization of these opportunities allows you to build individual educational trajectories for each student based on cloud technologies, organize independent work in electronic, mobile, network and mixed forms of education and contribute to the implementation of the principles of continuing education (independence from geographical location, economic security, social status, health status, etc.).

Thanks to such a knowledge system, the cloud service makes it possible to integrate students, teachers and many additional resources into the educational process, as well as the ability to track learning outcomes. This knowledge is digitized and stored in a knowledge base, which is then processed by various reasoning elements.

Sh.T. Shekerbekova and U. Nesipkaliev believe that cloud technologies are a new way of organizing the educational process, replacing traditional ways of organizing the educational process and creating opportunities for individual learning, group learning and interactive learning.[5]

Among the advantages of cloud technologies, Akhatova R.Yu. calls the fact that they allow students to work together on written papers, conduct surveys and tests, manage electronic documents of teachers and students, i.e. use and publish documents of various types and purposes with shared access, as well as organize interactive classes and group training.[1]

I.Robert believes that cloud services make it possible to use the communication capabilities of a common information environment to achieve the goals of distance learning and education, and similar methods can be found. Therefore, cloud services become a mechanism for achieving common goals in student-teacher communication.[3]

CONCLUSION

Although cloud technologies are currently not widely used in Uzbekistan and the experience of their use in education is less than in other countries, their capabilities are quite wide, and the problem of the active spread of cloud technologies in education is becoming extremely urgent.

Currently, methodological and technical aspects of the use of cloud technologies in the educational process are insufficiently developed in the country. In particular, there is a lack of fundamental research by domestic authors in this area. The use of cloud technologies in the educational process, including in teaching computer science, is slow and has not yet become widespread. Despite a number of obvious advantages, a number of objective factors prevent their widespread use. Traditionally, most of the country's educational institutions are distrustful of virtual capacity lending, preferring to work with their own equipment and data stored on specific, preferably local, sites.

Summing up, it can be concluded that informatization of education is the provision of methodology and practice for the effective use of modern information technologies in education in a well-defined subject area focused on the implementation of educational tasks in the field of knowledge formation and skills, skills and educational goals.

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Rezume: *Maqolada bulutli texnologiyalarning paydo bo'lishining retrospektivi, ularning paydo bo'lish sabablarini prognozlashda, zamonaviy o'quv jarayonida o'sib borayotgan rol va ilmiy tadqiqotlarda qo'llaniladigan terminologik tarkibiy qismga aniqlik kiritiladi.*

Резюме: *В статье рассматривается ретроспектива появления облачных технологий в проекции причин их возникновения, возрастающей роли в современном образовательном процессе и уточнения терминологической составляющей, используемой в научных исследованиях.*

Kalit so'zlar: *bulut, texnologiya, terminologiya, ta'lim, hisoblash.*

Ключевые слова: *облачный, технология, терминология, образование, вычисления.*

THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE SERVICES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE ECONOMY IN THE REGION

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Summary: *This article discusses the role of innovative services in the development of the service economy of the region.*

Keywords: *Region, project, infrastructure, service sector, contract, innovation.*

Territorial aspects of the innovative development of the country gain importance in the context of increasing globalization processes and competition in the world. According to the 2021 Global Innovation Index, South Korea ranks first with 90.49 points, Singapore ranks second with 87.76 points, and Switzerland ranks third with 87.6 points. The process of globalization is deepening in the world, on the other hand, the level of competition in the world markets is increasing, requiring the use of new approaches in the innovative development of the regional economy.

The role of innovative services in the development of the service economy in the region is the most important among other economic factors. Increasing the types of services in the region, modernizing the introduction mechanism will lead to the development and rise in efficiency of the sector. Modern services is one of the most important directions of development of international trade and they are performed by subjects directly-indirectly involved in the provision of these services. When offering services to international markets, a thorough analysis of the capabilities of each country, nation or individual group and delivery of appropriate services is a reliable, guaranteed way to become market participants. The quality of this process is directly related to the effective activity of the entities participating in each stage of the delivery of each type of service to consumers.

Taking into account this field's most important issues, the resolution was adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-5113 on May 11, 2021 "about measures to accelerate the development of the service sector". In the resolution, in order to further develop the activities of service providers, the decision calls for solving the bureaucratic problems that hinder the development of the service sector in 2021-2023, expanding the diversification of services, especially in remote areas, expanding the coverage of transport, financial, banking, tourism and other services, education and health in every remote area of the republic. It is determined that it is necessary to improve the quality of services related to storage and create favorable economic and infrastructural conditions related to the involvement of the private sector in the field of services..[1] Austrian economist P. Drucker's assertion that innovation is not a result of strong desire or luck, but that any economic activity must rely on new technologies is directly relevant to the field of innovative services.[2]

American scientist Kenneth Kahn distinguishes innovation with three different concepts, that is, innovation is a result, innovation is a process, and innovation is an idea [3]

Based on the comments of the above scientists on innovation, innovation is a process of deep and consistent research, and we rightly conclude that innovation can be achieved only by applying the results of scientific research. There is an enough fund at the disposal of the population which is inactive. But representatives of all population do not have clear knowledge and skills in how to use money, which bring more economic effect. "Start up assistant" service, which is innovative for such a segment of this population, accelerates the launch of new types of services based on their new business ideas.

Programming services are considered to be one of the most effective innovative services at a time when all industries are automating day by day and the demand for software products increasing sharply. Not only we still do not have a very good infrastructure for the development of this direction in our country, but also there is a relatively large number of people with high scientific potential among the population, especially the youth, and there is an opportunity to sharply increase exports to developed foreign markets, where prices are much higher. [4]

The development of programming services, which have been effectively established in most developed countries, are penetrating every field and have high prospects by specialists, is of great importance for the economy of our region. In 2018 directly 3 million and indirectly over 14 million people carried out activities in the field of software in USA. Also, the fact that the industry directly added \$845 billion in value to GDP and invested nearly \$83 billion in R&D indicates that the industry is growing rapidly. In particular, the detailed research of innovative education and programming services is an important component of these services and is considered one of the most vital issues. The development of programming services in the region has a great impact on eliminating unemployment, satisfying internal demand, exporting to foreign markets and most importantly accelerating the formation of the digital economy. Before many types of services that were considered worthless to commercialization can be delivered over long distances to different markets of the world in a short time because of development of information technology and telecommunication industry. On the other hand, development and progress in ICT enable remote delivery to services which previously required the presence of the consumer and the provider in the same place. The growth of the modern economy is related to intellectual services. Intellectual services, such as software, are now the basis of innovative services, growing at a more rapid pace in perspective. It is worth noting that in a short period of time, the government of new Uzbekistan, among the main directions of further development of the fields of education and science, is directed to the implementation of measures to popularize modern professions in the IT field among students and to accelerate the development of the field in Presidential Decree of The Republic of Uzbekistan on November 6, 2020 No. UP-6108 "About measures for development of education, and science during the new period of development of Uzbekistan"[6]

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev chaired the meeting dedicated to training potential personnel in the field of information technologies and working with talented young people noted "the digital economy has been identified as the main driver of our country's development in the next five years and the implementation of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy has begun in all sectors and regions in this regard". In addition, he informed that until now 89 projects have been launched in regions and more than 200 projects in networks, and the volume of software products developed during the 8 months of this year has increased by 2.4 times, their export has increased by 3.3 times and reached 26 million dollars.[7] Reforms in the field of information technology at the level of such government policy will serve to digitize and innovate the economy of our country in coming years. It increases its competitiveness in mutual economic relations with foreign countries and ensures a positive balance.

The movement of the seekers of knowledge from one region to another region or country for the purpose of education goes back to the 4th century BC. Since the 20th century, trade in educational services has been shaped more as a social aid to less developed countries, not just for profit or business, and the passage of time has led to the development of this innovative type of service. Later, education services have been developed in developed countries where English was recognized as an official language. This situation has accelerated the education, more precisely, the commercialization of innovations. In particular, in the years from 1985 to 2000, franchising and joint programs and cooperation (twinning) programs of various international levels were developed in offshore markets through transnational education. Since the 21st century, the establishment of

offshore campuses in "transnational educational centers (hubs)" in Dubai, Singapore, Shanghai, London, Doha and other cities has led to a more rapid development of international trade in educational services. An example of this is the fact that many hubs of countries such as Russia, Italy, Malaysia, Japan and South Korea are also located in Uzbekistan.

In the last 10 years, not only the USA, Western European countries, Australia, but also many Asian countries have achieved significant results in the export of educational services, proving the importance of this type of service for the economy and the possibility of further development in the future. These include the fact that more than 492 thousand students were from 196 countries in the People's Republic of China in 2018, 315 thousand were from their countries in the Russian Federation in 2020, Kazakhstan (3683), India (3290), Turkmenistan (1320), China (1290), Kyrgyzstan (1026) and 14 thousand for other foreign students. Many countries try to develop the export of educational services. The reason for this is, firstly, obtaining great economic benefits, secondly, the quality of educational services approaching world standards under the influence of strong competition, and thirdly, it leads to an increase in the image and position of the country in the world through the development of science, technology, language, culture and other fields.

"Choice Based Credit system (CBCS)" which is new for the education system our country, will cause further development of educational services in our country and its regions. The introduction of this innovative system leads to increased control over education, independent research of students, formation of strong competition among pedagogues, convergence of educational programs to world standards, digitization of the system and, most importantly, raising the image of the national education system to the level of the standards of the world education market. According to the 2019 Nobel laureates in economics research in to educational programs has shown that short-term contract teachers are more effective than usual system, this is, educators who one year-term contracts or high perform positively serve more than relatively long-term contracts to the development of the field of education. Malaysian economist S.Y. Tam has researched that the development of international trade in education services is related to the presence of transparent legislation, the strong focus of accreditation on the quality of education and not only on management or documentation, and but also the prestige of universities.[8]

In our opinion, based on above, innovative educational services are a new and unique teaching technology to for imparting knowledge to learners in an effective, interesting and easy way. By setting rid of traditional forms of education, students should not be afraid to make mistakes and create an opportunity to express their ideas completely freely.

The biggest deficiency observed today in the field of construction and repair services is the lack of qualified personnel in this field. The fact that most of the working specialists have only practical skills, and the lack of specialists with both theoretical and practical experience is the cause of various problems related to construction services. The proper organization of the educational system related to the training of specialists in this field, the establishment of a system related to the study of foreign experiences will serve the development of the field. As such, as the advantages of "Anorbank", which operates in the newly introduced first digital format in the banking system with high development opportunities in the region, it can be exemplified that the bank operates without an office, that is in an online format study of foreign experiences will serve the development of the field. This frees them from rent, taxes, utilities and other payments and doesn't require additional staff. That is, it dramatically reduces the additional expenses of the bank, and this is cheaper than the service staff. This is especially important in conditions of increased response to the emerging hard periods. In addition, our country has been offered in the banking and credit system, while the system of allocation of loans on Islamic terms is a reliable source of financial support for the part of the population that most people do not use traditional loans. Islamic finance is developing rapidly as an industry that embodies the innovation financing system. An example of this has been the fact

that, the gross assets of more than 300 Islamic banks and financial institutions exceed \$ 2.5 trillion and grow by 15-20 percent per year until today. This will lead to a further increase in services and production and the expansion of international trade in services with the help of large financial resources from the majority Muslim countries of the world.[9]

Innovative services, according to our description, transport services, the adoption of new innovative services related to the transportation of passengers and tourists by the country's roads and railways is very promising. An example of this is the use of a software that prevents foreign men and women from falling into a single coupe or a separate compartment in plaskart wagons , plaskart equip places in wagons at least 50% with special curtains (blinds) for women , likewise replacing old-style toilets with floor-mounted public toilets(Turkish , Genoa bowl). Such small attention and low cost changes will increase the demand for visiting tourists ' railways not only from Muslim countries, but also from many other countries.

The widespread introduction of innovative activities in the areas of services is one of the most basic conditions for operating in the world's strong competition-based market. By implementing this process in a systematic way, further development of educational and programming services in the international trade of services, and further increase in the flow of foreign currency will be achieved.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada mintaqada xizmatlar iqtisodiyoti rivojida innovatsion xizmatlarning o'рни xususida so'z yuritiladi.*

Резюме: *В данной статье рассматривается роль инновационных услуг в развитии сервисной экономики региона.*

Kalit so'zlar: *mintaqa, loyixa, infratuzilma, xizmatlar sohasi, shartnoma, innovatsiya.*

Ключевые слова: *регион, проект, инфраструктура, сфера услуг, договор, инновация.*

UZBEKISTAN-GERMANY: PECULIARITIES OF JUVENILE LIABILITY AND THE SYSTEM OF PUNISHMENT

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Summary: *in this article, the Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan reflects the system of punishment assigned to minors, the rules of sentencing, cases of exemption from liability and punishment. The criminal law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Federal Republic of Germany also touches on the peculiarities of juvenile liability, the system of punishment and some similarities and differences between them.*

Keywords: *criminal law, juvenile delinquency, fine, compulsory public works, correctional work, Parole, Parole, juvenile Commission, StGB(German penal code), Jugendstrafrecht (GFR juvenile penal law), Jugendamt (Commission on juvenile cases in GFR), fine, compulsory public works, correctional work, restriction of freedom, imprisonment, educational measures, disciplinary punishment, imprisonment.*

INTRODUCTION.

Based on the humanitarian and justice principles of the Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, chapter XV-XVI of the sixth section of the Criminal Code [1] defines the “characteristics of juvenile liability”. These chapters cover the system of punishment imposed on minors, the rules of sentencing, the cases of exemption from liability, punishment. We know that even though under the former Union there was sufficient emphasis on preventing and combating juvenile delinquency, the norms in criminal law aimed at preventing such delinquency had not been given in a separate section, as in our current code, until then, once systematized. While the norms outlined in it include general provisions of criminal liability, it is indicated that the types of punishment for them are greatly improved when a crime is committed by minors, the court expresses to them the degree of mental development of a teenager in the assignment of punishment, living conditions and upbringing, health, the reasons for the crime he committed, people of, such cases are an example of the practical application of the humanitarian principle outlined in Article 7 of the Criminal Code.

There have been various opinions among practitioners and scholars about the need to distinguish the liability of minors separately in law for many years, which was reflected in the Criminal Code of 1994. In relation to the liability of minors, various opinions have been expressed in the subject of criminal law, arguing that the significance of the guilty person is not less than the nature and level of social danger of the crime committed.

Persons who have reached the age of sixteen in accordance with Article 17 of the Criminal Code are liable under general rules and taking into account the features provided for in section six of the Criminal Code. When I studied and analyzed the Criminal Code, I found that a special part of the code, 224 norms, established liability for minors.

A minor is defined as a person who has reached the age of sixteen before committing a crime, but has not reached the age of eighteen. Under the general rule, Sane persons who have reached the age of sixteen are considered to have reached the age of the criminal subject. For some crimes, the subject’s age is set at fourteen years.

The penalties specified in Article 81 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan are a strict list of types of punishment that can be imposed on minors. In this article, the punishment system is arranged from light to heavy, i.e.:

- 1) fine;
- 2) compulsory public works;
- 3) correctional work;
- 4) restriction of freedom;
- 5) deprivation of Liberty.

Penalty is a penalty for minors, in accordance with Article 82 of the Criminal Code, from twice to twenty times the amount of the base calculation. At the appointment of this punishment, the court takes into account the fact that a minor has independent income, salary or property. If the culprit evades payment of the fine within six months of its appointment, the court replaces the amount of the unpaid fine with correctional work. A fine of twice the amount of the base calculation is calculated equal to one month of correctional work.

Compulsory public works (article 82¹ CC)-appointed for a period of sixty to two hundred and forty hours in relation to working minors only. Compulsory public works should not harm the health and spiritual development of minors, nor disrupt the reading process. The period for the execution of compulsory public works should not exceed two hours a day for six months, unless otherwise specified in the law, and in the event of non-convict-dependent circumstances, no more than two hours a day in a fan of up to a year.

Correctional work (Article 83 CC) is a punitive measure in which a convicted person is subjected to forced labor for a period established by a court verdict and charged a certain amount of interest in favor of the state from his salary. Correctional work applies only to working persons. Labor competence is the ability of an individual to work. As a general rule, an individual is considered to be able to work after reaching the age of sixteen. This type of punishment is appointed for a period of one month to one year. The term of the sentence includes rest, a holiday, as well as the days when the convicted person was sick.

Restriction of Liberty (Article 84 CC) is a term of six months to two years as a basic punishment for juvenile convicts.

Deprivation of Liberty (Article 85 CC) is a term of six months to ten years for minors.

Deprivation of Liberty refers to persons between the ages of fourteen and sixteen at the time of committing a crime:

For a serious crime-up to six years;

For a serious crime – a term of up to ten years.

Deprivation of Liberty in relation to persons between sixteen and eighteen years of age at the time of committing a crime:

For a serious crime-up to seven years;

For a serious crime – a term of up to ten years.

A sentence of imprisonment shall not be imposed on persons who have committed a crime of no greater social risk or who have committed a crime of lesser severity than intentional.

In accordance with paragraph 12 of the plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan of February 3, 2006 “on the practice of imposing punishment for crimes by the courts”, when imposing punishment on minors, the courts are obliged to take into account the features established in articles 81-90 of CC [2].

In addition to the circumstances provided for by Article 54 of the CC [3] during the appointment of penalties for minors, in each specific case, as well as the level of its development, living conditions and upbringing, health, including the level of mental development, motives for

committing a crime, information about the negative impact of older persons on its behavior, other circumstances affecting its personality should be identified and assessed.

Even if a person who committed a crime before the age of eighteen has reached the age of majority at the time of the trial of the case, the penalty or amount assigned to him cannot exceed the maximum period and amounts established in articles 82-85 of CC [4].

Most states' criminal law sets a minimum age limit for criminalizing minors. The UN General Assembly of 1989 adopted the Convention on the rights of the child, which includes a number of norms for the protection of the rights of children and minors who have entered the criminal path. The convention sets a minimum term for criminalizing minors. But in a number of states, this can be even less than the age limit is set. For example, in Irish criminal law, the age of a criminal subject is set at seven years, in the Netherlands at twelve years, in Japan at thirteen years. The qualification and punishment system for crimes committed by minors also varies in different countries. A number of foreign developed countries have become clear in particular during the study of the Criminal Law (StGB) of the Federal Republic of Germany-that the crimes of minors in Germany are qualified under the same criminal law (StGB) as the crimes of adults, but have several characteristics of their own:

1. The juvenile delinquency law (Jugendstrafrecht) [5] does not list criminal offenses, but specifies sanctions and principles for their use against minors, and applies to children and adolescents between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one who have committed criminal offenses in Germany;

2. Minors under the age of fourteen do not have jurisdiction in Germany, but the guardianship authority under the court may apply measures aimed at preventing a minor from repeating a criminal offense in the future;

3. The age limits set by the German juvenile delinquency law (Jugendstrafrecht) are decisive for setting criminal penalties.

4. According to the Jugendgerichtsgesetz (law on minors), minors are children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen and adolescents between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one;

5. Penalties for minors are much lighter than penalties for adults, and measures of an educational nature are also provided;

6. Minors may also be subject to criminal penalties under the juvenile delinquency law and adult delinquency law (StGB). The decisive thing here is the level of individual development of a minor. If a teenager is developed as an adult, criminal punishment is established under the StGB (adult criminal law), Jugendstrafrecht (juvenile criminal law) applies only to adolescents with developmental delay. As a rule, in such cases, representatives of the Office of Juvenile Affairs (Jugendamt) make recommendations to the court to apply their assessment and type of punishment to the person of the accused.

7. If there is a minor military officer who committed a criminal offense, special rules apply to him.

When imposing criminal penalties on minors:

- a) rules apply for educational purposes;

- b) the main session of the court passes behind closed doors;

- (c) a hearing may be heard by a court of people's counsel or by a jury of professional judges.

Types of punishment that can be imposed on minors:

- 1) Educational Measures;

- 2) disciplinary punishment (fine, social work);

- 3) imprisonment.

Educational measures are the mildest form of punishment and include, for example, participation in crimes against aggression.

Disciplinary punishment is a means of preventing incarceration and helps minors understand the crime they commit. Disciplinary punishment tools can be repairing damaged objects, asking the victim for personal forgiveness, performing fines and social work. For example, a court may set social hours for juvenile offenders for causing theft or minor bodily harm.

Incarceration is the most severe form of punishment, and is applied as a last resort to minors if the interests of protecting society demand (e.g., if the offender has a detrimental tendency). A child can be imprisoned for a period of 6 to 5 years, and a teenager up to 10 years. The determination of the particular severity of murders and crimes is an exception to the general rule. In this case, a minor can be sentenced to up to 15 years of imprisonment.

CONCLUSION

While a comparative analysis of the Criminal Law of many developed foreign countries, in particular the Federal Republic of Germany, we note that the penalties assigned to them are important in protecting the rights and freedoms, interests of minors, in preventing the commission of crimes by minors.

In a general conclusion based on the information cited above, we can see a number of similarities and differences in the penal system applied to minors in the Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Criminal Law of the Federal Republic of Germany (StGB). The Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan uses five types of punishment for minors, while the Federal Republic of Germany uses three types of punishment. Referring to the differences in the penal system, where the Criminal Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifically states the penalty of fines against minors, we can see that in the Criminal Law of the GFR minors, the fine is included as a component of the type of “disciplinary punishment”. In addition, another noticeable difference is that paragraph 3 of the plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 21 of September 15, 2000 [6] on the judicial practice of juvenile delinquency”, according to Article 51 of the Code of Criminal Procedure [7] the participation of a lawyer in criminal cases committed by minors during the period of inquiry, preliminary investigative actions and In cases where a defender is required to participate, any evidence determined without his participation is not of legal force. During the study of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Germany (StGB) and the juvenile criminal law (Jugendstrafrecht) it was observed that this norm does not exist for minors. To dwell on the similarity aspect, the case of juvenile crimes in both countries will be seen in a closed court session. In accordance with Article 37 of the Convention on the rights of the child, it is established that penalties such as death and life imprisonment for minors cannot be applied. This norm in the convention is studied, both countries are embodied in criminal law.

Emphasizing another different aspect, the German Criminal Code also includes signs that are characteristic of the age of a criminal subject. For example, according to Article 19 of the Code, “a person who has not reached the age of 14 at the time of committing a crime has been found to have acted without guilt”. This norm is important for qualification and clearly determines the age of the subject of the crime. So, for any crime in Germany, a person can be criminally liable from the age of 14. Unlike the German Criminal Code, the age of the subject is defined in three different age categories according to the “liability of individuals” established in Article 17 of the Criminal Code of our country. According to the first part of this article, the total subject age is set at sixteen years. In addition, this article also specifies substances in which the subject of the crime is fourteen years old and substances in which he is eighteen years old.

As a proposal for information and research in the scientific article, I would like to note the following. I think it will be appropriate to revise and change the age of the criminal subject, which is established in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, for JK Article 97 (intentional homicide), the age of the crime subject is set at fourteen years. In this norm, I express as a proposal to establish the age of the subject as sixteen years. Because a fourteen-year-old minor

does not fully realize and consciously feel his actions and the behavior he is doing in this situation. Examples of this type can be cited with other articles in the Criminal Code. For crimes committed against minors, responsibility should be strengthened more strongly. For example, in relation to pedophile criminals. It is a saying that if crimes of a pedophile type are committed against underage girls and the punishment system is not strengthened further, these cases will increase even more and cause many negative consequences. We all witness that many of these crimes are still being committed today. Turning a blind eye to such disgusting situations or not further strengthening the penal system can then lay the groundwork for the increasing number of these crimes.

It is every society's duty to minors to create the necessary conditions for the physical, mental, social development of children. Juvenile delinquency in a certain sense represents the failure of the above obligations by society. And the restoration of justice is primarily expressed in the re-education of minors. To make a final conclusion, we will witness in the article that in both countries studied underage liability, there are reliefs and justice in the imposition of penalties on minors.

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4. Criminal Code in the version published on 13 November 1998 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 3322), as last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 22 November 2021 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 4906); https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_stgb/englisch_stgb.html
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6. Order of the plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 21 of September 15, 2000 "on judicial practice in cases of crimes of minors"; <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/1449720>.
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Rezyume: Mazkur maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat qonunida voyaga yetmaganlarga nisbatan tayinlanadigan jazo tizimi, jazo tayinlash qoidalari, javobgarlikdan va jazodan ozod qilish holatlari aks ettirilgan. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston Respublikasi va Germaniya Federativ Respublikasi jinoyat qonunida voyaga yetmaganlar javobgarligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, jazo tizimi va ular orasidagi ba'zi o'xshashlik va farqlarga to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Резюме: В данной статье отражена система наказаний, устанавливаемых уголовным законодательством Республики Узбекистан в отношении несовершеннолетних, правила назначения наказания, обстоятельства освобождения от ответственности и наказания. Также в уголовном законодательстве Республики Узбекистан и Федеративной Республики Германия затронуты особенности ответственности несовершеннолетних, система наказаний и некоторые сходства и различия между ними.

Kalit so'zlar: Jinoyat qonuni, voyaga yetmaganlar, jarima, majburiy jamoat ishlari, axloq tuzatish ishlari, ozodlikdan cheklash, ozodlikdan mahrum qilish, voyaga yetmaganlar komissiyasi, StGB (Germaniya jinoyat kodeksi), Jugendstrafrecht (GFR voyaga yetmaganlar jinoyat qonuni), Jugendamt (GFRda voyaga yetmaganlar ishlari bo'yicha komissiya), jarima, majburiy jamoat

ishlari, axloq tuzatish ishlari, ozodlikni cheklash, ozodlikdan mahrum qilish, tarbiyaviy chora-tadbirlar, intizomiy jazo, qamoqqa olish.

Ключевые слова: Уголовный закон, несовершеннолетние, штраф, обязательные общественные работы, исправительные работы, ограничение свободы, лишение свободы, комиссия по делам несовершеннолетних, СтГБ (Уголовный кодекс Германии), Jugendstrafrecht (уголовный закон ФРГ по делам несовершеннолетних), Jugendamt (комиссия по делам несовершеннолетних в ФРГ), воспитательные мероприятия, дисциплинарное наказание, заключение под стражу.

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE LYRICAL CHARACTER

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Summary: *In this article, the theoretical aspects of creating the character of a lyrical hero are studied. The characters of the lyrical hero are used in various mental apologies of the lyrical hero, the leading subject images used together with the lyrical hero, the historical, social, social and political conditions of the apologies of the lyrical hero, the means of artistic expression used in the apology of the lyrical hero and methods*

Keywords: *lyrics, poetry, hero, lyrical hero, character, character of lyrical hero, etc.*

The term "character" (behaviour) is taken from the Greek word "charakter"[1] and is a characteristic sign, a set of characteristic signs that are manifested in a person's behavior and attitude to the events of life. The concept of "character" is one of the words that are often used in everyday life in our language. We often use it to evaluate others. Character is a complex of subjective psychological attitudes of a person, which determine his attitude towards everything (nature), people, objectivity and himself.

In philosophy, the concepts of "Temperament" and "Character" are close to each other. Character is a behavioural way of a person. Also, personality traits may be related to character and temperament. Behavior is closely related to a person's orientation, spirituality and business. There are many theories about character that are accepted with a smile, and there is no one that stops at one point. There are many character traits. It is explained by stability, business, stubbornness, stubbornness, boldness and, on the contrary, instability, cowardice, and suspicion. Due to the lack of a universally accepted theory of character, which adequately describes the individual characteristics of a person, usually only the characteristics of a person are taken into account when evaluating the character, for example, cautious, proud, cheerful, lying flaws, brave and so on. If temperament is an innate quality, then character is often related to upbringing and social experience of people. Education and family have a great place in shaping character.

The problem of character is also studied in the science of linguistics in connection with the science of philosophy. "Anthropocentric theory" is used in the analysis of texts regarding the world view and speech culture of a person.

In this, psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic tools are considered an important factor. Speech is individual, and the individuality of the language is preserved in each individual's speech. Regarding the individual manifestations of the speaking skill, there are common ways of speaking characteristic of certain people's representatives. This creates an opportunity to improve the concept of national character. In the written fiction or in the text, the character of the characters is shaped and improved by their speech [7.112-113]. So, we can say that in fiction, in prose or poetry, the character appears in the expressions of the hero or the lyrical hero, as well as in monologues and dialogues. Here, we discussed the issue of character in philosophy and linguistics. In our work, we aimed to study the problem of character in literary works and in this work in lyrical works.

In the science of literature, the problem of character is studied in every study. The problem of character in prose works was studied in detail in the minutes of works such as V. Khalizev[16], V.V. Sobolev[13], G.M. Imomova[6]. In Karakalpak literary studies, the problem of character in prose works has been studied by a number of scientists[3]. In the Russian-Karakalpak Dictionary of Literary Terms, "Character is a hero in a work of art who has his own uniqueness, who has risen to the level of an individual person, and whose every interpretation has been revealed. In the work of

art, the character of the heroes is connected with the center of social and social conditions created by him, his personal personality, morals, joys and frustrations, as in marriage itself, and his inner spiritual psychological state are revealed" [2]. A lyrical character can also be found in poetic works. We can see the presentation of the lyrical character in the lyrics of the hero.

In the science of literature, the problem of the lyrical hero has been studied by several scientists. The scientist K.Khudaibergenov, who is concerned with the problem of the lyrical hero, gives the following comments: "In the article "Division of Poetry into Types and Genres", Belinsky said that the author's subject gets absorbed in the concrete material of the poem, and in the lyrics, the material of the poem is transmitted to the author's subject. Therefore, in both cases, the marital material and the author's subject maintain an inseparable unity. In the lyrics, the author's "me" plays the role of the character in the novel" [17.28] Scientist S.O.Ergesheva, "The nature of the lyrical hero is presented in different ways as a compound image, one of the tools to explain the author's thinking. Therefore, its nature is to a certain extent related to the nature of the other person. For that reason, when researching the problem of lyrical hero, first of all, one pays attention to the lyrical lyrics, and in them, attention is paid to the extent to which the features characteristic of the author's nature are radiated [18.108] –.

In the lyrics, the hero is realized not in the narration of events, as in epics or dramas, but in the display of inner feelings and regrets. An image whose feelings and spiritual regrets related to phenomena in the outer center, natural or socio-political events are radiated is considered to be the image of a lyrical hero. In the poem, the lyrical hero is represented by the first-person form, i.e. "I". Therefore, it approaches the image. In theoretical moments, the fact that the image of the author and the lyrical hero are not the same, but have differences, has had its scientific confirmation. "The lyrical hero is not the resin itself, but an artistic literary image.

Therefore, it is necessary to divide heroes in lyrical works into two groups: subjective hero, i.e., the main character of the work, all the characters are given on behalf of the subjective (lyrical) hero, objective heroes, i.e. participants other than the lyrical hero in the work" [4.37]. Therefore, the lyrical hero is the main image in the work, and it depicts the appearance of that era or time, happy and sad feelings of people. The lyrical hero makes clear and consistent comments on the events that happened in his life. We can also see this in the lyrical hero caches in poetic works written by girls. In the lyrical hero of the works of M. Zhumanazarova and P. Mirzabayeva, who are the object of our study, we see the images of a devoted child, a dear friend, a loving mother, not a fan of the events surrounding his father, but a fan. Shayira M. Zhumanazarova's "Shaginiw", "Konemen endi", "Spiritual message from Ahuramazda", (Ahuramazda menen ruwxiy sawbet), "Tumaristiń tigip ketken náli", "Jat boldıń-aw qaraǵım", "Hám jańa hám góne dúnya bul", "Teleziw" [5] and others, P. Myrzabayeva's "Xojeli qalasındaǵı balalar úyinde jazılǵan qosıq", "Qaraqalpaqstan jazıwshılar awqamında tuwılǵan oylar", "On qadem aralıq haqqında", "Maman biy monologı", "Ozimdi ayıplaw", "Ulim" [9] The lyrical characters in his poems have the qualities that are not present in them. We can see from this that we can feel everything that is reflected in the quality of these resins, not only the names mentioned, but also in the lyrical heroes of the poetry works that were written in the last era. Poetry researcher K. Orazymbetov expressed the following opinion about the growth and evolution of the lyrical hero in Karakalpak lyricism: "The lyrical hero began as an individual. The attitude of the lyrical hero to the situations and problems that happened to him began to appear as the attitude of an individual.

This thing not only increased the artistry of the lyrical works, but also enriched its content and saved the reader from boring monotony" [10.20]. I. Tulakov's opinion is similar to this opinion. He is considered a "lyrical hero, first of all as a person." As a person who has taken a bold step on the path of self-satisfaction, he calls the world and people to act with the ideals of perfection. The "I" who has come to understand that life is made up of the history of the eternal gyrys, does not

follow the path of quiet, pure happiness, but the path of happiness that comes from the back of the gyrus. This road passes through a grove of sorrows. In this line, he expresses the point of view that he does not say himself [14.293]. We can understand the character of the lyrical hero based on his feelings. Professor B. Sarimsakov writes about the nature of the lyrical masking of the lyrical hero: "characteristic events and incidents in life attract the attention of the narrator, place him in his imaginary world, do not give him peace, disrupt his thinking and reasoning system in his life and business. It is said that the spiritual robe that possessed writer's heart and disturbed his peace was a lyrical apology" [12.85].

J.B. Turdimov "For the radiation of a well-known lyric poem to turn into a complete poetic work, it is a condition that the spiritual-spiritual relationship of the poet and the great human abilities should reach unity. It should be mentioned that the lyrical cachem is characterized by the fact that it can radiate all its features, and it is presented in two ways: a) based on the smiling image of the cachem that is radiated in the poetic text, b) based on the leading images. In Uzbek poetry of the 20th century, the lyrical cache takes a leading place in the two ways of highlighting the difference"[15.58].

We present the features of the leadership of Shayira M. Zhumanazarova, P. Mirzabayeva in their journalistic, love, intellectual-philosophical lyrics highlighted by the scientist J.B. Turdimov. We tried to analyze and show this in depth in the sections of the next articles of our work. The long history, abilities, and spirituality of our people are summed up in the lyrical hero in the poems written in historical context. Literary writer O. B. Panaeva commented on this as follows. "The pathos of the literary-historical work is related to nationalism.

These differences can be seen in the character's speech, psychology, philosophy, and the instillation of spiritual abilities of a certain nation according to the way of marriage. Historical characters include the signs of history and the present time, and the author's individual character, world view, and philosophy occupy an important place in this [11.140]". The long history, abilities, and spirit of our people are summed up in the lyrical hero of M. Zhumanazarova's "Suyinbiyke", "Men alakozdi kordim tusimde", "Posqan eldi oqip" and P. Mirzabayeva's "Maman biy monologi" that glorifies our history. Therefore, based on the opinions of the existing scientists, we can show the character of the lyrical hero in the style of Shayiralar in the following ways.

- a) in all kinds of spiritual caches of the lyrical hero;
- b) In the leading objective images used with the lyrical hero;
- c) In the presentation of historical, social, socio-political conditions in the lyrical hero caches;
- d) The artistic tools and methods used in the delivery of lyrical hero images.

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Rezyume: *Bu maqolada lirik qahramon xarakterining yaratilish masalasining nazariy tomonlari o'rganildi. Lirik qahramon xarakterlari lirik qahramonning har xil ruxiy kechirmalarida, lirik qahramon bilan birga qo'llanilgan yetakchi ob'ektiv obrazlarda, lirikaliq qahramon kechirmalarindegi tarixiy, jamoatlik, ijtimoiylik -siyosiy shart-sharoitlarning berilishida, lirikaliq qahramon kechirmalarini yetkazip berishda qo'llanilgan badiiy ifodalash vositalari va usullarida beriladi.*

Резюме: *В данной статье изучены теоретические аспекты создания характера лирического героя. Характеры лирического героя используются в различных ментальных апологиях лирического героя, ведущие предметные образы, используемые вместе с лирическим героем, исторические, общественные, социальные и политические условия апологий лирического героя, средства художественной выразительности, используемые в приносятся извинения лирического героя и методы.*

Kalit so'zlar: *lirika, she'riyat, qaharmon, lirik qahormon, xarakter, lirik qahormon xakteri va b.*

Ключевые слова: *лирика, поэзия, герой, лирический герой, характер, характер лирического героя и др.*

IBRAYIM YUSUPOV'S MASTERFUL TRANSLATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS

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Summary: *This article describes that it is not easy to translate poetry from one language into another. And the importance for a translator to be skillful enough in order to preserve the original meaning in the translated work on the example of I.Yusupov's translation of Shakespeare's sonnets.*

Keywords: *Shakespeare's sonnets, a skillful translator, an interpretative act, classical poets, color (kolorit) and style.*

Introduction

"Poetry is what gets lost in translation", American poet Robert Frost is quoted as saying.

Assuming the faithfulness you are aiming for is fidelity to something more than just literal meaning, then any attempt at being faithful to the original piece of writing should entail making something that lives. It should have just the same pulse as the original did. Taking something living and fresh and transforming it into something dull and dead in another language doesn't seem like genuine faithfulness. Every translation is an interpretative act, as well as a creative one. Translators read the original piece and try to work out what it's doing, what's important that's going on. They are constantly making choices about which elements of a text to preserve and foreground, and which to sacrifice.

We know that writing and history, culture and economy are all related, one impacts the other. The 20th century, which may be an incredible historical century the 20s, brought astounding turns within the life of our individuals. The reason is that a new control has showed up, medieval sees have been refined, and there is an opportunity for the improvement of the nation, the populace, and individuals started to be given. As it is known from history, developments, science and culture, which were not within the life of our individuals some time recently, showed up the primary steps of the improvement that were taken. These overhauls and changes influenced our writing at the time. And we are able to see this alter in writing from history.

The world is continually changing. Propels in computerized innovation for illustration, progression in digital technology, for example, mean that we can access writing from around the world at the touch of a button, but what is it actually like to be a skillful translator?

Deciphered books have significantly molded our social point of view over the past half century' - Jon Parrish Peede, *Anticipating News at the Dock*

'Translation increments readers' mindfulness of shared human feeling and experience' - Geoffrey Taylor, *Found in Interpretation*.

Recovers scholarly sources:

The control to resume the scholarly impact of a work is not limited to modern interpretations of classic creators such as Tolstoy or Zola. The fortunes of *The Peruser* by Bernhard Schlink were changed by its interpretation from German to English and its introduction to an unused group of onlookers. In Germany, Schlink was considered to be a wrongdoing essayist, and *The Peruser* named 'soft' on the Nazis. It was on the back of the interpretation of the novel that its adjustment for film was commissioned, starting awesome commercial victory. Interpretation permits writing to travel and writers can talk out over eras and societies.

"Translation from Greek into Latin more than two thousand a long time prior was the beginning point for the basic rule, for what we have customarily perceived as writing at all" - Dwindle Stothard. Deciphered work can enhance and advantage the dialect into which it is interpreted, bringing modern terms and concepts with it. Each elucidation of a content could be a restoration of dialect and symbolism. By investigating and encountering diverse societies through writing, we construct our capacity to verbalize the world around us in new and energizing ways.

There have been many poets translating the English classics Shakespeare, Byron, Goethe, Schiller and Heine, but we cannot say that all of them have done a good job. The reason is that in order to translate the work of these classical poets, one should have at least the same level of knowledge, a broad worldview, and a lot of experience. Only then will the translation work be successful. As the saying goes, "A jeweler understands the value of gold" and a poet understands the soul of a poet. So, even if the translator is not a poet, at least to have a poetic taste, he should be able to think like them and imagine like them.

It is of particular importance to study the lyrical verses of English classics and artistic researches in them through translation work, to explain its importance to the general public, thereby determining the level of development of Karakalpak translation science and lyrics. Bakhtiyar Nazarov, a well-known scientist, creator and academician said: "Artistic translation and translation work are two directions, although the first one is considered to be an artistic creation, and the second one is an artistic state aimed at scientific analysis, but they are interrelated. Therefore, translation - performance science should not leave this direction aside, it is necessary to timely analyze the achievements and shortcomings of the works translated from Karakalpak, Uzbek and Turkmen literature based on the important requirements of artistic translation of native languages." [1:3]

According to the types of translation, it is divided into several types, for example, scientific translation, mass translation (message), artistic translation. Each of them has merit and importance, and there is a corresponding difficulty. Literary translation, in particular, makes many demands on translators and ensures high taste.

The translation of poetry works of English classics into Karakalpak language is a great achievement for Karakalpak literature. Because, translating the literature of developed countries, delivering it with the same color (kolorit) and style, bringing out not only the words, but also the general unity of the content, thereby influencing the reader, requires a lot of diligence from the translator.

Although all the requirements for a translator apply to the material being translated, the following two situations are common in translation work:

1) The purpose of translation - is to familiarize the reader (listener) who does not know this language with the text (or with the oral content);

2) To translate - to express clearly and completely in a second language what was previously stated in another language. (Clear and complete delivery is to distinguish a single translation from the artificial, telling and summarizing, or various types of so-called "adaptation"). [2:3]

Modern philology is developing and becoming more structured and has its own requirements, regulations, and theory - the theory of translation ("Theory of translation" in English, "Science of translation", "Theorie de la traduction" in French, "Theorie des Übersetzens" in Deutsch). And nowadays, a lot of translational lyrics have been increasing on the contrary, in the last two decades. And nowadays, one important thing to take into account is youngster's internet in translational lyrics. The reason is to get to know about the different cultures. As we know, in lyrics the author wants to describe their culture and their belief of their local people. In every lyric, we are able to get to know about one fact from the daily life of the locals. We can call this situation as luck because, it represents as a chance for us to know about their beliefs. Due to its different names in

different languages, this science has recently been introduced under the general name "translatology". Therefore, the fact that it is called by different terms indicates the improvement of this science. The subject of this science is translation itself. There are following types of translation:

1) From one language to another language: vernacular (not native), native, near-native (such cases are encountered a lot, especially in this work it is of great importance and importance).

2) From the literary language to its dialects, or from the dialect of that language to the literary language.

3) Translation from the ancient (historical) language of that language into the current colloquial language of that language. [3:4]

Well, translation is two things: it's very close and careful and thoughtful reading. Then, it's precise and careful and thoughtful writing. Focusing on the detail makes you aware of this better than anything. If the writer has used word x, we need to know why that was the word he chose of all the options (what exactly does it mean, but also what's it doing in the sentence, in the rhythm of the sentence and to the sound and register), and then we need to find a way of replicating that in English, again with the greatest precision possible. The next sentence is an example of how a translator thinks when they work.[4:4]

Talking the questions through can be very helpful (or merely a large help?), as can expressing/articulating the thinking processes that go into, create, or determine the questions. In order to sharpen people's ability to operate independently, it is important to get them to be sensitive and vigilant (do we need both of these? - shades of meaning overlapping?) to what the process includes. (Perhaps without the final comma? Or along? ? (Or not?))

When setting such strict requirements, it is necessary to pay attention to the translation, to be responsible, especially when translating poetic creations, it is necessary to preserve the form and content. That is why poetic works are often translated by poets. Correct understanding and discernment of what affects the poet's feeling will help us to penetrate into the mysterious and difficult world of song. For example, comparing William Shakespeare's "Sonnets" with the translation of the famous Karakalpak poet IbrayimYusupov, we recognized the poet's clever and appropriate use of words. He was born on May 5 in 1929 in the village "Azat" in Chimbay region. His father was repressed as a religious man and died being in exile. His mother Khanbyibi brought up two sons and four daughters herself. IbrayimYusupov started to work at the age of 13. In 1945-1949 he studied at Karakalpak state pedagogical institute (now Nukus state pedagogical institute named after Ajiniyaz). Here we can compare the translation of Shakespeare's 9th sonnet "Is it for fear to wet a widow's eye" into the Karakalpak language. In the translation of the poet, Shakespeare was able to clearly show what he wanted to say. The translation has a great meaning when read once and makes a person think. Because, he delivered the words lyrically without a direct translation of the English words and preserving the order of words and meanings. The reason is that some words with short syllables or long syllables when translated have found the right harmony with each other in terms of meaning and form. In the Karakalpak language translation of this sonnet, the sentences in all lines are translated with 10-11 syllables, giving great importance in terms of meaning.

Is it for **fear** to wet a widow's eye,

That thou consum'st thyself in single life?

Ah! If thou issueless shalt hap to die,

The world will wail thee like a makeless wife.

And in the translation:

O'lsem, jesir qalip jılar su'ygenim,

Dep qorqip, heshkimdi su'ymesen' kerek,

Biraq du'nya kiyer tul hayal kibin,
Eger bul turısın'da ketsen' ju'wermek.

"The world will waile thee like a makelesse wife" here means a lonely woman who has lost her livelihood. Translation of literature is fundamentally different from other categories, and the features of literary translation of works are numerous. This means that in addition to providing information to the reader, literary translation also performs aesthetic functions. An artistic image created in a particular literary work (whether it is an image of a character or nature) will certainly have an impact on the reader. For this reason, a literary translator must take into account all the features of the source text. When reading a story, poem, or any other literary work translated from a foreign language, we perceive the text itself with its meaning, emotions, and characters.

To achieve the main goal of translation, namely to create a certain image for the reader, is quite a difficult task. Therefore, literary translation may have some deviations from the standard rules in order to show what features the writer wanted to convey to the reader. A word-for-word translation cannot reflect the depth and meaning of a literary work. It's all about how the translator sees it, because you can read a phrase in different ways. He rewrites the text from beginning to end. An experienced translator will be able to convey the skill and humor that the speaker wanted to display in the book, while preserving the style and atmosphere.

However, if he translated the text in this state, he could not give its meaning as it is now. The poet translated this sentence with the word "tulhayal" in the Karakalpak language, keeping its meaning and syllables correctly. And again, the success of the poet - when he was able to keep the form and the content together, he made good use of the line of words.

In addition, IbrayimYusupov was able to skillfully and well use synonyms in his translation works. In addition to paying special attention to the harmony of words, he was able to translate sonnets without losing the main content of the sonnets. For example, the word "heir" in Shakespeare's first sonnet "From fairest creatures we desire increase" has synonyms such as "inheritor, legatee". And without directly translating this word into the Karakalpak language, he used an excellent synonym that does not spoil the content of the sonnet, that is, the word "YADIGAR" is an ancient and precise expression in Karakalpak literature.

From fairest creatures we desire increase,
That thereby beauties Rose might never die,
But as the ripper should by time decease,
His tender **heir** might bear his memory.

And in the translation:

Boliq miywa ag'ashi mol jemis berer,
Ol jemisten du'nya ko'rkeyer sonsha,
Gu'l to'gilse miywa salarda eger,
Yadigarın saqlaydı kelesi g'umsha.

From the point of view of translation, he was able to use not only modern literary words, but also ancient words very skillfully. When translating sonnets, the poet was able to think like Shakespeare, and he was able to correctly express their meaning and content.

Literary translation is one of the most important tools in strengthening cultural ties and friendship between peoples, exchanging cultural resources of peoples with each other.[5:6] Literary translations are quite expensive, which is not surprising, since specialists must process a large layer of source information. The work is performed according to a specific algorithm. The translator reads the text, then distributes individual terms, divides the text into logical sections and translates these sections one by one. Much attention is paid to the style of translation. The translated text is processed in several stages.

In fact, through translation, especially through the translation of literary literature, we can learn the history, program, mentality, culture and outlook of a nation. Therefore, by reading the works of representatives of written fiction with a centuries-old history - we can have a new experience. Literary translation requires great skills because the characteristics of the literary translation are numerous. Do not forget that the translation of a book or poem may be read by thousands of readers. This means that the text must be adequate, and what's more, we need to focus on the fact that the translated document must produce the same image as the original.

One of the most common difficulties in translation is that the source and target languages belong to different cultures. For example, works written in Arabic are full of sacred texts taken from the Koran, and their translation and meaning may be difficult for people of another religion to understand. As a result, understanding different cultures becomes more difficult than understanding different languages.

Another difficulty is translating a text that describes traditions that belong to a particular nation or territory in the world. In addition, words or terms that belong to a particular nation or territory may not have an equivalent in another language. In such cases, the translator must define these words.

As you can see, the syntactic methods of two languages may not always be consistent with each other. When translating word-for-word, the syntactic norms of the language are violated, and this requires imagination. As a result, the values of the source and translated texts sometimes differ from each other. The author's language and purpose are defined, but the method of expression is unfamiliar to the language being studied. The translator must convey the feelings and emotions of the author and characters using the necessary literary techniques.

That is why the famous critic N. G. Chernyshevsky highly valued the translation in literature than the original copy, and emphasized the place of peoples in intermediate literature in their works. In his 1856 review called "Shiller's Lyrical Songs in Translation of Russian Poets, N.V. Gerbelt's Preparation for Printing," he wrote: "if more attention had been paid to the literature of translation, historical-literary works would not have suffered from useless one-sidedness, and the translation would be simpler than before". At this point, the critic wanted to say that the role of translation is not only in literature, but also related to history.[6:7]

Conclusion

In order for each translated song to be important for Karakalpak literature, it is necessary to translate it well, to be able to convey the translation in an understandable way to all readers, only then the translated work will find its purpose, whether it is poetry or prose. It is especially difficult to translate poetic works, which have undergone inversion, because it is difficult to fully convey the syllables and analogies. It is recognized by writers that lyrics are complex, difficult to analyze, have a strong emotional impact on people, and express their most sensitive feelings.[7:7] Among such objects in the lyrics is the opportunity that affects the poet's feelings. In translation, it is not easy to understand and deliver the opportunity that affects the poet's feelings therefore, it requires great taste.

Dante said in his treatise "Pir" that "Everyone should know that it is impossible to translate the musical basis of an unfinished song from one language to another without destroying its harmony and beauty." Therefore, if we only translate words into a translation, the idea that is to be expressed in it will not fit properly, and the idea will be different. Such a translation, in its case, naturally affects the individual work of the translator. The reason is that when translating word for word, the number of sentences increases, it confuses the main purpose of the author.[8:8]

Martin Luther, who opposed literal translation into his mother tongue, said in his work "On the Art of Translation" that in order for the translation to be understandable for the reader, it is

necessary to use all the resources of the language and to be able to extract a general meaning from the original.

I.Yusupov achieved this goal by translating the sonnets of Shakespeare the very skillful and natural way in order to preserve the origin meaning of the sonnets.

Translating poetry is a much bigger challenge. You are faced with the task of communicating the meaning as well as the beauty of expressions. Translation of literature is fundamentally different from other categories, and the features of literary translation of works are numerous. This means that in addition to providing information to the reader, literary translation also performs aesthetic functions. An artistic image created in a particular literary work (whether it is an image of a character or nature) will certainly have an impact on the reader. For this reason, a literary translator must take into account all the features of the source text. When reading a story, poem, or any other literary work translated from a foreign language, we perceive the text itself with its meaning, emotions, and characters.

To achieve the main goal of translation, namely to create a certain image for the reader, is quite a difficult task. Therefore, literary translation may have some deviations from the standard rules in order to show what features the writer wanted to convey to the reader. A word-for-word translation cannot reflect the depth and meaning of a literary work. It's all about how the translator sees it, because you can read a phrase in different ways. He rewrites the text from beginning to end. An experienced translator will be able to convey the skill and humor that the speaker wanted to display in the book, while preserving the style and atmosphere.

The process of translating one's writing into another language also makes it simple to see any redundant, pointless, or confusing words in the original language. In our opinion, the purpose of translation is, at the very least, make a work understandable and, at the very best, to provide the reader an understanding that is contextualized in terms of culture, time, and circumstance. The words won't exactly be the same as before because of this.

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Rezyume: *Bu maqolada she'rni bir tildan boshqa tilga tarjima qilish oson emasligi tasvirlangan. I.Yusupovning Shekspir sonetlari tarjimasi misolida tarjima qilingan asardagi asl ma'noni saqlab qolish uchun tarjimonning yetarlicha mahoratli bo'lishi muhim ahamiyatga ega.*

Резюме: *В этой статье описывается, что перевести поэзию с одного языка на другой непросто. И важность достаточного мастерства переводчика для сохранения первоначального смысла в переводимом произведении на примере перевода И.Юсупова сонетов Шекспира.*

Kalit so'zlar: Shekspir sonetlari, mohir tarjimon, talqin qiluvchi harakat, mumtoz shoirlar, rang (rang) va uslub

Ключевые слова: сонеты Шекспира, искусный переводчик, интерпретационный акт, поэты-классики, цвет (колорит) и стиль.

THE CONCEPT AND CONTENT OF LEGAL REGULATION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION SECURITY IN THE SYSTEM OF LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Summary: *This article describes concepts such as information security, information security, the importance of information security, areas and types of information protection. The modern foundations of national security in the field of information are interpreted.*

Keywords: *information, information security, directions of information protection, types of information protection, methods of spiritual and educational protection of information.*

INTRODUCTION.

Introduction of the position of Commissioner of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights (Ombudsman) and deputy representative of the Agency for Human Rights of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan – Commissioner for Legitimate Interests and protection of media rights (Media Ombudsman), as well as ensuring the protection of legitimate interests and rights of media representatives in the structure of the Secretariat with a limited number of management personnel 2. with the proposal on the formation of the economic sector was agreed.

The main tasks of the Commissioner for the Protection of the legitimate interests and rights of the Media (Media Ombudsman) were identified:

- study of the practical implementation of the norms and requirements of legislation on ensuring the independence of the media, as well as issues of compliance by the media with regulatory legal acts in the information sphere;
- assistance in the pre-trial settlement of disputes arising between the media and government agencies, individuals and legal entities;
 - * providing legal assistance to mass media in cases of violation of their rights, interference of state bodies in their activities;
 - * preparation of proposals for improving legislation aimed at further ensuring the independence of the media, stimulating their development.

The content of the above-mentioned project is regulated, but currently in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 25, 2023 No. PF-14 "On priority organizational measures for the effective establishment of the activities of the executive authorities of the republic" [1.] Is being revised due to the fact that several changes will be made in accordance with the resolution.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 11, 2003 "On informatization"[2. In order to implement the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 22.11.2005 N 560-II "On improving the regulatory framework in the field of informatization" [3.] "decision gi 256 was adopted. The chapter of this document, entitled ensuring information security of State information resources, contains paragraphs 22-27. It shows sheep:

Item 22. State information resources must be protected in accordance with the requirements of this regulation and other regulatory documents.

Item 23. Information security of state information resources should be provided by a system that includes a set of organizational and technical measures and software and hardware means of information protection.

The information security system of state information resources should be implemented in accordance with the security policy reflecting the approach of the state body to the protection of its information resources.

Item 24. Organizational measures should contain a list of actions and requirements governing the procedure for attracting legal entities and individuals to the organization, formation, use and support of state information resources.

Item 25. The work on the formation and maintenance of state information resources related to state secrets and confidential information should be carried out by state bodies responsible for their formation, use and support.

If necessary, it is allowed to involve legal entities in accordance with the established procedure for the organization and support of state information resources with confidential information.

Item 26. Hardware and software protection of state information resources: identification and prevention of threats to information security; integrity of information during its formation, use, operation, transmission and storage; protection against unauthorized free access, additions and changes to information resources; data backup and recovery system; control of the integrity and operability of the information security system. A. S. Pushkin.

Item 27. Software and technical means of information protection used in the information security system of state information resources must be licensed and certified[4.]- the content in which the rules are covered.

When assessing the existence of the information economy in the country, it is appropriate to refer to the industry index, which is one of the indicators of the level of development of information and communication technologies in the country and their impact on the overall competitiveness of the state's economy in the international arena[5.]. This indicator indicates the degree of readiness of the country for the widespread use of information and communication technologies for socio-economic purposes.economic development. It includes 53 parameters grouped into three main groups: the availability of conditions for the development of information and communication technologies, the readiness of citizens, business circles and government agencies to use information and communication technologies, shows the level of use of information and communication technologies in the public, commercial and public sectors. To date, there is a positive trend in our country in terms of sub-indices and technologies of general network readiness and "availability of conditions for the development of information and communications"., "the level of use of information and communication technologies" and "the impact of information technology". However, despite the improvement in indicators, our state still remains in the group of countries with an average level of development of information and communication technologies, and we all know that in this regard it is second only to the most developed countries (USA, Netherlands, Singapore, Finland, Sweden, etc.). The fact that the number of Internet users in Uzbekistan has exceeded 31 million, was reported (by a previous source) by the Minister for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications Sherzod Shermatov. According to him, a significant part of Internet users — more than 29.5 million people (with a permanent population of more than 36 million) - have access to the network via mobile phones. The capacity of interregional backbone telecommunication networks has reached 600 Gbit/s, inter—district - 60 Gbit/s, the minister said. In addition, 102 thousand square meters will be commissioned in 2021-2022. m housing.fiber-optic communication lines m were laid, the total length of which reached 170 thousand kilometers [6.].

Thus, it can be noted that the information society in the Republic of Uzbekistan is actively developing and improving. Currently, the attention of the state and society to this area is increasing,

the regulatory framework is being improved, state programs aimed at the development of the information society are being adopted.

The project "information security policy" of our country [7.] the state program deserves attention. Achieving such a level of development of information protection technologies that ensure confidentiality, personal and family secrets, and limited data security is one of the expected results of this program. This gives grounds to assert that in the context of the development of the information society, the state's attention to the sphere of information rights of the individual is increasing. The project "information security policy" is separated into a separate subprogram. Its purpose is to prevent threats arising in the information society, and the intended result is to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to access information. Thus, the issues of information security become very relevant in connection with the development of the information society and arouse scientific interest among researchers, as well as are reflected in various government documents.

Information security is understood as "the state of protection of the individual, society and the state from internal and external information threats that ensure the realization of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, proper quality and standards, ensuring life for citizens, sovereignty, territorial integrity and sustainable socio-economic development, defense and security of the state." For a more precise definition of the subject area of the concept of "information security", it is necessary to understand the legal essence of the category "Security" as a whole. The theory of law establishes that legal terms should have a clear meaning, as well as differ in semantic unambiguity and functional stability. Clarity of legal norms, their uniform semantic perception and application are important factors determining the real place and role of law in human life, society and the state. For example: already in Ancient Rome, a lawyer needed a deep understanding of legal vocabulary, an example is "ignoratis terminis Artis ignoratur et Ars" ("although the terminology of the subject was unknown, the subject itself was also unknown") [8. B. 40.].

The problem of security manifested itself in ancient times as a specific social phenomenon, which intensified and expanded with an increase in the number of threats and dangers to the population (both from internal and external enemies). Security issues Plato, Aristotle, J.Locke, T. Hobbes, J.J.It is considered in the works of Rousseau and other scientists. However, at present, ensuring security is one of the most important tasks and functions of the state, society and the individual and remains an important area of research.

Our national scientist R. N. Kurshatov pointed out the basics of the theory of information security: these are "information security" and "information protection". Their essence ultimately determines the policy and activities in the field of information protection. Information security is a state of protection of dying information resources (information environment) from internal and external threats that can harm the interests of a person, society, state (national interests) [9]. 188 p.].

So, G. V. Ivashchenko concludes: "security is not a state of protecting the interests of the subject, security is nobody's state. Security is the conditions for the existence of an entity controlled by it" [10.] - he pointed out. M.Y.A. Zelenkov-criticizes the approach under consideration and emphasizes that "security through the concept of "protection" does not cover all dangerous situations. In this regard, it should be noted that safety as a state of protection implies maintaining a certain balance between the negative impact on the object of the environment and the ability to overcome this impact with their own resources or appropriate means. Bodies or mechanisms should be specially created for this purpose" [11. B. 11.].

CONCLUSION

There are various security classifications. Thus, according to the object of protection, the security of the individual, the security of society and the security of the state are distinguished. Also, the types of security are determined based on the content of the protected areas of society –

economic, military, environmental, social, information security, etc. As can be seen, among the types of security, Information security occupies a special place, since the information component occupies a place in all types of security structures. In addition, the growing role of information, information resources, information technologies, and informatization of society brings information security to the fore[12. B. 23.].

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada axborot tushunchasi, axborot xavfsizligi, axborot xavfsizligining muhimlik darajasi, axborotni himoya qilishning yo'nalishlari va turlari kabi tushunchalar bayon etilgan. Axborot sohasidagi milliy xavfsizlikni ta'minlashning zamonaviy asoslari talqin etilgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье излагаются такие понятия, как понятие информации, информационная безопасность, степень важности информационной безопасности, направления и виды защиты информации. Трактуются современные основы обеспечения национальной безопасности в информационной сфере.*

Kalit so'zlar: *axborot, axborot xavfsizligi, axborotni himoya qilishning yo'nalishlari, axborotni himoya qilish turlari, axborotlarni ma'naviy-ma'rifiy himoyalash usuli.*

Ключевые слова: *информация, информационная безопасность, направления защиты информации, виды защиты информации, метод духовно-просветительской защиты информации.*

**ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC OPINION, PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN THE
MANAGEMENT OF STATE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

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Summary: *This article provides an interpretation of the basic concepts concerning the functioning of civil society institutions, based on their norms aimed at strengthening the foundations of civil society.*

Keywords: *citizen, society, norm, institution, country, analysis, public opinion, control, law, project.*

INTRODUCTION.

The active involvement of the country's population in the management of public and state affairs should contribute to the improvement of the legal culture and legal literacy of citizens, the development of civil society, ensuring the openness of the activities of public authorities and management, the development and implementation of public policy in relevant areas.

Also, the high rates of socio-economic and socio-political development of the country dictate the need to increase the role of citizens, NGOs and other civil society institutions in managing the affairs of society and the state, creating additional conditions for activating their activities in this direction, taking into account generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

The analysis of public opinion, the expansion of citizens' participation in the management of state and public affairs, ensuring greater openness of the activities of state bodies and organizations require further withdrawal of managerial decision-making to a qualitatively new level.

Since 2017, a system of reporting of governors at all levels, heads of the prosecutor's office and internal affairs bodies to the population will be introduced[1.]. People should serve our people by state institutions, not state institutions, and this fact should be well understood, first of all, by leaders of all levels. From this point of view, the concepts of dialogue with the people and "human interests" are so intertwined that they cannot be separated from each other at all. Proceeding from this necessity, all legislative acts should clearly state the norms on the system of dialogue with the people, emphasize the need for a radical revision of the approach to the interaction of state bodies with citizens and a constant dialogue with the population on this issue, the introduction of new mechanisms and effective methods of solving problems that concern them.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh .As Mirziyoyev noted: "public control is not only control over the activities of state bodies, but also a way of self-regulation of society, in other words, one of the most important factors in the development of civil society.

Therefore, the Advisory Council for the Development of Civil Society, the Center for the Development of Civil Society, the National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations should take the initiative in the coming year to create an effective system of public control in each industry and industry.

Public control should be introduced, first of all, in law enforcement and supervisory authorities, finance, banking, education, healthcare, utilities, energy and transport. It is also important that issues such as the quality of products and services in markets and shopping complexes are always under public control " [2.].

Based on the norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at strengthening the foundations of civil society, the basic principles of the activities of civil society institutions are being strengthened. In this regard, normative legal acts were adopted aimed at

protecting the rights and legitimate interests, organizational, legal and logistical support of their activities, based on their real specific tasks in the process of large-scale reforms and modernization of the country carried out in recent years. As a result, the foundations are laid for a systematic and effective legal mechanism for public control over the implementation of legislation by state authorities and management in the activities of civil society institutions, as well as an integrated approach to the implementation of reforms carried out in this regard and the regulation of emerging public relations. For example, "on the referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [3. gi, "on the national discussion of bills" [4] regulate relations related to the right of legislative initiative of the people (popular vote of citizens), discussion of laws and national discussion of bills affecting the most important issues of society and the state. This law establishes issues of public examination of draft laws, draft laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan may be submitted for public discussion in accordance with the established procedure, as well as drafts of other regulatory legal acts for public or expert discussion.

Public discussion of draft regulatory legal acts is conducted with the participation of representatives of interested state bodies, citizens' self-government bodies and other organizations, scientists and specialists, based on this, the competent authorities, that is, the legislative representative body, that is, the Oliy Majlis, fully cover this issue. It is specialists and scientists, organizations and institutions that are involved in the committees, only in one department they are formed precisely on the basis of the law on public control, i.e. self-governing bodies of citizens, as well as NGOs registered in accordance with the procedure established by law, mass media, public control cannot cover all subjects. As the main connecting bridge in this issue, it is possible to recognize the entry of the media into the arena, which is a question halfway through, but one of the main goals of discussing these regulations is to create harmony between the relevant organization and the above-mentioned entities.

CONCLUSION

Participants in a public or expert discussion of a draft regulatory legal act should be familiarized with its text by the developer in advance. When preparing regulatory legal acts, the body developing the project studies and takes into account the experience of applying documentation on the project topic, identifies the public need for legal regulation, causes and conditions affecting the effectiveness of legislation, accepts proposals and recommendations of state bodies, citizens' self-government bodies, media materials, reports of scientific institutions, scientists and specialists. recommends, summarizes and uses data from other means of determining public opinion, and also takes into account the experience of legislative regulation in other states. At the same time, another important issue is that by now regulations have been developed on commissions for public control at gatherings of citizens whose legal status is determined by law, as well as their activities are organized on the basis of the charter. These commissions should function in full. We can see that their activity is limited to sending a request by representative bodies or receiving applications or petitions from citizens.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada fuqarolik jamiyati asoslarini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan normalaridan kelib chiqqan holda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari faoliyatiga doir asosiy tushunchalar talqin etilgan.

Резюме: В данной статье дается толкование основных понятий, касающихся функционирования институтов гражданского общества, исходя из их норм, направленных на укрепление основ гражданского общества.

Kalit so'zlar: fuqaro, jamiyat, norma, institut, mamlakat, tahlil etish, jamoatchilik fikri, nazorat, qonun, loyiha.

Ключевые слова: гражданин, общество, норма, институт, страна, анализ, общественное мнение, контроль, закон, проект.

**THE CONCEPT AND CONTENT OF RATIONAL USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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Summary: *This article discusses concepts and content aimed at ensuring the rational use of natural resources, the cost-effective use of natural resources, as well as the preservation and conditions for developing economic interests and human health.*

Keywords: *Nature, natural resources, rational use, environment, ecology, law, Red book, protection, law, regime, rule, legal requirements.*

INTRODUCTION.

Rational use of natural resources means "appropriation by members of society of useful parts of nature in order to meet their own needs." Or, he writes, the rational use of natural resources is a set of scientifically sound state programs and plans, legislative acts aimed at using land, subsoil, water resources, atmospheric air, flora and fauna in order to meet the various needs of society.

That is, the concept of rational use of natural resources in this matter is a scientifically based system of socio-economic, environmental and cultural and recreational activities aimed at meeting the socio-economic, cultural and recreational needs of society, compliance with the requirements of protection of natural resources in the process of economic and other activities, restoration and conservation of natural resources." In our opinion, all the above definitions of the concept of rational use of natural resources are descriptions aimed at the same meaning, complementing each other in content. In particular, the third definition describes more clearly the essence of the rational use of natural resources.

Rational use of natural resources is an important rule for maintaining a balance between man, nature and society. N.F.Reimers, on the other hand, understands by "rational use of natural resources" a system of activities aimed at ensuring the economically rational use of natural resources, as well as the effective order and conditions of their reproduction, taking into account developing economic interests and prospects for conservation people's health". According to the author, "rational use of natural resources is a form of highly efficient farming, in which humanity is not yet ready socio-economically for a sharp reduction in natural resources and does not cause profound changes in the environment " [1. pp. 405-406].

In other scientific literature on ecology, it is noted that the rational use of natural resources is "the process of ensuring the necessary economic effect in the implementation of the goals of the use of natural resources, as well as the simultaneous protection of the natural resource used and the environment as a whole" [2. B.31.].

Based on the considerations expressed in the special scientific literature, when interpreting the rational use of natural resources, it is necessary to ensure by legal means the priority of the environmental aspect of nature management, as well as to take into account environmentally significant requirements when planning and implementing activities that can have a negative impact on the economic and other environment.

In other words, legal scholars in the field of environmental law, when defining the concept of rational use of natural resources, assess the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection as two important institutions that are inextricably linked. That is, the goal of rational use of natural resources is achieved by ensuring compliance with environmental requirements of nature protection.

Currently, scientists often try to link the problem of ensuring the rational use of natural resources with the factor of limited natural resources. "In particular, limiting factors are widely used in industrial ecology, according to which scientifically sound normative indicators of the use of natural resources and the impact on the environment should be established."

Due to the need to provide adequate means of carrying out economic and other activities related to the rational use of natural resources and environmental impact, the literature on environmental law provides for the consolidation as a rule of rational use of natural resources, providing for a favorable environment. Rational use of natural resources requires taking into account the laws of nature and natural reserves and the possibilities of the environment (they are not infinite, but they have a high level at which the intensification of anthropogenic impact can take on a dangerous character). Rationality in the use of natural resources implies the preservation of the possibility of sustainable reproduction of natural resources, the prevention of irreversible negative consequences for the environment" [3. pp. 61-70].

As the main description of the rational use of natural resources in some legal literature, its complexity is considered, which determines the environmental aspect of the right to use natural resources. Nevertheless, even in this literature, the rational use of natural resources is more associated with achieving the necessary economic effect. This is especially evident when analyzing this principle on the basis of a differential approach.

Rational use of natural resources in the Integration approach assumes a complex relationship of natural objects as components of a single ecological system. At the same time, when analyzing rationality, the main attention in each type of nature management is paid to the integrated economic use of all parts of a separate natural object. In other words, the emphasis is on the full use of minerals, for example, the extraction of both basic minerals and man-made mineral formations, the development of all possible properties of a natural object.

Although the disclosure of the rational use of natural resources through efficiency and complexity has its advantages, it cannot be defined as the main legal criterion for the rational use of natural resources. Because an integrated approach to the use of natural resources is an independent principle of the right to use natural resources and expresses the requirement to take into account all the ecological connections of the natural object used with other natural objects and the natural environment as a whole"[4. pp. 29-35.].

In some cases, ensuring the rational use of specially protected natural territories or rare and endangered natural resources listed in the Red Book requires the use of serious and decisive means of protection. Rationality in this case is ensured by the establishment of a legal regime for the use of natural resources through law, which combines various norms, rules and other legal requirements.

The task common to all types of rational use of natural resources is to meet the diverse needs of people (economic, physiological, recreational, aesthetic, etc.). q.) satisfaction and at the same time preventing the collision of nature with degradation (depletion of natural resources, pollution of the environment) in various forms. Therefore, the principle of rational use of natural resources, i.e. environmentally sound use of natural resources, applies to all types of use of natural resources. It is not by chance that the right to use natural resources pays special attention to the establishment of the order and conditions for the rational use of natural resources in order to meet the economic, environmental, economic, cultural and recreational needs of citizens, the protection of the environment and the rights and legitimate interests of users of natural resources."

The analysis shows the need for further improvement of the institute of rational use of natural resources, including the development of an integration approach in this area, in particular, the improvement of environmental legislation and organizational and legal mechanisms in this area.

CONCLUSION

Proceeding from the above, rational use of natural resources from the point of view of environmental law is expressed in the fact that the development of natural resources and harmful effects on the environment as a result of economic and other activities are within the limits and norms established by environmental legislation, and, ultimately, in ensuring the sustainability of the ecological system and the preservation of a favorable state of the environment the natural environment.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish, tabiiy resurslardan iqtisodiy jihatdan tejamli foydalanishni hamda rivojlanayotgan xo'jalik manfaatlari va insonlar salomatligini saqlash hamda shart-sharoitlarini ta'minlashga qaratilgan tushuncha va mazmunlar yoritilgan.

Резюме: В этой статье рассматриваются концепции и содержание, направленные на обеспечение рационального использования природных ресурсов, экономически эффективного использования природных ресурсов, а также сохранения и условий для развивающихся экономических интересов и здоровья людей.

Kalit so'zlar: Tabiyat, tabiiy resurslar, oqilona foydalanish, atrof tabiiy muhit, ekologiya, huquqi, Qizil kitob, muhofaza qilish, qonun, rejim, qoida, huquqiy talablar.

Ключевые слова: Природа, природные ресурсы, рациональное использование, окружающая среда, экология, право, Красная книга, охрана, закон, режим, правило, правовые требования.

THE ROLE OF ICT IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Summary: *Today, information and communication technologies are entering every sphere of our society. Of course, its place is now incomparable in the field of education. Teaching the students with new methods much more effective than traditional methods, especially in the practice of foreign languages. This article details the role of information communication technologies in teaching foreign languages.*

Keywords: *ICT, computer, technologies, foreign languages, internet, materials, teacher, student.*

Introduction

ICT means Information Communication Technologies. It includes any communication technologies such as computer, mobile phone, internet, web-sites and so on. Today its role is increasing in the lesson process, especially in teaching foreign languages. We know that the 21st century is considered a century of technologies, and our young teenagers have different gadgets in their hands. And these technologies help to the teachers to motivate their students and make the lessons more efficient. Because traditional methods become less motivating. Students will prefer to search information from the e-books or internet rather than paper books. If EFL classes provides with good internet or access to the teaching materials, the students will feel free to practice language. The use of ICT in the process of teaching foreign languages contributes to the intellectual and creative development of students. In this article we will discuss the advantage of ICT and the modern information communication technologies which help the student in acquiring the foreign languages.

Main part

The main technical components necessary for the application ICTs are a computer, a projector, an interactive whiteboard-book, an internet and computer programs and so on. Especially, the **internet** plays a significant role in EFL classes. As it was mentioned in the „ATTITUDES OF EFL LEARNERS TOWARDS THE INTERNET”-“The Internet enables English learners to access useful language resources and communicate directly with native English speakers. ... Learners can practice applying information and overcome the decontextualized predicament of English learning. Students can learn listening, speaking, reading and writing English integratively via real-world situations.”[1]. It is useful and easy to retrieve, access and use information in the context of foreign language learning. It has a potential to be an effective tool. **Projectors:** are defined as a device or machine that uses light to create an image on a flat surface. In other words, and according to Oxford dictionary, a projector is a device that can be used to project rays of light with the help of a system of lenses for projecting slides or films onto a screen. By using projectors, teachers take less time in writing on the board and more time on explaining, just a simple click of a button is enough to switch over to the next PowerPoint slide to explain any other concept in the lesson. And it makes it easier for students to take notes through the slides while the teacher is explaining [2]. **Smart board:** also known as “interactive whiteboard,” it is a large touch-sensitive board that is connected to a computer and a digital projector, used for teaching in the classroom. It can either be a standalone touchscreen computer used independently to perform tasks and operations, or a connectable device used as a touchpad to control computers from a projector. The smart board takes place of traditional chalk board or white board. It is a combination of a projector, a computer, and the internet. It is essentially a white board with technological capabilities that encourages teachers and their students to interact with language on the display in different ways. For example, in an EFL classroom a

student can be asked to use an interactive pen to highlight, and thus identify, a given grammar structure or part of speech in any text. There also is a click-and-drag function that allows learners to manipulate words and phrases. For instance, a student can move adjectives from a list and insert them in a sentence to practice adjective order [3]. These technologies serve to improve the quality of training in the EFL classes. Using ICT, the teachers can purchase ready-made materials or create their own materials for their lessons.

Advantages of ICT:

-ICTs provide students with a lot of language practices through activities using radio, videos, movies, head-sets, Internet, etc., and tasks which develop their reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills.

-ICTs entertain students and encourage speaking English in general, both inside and outside the classroom, promoting extensive speaking skills by giving the students the confidence, the motivation, and the ability to continue their speech or talk outside the classroom.

-ICTs “inform, amuse, startle, anger, entertain, thrill, but very seldom leave anyone untouched.”

-ICT tools’ aim is to enable EFL students to develop critical thinking, analyzing and reflecting on their experiences while using various audio-visual means.

- The use of ICT may provide a learning environment where motivation is maintained and enhanced, students are more likely to display positive attitudes when computers are used in the classroom.

- ICT tools and computers in particular have been used to implement a large set of innovative teaching practices in the language classroom. Standards-based approach, competency-based approach, project-based learning, and task-based learning have largely benefited from web technology and helped students develop a set of learning strategies and styles that promote autonomous learning and offer platforms for more individualized learning.

- ICT had promoted and enhanced interaction and authentic communication among English language users and learners. Other methods and approaches would simply not offer the ease and speed of communication that ICT can allow.

- The Internet can provide a wealth of information that stimulates the natural language learning process, focusing on listening comprehension, reading comprehension, speaking, and writing comprehension, which all offer authentic and real-world content. They provide learners with real life images, written texts, and voices of native speakers. [4]

ICT is one of the forms of advanced scientific technologies that should functions should be optimized, especially when performing training. ICT provides students with opportunities to receive materials in the era of global competition. Thanks to innovative ICT-based learning, students can get ample opportunities for developing competencies on an international scale. On the other hand, mental attitude and self-confidence in accessing any information necessary for learning independently affect the value of teaching a student's character, which is not always dependent on others.

Conclusion

The use of ICT in teaching foreign languages support richness and quality of education. With ICT teachers can increase responsibility of their students own learning. It not only promotes the student’s education but also students will have experience on how to use the latest modern technologies via ICT in EFL classes.

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Rezyume: Bugungi kunda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari jamiyatimizning barcha jabhalariga kirib bormoqda. Albatta, uning hozirda ta'lim sohasida o'rni beqiyos. Talabalarni yangi usullar bilan o'qitish an'anaviy usullarga qaraganda ancha samarali, ayniqsa chet tillari amaliyotida. Ushbu maqolada chet tillarini o'qitishda axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarining o'rni batafsil yoritilgan.

Резюме: Сегодня информационно-коммуникационные технологии проникают во все сферы жизни нашего общества. Конечно, его место сейчас несравнимо в сфере образования. Обучение студентов новыми методами намного эффективнее традиционных методов, особенно в практике иностранных языков. В данной статье подробно рассматривается роль информационно-коммуникационных технологий в обучении иностранным языкам.

Kalit so'zlar: AKT, kompyuter, texnologiyalar, xorijiy tillar, internet, materiallar, o'qituvchi, talaba.

Ключевые слова: ИКТ, компьютер, технологии, иностранные языки, интернет, материалы, учитель, ученик.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS ON COOPERATION OF COUNCILS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES
WITH TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

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Summary: *This article highlights ideas and proposals for radically improving the activities of the Kengashes of People's Deputies, further increasing the role and place of each deputy in these Kengashes, as well as the requirement of a strict and responsible approach to their work of elected deputies.*

Keywords: *People, deputies, executive authorities, Ministry of Internal Affairs, territorial divisions, mechanisms, state bodies, ministries, departments, cooperation.*

INTRODUCTION.

Currently, the Councils of People's Deputies are becoming an integral part of the state power, which occupies an important place in the socio-political life of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this process, a more responsible approach of these councils to their activities, of course, serves to effectively establish parliamentary control over the implementation of the Constitution and laws adopted in our country.

This should be done due to the fact that the elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and local Kengashes of People's deputies, held on December 22, 2019 and January 5, 2020, preceded the elections, as well as the emergence of real competition between the political parties participating in them, as well as debate meetings between political parties held before these elections, on election days. we can also see from the fact that heated discussions were held in connection with their course.

Indeed, these elections are significant not only by the fact that residents of our state, that is, voters, actively participated in the elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local Kengashes of people's deputies, but also by the fact that these elections were held by reputable political organizations in the international arena on the basis of positive and truly democratic principles.

In particular, for not identifying the winners of the first round in 25 electoral districts holding elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the resolution of the Central Election Commission of December 25, 2019, that is, since none of the five candidates of political parties nominated in these districts could get more than 50% of the votes of the voters who participated in the voting, repeated voting between the candidates from the two who received the largest number of votes of the voters who participated in the voting in these districts, it was scheduled for January 5, 2020.

On January 5, 2020, a repeat vote was held at 1,730 polling stations in 25 electoral districts holding elections to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan[1].

It should be noted that the conduct of these elections on democratic principles to a certain extent indicates that the Republic of Uzbekistan has ensured a certain efficiency in achieving the priority of the Constitution and laws in this area. After all, it was noted that the elections were held openly and transparently, that the debates in pre-election campaigning and campaigning aimed at a deeper analysis of how laws affecting all spheres are applied in public life gave a good result, that in comparison with previous elections, the reliability and reliability of the results of these electoral processes increased somewhat, how much increased the burden of high responsibility towards deputies after the elections. also we can see.

Of course, today life itself requires representatives of this sphere to radically improve the activities of all types of Kengashes of people's deputies, as well as a strict and responsible approach to their work of elected deputies, so that the place and role of each deputy in these Kengashes are obvious not on paper, but in practice. Therefore, one of the requirements of today is to further increase the personal responsibility of deputies acting in each Council of People's Deputies for the future of Uzbekistan tomorrow, its further development.

In this regard, the theoretical analysis of the content of the formed legislative acts aimed at regulating the activities of the Kengashes of People's Deputies of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as a comparative legal analysis of the relevant norms and rules with laws and by-laws regulating the activities of other types of public authorities and management of these state structures, is of great importance.

In particular, "on local state power" of September 2, 1993, concerning the regulation of the activities of the councils of People's deputies, which are part of the structure of the legislative state organization of state power[2.] "On the status of a deputy of the regional, district and city Councils of People's Deputies " dated December 2, 2004[3.] in the legal assessment of the applicability of the relevant norms of laws and other legislative acts to specific industries and industries, of course, to state bodies and organizations of their other types, it is also possible to consider the current state and prospects of cooperation with the Ministry and departments.

In accordance with the basic norms of the basic laws aimed at regulating the activities of the aforementioned councils of people's deputies, it is necessary that each law, based on its sphere of influence, determines the further development of certain industries and industries and determines their further improvement. In this regard, these laws establish not only general rules, but also individual norms directly related to the activities of the Kengashes of People's Deputies in regional, district and city sections.

For example, in the introduction to the law "On the status of a deputy of the regional, district and city keneshes of People's Deputies " as a basic rule of the activity of deputies of these territorial keneshes, including their interaction with other state bodies and institutions, the rights, duties and basic guarantees of deputy activity of a deputy of the regional, district and city keneshes of people's deputies are specified. as a strict norm.

Indeed, in connection with the current pace of economic and social development, the ongoing reforms to establish, further form and develop the interaction of local government structures with other types of executive authorities, as in any other sphere, are aimed at the practical implementation of the noble slogan "the people should serve our people, not state bodies". with significance.

Therefore, a critical assessment of the current state and prospects of interaction between the representative and executive bodies of each state authority from a legislative point of view serves as an important basis for ensuring strict discipline in the execution of tasks and assignments between them in the future.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, with regard to the general state of hearing reports of the heads of territorial divisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the councils of People's Deputies, the following conclusions can be drawn, namely:

- at present, a separate line of activity to establish deputy control over other types of local executive bodies in the work of the Kengashes of People's Deputies, in particular, over the territorial bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, should be fully developed and adopted in accordance with the established procedure on the basis of clear criteria, and in this sense actually requires a holistic definition of the functional responsibilities of local Kengashes people 's deputies;

- it is advisable to develop and adopt a legislative procedure aimed at organizing and implementing appropriate higher-level parliamentary inspections and real inspections of the effectiveness of the activities and interaction of the Kengashes of People's Deputies with other types of local executive authorities, since currently law enforcement practice is relatively common for the cooperation of the Kengashes of People's Deputies with local executive authorities. and the implementation of legislation in this area to a certain extent remains on paper;

- It is important to develop and approve mechanisms for the work of Councils of People's Deputies with local executive bodies, including territorial divisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the form of a joint decision (or joint instruction) with full consideration of the activities of all ministries, departments and organizations cooperating with state bodies responsible for this area, ministries and departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada xalq deputatlari kengashlari faoliyatini ham tubdan takomillashtirish, ularga saylangan deputatlarning o'z ishiga nisbatan sidqidildan mas'uliyatli yondoshuvini talab qilishi barobarida har bir deputatning mazkur kengashlardagi o'rni va rolini yanada oshirish bo'yicha tushunchalar va takliflar yoritilgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье освещены идеи и предложения по кардинальному совершенствованию деятельности Кенгашей народных депутатов, дальнейшему повышению роли и места каждого депутата в этих Кенгашах, а также требованию строгого и ответственного подхода к их работе избранных депутатов.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Xalq, deputatlar, ijro organlari, Ichki ishlar vazirligi, hududiy bo'linmalar, mexanizmlar, davlat organlari, vazirliklar, idoralar, hamkorlik.*

Ключевые слова: *Народ, депутаты, органы исполнительной власти, МВД, территориальные подразделения, механизмы, государственные органы, министерства, ведомства, сотрудничество.*

**THE ROLE OF CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OBJECTS**

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Summary: *This article analyzes the issues of protection of intellectual property objects by customs authorities. In order to increase the effectiveness of the Customs service of the Republic of Uzbekistan in combating counterfeit products, proposals and recommendations have been made to improve the mechanism of interaction between copyright holders and customs authorities in the implementation of customs control of goods containing intellectual property objects.*

Keywords: *property, customs, object, law, protection, legal activity, copyright holder, goods, border, illegal use, offense, counterfeit goods.*

INTRODUCTION.

Deepening the processes of economic integration, increasing the volume of international trade create a problem of trade turnover with signs of violation of intellectual property rights, in other words, counterfeit products. The turnover of counterfeit goods in the world is about 1.3 trillion rubles. the dollar, that is, more than 3% of all world trade.

Violations in the field of intellectual property cause enormous damage not only directly to the copyright holder and consumers of products, but also to the interests of the state as a whole, threatening its economic and national security. In this regard, it is important to ensure the administrative and legal protection of intellectual property by the state.

Customs authorities play a special role in the implementation of the planned direction of intellectual property protection. Occupying one of the leading positions in the system of customs administration, they have great powers to apply administrative measures against persons who have committed offenses in the field of intellectual property. Customs authorities prevent, detect and suspend administrative offenses related to the illegal use of intellectual property rights when moving goods across the customs border, carry out proceedings on such categories of cases, thereby preventing the penetration of mainly counterfeit goods into the domestic market.

It marked the beginning of the activities of the customs authorities of our country within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union, including a new stage of customs regulation in the field of intellectual property protection. Currently, the customs legislation is being updated, new directions for the development of customs authorities are being approved, which entails a corresponding change in their functions and tasks.

Procedural difficulties, problematic issues arising in the activities of customs authorities for the protection of intellectual property rights and at the same time their special importance for ensuring the economic and national security of our country require scientific disclosure of theoretical and practical aspects of the established activities of customs authorities. In order to increase the effectiveness of the fight against illegal trafficking of intellectual property objects, as in our country, it is necessary to clarify scientific and conceptual concepts, develop appropriate theoretical provisions for the formation of scientific recommendations for improving the legal activities of customs authorities in the field of intellectual property rights protection.

The theoretical basis of this work is the works of national scientists specializing in the field of administrative, customs law and intellectual property: A. A. Otazhonov, A. Yuldashev, A.Khasanov, B. Y. Abduganiev, B. N. Tashev, I.R.Askarov, V. Ergashev, V. Umaraliev, G. Khudaiberdieva, D. Rakhimov, Z. S. Akramkhodzhayeva, G. M. Karimkulov, G. Mekhmonov, L. Saidova, S. Maripova, Sh. Rakhmanov, etc.

And also to foreign scientists: A.F. Nozdrachev, I. V. Panova, L. L. Popov, M. M. Rassolov, B. V. Rossinsky, N. G. Salishcheva, V. D. Sorokin, Yu. N. Starilov, I. V. Timoshenko, Yu. A. Tikhomirov, A. P. Shergin, etc.

For the Russian administrative and legal science, issues related to the protection of intellectual property rights are relatively new.

For the Russian administrative and legal science, issues related to the protection of intellectual property rights are relatively new.

The legal activity of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights has not been comprehensively studied.

The object of this work is the social relations that develop in the process of customs authorities carrying out their legal activities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights.

A set of legal norms regulating the implementation by customs authorities of administrative and jurisdictional activities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights, scientific literature devoted to the area under study, as well as law enforcement activities of customs authorities in the exercise of administrative jurisdiction in this area.

The subject is a set of legal norms regulating legal activity in the field of protection of intellectual property rights by customs authorities, the implementation of scientific literature devoted to the area under study, as well as law enforcement activities of customs authorities on this issue.

The purpose of this issue is to develop, substantiate theoretical provisions on the legal activities of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights and the formation of practical recommendations for improving the established activities of customs authorities.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to implement the following tasks:

- analysis and generalization of customs authorities' approaches to the essence and content of legal protection;
- definition of the content of the concept of legal activity of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights;
- study of the structural elements of the legal activity of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights and identification of the principles by which this activity is carried out;
- determination of the specifics of the customs authorities' record-keeping in cases of violations in the field of intellectual property;
- to consider the activities of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights in the conduct of office work on citizens' appeals;
- identification of problematic issues in the activities of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights, proposal and justification of ways to solve them;
- to develop proposals and recommendations for improving the legal activities of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights.

The scientific novelty of the work is determined by the author's approach to the study of the theoretical and practical foundations of the legal activities of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights, aimed at the theoretical justification of improving the legal activities of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights.

CONCLUSION

The theoretical significance lies in the fact that the conclusions obtained as a result of the study and the proposals formulated in the work scientifically contribute to the expansion of ideas about the legal nature, essence and content of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights, fill in gaps in the theory of law.

Content provided-rules:

1. The author's concept of the concept "legal activity of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights" is proposed, which provides for the exercise of powers by customs officials on the basis of customs legislation in an out-of-court manner of legal measures to ensure the protection of intellectual property rights when moving goods across the customs border.

2. The basis of the protection of rights the customs authorities have the following content for intellectual property objects:

- entities engaged in legal activities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights;
- legal basis for the protection of intellectual property rights by customs authorities;
- types of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights.

3. A special principle of legal activity of customs authorities in the field of protection of intellectual property rights is formulated – the principle of limited protection of intellectual property rights by customs authorities. This principle is expressed in the presence of a number of exceptions with respect to intellectual property objects, including when legal protection measures are not taken by customs authorities. The bottom line is that these exceptions are related to: The list of intellectual property objects subject to protection when moving goods across the customs border; categories of persons moving goods containing intellectual property objects across the customs border; customs stages moving goods containing intellectual property objects across the customs border.

4. The stages of implementation by customs authorities in identifying signs of violations in the field of intellectual property have been developed. At the same time, it is concluded that the customs authorities have the right to initiate cases of violations in the field of intellectual property at the stage of customs declaration (before the release of goods), at the stage of customs control after the release of goods or as part of operational investigative measures.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada intellektual mulk obyektlarini bojxona organlari tomonidan muhofaza qilish masalalari tahlil qilingan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi bojxona xizmatining qalbaki mahsulotlarga qarshi kurash samaradorligini oshirish maqsadida intellektual mulk ob'ektlarini o'z ichiga olgan tovarlarni bojxona nazoratini amalga oshirishda mualliflik huquqi egalari va bojxona organlarining o'zaro munosabatlari mexanizmini takomillashtirish bo'yicha taklif va tavsiyalar kiritilgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье проанализированы вопросы охраны объектов интеллектуальной собственности таможенными органами. В целях повышения эффективности таможенной службы Республики Узбекистан по борьбе с контрафактной продукцией внесены предложения и рекомендации по совершенствованию механизма взаимодействия правообладателей и таможенных органов при осуществлении таможенного контроля товаров, содержащих объекты интеллектуальной собственности.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Mulk, bojxona, ob'ekt, huquq, muhofaza qilish, huquqiy faoliyat, huquq egasi, tovar, chegara, noqonuniy foydalanish, huquqbuzarlik, qalbaki tovarlar.*

Ключевые слова: *имущество, таможня, объект, право, охрана, юридическая деятельность, правообладатель, товар, граница, незаконное использование, правонарушение, контрафактные товары.*

SOME ISSUES OF STUDYING THE PROBLEM OF STYLE IN POETRY

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Summary: *This article deals with the problem of style in literary. Opinions are given about the nature of the style and its reflection in the lyrics. Based on this, conclusions are given on which side to study style in poetry.*

Keywords: *poetry, literature, style, poet, individuality, comparison.*

In fiction, the style of the creator is of great importance. The reason is that the writer or poet has his own style, which ensures the artistic and aesthetic effect of the works. This, in turn, expands the scope of genre, form, thematic, ideological updates. In fact, the term style is used in various fields of science (literary studies, linguistics, art, cultural studies, aesthetics, etc.). The concept of style was first justified from an aesthetic point of view in the XVIII century in I. Winkelman's work "History of the Art of Antiquity". Later, at the border of the 19th and 20th centuries, this concept began to become one of the main issues in literary studies and cultural studies. Even now, in literary studies, no clear scientific solution has been reached on the issue of artistic style. Because there are many "difficulties of this doctrine and subtle aspects of theories related to it" [6].

There are many versions of the term "style" in literary studies. The issue of determining the subject of style is still one of the controversial issues. While answering the question of where style is seen in fiction, some literary scholars believe that only form is artistic, and style is one of its main categories. Another group of literary critics considers style not only a category of form, but also of content.

Also, the terms "simple style", "complex style", "national style", "modern style" are also used. In our opinion, these terms have a general quality, on the basis of which the study of style is superficial. At the same time, it is not justified to use the term style in addition to various processes in literature (genre style, literary type style, form style). As a result of this, misunderstandings and confusions arise in theories. Therefore, when studying the issue of style, it is better to pay attention as much as possible to the individuality of the creator, the unity of content and form in his works, and his poetics in general.

In literary studies, there are two conflicting views on the theory of style, the "static" and the "dynamic" view. "From a static point of view, style theory is formed through language, metaphorical methods and other artistic tools, while from a dynamic point of view, style theory includes aspects such as originality, artistry, literary direction, worldview, artistic method, aesthetic ideal. Since the static approach does not justify itself, many experts turn to the dynamic approach [2]. In fact, style is often associated with the unique writing style of an individual artist. Because every work of art introduces the creative individuality of the poet or writer who wrote it to the reader. It can be understood from the features of the language, the theme and the idea, and the way of creating an image.

The study of the style of poets in lyric poetry has a number of peculiarities. If these differences are mainly visible from the form side, they are combined with the content from the general side. For example, in an epic, the writer's style depends on such factors as the choice of plot, characters, narrative typology, and the language of the work, while in dramaturgy, the style is evident through the skills of the playwright to create a systematic dialogue, develop the drama according to the possibilities or requirements of the stage, and influence the action through words. Unlike the two literary types mentioned above, in lyric poetry, it is necessary to understand that the features of the poet's creation of a lyrical character, thereby affecting the idea, composition, rhyme,

and rhythm of the work. The poet's personal point of view, taste, worldview is transferred to his lyrical hero and shows individual examples of creating a work.

Literary scholar J. Sagiydullaeva, who studied Karakalpak stories from a style point of view, said in her monograph, based on the theoretical ideas of her predecessors, "...style should be sought from the unity of content and form. "In particular, the leadership character of the content should be taken into account, [4:15]" he concludes. So, while the style in the lyrics is clearly revealed, its specific features are felt in the poet's poem, starting from the external form and the entire content. The style of any poet is the result of his artistic research. Professor K. Orazimbetov in his book "Artistic researches in contemporary Karakalpak lyrics (80s)" puts forward the opinion that "...every single literary style should be studied as a process arising from the power of national culture and the state of development" [3:71]. In fact, the school of poets before him, his creative environment, and time have a special influence on the poet's manifestation of his style as a creator, that is, his achievement.

Personal style includes the connection between the style of the poet's artistic work and his worldview. Personal style consists of a set of concepts such as language, composition, genre, rhyme, intonation, pre-formed tradition, innovations added to it, the poet's worldview, talent, methods of artistic creation, growth evolution of the poet's work. Also, the structure of sentences in his lyrics, grammar, punctuation marks and artistic tools are also important in determining the poet's style. All this is reflected in the poet's skill in writing poetry.

In the 60s of the last century, a group of poets joined Karakalpak literature, including poetry, with their lyrics that did not repeat the previous generation. Sh. Seytov, T. Matmuratov, U. Khujanazarov, U. Pirzhanov, K. Rakhmanov, T. Sarsenbaev and other poets can be listed among them. Although thematic closeness is evident in the lyrics of the mentioned poets, each of them embodied them in their own way, based on their own worldview. Literary critic Kamal Khudaibergenov called these poets the "new wave of poetry" [5]. In his article of the same name, the literary critic often uses the term "individual tone" in relation to poets. We can understand this as "individual style". Because, in fiction, including lyric, which is an artistic type, the increase of individuality corresponds to the most developed period of poetry. To be more precise, the increase of the creative layer in a certain folk poetry due to the demand of the times puts the poets-writers the task of being original and not similar to others.

Ulmambet Khujanazarov and Uzagbai Pirjanov are among the artists who joined the "new wave of poetry" and are distinguished by their individual style in poetry. The work of these poets was recognized by a number of scholars in Karakalpak literary criticism. In particular, S. Akhmetov, K. Khudaybergenov, K. Mambetov expressed their opinions about the ideological differences of poets' lyrics in their scientific studies and critical articles. Some journalistic articles about poets and their works were also published. However, the lyrics of U. Khujanazarov and U. Pirzhanov have not been the object of separate scientific research. Therefore, the comparative study of poets' individual style, worldview, theme and ideological research, genre, form, artistic features, artistic sources, and issues of literary influence is considered to be one of the important tasks of contemporary literary studies. "The method of comparing the works of two writers can be used to determine the personal style of artistic wordsmiths. As a result of such comparisons, the similarities and differences of the two writers are revealed" [1:86]. It is true, by comparing the lyrics of poets U. Khujanazarov and U. Pirzhanov, their unique style can be seen.

So, style is one of the most important categories in understanding a work of art. The aesthetic effect of a work of art on the human mind is directly related to the style. Its analysis is quite complicated and requires a literary critic to have complex knowledge and experience.

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<https://nestorbook.ru/news/andrey-martynov-rastsvet-patriarha-aleksey-losev-o-stile-regnum-ru>

Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada adabiyotshunoslikda uslub muammosini o'rganish masalasi tadqiq qilingan. Uslubning tabiati va uning lirikadagi aksi haqida fikrlar berilgan. Shundan kelib chiqib, she'riyatda uslubni qaysi tomondan o'rganish kerakligi bo'yicha xulosalar berilgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье рассматривается проблема стиля в литературоведении. Приводятся мнения о характере стиля и его отражении в лирике. На основании этого даются выводы, с какой стороны изучать стиль в поэзии.*

Kalit so'zlar: *she'riyat, adabiyot, uslub, shoir, individuallik, solishtirish.*

Ключевые слова: *поэзия, литература, стиль, поэт, индивидуальность, сравнение.*

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF CONVERSION PROCESS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Summary: *This article presents scientific sources devoted to the study of an effective method of word formation, the history of the phenomenon of conversion on a global scale, the point of view of world linguists explaining the essence of this phenomenon. Like other languages, the similarities and dissimilarities of conversion in English can be learned comparatively with Karakalpak language and through this investigation language learners will be aware about the ways of forming words using this aspect in both above mentioned languages.*

Keywords: *Language, conversion, word formation, parts of speech, affix.*

English has a very rich repository of lexical items. Certain authorities even contend that up to a million words exist in the language, thus rendering English vocabulary probably as the crucial factor in successful learning of English as a foreign language and students' command of the language. The conversion process in linguistics (or zero derivation, functional shift, category change), one of the most productive word formation processes in English and karakalpak languages. As for the objectives of this presentation, we shall consider some of the basic characteristics of this process which, as S. Valera [3:20] has put it succinctly, "conversion- is traditionally a matter of same form and different word-class". Then, we shall briefly refer to the most important kinds of conversion, stressing the importance of conversion for the overall command of the language with non-native speakers and learners of English. The greatest segment of the article is dedicated to different approaches and possible modalities of practicing with conversion in EFL classes or for self-study purposes. Instances of many exercise types and strategies have been offered as potential to create resource material for primary and secondary teachers of English.

Conversion can be defined as a characteristic word formation phenomenon which involves a change in the word class, function and meaning of a particular lexical unit without any corresponding change in the form of that word in terms of adding or subtracting any derivational affixes. This, however, does not mean that in the process the original word stops existing, but only that its functional pair is obtained.[7:85]

Example:

Four inches of unmarked snow blanketed the ground. He forked steak into his mouth.

When Joanna Trollope swanned into my living room, I was still grumpy...

As opposed to affixation and composition, this is a non-combinatory process whereby a stem belonging to one class is simply taken over into another class as in (1). The novel verb stems *blanket*, *fork*, and *swan* in this example are not complex in the same sense as a compound or suffixation-based derivative would be; i.e., these are not made up of two discrete structural units. Strictly speaking, as I. Plag [3:134] defined it, conversion is derivation of a new word without any overt marking.

The above definition of conversion incorporates one aspect of conversion which has been quite often neglected in literature, namely that along with class and function words change their meaning as well.

Verb to noun conversion is a productive type of conversion, second only to the type noun into verb. We can see the examples with the help of following category which is converted the words from verb to noun:

Concrete object or result of the action: *answer, drink, reject, suspect, meet, bet*

State of mind or senses: *desire, love, dismay, taste, doubt, want*

Event, activity, result of action: *acclaim, hit, release, attempt, search, employ*

Location of action: from transitive verbs *dump, haunt*

from intransitive verbs *divide, pass, rise, lounge, retreat, turn*

Instrument of action: *cover, lift, wrench, sting, cure, permit, wrap*

Adjective to noun conversion is also called deadjectival. Nouns are often treated as parts of phrases where the noun is missing:

bitter (beer), natural (talent), comic (actor), regular (customer), daily (newspaper), roast (beef), final (game, race).[9:25]

Like other languages, the similarities and dissimilarities of conversion in English can be learned comparatively with Karakalpak language and through this investigation language learners will be aware about the ways of forming words using this aspect in both abovementioned languages.

The conversion in Karakalpak can usually be from adjective forming noun whose functions are transferred from one part of speech to second different one. The particular word group is distinguished from other word groups by its specific grammatical meanings and forms. However, when one word group is transferred to another word group in a lexical-semantic way, it loses its previous grammatical meanings and forms. In language, this process is called substantivation. This can usually be met in proverbs in Karakalpak.[6] Example:

Jaqsınıń jatı bolmaydı

Jamannıń uyatı. (Karakalpak national proverb)

Erteńgisin oylamańan erkekten bez. (Karakalpak national proverb)[8]

In this example the words *jaqsı, jaman* (good, bad-adjective) and *erteńgi* (tomorrow-adverb) are adjective and adverb in fact. But in the examples given above they lose their main functions being changed as a noun.

Eki tentek ushın xalıqtıń qanı tógilmesin. (K.Sultanov)

Ol ırǵıp attan túsip, jaralını aldına óńgerdi. (T. Qayıpbergenov)

Qońsılás krovatta úzliksiz ırqıldap jatırúǵn keseldiń ayanışlı sestı Jámıylanıń qulaǵın jarıp baratır. (A. Bekimbetov)

Qayǵı shekpey ǵarıplerge qol bergil,

Sonda is etkeniń móminler ushın. (Berdaq)

Námárt basqa, *márt* basqa,

Otqa tu'sip oynayın. (A. Dabilov)

Ómirdiń issisina da, *suwıǵına* da kóngenbiz. Eldiń oyli-bálintin ańǵarǵanıń júda jaqsı. (T. Qayıpbergenov)

Ǵarrılar da bala bolǵan desedi. (I. Yusupov)

In the examples given above the words *tentek, jaralı, kesel, ǵarıp, mómin, námárt, márt, issi, suwıq, ǵarrı* they are all adjectives but in these examples the words are changing to nouns accepting the affixes belonging only to nouns. In contrast to English language, in Karakalpak conversion process is mostly found between adjective and nouns in which adjectives convert to nouns omitting some words making them the adjective. For example, the word "adam" joins to the adjectives given in the examples above, this will not be the conversion process. They have received the affixes like *kóplik, tartım, seplik* that nouns get in most occasions. Getting these affixes, they are forming new words from an existing word belonging to adjective. Other parts of speech can also be converted but it is rare.

Uzaqtan birew kórindi. (T. Qayıpbergenov)

-Qashan keler?

-Jaz keler, *gu'z* keler.

Maqsım besatardiń awzin Qalmurat penen Erbayǵa qarattı. (A. Bekimbetov)

"Keliwshilerge esik ashıq" degen daǵaza ilindi. (K. Sultanov)

Orınbay frontqa *keterinde*, anası Táǵıǵu'l onıń mańlayınan shorp-shorp su'ydi. (X. Seytov)

Basar jerimiz, *batar* kólimiz joq. (N. Dawqaraev)

In the first example, we can see the type of conversion NOUN TO ADVERB. The words *jaz* and *gu'z* become adverbs from nouns.

Also, we can sometimes find conversion process among numerals. The word *besatardıń* in the example above, answers to the question "*kimniń*" which represents the noun clause received the affix *iyelik sepligi*. We can cite the rest examples as the conversion from KELBETLIK FEYIL to other parts of speech. The word "*Keliwshilerge*" changes its main function as a KELBETLIK FEYIL answering the question "*kimge? (Whom)*" that makes it a noun. However, the word "*keterinde*" becomes adverb formed from *kelbetlik feyil* via conversion. *Basar*, *batar*, on the other hand, are transferred to *kelbetlik*.

In Karakalpak, conversion was not investigated thoroughly in comparison to English. Just in some works of A. Bekbergenov about lexical-semantic way of word formation this process was mentioned shortly.

Word changing in Karakalpak using the way of conversion is rare. If the word changes to adjective it is called adjectivation, to adverb- adverbialisation, to verb - verbalization , to nouns - substantivation.

It is a well-known fact that conversion is particularly frequent in the English language and gives rise to many new formations. However, no attention is paid in this work to its rate of output or to the constraints which affect it, something infelicitous considering the author's view of conversion as a derivational pattern. Learning conversions in different languages especially the source and target languages on the basis of comparative typology enables the learners to investigate the field from the elementary tips like word formation, the lexical-semantic way of forming new words and word groups, grammatical changes in the sentences which come from parts of speech, their meanings in sentences. [1:26]

Conversion is an important feature of English and Karakalpak as well even though we cannot see more examples in this source language comparing to the English, rich in words formed using conversion. Through this investigation of conversion in both languages we can distinguish their main and inherent peculiarities of Karakalpak and English. In comparison to English, the words lose their lexical-semantic functions in Karakalpak. We analyzed two languages in order to see how closely they are related to one another especially in the process of converting words. In an attempt to understand and explain first language (L1) acquisition and second language (L2) acquisition scholars have put forward many theories in conversion given above. These theories can aid language learners to understand language learning and to assist themselves in their language learning process. By comparative typology, learners could compare any language and it gives them to comprehend the language characteristics from a root. And we can compare phonetic , phonological, lexical, semantic and even grammatical peculiarities and approaches functioning in conversion in our first language and target language.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada so'z yasashning samarali usulini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy manbalar, konvertatsiya hodisasining global miqyosdagi tarixi, ushbu hodisaning mohiyatini tushuntiruvchi jahon tilshunoslarining nuqtai nazari keltirilgan. Boshqa tillar singari ingliz tilidagi konversiyaning o'xshash va o'xshash tomonlarini qoraqalpoq tili bilan qiyosiy o'rganish mumkin va bu tadqiqot orqali til o'rganuvchilar yuqorida qayd etilgan ikkala tilda ham ushbu jihatdan foydalangan holda so'z yasash usullaridan xabardor bo'ladilar.*

Резюме: *В данной статье представлены научные источники, посвященные изучению эффективного способа словообразования, история явления конверсии в мировом масштабе, точка зрения мировых лингвистов, объясняющая сущность этого явления. Как и в других языках, сходства и различия преобразования в английском языке могут быть изучены в сравнении с каракалпакским языком, и благодаря этому изучению языка изучающие язык узнают о способах образования слов с использованием этого аспекта в обоих вышеупомянутых языках.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Til, konversiya, so'z yasalishi, gap bo'laklari, affiks.*

Ключевые слова: *язык, конверсия, словообразование, части речи, аффикс.*

ARTISTIC MASTERY IN ALISHER NAVOI'S GHAZALS (IN THE EXAMPLE OF THE GHAZAL "JONGA CHUN DERMEN...")

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Summary: *This article is dedicated to the analysis of the ghazal which begins "Jonga chun dermen..." by Alisher Navoi, a great uzbek poet, thinker, and statesman. Some artistic features and content of the ghazal are explained.*

Keywords: *ghazal, answer-and-question method, tadrij, fire of love.*

Introduction

Uzbek readers cannot imagine uzbek literature without epics, ghazals, rubois, tuyuqs created by Alisher Navoi, since he won the hearts of readers with his skillful use of words and his ability to think deeply. "The valuable creative and scientific heritage of Alisher Navoi plays an important role not only in the history of our nation, but also in the history of the world literature, in the development of our national culture and literary and aesthetic thinking" [1]. As Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur, king and poet, said about Navoi, "Turkiy tilda hech kim oncha ko'p va xo'b aytgan emas"[2.233] ("No one in the Turkic language has said as much and well as him"). He is indeed an incomparable poet not only in terms of the size and number of his literary heritage, but also content and high artistry. His getting creative in 16 genres of literature is an example of above-mentioned opinions. Especially, a ghazal is a genre that fully demonstrates his creative abilities. That is why, he was described by Maqsud Shaykhzoda as "King of ghazal property". His ghazals are still popular among people and have not lost their value.

Main part

Alisher Navoi's ghazals were mostly related to the theme of love. I devote this article to the analysis of the ghazal which begins "Jonga chun dermen...". This ghazal is also about love and its protagonist falls in love and suffers from the fire of love.

Structure of the work is Voqeaband ghazal. In voqeaband ghazals hero's mood and experience are described in connection with a specific event which created that mood and experience. They usually consist of beginning, rising action and resolution. In order to supply logical consistency a poet uses a question-and-answer method, description of nature or different poetic symbols [3.14]. In the ghazal being discussed the question-and-answer method in poetry is effectively used. In each bayt we encounter unique artistic expressions and images. The author logically connects bayts to bayts in a way that no one has imagined before.

Rhymes: kayfiyati, shiddati, hirqati, ofati, tuhmati, vahshati, tal'ati, qismati.

Poetic arts: personification, nido, apostrophe, tadrij, metaphor.

The lyrical hero of the ghazal who is a lover is on the verge of death under influence of the fire of love. Hence, in the Matla (Matla is the first bayt of a ghazal) he asks his soul the reason for his death. And the soul responds to him, "This was caused by the disease in the body".

Jong'a chun dermen: „Ne erdi o'lmakim kayfiyati?"

Derki: „Bois bo'ldi jism ichra marazning shiddati" .[4. 403-404]

In the second bayt:

Jismdin so'rsamki: „Bu za'fingg'a ne erdi sabab?"

Der: „Anga bo'ldi sabab o'tluq bag'irning hirqati" .

The lyrical character addresses to the body and asks what has brought it to this point. And the response of the body is as follows: "The fire of the fiery chest brought about it".

Chun bag'irdin so'rdum, aytur: „Andin o't tushti manga

Kim, ko'ngulga shu'la soldi ishq barqi ofati“.

In this bayt, a question is then given to the chest. It said, “ I caught fire from the heart, because calamity of thirst for love kindled a fire in the heart.

In the following bayt, the protagonist goes on investigating:

Ko'ngluma qilsam g'azab, ayturki: „Ko'zdindur gunah,

Ko'rmayin ul tushmadi bizga bu ishning tuhmati“.

He expresses his anger to the heart. Then it blames the sin on the eyes. “If the eyes had not seen (her), we would not have been subjected to so much slander”.

Ko'zga chun dermenki: „Ey, tardomani yuzi qaro,

Sendin o'lmish telba ko'nglumning baloyu vahshati“.

In the fifth bayt, the lover collars the eyes and says, “Hey, you whose hem is wet and face is black, you are said to be the cause of the trouble and terror in my heart. Here, the art of **Nido** is applied by calling eyes “Ey, tardomani yuzi qaro”(Hey, you whose hem is wet and face is black). Nido is a kind of figurative languages which is employed in poetry. A lyrical hero can address to his/her soul, interlocutor or any creatures in the nature[5,6]. In addition to this, Navoi uses **apostrophe** in the bayt at the same time. "Apostrophe is a figure of speech that is used to address someone who is absent or already dead. It can also be used to address an abstract quality or idea, and even a non-living object"[6]. Apparently, the literary devices Nido and Apostrophe seem to be same things. However, there is one difference. Not only is Nido used to address non-living or dead human, but also living objects and people.

Yig'lab aytur ko'zki: „Yo'q erdi manga ham ixtiyor

Ki, ko'rundi nogahon ul sho'xi mahvash tal'ati“.

In the above verse, the answer of weeping eyes is given: “ I had no intention, either. What should I do if the face of that moon suddenly appears?” The anger of lover leads to eyes' crying, because they have no guilt. As you know, the function of eyes is to see objects and other things. In this bayt Navoi uses the art of **metaphor** by saying “mahvash tal'ati” (face of moon) so as to give aesthetic pleasure to readers. The Moon is the interpretation of beauty in literature. The poet compares the face of the lyrical hero's sweetheart to the face of the Moon and emphasizes that she is as beautiful as the Moon.

Ey Navoiy, barcha o'z uzrin dedi, o'lguncha kuy

Kim, sanga ishq o'ti-o'q ermish azalning qismati.

In Maqta (maqta is the last bayt of a ghazal, typically it includes the poet's takhallus or penname [7]) poet adds his penname that is a traditional way in literature. Finally, the lyrical hero addresses to the poet and says: “O Navoi, everyone expressed their apology, scold yourself until you die, because the fire of love is your destiny forever”. Here, Navoi interpretes the lyrical hero who falls in love as a person on fire and states that the agony of love lasts till the end of the lover's life. Unfortunately, there is no cure for this disease. The lover is doomed to burn on the fire of love forever. As Mashrab, medieval scientist, significant uzbek poet, said, “Bu dardni bedavo derlar...”[8.173] (This pain is said to be incurable).

Apparently, the ghazal was written in a rare structure. There are strong coherence and sequence in the questions and answers that takes place with soul, body, chest, heart and eyes due to the art of **tadrij**. Tadrij (arabic – step-by-step progress, rise) is one of the literary devices in classical poetry; in poetry mainly in ghazal, it consists of gradually a certain image with the help of similes[9].

Tadrij plays an important role in the ghazal. By employing it, the poet achieves a logical and artistic connection of bayts on the basis of a poetic plot. The lyrical hero, the lover, investigate soul, body, chest, heart, and eyes with the questions aimed at determining the cause of his death. And they try to justify themselves. When turn comes to eyes, the lyrical hero cannot control his anger and even scold them. As a consequence of this, eyes weep. Apparently, the events are becoming

more and more intense bayt by bayt. The verbs “demoq” (to tell), so’rmoq (to ask) at the beginning; g’azablanmoq (to get angry) in the middle; and “yig’lamoq” (to cry) at the end of the ghazal form tadrij, because the meaning of the verbs is getting more and more serious.

Regarding other figurative languages used in the ghazal, it should be noted that this ghazal is based on the art of **personification** from beginning to the end. "Personification is the attribution of a personal nature or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions"[10.70]. The protagonist speaks with his body parts. As you know, body parts have no ability to speak and express their feelings. As can be seen, Navoi managed to use personification in a beautiful way. By reading it, readers can be surprised by Alisher Navoi's word choice and ability to use literary devices skillfully.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Alisher Navoi gave artistic polish to his works and enriched the Uzbek literary language with such artistic expressions and images. Also, he greatly elevated our poetry and founded a new school Uzbek ghazal poetry. The artistic skills of the poet's works is very valuable for Uzbek readers.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqola buyuk o'zbek shoiri, mutafakkir va davlat arbobi Alisher Navoiyning "Jonga chun dermen..." deb boshlanuvchi g'azali tahliliga bag'ishlangan. G'azalning ayrim badiiy xususiyatlari va mazmuni izohlanadi.*

Резюме: *Данная статья посвящена анализу газели великого узбекского поэта, мыслителя и государственного деятеля Алишера Навои, которая начинается словами «Жонга чун дермен...». Объяснены некоторые художественные особенности и содержание газели.*

Kalit so'zlar: *g'azal, savol-javob usuli, tadrij, ishq o'ti.*

Ключевые слова: *газель, метод вопросов и ответов, тадриж, любовная трава.*

TRADITIONS AND UPDATES IN MAHMUD TOIR'S QUARTERS

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Summary: *This article analyzes the forms of quatrains in the lyrics of one of the modern poets, Mahmud Toir, and issues of tradition, experience, and renewal in them.*

Keywords: *four, artistic form, poetics, tradition, experience, research.*

Mahmud Toir's creativity attracts our special attention with its creativity and great interest. In the poet's poetry, along with epics, poems, etc., poems in small lyrical forms also occupy a special place. Therefore, in this article, we will discuss one of the small lyrical forms that are widely used in the poet's work: quatrains and their characteristics. We want to think about the traditions of classical poetics and the issues of their development.

In Mahmud Toir's work, it is noticeable that small forms of lyrics, especially quatrains, are widely used. If we describe the small-volume works of this lyric in terms of form in literary studies, we can see that the term "small lyrical forms" is being used by scientists [1.,2.,3.]. The term quatrain is defined as a separate genre in the "Dictionary of Literary Studies": Quatrain - 1) a poem consisting of four lines, a genre of **ruboiynavism** in folk oral works and classical Eastern poetry. A form of poetry that is very common in modern Uzbek poetry as a continuation of his mother; a lyrical genre classified by form. In contrast to the classic lyrical genres of **rubai** and **tuyuq**, it is enough for the poem to be four lines to be included in the quatrain genre. "Doesn't do it" [4; 337].

For instance:

Oftobning alami kuymagan jonda,
Bulbulning alami suymagan jonda.
Shabnamni sahroga sochmagin, Mahmud,
Iymon nima qilsin to'ymagan jonda.[6;288].

In this quatrain, it is explained in the antithesis method that a person has a wide heart, treats others well, works honestly, and also tries to be a believer for the sake of the world, because the poet expressed these thoughts not directly in the correct sense, but in a contrasting way with opposite words. That is, a person's resilience to problems and difficulties is expressed as "The sun is in a soul that does not burn", and a person's good relationship with those around him is expressed as "The nightingale's soul does not fade". That he does meritorious deeds, and that he cannot do meritorious deeds if he is not satisfied, is reflected through the metaphor of "**unsatiated soul**".

Also, the poet mentions his name in the third stanza of the poem, "Don't scatter my dew on the desert", a lyrical hero who wants to have more hardworking people. He describes concepts and ideas such as the futility of what we say, the impossibility of supplying water to the vast desert, using the metaphor of a drop of wet water.

In this place, we can witness the preservation of the literary traditions passed down from the classical Eastern poetry in the four poets. "...the use of the author's pseudonym at the end of lyric works is a stable tradition for classical poetic forms. Although some contemporary poets are inspired by the work of classical poets such as Mahtumquli, they do not use their pseudonyms at the end of their poems. Such a literary phenomenon is not visible in world literature. Therefore, at this point, at the end of the poem, it is permissible to admit that there is a case of using a nickname or one's own name in the above poem. the use of his own name and nickname in poems written in a finger weight not related to classical traditions can be found in the work of the national poet of Uzbekistan Mahmud Toir" [7].

Professor Bahadir Karim also expresses the following thoughts about the art of Mahmoud Toir's lyrics. "It is known that poets stamp their pseudonym-signature on the praise of classical oriental literature, especially the ghazal genre. Mahmoud Toir, who received emphasis from this tradition, adds his name to a verse of the final stanza of his poems, which he writes in the style of modern poetry: "Qoshingda Mahmudning xush dami bu kun", "Mahmudga siz jonsiz, jononsiz", "Sizga, ey do'st, Mahmud kabi dildosh bor", "Agarchi hasaddan yiroq bo'laysan, Mahmud, hech bir dilga chiroq bo'laysan", "Ayo, Mahmud, maysalarning tili borgan o'xshaydi", "Mahmudga shu tuproq quchog'i Vatan", "Shu ko'hna haqiqatni Mahmud takrorlar mudom".

Unlike other poets of our time, this attitude is considered an important characteristic of Mahmud Toir's poems, a stylistic novelty that suits him" [8; 111-116].

In fact, as the scientists admit, we can witness that such a tradition in the classical literature system was developed in the direction of renewal as a result of literary research in Mahmoud Toir's quartets. For example, in the third stanza of the quatrain analyzed above, it is quoted in the style of "Don't scatter my dew in the desert, Mahmud", and the lyrical hero directs his admonitions primarily to himself and brings out thoughts that are important for all humanity. At this point, he brings his name in the third line of the poem, breaking the classical tradition. In classical poetry, this program is often used at the beginning or end of the last stanza of the poem.

Below we observe another innovation in the poet quartet:

Shabnam sharobidan xushdarsan, Mahmud,
Oshiqsan, ko'kdagi xushdarsan, Mahmud
Bulbuldek bog'zingda qalqisa joning,
G'uncha ko'rolmagan tushdarsan, Mahmud.

In this quatrain, the poet makes extensive use of radif harmony and mentions his name at the end of the verses. As we all know, along with ensuring the rhythm and melodiousness of a certain similar poem, at the same time, it is of particular importance in expressing the essence of the poem in an emotionally impressive way. Therefore, the poet mentions the word "Mahmud" in his quatrain, which reflects the idea of the poem, attracts the readers' attention, and serves to fulfill the function of literary tact. The fact that this method is the result of the poet's literary research is clearly visible in the poetic verses.

Baxilning tosh yorar ko'zi bor, do'stim.
Tumorda Tangrining so'zi bor, do'stim.
Iymon-e'tiqodda sobitsan agar,
O'zingda Xudoning o'zi bor, do'stim.[9;290].

We can observe that the classical poetic traditions are widely developed in a new direction in this quartet of the poet. The enemy does not always say "let it be" to the person he is jealous of, on the contrary, he is jealous of his wealth and wealth. Our people consider the made amulet jewelry as sacred and explain the concept that the person who wears it cannot be seen through the metaphor of "the word of Alloh" ideas about are literarily depicted. It is known that these ideas were widely praised in the works of our classic poets Khoja Ahmad Yassavi, Nasimi, Navoi, and Mahtumquli. Therefore, there is no doubt that the content typical of classical literature has found its expression in Mahmud Toir's quatrains, which have been analyzed.

In Mahmud Toir's quatrains, the views and opinions of the poet are depicted in various poetic ways in a colorful way, and the poem attracts the reader's attention with its literary and aesthetic effect.

In general, quatrains, one of the small lyrical forms in the lyrics of Mahmud Toir, are small in size, but they contain deep meaning and content, as well as the continuation and development of classic classical traditions.

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Rezyume: *Bu maqolada zamonaviy shoirlardan biri Mahmud Toir lirikasida to'rtlik shakllari va ularda an'ana va tajriba, yangilanish masalalari tahlil qilinadi.*

Резюме. *В данной статье анализируются формы четверостиший в лирике одного из современных поэтов Махмуда Тоира и вопросы традиции, опыта и обновления в них.*

Kalit so'zlar: *to'rtlik, badiiy shakl, poetika, an'ana, tajriba, izlanish.*

Ключевые слова: *четверка, художественная форма, поэтика, традиция, опыт, исследование.*

UDC 8. 81-13

MODERN APPROACHES TO USING VISUAL AIDS IN LEARNING SITUATION

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Summary: *This article is devoted to exploring contemporary methodologies for acquiring proficiency in second languages, with an emphasis on employing visual tools in instructional settings. The utilization of images constitutes a type of genuine source material. Educators ought to conscientiously and purposively opt for visual stimuli to accompany their instructional materials in order to reinforce the intended objectives of educating their students. Accordingly, the strategic selection of imagery is a noteworthy aspect in the pedagogical practice, akin to the deliberate selection of texts for classroom instruction.*

Keywords: *visual aids, technology, media, vocabulary, image, competency.*

INTRODUCTION

According to cognitive research, the human brain exhibits faster processing of images in comparison to words, with images being more inclined to persist within the long-term memory as opposed to text [1:95]. With the proliferation of technological advancements facilitating the effortless creation and dissemination of photographs by individuals from diverse backgrounds, it appears that visual media has assumed an unprecedented level of significance in contemporary society.

In the context of language instruction, there is a potential inclination amongst educators to primarily give heed to the textual exigencies of pedagogical material, such as lexicon, grammar, discourse, and the like, while merely skimming over accompanying visuals. Rather than considering images as mere supplements to textual content, we propose prioritizing the use of visual media in education, recognizing their potential for enhancing language acquisition. The use of visual aids presents the capacity to stimulate language acquisition across various domains including listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The integration of visual aids within the realm of pedagogy is likely to attract the attention of digital native learners, who belong to the cohort of students who were raised in a milieu where the regular employment of smartphones, laptops, and social media depicts an intrinsic aspect of the prevailing lifestyle.

Nonetheless, individuals categorized as digital natives may not possess an innate aptitude for scrutinizing and evaluating visual representations, which could be regarded as constituents of visual literacy. An individual's proficiency in uploading smartphone photographs onto popular social media platforms such as Facebook or Instagram does not necessarily equate to possessing visual literacy. The current prevalence of the consumption of imagery in media has resulted in a habit of passivity amongst many individuals. This inclination toward passive behaviour often results in a failure to comprehend deeper levels of meaning that creators may intentionally or unintentionally communicate through their work.

As our global landscape evolves, the pedagogical approaches employed in education have adapted in order to better align with the contemporary curricula that necessitate comprehensive and nuanced elucidation of academic concepts. Visual aids possess the inclination to concretize the cogitations of pupils in the manifestation of graphical representations, thereby providing a tangible frame of reference for their ideas. The utilization of visual aids holds significant importance for students in the realm of learning as it serves to enhance their belief in findings by means of accompanying colored images that depict intricate situations, in contrast with other forms of

representational data, such as convoluted book text. In contemporary discourse, scholars and members of the press have posited that visual imagery exerts a potent force on the collective attitudes and beliefs held by society at large. David McCabe, an assistant professor in the Department of Psychology at Colorado State, conducted a series of experiments to directly assess the validity of this idea. In contemporary educational settings, visual stimuli are becoming increasingly ubiquitous in pedagogical and scholarly resources. This trend can be attributed to the availability of high-quality digital images in online learning materials. The significance of employing suitable images is pivotal in reinforcing the efficacy of this approach. Visual aids have the potential to engender affirmative educational outcomes for learners, provided their deployment is consistent with the wisdom offered by the cognitive theory of visual learning. Consequently, visual imagery offers a distinct advantage compared to textual information, as it triggers dual coding in the cognitive system, resulting in a smoother process of integrating and linking the two distinct codes. Moreover, this facilitates better retrieval and utilization of information by the learner.

The communicative language classroom presents an optimal setting for fostering the development of visual literacy abilities relevant to the observation and production of visual representations. The present study elucidates methods for utilizing imagery to facilitate linguistic mastery among students, simultaneously refining their aptitude for scrutinizing and fabricating communicative discourse. It is noteworthy that the employment of elaborate technological tools or top-notch cameras is not a prerequisite for the attainment of this goal. In this paper, we initially present an overview of the various approaches adopted by educators to delineate the concept of visual literacy, followed by a justification for the integration of visual literacy within the language classroom. Subsequently, we elucidate the methodologies employed in leveraging photographs as a potent pedagogical tool.

Archaeological evidence attests to the fact that the utilization of symbolic images for the purpose of conveying and deciphering messages has been instrumental in differentiating humans from other living beings since the inception of civilization. Prior to 1969, the notion of visual literacy was not widely recognized until Debes introduced the concept as a collection of proficiencies that an individual can cultivate through visual perception and concurrent amplification of other sensory encounters [2:27]. According to Debes, the possession of visual competencies facilitates the exchange of communication between visual literacy and language education among individuals.

In the last forty years, experts and professionals across multiple disciplines have posited the notion of visual literacy, proffering viewpoints spanning from theoretical to pragmatic in nature. The complexity of the processes involved in interpreting and creating visual messages is indicated by the lack of a universally accepted definition. For the sake of this study, a broad interpretation of the term is adopted, one that incorporates foundational notions from pertinent literature. Visual literacy is posited as the aptitude to design visual representations that effectively communicate both implicit and explicit meaning to others.

Images have been an integral component in our professional capacity as an instructor of the English language and a provider of educational mentorship to other educators. In certain instances, images serve as a means of facilitating comprehension and are implemented as scaffolding aids to expedite the association of novel vocabulary with underlying ideas for students. Images possess the potential to elicit intricate linguistic application, compelling students to expand their proficiency. Therefore, the integration of visual literacy with imagery can notably enhance language acquisition.

The act of delving into visual images has the potential to elicit an augmented output of language. The process by which individuals interpret visual imagery is contingent upon their preexisting schema, which is an amalgamation of personal recollections and prior encounters that

are distinct to each individual [3:78]. The subjectivity inherent in the interpretation of visual content presents valuable avenues for significant peer-to-peer engagement when analyzing images in educational settings. When incorporating visual aids such as images within the context of an English language classroom, it is recommended that educators encourage students to articulate the affective response elicited by the image or to describe the rationale behind their personal preferences or aversions towards specific photographs. The instant of conversational interaction in question is genuinely communicative.

It is a seldom occurrence for a single interpretation of an image to exist, and conveying individual perspectives may take an endless variety of forms. The act of interpreting images necessitates the mastery of skills that are located towards the upper end of Bloom's taxonomy, i.e., skills that involve critical thinking and intellectual engagement, including but not limited to evaluation, synthesis, and analysis. The capacity to engage in advanced cognitive processes, commonly referred to as Bloom's higher-order skills, becomes particularly crucial when communicating complex abstract ideas through language. Visual literacy exercises can aid in the refinement of students' skills in this area. An example of teaching strategies that enhance visual literacy involves implementing open-ended inquiries, such as those commencing with "Why" and "what if," which demand substantial explanations and advanced cognitive abilities. Demonstrating a comprehensive comprehension of images through a particular perspective necessitates that learners deconstruct the constituent elements of the image in question and subsequently provide a reasoned response grounded in corroborating evidence. Merely indicating a preference for or aversion to a given image does not adequately demonstrate proficient visual literacy skills. Rather, students must be prompted to establish connections between the language used in association with visual renditions and abstract concepts or previous encounters.

Images serve as a platform for fostering student engagement with diverse global phenomena. The capacity to observe and analyze images from diverse perspectives, a process which can occur in mere seconds, is available to learners of all linguistic competencies. The act of perspective taking, which involves observing phenomena from a viewpoint beyond one's own, is closely linked to the acquisition and development of language. In fact, MacWhinney posits that perspective taking represents a fundamental aspect of language structure (MacWhinney, 1987, p. 198). Through its framing, photographs prompt the observer to engage with the depicted objects. The act of juxtaposing diverse photographic representations of a single object advances students' acknowledgement of the notion that a given object has the potential to be portrayed through a variety of approaches, akin to the use of distinct languages in communicating a concept. The utilization of images allows students to not only perceive objects from differing spatial viewpoints, but also to investigate visual stimuli from diverse standpoints across the globe.

The utilization of visual aids can function as a form of instructional scaffolding, representing the concept postulated by Burner [6:75] as a specialized means of support that facilitates the acquisition of knowledge and skills that surpass the independent capabilities of the learner. Images can serve as an intermediary aid for pupils who are yet to achieve proficiency in certain vocabulary or sentence constructions. One exemplar approach that educators may employ in introducing new topics or vocabulary to students is the use of visual aids, such as photographs or icons, which facilitate efficient comprehension of new terminologies. The utilization of graphical organizers as a means to represent conceptual interconnections spatially is an additional exemplification of assistance in linguistic pursuits. According to empirical findings, students who avail themselves of visual aids of this nature demonstrate superior performance on language-related assignments when juxtaposed with their counterparts who do not make use of these aids. Significantly, scaffolding mechanisms are intrinsically transient. Eventually, the provision of assistance should be terminated as learners acquire greater expertise and become capable of accomplishing tasks autonomously. The

primary objective of the present study is not to entirely eradicate visual components from the educational process, but rather to progressively transform the manners in which students utilize images as aids. For example, novice language learners may transition from producing isolated words to identifying depicted objects in a photographic representation to constructing elaborate sentences that deduce contextual implications from the image.

Visual literacy activities present a significant prospect to establish a connection between language and respective subjects such as social studies, math, and science. For a considerable length of time, scholars of language have advocated for the integration of language education with content, either through a structured instructional program like Content and Language Integrated Learning or Sheltered Instruction Observation Protocol, or by employing thematic materials that hold significance for students. One approach to enriching classroom content is through the utilization of images, which fosters student engagement with language in a communicative manner that surpasses rote memorization of grammar or vocabulary, which may appear arbitrary.

Conclusion

To summarize, it is posited that images represent a type of genuine and credible resource. Educational practitioners and pedagogues ought to deliberately and tactically opt for visuals that supplement didactic objectives as they do with the reading materials that are employed within their teaching curricula. The integration of content material within any of the aforementioned strategies has the potential to enhance language lessons and align them with the objectives of a content-focused classroom.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada xorijiy tillarni o'rganishga zamonaviy yondashuvlar, ayniqsa, o'quv vaziyatlarida ko'rgazmali qurollardan foydalanish usullari muhokama qilinadi. Rasmlar haqiqiy materialning bir shaklidir. O'qituvchilar sinfda foydalanadigan matnlarni ataylab tanlaganidek, ular kontentni o'rganish maqsadlarini to'ldirish uchun tasvirlarni ham strategik tanlashlari kerak.*

Резюме: *В данной статье рассматриваются современные подходы к изучению иностранных языков, в частности методы использования наглядных пособий в учебных ситуациях. Изображения являются формой аутентичного материала. Точно так же, как преподаватели намеренно выбирают тексты, которые они используют в классе, они также должны стратегически выбирать изображения, чтобы дополнять цели обучения содержанию.*

Kalit so'zlar: *texnologiya, ko'rgazmali qurollar, tasvir, media, kompetentsiya, lug'at.*

Ключевые слова: *технология, наглядные пособия, изображение, медиа, компетенция, лексика.*

AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO TEACHING THE TOPIC OF LITERARY SPEECH AND STYLES

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Summary: *In this article, recommendations are given on the use of innovative approaches in teaching the topic "Literary speech and style". Also, the different aspects of the styles are shown with specific examples.*

Keywords: *Style, speech style, journalistic style, artistic style, scientific style, formal style, literature, term, method, expert.*

Topic: Literary speech and styles

Speech is the process of using language units and material to express an idea. There are different ways of choosing and using lexical, phraseological, phonetic and grammatical tools in the language in different spheres of life and in different speech situations. Accordingly, the following styles of speech are distinguished: colloquial style, official-departmental style, scientific style, journalistic style and artistic style.

Conversation style

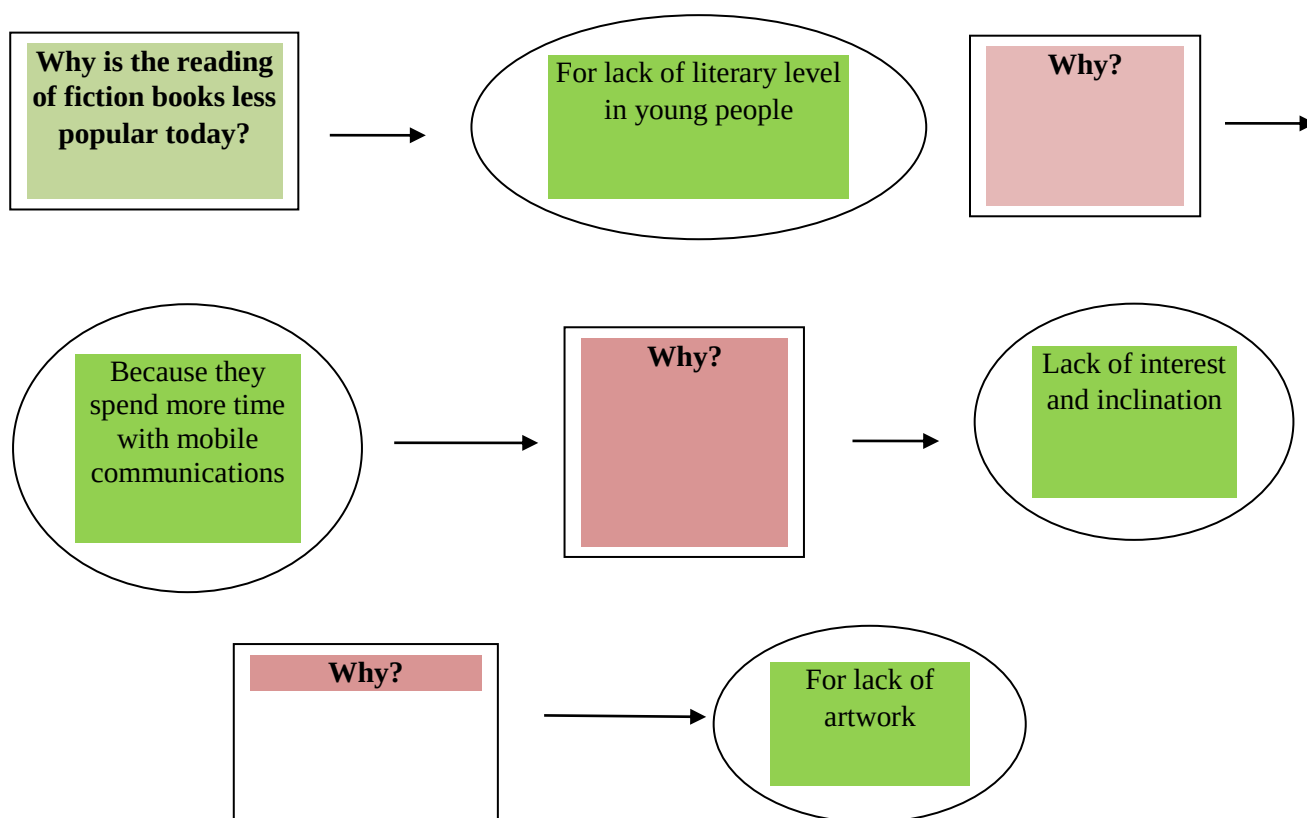
Colloquial style is a relatively free way of choosing language units and using them. According to its characteristics, this style is divided into two types: literary conversational style and ordinary conversational style.

Literary speech style is a common type of universal literary language and is used in all areas; it is developed and organized in accordance with literary standards.

Literary speech style serves for everyday communication, teaching, education and propaganda are conducted in this style, and fiction is created in this style.

▲ Task 3. Compare the signs of the conversational style of your dialect with the norms of the literary language and explain the differences.

▲ Task 4. Have a discussion about reading culture and ask the sample why? Continue the scheme.



👉 Find out. Journalistic style

The journalistic style serves for relations in the political and social sphere. The written type of this style includes journalistic articles, feuilletons, appeals, letters, appeals, and the oral type includes public speaking.

✍ Exercise 1. First, read O'tkir Hashimov's "Inscriptions on the Border of the Notebook". Then try writing short and succinct sentences in a publicist style with an independent creative approach to the two topics of each article.

True and false

A person who is afraid of the truth hides in the shelter of a lie.

A human who drank raw milk

A person always knows the value of three things too late. Youth. Health. Peace.

Grade

A human child is not an electric wire, if you call one positive and one negative...

Stone and sand

A minute is enough to grind the stone and turn it into sand. But it takes a thousand years for sand to turn into stone. Friendship is like that.

Find out. Scientific method

The scientific method is used to provide clear, grounded, consistent information about all things and events in nature and social life. It is important to describe the nature of the event, analyze it, determine the cause, prove it with evidence, and state the reasonable results.

▲ Task 5. Select a passage from a textbook related to your specialty and copy it to your notebook. Explain the meaning of the terms and key words in it in a scientific way.

Find out. Literary style

The artistic style is distinguished from other styles by covering all aspects of a person's life, by being universal, equal to all, and oriented to the emotional and aesthetic impact on the reader or listener.

Exercise 2. Which of the following books have you read? Interpret the book you read in them in an artistic way.

Exercise 4. Sort the following genres into appropriate groups. Explain their meaning.

Ballad, epic, epigram, feuilleton, comedy, story, short story, interlude, comedy, parable, masnavi, memoir, epic, novella, essay, drama, novel, rubai, sonnet, trilogy, vaudeville, ghazal.

Task 5. Read the writings of the Uzbek writer Abdulla Qahhor about literature and tell me how you understood them.

If a writer's code of ethics were to be drawn up, I would honestly put enthusiasm as the first ingredient, because all other qualities of a writer depend on how honest and enthusiastic he is.

No one will ever raise a writer. A good writer is raised by good works; a good writer does not even know that he has been raised. The skill of the writer is that he can enclose the whole spring in cotton that comes like a seed...

Task 1. Read the text carefully. Find out what style of speech is used in it.

LIBRARY

"Go, I'll take you to reading," said my grateful father Maqsud Sabir son one day. I followed the advice of his, who was used to reading the book alone.

Mullah Mohammad Zahid teacher, Grandfather Nematkhan and some other old people gathered in the hotel of uncle Isajon. I wonder to myself: why are these people sitting so hesitantly thinking that they are reading a book? Doesn't everyone study at home?

Finally, the reading began: Mullah Muhammad Zahid, the teacher, took the book with a bound volume and said:

- Shall we continue "Javame'ul Kalima"?

"So be it, it's my fault..."

Mullah Muhammad Zahid, the teacher, used to read in a deep, melodious voice, sometimes he would explain the meaning of what he read, ask the opinion of the people around him, and then the gathered people would start a heated debate, every word would be appreciated. They were biting themselves. I was sitting by the fireplace. Here's how to get the heart of the book!

Turob Maqsud

Task 2. Memorize and interpret the lessons about the book.

Lessons about the book

1. Just as writing a good book is a big deal in life, reading a good book is a big deal.

Lev Tolstoy

2. Everyone reads a book to be like its characters.

George Simenon

3. The book is the closest to our hearts among the things created by man.

Joseph Conrad

4. I am grateful to the book for all the good qualities we have.

Find out. Official-departmental style

The official-departmental style is a style of speech that serves social and legal relations in society, state and interstate official, political-economic, cultural relations. This method is characterized by documentary character. Accordingly, this type of written speech related to service is the style of state laws, decrees, statements, contracts, office documents, announcements and other official correspondence. The main feature of the formal style language is accuracy and conciseness, in which certain speech stamps, professional words, terms, and ready-made syntactic devices are widely used, ensuring a clear and clear expression of speech.

Exercise 3. Copy the sentences. Explain the function of words and grammatical forms characteristic of the official-departmental style.

Citizens are obliged to carefully preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan (Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 49). 2. In the spheres where the state language is officially valid, the current scientific rules and norms of the Uzbek literary language are observed (Article 7 of the Law on the State Language). 3. On October 28 of this year at 14:00, a literary and artistic conference will be held in connection with the day of approval of the Law "On State Language". 4. The State Flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved on November 18, 1991 at the extraordinary VII session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 5. Dormitory residents will be removed from the dormitory if they do not observe the established order and cleanliness. 6. A medical certificate about my illness is attached. 7. Abror Rasulov should be appointed as the head of the marketing department.

Homework

Finding 5 examples of stylistic forms of speech.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada „Adabiy nutq va uslub“ mavzusini o'qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlardan foydalib o'tish haqida tavsiyalar berilgan. Shuningdek, uslublarning bir-biridan farqli jihatlari aniq misollar yordamida namunalar bilan ko'rsatib berilgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье даны рекомендации по использованию инновационных подходов в преподавании темы «Художественная речь и стиль». Кроме того, различные аспекты стилей показаны на конкретных примерах.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Uslub, so'zlashuv uslubi, publitsistik uslub, badiiy uslub, ilmiy uslub, rasmiy uslub, adabiyot, termin, metod, mutaxassis.*

Ключевые слова: *Стиль, речевой стиль, публицистический стиль, художественный стиль, научный стиль, формальный стиль, литература, термин, метод, эксперт.*

IMAGE AND IMAGERY IN THE STORIES OF LUQMON BORIKHON

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Summary: *In this article, the image and figurativeness of the short story genre, artistic character and characters taken to the level of character, and issues such as the expression of their artistic-aesthetic and spiritual concept are discussed. analyzed on the example of "big" stories. The author's skill in character creation is revealed. Also, the article expresses the views on the relative classification of characters that are often found in the writer's stories.*

Keywords: *artistic, scientific, image, imagery, concept, aesthetic ideal, portrait, landscape, character, nationality, psyche, spiritual interpretation, plot, traveling image.*

It is known that the real essence of artistry is determined by image and imagery. Imagery is a category related to the main feature of artistic thinking, socio-historical development, human lifestyle, general processes in society, and aesthetic views. "And the image consists in describing and expressing existence, human psyche in certain forms" [1:21]. The most important features and essence of image and imagery are manifested in truly artistic works. So, any artistic work reflects the creator's way of thinking, way of thinking, aesthetic ideal, in a word, the concept of the author. At this point, it can be said that the basis of the author's concept is implemented through the system of images reflected in the work. The image is the lifeblood of the artistic work, the root of the arrow. Image is "a form of thinking in literature and art, a means of artistic perception of the world and man, a general category of art" [2:43].

Y.Mahmudov, who conducted research on Luqmon Borikhon's works, in particular, his stories, emphasizes that the plot of the writer's stories does not obey the existing theoretical rules as a feature of the writer's stories. That's why the combination of plot elements in the writer's stories, the presence of an invisible level of order in chaos shows the originality of the plot of the works. The researcher pays attention to the dialogue between characters, the poetic formation and nature of character and conflicts, and manages to distinguish and discover the difference and originality of the plot of Luqmon Borikhon's stories from the works of other writers. Emphasizing that he has a unique style in creating images, he sees the fact that the characters he created move from one work to another, that is, the characters in short stories and novels, first of all, appear in his stories, as an aspect that has not been found in any other writer shows. The researcher's views are somewhat controversial, because such cases are an existing phenomenon in our literature. In particular, the heroes of several stories, short stories and novels of our great creator Oybek (the character of Gulnor, "Fanorchi Ota", "Qutlug' Qon") acted as yeast.

The same aspect of literary style is analyzed in the article of the researcher U.Roziyeva "Travelling characters in the works of Luqmon Borikhon". That is, in the writer's prose, an episodic character is depicted in one of his works, and as a main character in another. "The migration of images can be observed in Balzac in world literature, his characters such as Gobsek, Father Goriot, Rostinyak, Nusingen are the main characters of one work, and are mentioned as characters in other works. In Uzbek literature, we will limit ourselves to giving an example of Said Ahmed's "Horizon" trilogy ("Ufq" trilogy). Characters such as Ikramjon, Nizamjon, Dildor, Azizkhan roam around in the trilogy. In L.Borikhon's works, the situation is slightly different: a character in the novel moves to another story or short story. In Uzbek literature, such a situation can be found only in this writer" [3:44]. In fact, Luqmon Borikhon's image creation skill is unique, he does not abandon some images in his literary works, and he transfers them from story to short story to novel. One of the works describes the hero's childhood and adolescence, while the other depicts

his old age. In particular, Samad ("Anxiety from the desert", "People in the heat"), Mohigul ("Mysterious teacher", "People in the heat"), Ulash agranom ("Anxiety from the desert", "The young man who saw Khizr"), To'liqin ("The Amulet on the Shelf", "People in the Heat") are wandering characters in literary works.

Colorful characters are created in the stories of Luqmon Borikhon. The images that are often found in the stories of the writer can be conventionally classified as follows: 1) the image of young people, students; 2) the image of teachers-intellectuals; 3) the image of ordinary people around us.

In the writer's stories such as "Sage", "Delayed tears", "Where are you, love", "Test period", "A Boy's Plea", mainly the lives of young people, students, dreams, mistakes and achievements, scenes of passionate love are depicted, and the hot breath of life is blowing in them. The writer strives to show the truth of life in its entirety, at the same time, he uses the artistic texture appropriately, does not weave a fake plot, a fictitious story, the images created by him remain very close and dear to the reader. The writer's story called "A Boy's Plea" is unique in its clarity of thought, fluency of style, and interesting plot. The story is told in the language of the hero (boy student). In the story, the joyful students-boys falling in love with Bibisora, the most beautiful and graceful girl of the course, their jealousy of each other, sometimes openly, sometimes secretly, is very impressively expressed through natural images and bright scenes. In particular, the writer describes the portrait of Bibisora in very bright colors. The portrait of the girl is highlighted twice in the story: 1) the image of Bibisora in her healthy state; 2) appearance of the girl during the illness.

First, the writer describes the girl's beauty in the language of the hero when they first saw her: "Bibisora! She was the most beautiful, the most graceful girl in our course. He was as mysterious and attractive as his name! Her hair spread over her shoulders like a waterfall, her dark eyebrows accentuated her white, chubby face. Her bell-like voice and innocent laughter touched our hearts. We, Tahir, Tolmas, and I, the first-year "kuzur" (the best) students, were in love with him" [4:184]. Especially, when the "the best" boys of the course" were around, the yellow-yellow, empty-headed, lazy, "cowardly" Salim fell in love with Bibisora, as a result of which he was beaten and beaten, and at any time he Being "silent" about something leads the reader with curiosity to the mysterious reality. At that moment, the writer suddenly gives the second portrait of Bibisora: "Bibisora! The beautiful girl of our course has lost weight, her eyes are squinting, and she is like the girl of an old lady. Day by day he was getting darker and darker. There is no laughter like before. He entered classes like a ghost and left like a ghost. We "the best" students gathered around other beauties and easily forgot about Bibisora" [4:185]. It seems that the reader sees two different scenes: the changes of some people depending on the situation, and the stability of some people in any situation. Because, at the beginning of the story, Salim, who was described as empty and cowardly, who no one looked at, did not give up his love, he did not change his mind like others, he continued to love Bibisora even though he was sick. The story ends with Salim's plea. He is not afraid to face death, he begs the legendary Tilladev for healing from Bibisora's pain. In the story, the author glorifies the divine feeling - love, which always gives strength to a person and calls to goodness. He hints that people can always be changed by beautiful feelings, that heroes, great people, above all, can achieve this with a pure heart. In addition, the reader will understand that every person can become a hero with good deeds.

The writer has carefully mastered the skill of portraying his characters as impartial, vital, lively people, that is, the author builds his works on the basis of life, real events, and not imaginary fabrications. He does not openly state what he wants to say at the end of the work, he leaves his philosophical-aesthetic conclusions, the final thought that calls for observation to the reader himself, but he does not reflect the images mainly on a symbolic background. In most cases, it illuminates what kind of person they are, not outwardly, but inwardly, and shows it in the inner door

of the images. He deeply analyzes the spiritual world of the characters in harmony with the environment and the era based on a great philosophical observation, directs the spirit of the image to the independence of expression. Since these characteristics are reflected not only in the great epic genres of the writer, but also in the stories that serve as “leavening” (xamirtirush) for them, the reader reads the stories of Luqmon Borikhon passionately and feels that he has received a huge spiritual reserve for himself. Since the characters depicted in the story are vividly depicted, he shares their fate, feels that he has experienced every emotional process in the characters. In addition, Luqmon Borikhon does not build an ideal hero in the image creation system, and does not put him in the central point, a legendary person who is free of all flaws, graceful, and passes through a thousand and one steps does not aim to describe. On the contrary, he brings to his stories a simple character that is not free from mistakes, as the hero of the work. Therefore, the activity, personality, inner and outer appearance of each character in Luqmon Borikhon’s stories is fully consistent with the principles of social and psychological determinism.

In a number of stories of the writer, the image of the architects of the nation's spirituality is created - teachers and mentors. For example, in a number of stories such as “Begimqul katta”, “Dard”, “Anxiety from the desert”, “Shaharlik o‘qituvchi” (“Teacher from city”) he creates the image of teachers with different characters. It is no exaggeration to say that the story “Begimqul Katta” is a great work in a small genre that introduced Luqmon Borikhon to the literary public. In this story, the author creates a dynamic image of Begimqul, an ordinary teacher who plays ball on the school playground with his students in the open air, and “plays chess” on rainy days. He walks around the chairman and learns “bigness”. Everyone calls him “Begimqul katta” out of curiosity. In the story, writer skilfully compares the changes in Begimqul’s external and internal world during his time as a teacher and when he was an office worker, and through this, he shows that the status of a teacher and mentor is superior to any action. This is clearly manifested in the character’s speech and thoughts, mentality, behavior, and attitude towards people.

To sum up, another skill of the author in creating an image is shown in the fact that Luqmon Borikhon can bring his images to the level of character even in the so-called small genre stories. Although the specific features of the character raised to the level of character are not described in the story, they serve to express the author's spiritual and aesthetic concept, promote a great idea, and are aimed at embodying a historically specific type of society. Above, we can observe that these features appeared during the analysis of some of the writer's stories.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada hajman kichik hikoya janridagi obraz va obrazlilik, badiiy xarakter va xarakter darajasiga olib chiqilgan obrazlar va ularning badiiy-estetik va ma'naviy konsepsiyasini ifodalash kabi masalalar Luqmon Bo'rixon ijodi, ayniqsa, uning “Yigit iltijosi”, “Begimqul katta” hikoyalari misolida tahlilga tortilgan. Muallifning xarakter yaratish yaratish mahorati ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada yozuvchi hikoyalarda ko'p uchraydigan obrazlarning nisbiy tasnifi bo'yicha qarashlar o'z ifodasini topgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье рассматриваются образ и образность жанра новеллы, художественный характер и персонажи, взятые на уровень характера, и такие вопросы, как выражение их художественно-эстетического и духовного замысла, анализируются на примере «большие» рассказы. Раскрывается мастерство автора в создании персонажей.*

Также в статье высказываются взгляды на относительную классификацию персонажей, часто встречающихся в рассказах писателя.

Kalit so'zlar: badiiylik, ilmiylik, obraz, obrazlilik, konsepsiya, estetik ideal, portret, peyzaj, xarakter, milliylik, ruhiyat, ruhiy talqin, syujet, sayyor obraz.

Ключевые слова: художественный, научный, образ, образность, концепция, эстетический идеал, портрет, пейзаж, персонаж, национальность, психика, духовная интерпретация, сюжет, путевой образ.

PROBLEMS OF QUALIFYING FORGERY JOB TITLE CRIME

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Summary: *In conclusion, the crime of forgery is not a symptom of some form of theft of property. It is a piecemeal crime that encroaches on its independent object. For this reason, the method of using the forgery of office in the robbery of other people's property, after the completion of the crime of forgery and theft of the property of others, regardless of whether it was done in the process of its implementation or before its implementation, the actions of the accused should be qualified according to the set of articles on forgery of office and robbery of other people's property.*

Keywords: *position, evidence, qualification, crime, order, article.*

Qualifying the forgery position is carried out according to certain rules. The rules for qualifying the forgery position are the ways and methods provided for in the application of the criminal law, the orders of the Plenums of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the ways and methods created in other judicial practice and the theory of criminal law.

L. D. Gauxman divided the rules used in qualifying the forgery evidence in a criminal case into three groups: general, personal and special rules [1]. The specific features of qualifying forgery position and distinguishing it from structurally similar crimes are based on these rules.

Position forgery as an independent crime is rarely seen. Its danger lies mainly in the fact that it is usually combined with other crimes, first of all, with the crime of robbing other people's property by using the position [2].

Although the Criminal Code enumerates different ways of robbing other people's property according to the form of work, a single link has not yet been created when comparing property damage and forgery to the criminal-legal assessment. At the same time, there are two main points of view in the theory of criminal law regarding the qualification of such crimes.

Proponents of the first point of view, if employed as a way of facilitating or concealing forgery and any other crime, including the plundering of the property of others, considers that the entire act should be qualified by the summary of the articles of the Criminal Code, which stipulate responsibility for these offenses [3].

According to the second proponents' point of view, if the forgery position is left as a method or means of plundering the property of others, then it must be covered by the last mentioned crime and therefore does not require additional qualification [4]. Forgery position or the use of forged documents did not determine the direct transfer of other people's property to certain persons, rather, we can see that only when this goal is a means of concealing the traces of a crime, the combination of crimes - theft of someone else's property and the crime of forgery position committed in a specific way [5].

However, supporters' point of view that this composition of the forgery crime is covered by the composition of the robbery of other people's property give arguments that are not relevant to the meaning of the issue under consideration [6]. In order to solve it correctly, it is necessary to follow the general rules of qualification according to the totality of crimes. According to him, in the event that the accused has actually committed two independent crimes provided for in different articles of each criminal law, responsibility for the set of crimes is canceled only if one of the secondary acts is a constitutional sign of the composition of the other crime of dangerous aggression.

It is known that the forgery position is not considered a sign of some form of the crime of looting other people's property. It is a crime that attacks its independent object. For this reason, the method of using the forgery position in the robbery of other people's property, regardless of

whether the forgery position is committed after the completion of the crime of robbery of other people's property, in the process of its implementation or before its implementation, the actions of the accused should be qualified according to the summary of the articles on the forgery position and on the robbery of other people's property.

This conclusion was clarified in the order of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 21, 2004. According to the 8th paragraph of this order, if an official has deliberately entered false information and records in official documents in order to mitigate or hide the crime of robbery committed by him, it is clarified that his act should be classified according to the set of crimes provided for in Articles 167 and 209 of the Criminal Code [7].

For example, citizen "B" is an official who has been working since December 11, 2017 as the director of "ELITA" limited liability company, which belongs to "Jizzakhpakhtasanoat joint-stock company". He did not ensure that the seed was stored at the level of standards and requirements set by the State Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Cotton seed" technical conditions of the State Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan 663-2017, Law "About Cereals", the President's order of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 28, 2017 No. PO-3408 "On measures to fundamentally improve the management system of the cotton industry", the Law on the "Procedure for the Establishment and Use of the Insurance Seed Fund" approved by the order of the Cabinet of Ministers in April 2014. Regardless of the fact that the Joint-Stock Company was entrusted with the task of storing seeds and delivering them to farms, he did not fulfill his duties as required. As a result, the warehouse worker of the association allowed 622,557.7 kg of seeds worth 2,548,322,938 soums, 46,037.0 kg under the responsibility of the warehouse worker S. 240,428,261 sums, total 668,594, 7 kg. 2,788,751,198 sums worth of seeds to become unusable and caused a lot of damage to state property.

"B" continued his criminal activities and entered into a criminal conspiracy with "U", a warehouse worker. He sold 1,243.2 kilograms of 7,818,484.8 soums of C65-24 selection seeds, 65,276,491 of 19,153.9 kilograms, 2 sums of S65-24 selection grade, 1,481.7 kilograms worth 7,075,117.5 sums Bukhara-102 selection grade and 15,105.5 kilograms worth 67,597.11 sums of An-Boyavut-2 selection grade, totaling 36984.3 kilograms worth 147,767,206 sums to unknown people whose identity was not identified in the investigation. That person entered official reports and added false information and notes that the seeds are stored in the society, and robbed another person by embezzling a huge amount of funds totaling 147,767,206 soums. "B" continued criminal activities, pursued malicious and nefarious intentions, and made a criminal conspiracy together with the chief accountant of the society Sh. He repeatedly falsified applications for employment of 20 persons who did not work in the society, employment contracts, orders of the director of the society on employment, as well as signs for checking the arrival and departure of employees, added fake information about the fact that the employees worked for 8 hours every day in the signboards, transferred a total of 232,805,252 sums of wages to the plastic cards opened in the bank in their name, and took these money equally among themselves, robbed someone else by embezzling a large amount of money. He was found guilty by the court of committing the crimes listed in clause 1 of Article 207 of the Criminal Code, Clause "a" of 3rd Section of Lawcode 167, Clause "a" of 2nd Section of Lawcode 209, Clause "a" of 2nd Section of Lawcode 205 [8].

If the forgery position was used as a method or tool to facilitate or conceal any other crime, including the theft of another's property, there are no legal scholars who think about how to qualify the accused's act. For example, F. Z. Khalikov writes: "If the consequences of the forgery position are grounds for charging a person with another crime (for example, looting state or public property), then the accused's act is classified as a set of crimes" [9].

According to B. V. Zdravomyslov, “Forgery for the purpose of looting someone else’s property is covered by the normative content of the criminal law related to forgery of documents, because it includes, among other things, theft of someone else’s property through the use of official representation” [10].

In our opinion, the crime of robbing another person’s property does not include falsification of documents, because falsification of documents is not considered a method of robbery in itself. Forgery does not lead to possession of property if it is done without proper use of the document. For this reason, it is necessary to qualify the use of such documents in the robbery of other people’s property according to the set of crimes.

Job falsification can be done not only with robbery crimes, but also with other types of crimes, and sometimes it is a method or means of their operation.

In cases where job falsification is committed along with other crimes against the State administration, the interests of the State service and the interests of the service in local self-government bodies, problems arise regarding the competition of norms and the qualification of the real complex of crimes. The problem of separating the collection of criminal misdemeanors and the competition of criminal-legal norms has not yet been fully resolved. As some authors noted, the collection of crimes would have provided an opportunity to clearly distinguish between the actual situations and the competition of criminal-legal norms, and to prevent many mistakes made by courts and investigative organizations in the qualification of different categories of crimes [11].

During the study of criminal cases, preliminary investigation organizations and courts qualify forgery and other crimes contrary to the State administration, the interests of the State Service and the interests of service in local self-government bodies, as provided for in the criminal-legal norms of various chapters of the criminal law shows that these norms face severe difficulties when they compete with each other in resolving the question of the existence or absence of agglomeration of crimes.

Sometimes a public dangerous act committed by an official corresponds to the signs provided for in two, and in some cases - three articles of the Criminal Code. For this reason, the features of the qualification of the act in the case of competing norms related to smuggling crimes, such as abuse of power or delegation of power, bribery, embezzlement of the authority of an official, require a separate analysis.

When determining the role and importance of the composition of the crime of forgery position and its relationship with other official crimes, it is necessary to proceed from the following. The forgery position has two aspects: on the one hand, it is a special type of crime of abusing power or representation of a position provided for in Article 205 of the Criminal Code; on the other hand, it is an official crime that has its own forms.

The fact that the crime of forgery position is considered a special component in the abuse of the powers of the government or office is the basis for considering the misuse of power or representation of a position as a “reserve” component, provided for in Article 205 of the Criminal Code. The special norm clarifies the signs of the crime and differentiates responsibility, it is more effective than the general norm from the point of view of prevention. The fact that people know that the act they are thinking of committing is considered a crime in the criminal code, in general, has a warning effect in many ways [12].

It should also be noted that, in practice, there are cases where actions similar to forgery positions from the outside should be qualified not according to Article 205 of the Criminal Code, but according to Article 209. As some authors have noted, such qualification is required in cases where forgery is considered a method of abuse of power or authority and is combined with the purpose and intent of the guilty official [13]. In such cases, when the whole and the department

compete, the general rule of qualifying crimes should be applied. According to this rule, it is necessary to always apply a standard that covers all the factual signs of the committed act.

In such cases, forgery position is observed as a method of abuse of power or office representation, and in the words of T. B. Boshova, “the guilty person is only one side of criminal activity” [14]. For example, if writing a fake document is qualified as forgery, other actions of the guilty will not be given the necessary legal assessment.

If the forgery is not directly defined as abuse of power or representation of a position, but acts as a means of abuse of power or representation of a position, it is appropriate to qualify such actions under the summary of Articles 205 and 209 of the Criminal Code. It will not be enough to qualify cases where an official conceals a deficiency that arose due to the abuse of his official position by confusing reporting and reporting documents as abuse of power or official position only under Article 205 of the Criminal Code. It is more correct if such actions are qualified as abuse of office representation and forgery position [15].

For example, an official (head and members of the internal control commission, inspector) does not promise to hide the robbery in advance, but knowingly (later, instead, for the purpose of obtaining funds from the perpetrator or based on his personal relationship with him) hides the crime detected during financial control. On the one hand, in such cases, the guilty does not perform the task of informing the chief who prepared the investigation or investigation about the detected violations, that is, he uses the powers of the position for the opposite purpose. On the other hand, it violates the obligations to determine, control and ensure the reliability of the inspection materials and the completeness of the conclusions stated in the inspection document, by means of document inspection of the robbery identified as the guilty, added false information into the verification document, i.e. job forgery occurs [16].

In this and many other cases, job falsification is expressed in one or more of the actions provided for by law, in the case of abuse of power or representation of a position, it can cover a wider range of undesirable actions that are against the law according to its practical form.

Sometimes, in the practice of judicial investigation, the issue of forgery position is related to another type of abuse of power or forgery position - bribery. For example, an official gives a forged document instead of a bribe, that is, he takes a bribe using the forgery of his position, that is, he commits an act that is considered a crime. In such cases, the real summation of crimes is in effect, and it is necessary to give it a legal assessment when qualifying the crime [17]. This rule is mentioned in general at the same time.

According to the law, bribery is a crime committed in the interests of malice. In this case, the official must use his official position or, instead of doing it with the interests of the person offering the bribe or not doing it, alone or through an intermediary, it is expressed in receiving culturally valuable things or receiving property benefits, knowing that it is illegal.

In the order of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 21, 2004, if the forgery position was committed with the participation of other persons who were not the subjects of the crime of officialdom, the actions of such participants, if they were not participants in the crime of robbery, it is explained that it should be qualified not by Article 228 of the Criminal Code, but by Articles 28, 209 of the Criminal Code [18].

Legal literature also distinguishes a separate group of official crimes - alternative - official crimes. The essence of these crimes is determined by this, they can be committed by officials as well as by non-officials (using their official position) [19]. From the point of view of the problem being analyzed, the structure of the crime of smuggling provided for in Article 246 of the Criminal Code can be an example of alternative-position crimes. The crime referred to in Article 246 is often committed by using documents whose forgery is already known or by adding false information into documents. In this case, knowing that it is a crime to make a forged document or to add false

information into it (the document), therefore, at the same time, offering it to the employees of the customs body as the main document, is the basis for qualification with Article 246 of the Criminal Code and Articles 209 or 228 of the Criminal Code.

In our opinion, it is wrong to qualify this act in this way. The reason is that the use of a forged document is directly highlighted as a special rule in the provision of Article 246. Therefore, it is not necessary to qualify such an act with articles 209 or 228. Taking this into account, the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 6, 2013 “On judicial practice in cases of violation of the law on customs and smuggling” No. 18 is supplemented with paragraph 12¹ of the following content fit for purpose:

“12¹. A person who knowingly draws up a forged document or knowingly enters false information into a document or a forged document and presents it to the customs authorities as a genuine document is subject to criminal liability under Article 246 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this case, it is not necessary to further qualify the person with articles 209 or 228 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.”

If the falsification of the position was committed with the purpose of helping another person to carry out smuggling, the accused must be prosecuted for the crimes provided for in Article 209 of the Criminal Code and Article 246 of the Fifth Division of the Criminal Code (for helping to commit the crime of smuggling). To sum up the above, it can be said that in all the criminal elements considered, the signs of their operation are valid as a competitive factor.

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Rezyume: *Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsak, qalbakilashtirish jinoyati mulkni o'g'irlashning biron bir shaklining alomati emas. Bu o'zining mustaqil ob'ektiga tajovuz qiladigan qisman jinoyatdir. Shu sababli mansabni qalbakilashtirishdan o'zgalarning mulkini talon-taroj qilishda foydalanish usuli, soxtalashtirish va o'zgalarning mulkini o'g'irlash jinoyati tugagandan so'ng, uni amalga oshirish jarayonida yoki undan oldin sodir etilganligidan qat'iy nazar uni amalga oshirishda ayblanuvchining harakatlari mansabni soxtalashtirish va o'zgalarning mulkini talon-taroj qilish to'g'risidagi moddalar majmui bo'yicha kvalifikatsiya qilinishi kerak.*

Резюме: *В заключение, преступление подделки документов не является признаком какой-либо формы кражи имущества. Это разрозненное преступление, посягающее на свой независимый объект. По этой причине способ применения подлога служебным положением при хищении чужого имущества, после завершения преступления подлога и хищения чужого имущества, независимо от того, было ли это совершено в процессе его осуществления или до его реализации действия обвиняемого следует квалифицировать по совокупности статей о завладении служебным положением и грабеже чужого имущества.*

Kalit so'zlar: *lavozim, dalil, kvalifikatsiya, jinoyat, qaror, statya.*

Ключевые слова: *должность, доказательства, квалификация, преступление, приказ, статья.*

LUQMON BORIKHON'S CHARACTER CREATION SKILLS

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Summary: *In this article, issues such as unique images, harmony of expression and image, artistic plot built on a life-based basis, character development and character creation skills are concreted on the example of the work of the famous writer Luqman Borikhan and his story "City Teacher". Through the character of Samandar Salimov, which the writer brought to the level of character, he artistically discovered the image of national architects-teachers.*

Keywords: *image, imagery, plot, character development, character creation skill, expression and image.*

Luqmon Borikhon's work occupies a special place in the annals of contemporary Uzbek prose. Non-repeating images, harmony of expression and image, artistic plot based on life and other aspects determine the artistic skill of the writer. In a number of stories of the writer, the image of the architects of the nation's spirituality is created - teachers and mentors. In particular, he creates the image of teachers with different characters in a series of stories such as "Begimkul katta", "Dard", "Anxiety from the desert", "Shaharlik o'qituvchi" ("Teacher from city").

Luqmon Borikhon's story "Teacher from city" is one of the stories that show the subtle style of the writer's work. The fact that the story is free of dry narration, the presence of a language specific to the characters, the ability to show the existing conditions as they exist, and the relevance of the written environment are the main tools that ensure the vitality of the story. The hero of the story, Toshmurod, who lives in the village of Terakli, appears as a typical representative of simple, illiterate rural workers, hard-working. At the beginning of the story, it is stated that Toshmurod Tajang had a bad taste. The author describes this knot by describing the spiritual journeys and painful emotions that passed through Toshmurod's heart.

We know that in many stories of Luqmon Borikhon, the emotional state of characters, that is, associativeness prevails. Starting the plot line from the nervous state of the character, which is still unknown to the reader, he uses the image itself to explain it, that is, he abruptly shifts to the image of feelings: "After all, there is more nonsense Did a city girl who had not yet left his mother's milk teach him wisdom?! Did he listen to the teachings of his ancestors that he did not hear from his ancestors?! Why are you not creating conditions for the children of Toshmurod to get an education? It seems that they are burying them in their livelihood. Yes, what's surprising about that, what's wrong with that?" The fact that the hero of the story is in a whirlwind of such thoughts pulls him towards the past memories, and the childhood memories that he is preparing to prove that he is right in his own way are closing in like a vortex.

The environment in which Toshmurod Tajang grew up, the life of the village, where he did not have the opportunity to learn, and his shoulders were burdened by endless worries, creates a vivid reality before the eyes of the reader: "...He followed the herd of the kolkhoz because he was small like a finger. A hoe ran in the field. No one has mercy. No one is sorry that you will remain illiterate. Again, his father would jerk: "We didn't have a mullah in seven years, did you get a horn when you read it?"

Having lived through such dreams, Toshmurod got used to his fate, later on, he was not less in touch with his father, he was satisfied with his fate that he married a son and gave birth to daughters, because he was not a man of knowledge, he It seems that the reader understands well that he is not interested in putting his children to the path of science, the author somewhere mentions that Toshmurod Tajang is illiterate and illiterate, that science is only used to boil the

black pot or to improve the livelihood. He does not state that he is a simple person who does not understand that he cannot be studied, but he moves the characters as subjects in the plot line. For this reason, the stories of Luqmon Borikhon cannot be imagined without real life, vivid scenes are formed before the eyes of the reader, and artistic images act as subjects, not as objects. The name of the story is directly related to the thoughts of Toshmurod Tajang, in his eyes, Samandar Salimov is "white-skinned, tall, short, curly hair smooth, soft. You are a girl with big eyebrows and eyes. Samandar Salimov, another image that served to form the concept of the author in the story, is presented to the reader through the portrait of Toshmurod Tajang. The fact that the urban teacher is completely different from the rural people, that he is not oppressed by hard work, and that he has not tasted the stone fist of life, creates a good reason to call him "bodi" (boda) in the eyes of the crown prince. We know that the word "bodi" is derived from Persian and is mainly used in classical literature to refer to the wind. But based on the content of the story, the term "bodi" is used here in the meaning of "concerned", "grumpy", and this meaning exactly corresponds to the assessment of the teacher by Toshmurod Tajang. In the mind of the reader, Suleiman Salimov, who appeared through Toshmurod Tajang, came to teach history in the village of Terakli, and the event that caused Toshmurod to come to his house and give him "admonition" was the death of Toshmurod. We can find out that the girl is Nurmat through the text of the dialogue that came to life in Tajang's mind:

"Nurmat is a very intelligent and talented boy. But it is necessary to create conditions for him to prepare lessons. It is necessary to engage less in household chores.

"Brother, don't be silent, don't touch us, it's better for the child to harden his bones in hard work". Sooner or later it will happen anyway. He finished school in one go. I will immediately cut his head in two and his legs in four.

- Uncle, stop talking like that, Nurmat still needs to study.

- Well, brother, no scholar came from our generation. Besides, would a village boy be deaf when he studied?!"[1:306].

Under the influence of the social environment, it was certainly not possible for the caretaker Toshmurod Tajang to act in a different way as a way to save black labor. In order to understand that only a person who is healthy, not only physically, but mentally is perfect, an extraordinary event that makes a radical change in his life, at least, shows how great a thing it is to get an education in his village. Someone had to step up and be an example to the villagers. In this sense, this image was created by the author in a very natural and reliable way. Through this image, the writer was able to create a general image of rural workers and prove that literature can hold a mirror to people in the real world and illuminate their inner image. The painful issue written in the story has not lost its relevance, as long as there are fathers in the form of Toshmurod Tajang, the state of indifferent attitude to science will remain.

The image of Samandar Salimov, which Luqmon Borikhon was able to bring to the level of character, at the end of the work creates a real upheaval in the thoughts and consciousness of Toshmurod Tajang. At this point, we can say that, as literary critic Dilmurod Kuronov correctly stated, the artistic conceptual function of literature is realized through character, that is, the current state of society is artistically researched through character(s) and a holistic artistic concept is developed. . This is exactly what the author wants to convey to the reader that the image of Samandar Salimov is worthy of being an example for the whole society.

The history teacher's accidental death in a car accident forms the culmination of the work, but the solution ends with Toshmurod hearing unexpected information for Tajang. The extraordinary unexpectedness of the solution is characteristic of Luqmon Borikhon's stories. The author, who gradually prepares the reader for that unexpected solution, appropriately uses the car accident scene at the climax of the work. After all, Toshmurod had to go to Tajang district center to

meet his son's teacher by chance. The author avoids ambiguity in the description of each image, ambiguous and unreliable details, exaggerated images are completely foreign elements to his style of using words. For this reason, every detail of the story is critically approached. We can also observe this situation in the description of Samandar teacher calling Toshmurod Tajang to school through his son: if the author does not remember the past memories related to Toshmurod's father, no matter how stubborn he is, he will see in what condition his father was taken from the collective farm office. If he didn't explain that because he was frozen in his imagination, he was filled with fear, and if he didn't explain that since then he stammered from the officials, the reader would have accepted his going to school without confidence. Even after going to school, Toshmurod, who couldn't stop yelling at the tutor because he knew that he was paid, shows the image of a person who is not far from reality. The character of Samandar teacher is also embodied as a living person in the background of the story. The fact that he turns to Toshmurod, who is running out of blood, after thinking for a while, and does not immediately say that the tutor is free, makes the savvy reader already aware of who will pay for this money. The sad look in between and the somewhat thoughtful words show that it is not easy for Samandar, that he is not overdue, but that he feels that the owner of a sharp mind is passing away as a real tragedy.

In the heart of Toshmurod, who more or less loved the teacher who sacrificed his life for his son, feelings of pity for the death of the teacher arise, when he was returning home from his funeral with infinite pain and suffering in his heart, he met Nurmat's teacher. He looks at his car with envy. After the teacher's words, he learns an unexpected secret, that is, the father, who until now believed that his son was getting a free education, learns that the Samandar teacher is paying this money. After this news, Toshmurod Tajang's eyes filled with tears. Luqmon Borikhon does not raise the image of Samandar, who has risen to the level of a character, and make him a saint, the author's intention is far from this goal. The writer shows that even an ordinary person can master such criteria of humanity, that he is ready for anything in the way of knowledge, and that the possessors of talent and sharp mind cannot simply watch their suffering disappear. In this way, the reader is prepared for a deep artistic perception of the reality around us, and the ability to give it an ideological and emotional assessment, by describing the life actions, mutual struggles, spiritual portals and similar situations of the artistic character.

Luqmon Borikhon is a writer who can find great truths from simple events in life. In his works, the events that we often encounter in our daily life are artistically interpreted through the images of different characters.

In conclusion, in each character in the story, we see the reality of different aspects of society; it seems that the personality, views, and lifestyle of the people living around us are reflected. In addition, we will be able to see that in this story artistic images are used in a very appropriate, beautiful and effective way. Each artistic detail is aimed at revealing the purpose, without allowing rhetorical excess, and most importantly, it seems convincing to the reader with its logical consistency.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada bir-birini takrorlamaydigan obrazlar, ifoda va tasvir uyg'unligi, hayotiy asosda qurilgan badiiy syujet, obraz tadriji va xarakter yaratish mahorati kabi masalalar taniqli yozuvchi Luqmon Bo'rixon ijodi va uning "Shaharlik muallim" hikoyasi misolida konkretlashadi. Yozuvchi xarakter darajasiga olib chiqqan Samandar Salimov obrazi orqali millat me'morlari-o'qituvchilar obrazini badiiy kashf etgan.

Резюме: данной статье на примере творчества известного писателя Лукмана Борихана и его рассказ «Городской учитель». Через характер Самандара Салимова, которого писатель довел до уровня персонажа, он художественно открыл образ архитекторов-учителей нации.

Kalit so'zlar: obraz, obrazlilik, syujet, obraz tadriji, xarakter yaratish mahorati, ifoda va tasvir.

Ключевые слова: образ, образность, сюжет, развитие характера, мастерство создания образа, экспрессия и образ.

УДК 413.162

LATIN AND GREEK BORROWINGS IN OLD ENGLISH

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Summary: *This article is dedicated to the investigation of Latin and Greek borrowings in Old English.*

Keywords: *language, important, linguistic, situation, borrowing, classic literature, influence*

The Latin language had a significant influence on the Old English language. The source of borrowings of the second period was in the greater degree classical Latin, than vulgar one in connection with dissemination in the West of the works of classical literature. [1;14].

The introduction of Christianity in England in 597 has played the important role in political and cultural life of the country and had serious linguistic consequences. It promoted borrowing of the Latin alphabet and creation of literary memorials mainly of religious contents. The new concepts and representations have appeared, and with them there were also new terms. Such situation resulted in borrowings of great amount of foreign elements from Latin language. Really, the active and advanced literature in England, as well as in all Europe not the poems created on themes of the Old German heroic epos, and Christian Myths but scientific prose received a wide circulation in that epoch.

In spite of the fact that Elfrik was an educated man and acquired the Latin language, there is not great quantity of words borrowed from the Latin language in his works being the best samples of prose of the X centuries. The same is observed in other memorials of this period, in which original lexicon prevails over Latin. The inflow of Latin borrowings amplified much later as a result of Norman Conquest of England and in the greater degree as consequence of the Norman-French secular, than Roman religious influence. [2;57].

Espersen analyzes the reasons of comparative by small number of classical borrowings in the Old English language. The absence of living language contact referred to them in connection with that the Latin language was basically widespread among the limited number of missionaries and was applied mainly in written speech. [3;43].

With this argument Espersen is probably quite agree. There is nothing surprising that the quantities of foreign elements in the Old English language are insignificant, so as the use of the internal resources was characteristic of it before it resorts to borrowings in the large sizes. Espersen misses one more factor - significant part of borrowings of the second period represented terms of the religious content which was not expressing the important concept for national mass of that period.

Despite the presence of words of a religious origin (altar, creed, disciple, temple), among classical borrowings prevail household lexicon and terms relating to the various spheres - belt, fox, castle, fan, fiddle, lake, lobster, mallows mortar, muscle, pool and etc. It testifies that it is impossible to reduce Latin borrowings of the second period to religious lexicon, as it is made by the majority of foreign linguists, and to connect Latin borrowings extremely to introduction of Christianity.

The household and scientific lexicon of Latin origin in the Old English period is investigated poorly in comparison with religious lexicon, which is at the center of attention of almost all considered works.

The issue of the ratio of Latin elements in classical borrowings of Old English period is poorly covered in the works of foreign linguists, not considering the Greek borrowings separately from Latin. Many terms which came to the English language from Latin were borrowed before by the latter from the Old Greek language, especially it is characteristic of the terms concerning a science and art.

'Church', 'devil', 'angel', 'priest', however, it is possible with confidence to confirm that they penetrated into the English language from Latin and in the Latin form. To number of words of the Greek origin came to the Old English language from Latin Skeat refers the terms: 'alms', 'anthem', 'apostle', 'archbishop', 'capon', 'Christ', 'clerk', 'comb', 'deacon', 'dish', 'martyr', 'mint', 'monk', 'palm', 'peace', 'pepper', 'phenix', 'plum', 'psalm', 'school', 'stole', 'tippet', 'trout' etc. - only 38 terms. [4;438-439].

From the time of adoption of Christianity up to the Norman Conquest passed over five centuries. Thus during all the Old English period the Latin terms gradually penetrated into the English language.

Baugh divides Latin borrowings of the second period into two groups, more or less equal by the number, but different by the character. One group represents the terms phonetic form of which testifies that they refer to the early borrowings. These terms are observed already in the texts of epoch of the king Alfred. The terms referred to the second group of borrowings, which for the first time are used in the texts of X-XI in the majority, belong to the religious lexicon. [5;98].

The common terms cap «шапка», silk «шелк», mat «матрас», «циновка» are included widely into the structure of Latin borrowings of the first group. The influence of the Latin language on the English lexicon carried all-round and various character and covered the various parts of the life of Anglo-Saxons. In the Old English language the Latin names of trees, plants and grasses (frequently cultivating for the medical purposes and for an ornament), for example, aloewe «алоэ». Aloes < lat. Aloe, balsam, balm < lat. balsamum < other Greek. balsamon, lawor «лавр», modern. Laurel < lat. Laurus lillie «лилия», modern Lily < lat. Lilium < old Greek .leirion, palma, paelm «пальма» modern, 'palma' < lat. Palma, rose "a rose" < lat. rosa < old Greek rhodon.

Some terms of the first group are the names of plants serving as the food, for example. 'саиг', 'саг', 'cawel', 'cabbage' modern, 'cole' < lat. 'caulis'; 'cucumber' "a cucumber" < lat. 'cucumer', 'lactuce' "salad", modern, 'lettuce', 'persic' - "peach" modern, 'peach' lat. 'persicum'.

It is necessary to note also the group of terms being the names of animals, with which Anglo-Saxons have got acquainted, reading the works of the Latin literature: 'camel', "camel" < lat. 'camelus', vulgar. lat. 'camellus' < other of Greek, 'kamelos', 'cancer' "the crab", 'crawfish' < lat, 'cancer', 'fenix' «феникс» c. lat, 'phoenix' < other of Greek, 'phoinix'. 'leo' «лев», modern, 'lion' < lat 'leo' < other of Greek, 'leon' 'lopust', modern, 'locust' < lat. iocusta' has changed under influence of other English 'loppestre', modern, 'lobster'; 'pard' modern, 'leopard' < lat. 'pardus'; < other of Greek 'pardos'. probably, Persian origin.

A group of terms is borrowed from the sphere of education and study, science and literature: 'canon' "rule", "canon" < lat, canon < 'kanon'; 'carte' "paper", "card" < lat, 'charte' < other of Greek 'khartes', 'cranic' "chronicle", modern, 'chronicle' < lat. 'chronica' other of Greek, 'khronikon'; 'fers' "a verse", modern, 'verse' < lat. 'versus'; 'grammatik' "grammar" modern, 'grammar' < lat. 'gramatike'. not - estimation, modern 'note' lat- 'nota' 'notere' - «переписчик», modern 'notary' lat. 'notarius', 'paper', modern, 'paper'-lat. 'papius' and others of Greek 'papuros', «философ» -lat. 'philosophus' other of Greek 'philosophos', 'pigment' - «ПИГМЕНТ» - lat. 'pigmentum', 'scol' - 'school', modern, 'school' - 'schola' other of Greek, 'skholes' 'termen' - nominated 'term' < lat, 'terminus', 'studdian' "to look behind somebody", "to care" < lat. 'studere'; 'titol' "title", "inscription" < lat. 'titulus'. not great quantity of classical borrowings related to music and art, for example: 'antefn' «гимн», modern, 'anthem' < later lat. 'antefana', 'char'

“chorus”, “dance”, modem, ‘chorus’ < lat, ‘chorus’, citer, modem, ‘cithern’ < lat. ‘cithara’ < other of Greek ‘kithara’, ‘fidele’ “violin”, modem, ‘fiddle’ < vulgar.lat. ‘vitula’, ‘theater’ “theatre”, modem. “Theatre” < lat. ‘theatrum’ - Greek ‘theatron’, ‘organ’ “song”.

From classical languages are borrowed some medical terms, for example, ‘plaster’ “plaster” < lat. ‘implastrum’ < other of Greek ‘emplastron’, ‘paralysis’ “paralysis”. Some words refer to construction and architecture, for example: ‘marman’, ‘marmef ‘stan’ “marble”, modem, ‘marble’ lat. ‘Marmor’, ‘plaestse’, ‘plaece’ “an open place in city”, “street” < lat. ‘platea’, ‘temple’ «храм», modem, ‘temple’ < lat. ‘Templum’, ‘castel’ «деревня», “small city” < Lat. ‘Castellum’.

From various spheres the terms ‘consul’ “consul” < lat, ‘consul’, ‘gigant’ ‘giant’ are borrowed. “The gian” modem. ‘Giant’ < other of Greek ‘Gigant’ ‘talente’ ‘talent’, modem, ‘talentnt’, lat. ‘talenta’, ‘cristala’ “crystal” modem, ‘crystal’ lat. ‘Crystallum’ < other of Greek ‘Crystallos’, ‘part’ “a part” < lat. ‘Partem’, modem, ‘cocere’ “the cook”, modem. ‘Cook’. Vulgar lat. ‘Cocus’.

The borrowings belonging to the first group are mainly nouns, but among them there are available some verbs, for example: ‘cordian’ «примирять» < vulgar lat. ‘Accordare’, ‘acusan’. «обвинять», modem. ‘Accuse’ < lat. ‘Accusare’, ‘spendan’ «тратить», modem. ‘Spend’ < lat. ‘Expendere’, ‘temprian’ «закалять» < lat. ‘Temperare’.

To the second group are referred the terms: ‘abbod’ «аббат», modem. ‘Abbot’ < vulgar lat. ‘Abbadem’ < lat. ‘Abbatem’, ‘alter’, ‘altare’ «алтарь», modem. ‘Altar’ < lat, ‘altar’, ‘altare’, ‘apostle’ «апостол», modem. ‘Apostle’ < lat. ‘Apostolus’ < other of Greek ‘Apostolos’, borrowings, which for the first time are used in the texts of X-XI in the majority, belong to the religious lexicon.

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nominated 'term' < lat. 'terminus', 'studdian' "to look behind somebody", "to care" < lat. 'studere'; 'titol' "title", "inscription" < lat. 'titulus'. not great quantity of classical borrowings related to music and art, for example: 'antefn' «гимн», modem, 'anthem' < later lat. 'antefana', 'char' "chorus", "dance", modem, 'chorus' < lat. 'chorus', citer, modem, 'cithern' < lat. 'cithara' < other of Greek 'kithara', 'fidele' "violin", modem, 'fiddle' < vulgar. lat. 'vitula', 'theater' "theatre", modem. "Theatre" < lat. 'theatrum' - Greek 'theatron', 'organ' "song".

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The terms of this group differ from earlier borrowings by the fact that they were used less frequently in everyday life and expressed more abstract concepts. Foreign linguists investigated the losses by the borrowed terms (for example. 'Anthem', 'clerk', 'creed', 'disciple', 'shrine') of religious meaning, acquisition by them of national usualness and do not consider the cases of re-comprehension and metaphorical use of such terms, as 'angel', 'devil', 'prophet' and some others. Being limited in most cases by simple transfer of Latin borrowings the foreign linguists paid not enough attention to the issues of time and reasons of penetration of these terms in to the English language, their assimilation and further development, and also their mutual relation with native vocabulary.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqola qadimgi ingliz tilidagi lotin va yunon tillaridan olingan qarzlarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan

Резюме: Эта статья посвящена исследованию латинских и греческих заимствований

в древнеанглийском

Kalit so'zlar: til, muhim, lingvistik, vaziyat, qarz olish, klassik adabiyot, ta'sir

Ключевые слова: язык, важное, лингвистическое, ситуация, заимствование, классическая литература, влияние

GENRE FEATURES OF G.ESEMURATOVA'S STORIES

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Summary: *This article deals with the genre features of the stories written by the Karakalpak writer G.E. Esemuratova. Her works reflect the problems of revealing characters, the fate of the hero, the features of using plot events of a dramatic nature, and the methods of reliable narration of the events of a work of art.*

Keywords: *artistic literature, story, genre, hero, character, drama, composition, plot.*

Introduction. Many genres of artistic literature appeared in the ancient period of the development of artistic creativity and continue to improve and develop to this day. This means that literary genres are formed in the process of development of artistic literature. Therefore, when studying the work of the masters of the artistic word, we, first of all, must rely on the genre features of their work.

G. Esemuratova is a talented writer who stands out in Karakalpak literature with her unique style of writing, several genres are clearly manifested in her prose. On the initial path of her work, she entered the Karakalpak literature with her short stories and essays, but she received recognition thanks to her large works. All the works of the writer are diverse and colorful in terms of ideological themes, composition, storyline, content, and artistic representation of reality. To highlight their genre nature, a deep scientific analysis of her works is required. It should be noted that until now the works of G. Esemuratova have not become the subject of a special research, including studies aimed at identifying genre differences in works.

One can note the monograph of the writer Z. Bekbergenova about the writer's work, where the researcher talks about the artistic skill of G. Esemuratova, the truth of life and the truth of the era, but she left the questions of studying the genre features of the works open [1].

Z. Ktaybekova, who conducted a study of Karakalpak works, in her dissertation work analyzes the following stories of the writer: "Qaraq pısıqtıń ilaysańı" (lit., "The tricks of a black cat"), "Íshqı bólinbese ..." (literally, "If feelings are unrequited ..."), "Dúnya-malıń kim ushın?" (lit., "For whom are your savings?"), "Turmistaǵı mayda-shúydeler" (lit., "Little things in life"), "Sol Tanya qayda eken ?!" (lit., "Where is this Tanya?!"), "Ótken iske ókinbe! degen menen..." (lit., "Don't regret the past! but still..."). Noting the trends in the development of the genre on the example of the works of a number of writers of the 90s of the twentieth century, Ktaybekova emphasizes that the directions of genres are replenished with satirical, humorous, symbolic, fantastic works, and their form is also enriched, but she does not express her point regarding the genre features of the works of G. Esemuratova vision [2].

Theoretical basis. G. Esemuratova entered the literature with such stories as «Keste» («Lace»), «Qalmurat júrgish» («Halmurat Walker»), «Ayday qız» («A girl like the moon»). Nowadays, her work has included more than 50 novels and stories, more than 10 novellas, 3 novels-memoirs and two works of the epic cycle. She published many journalistic articles and notes on various topics.

The story is the main genre of narrative prose. It differs with a small volume, with a fast-developed storyline. It tells about several, but more often one, important episode from a person's life. Guided by these characteristic features, we will try to analyze the main idea of the works of G. Esemuratova, based on the descriptions of the fate of the hero, the events of his life, through his actions and deeds, relationships with other characters.

It often happens that in some genres lyricism prevails in depicting the state of mind of a hero or character, while in others more attention is paid to the narration of events. And for the story to be loved by readers, it must be dramatic, as well as the presence of sharp conflicts that are characteristic of a good story.

When writing this work, we relied on the scientific conclusions of such scientists as A.B. Esin [3], N.D. Tamarchenko [4.400-401], G.N. Pospelov [5.410], T. Boboev [6.470-472], K. Zharimbetov, B. Genzhemuratov [7.186], as well as articles from various dictionaries relating to the theory of literature, in particular, genre features of art works.

In all the above-mentioned works, emphasis is placed on the fact that the characteristic features of this narrative genre are taken not as a system of events, but as the creation of a character's character. In such stories of the writer as «Jaña jıl qarsañında» (lit., «On the eve of the New Year»), «Jaralı jawinger» (lit., «Wounded warrior»), based on dramatic conflict events, the character of the hero is skillfully revealed.

In the story «Jaña jıl qarsañında» («On New Year's Eve»), Omirbek is the main character. All other characters help to understand the character of the main hero. The plot is built around one episode: the main hero's wife dies. The leading employees of his institution, ignoring this tragedy, put psychological pressure on him and his children. The main problem is the assessment of a person according to the place in society that he occupies, the lawlessness of those in power. Human life is like a toy in the hands of those in power.

In the story «Jaralı jawinger» («Wounded Warrior»), two heroes are participants in the war: one is the author of the article, the other is the editorial staff Nadir aga. A small conflict arises between them, through which the author masterfully reveals two types of character, which plays a leading role in the reliable transmission of the events of the narrative. The dramatic nature of the events conveyed in the story is vividly and impressively shown.

In the stories «Ayday qız» («A girl like the moon»), «İshqı bólinbese» («If feelings are unrequited ...»), «Sol Tanya qayda eken» («Where is this Tanya ?!»), «Náreste» («Child »), «Mayek borek ham kempir» («Egg dumplings and an old woman»), «Bilmegen jerine qk atpa» («Do not shoot anywhere»), «Isenim» («Faith»), for the most part, there is a description of the fate of the hero, his internal experiences and emotional state. In these stories, the description of events fades into the background, and the reader begins to be interested in the fate of the hero. Despite the fact that these stories use a narrative device, the main attention of the author is directed to the depiction of the fate of the hero, the writer's concern about the fate of his/her hero.

The story «Ayday qız» («A girl like the moon») tells about the fate of a girl who put family values above all and idolized her husband, but is faced with the arrogant attitude of her husband Zhetkergen, as a result of which she comes to a sad state, and gradually fades like a flower.

In another story, «Bilmegen jerine oq atpa» («Don't shoot anywhere»), a similar plot can be traced: the fate of the main heroine of the story, Alima, who is in distress.

And in the story «İshqı bólinbese» («If feelings are unrequited ...») it is about unrequited love. During the fire in the house, the entire face of the heroine Sulu was burned. Her husband Seit, who did not want to live with such a «ugliness», finds an outlet on the side. The plot of the story makes the reader think about the fate of the woman, and involuntarily evokes a feeling of compassion for the deplorable circumstances of the heroine's life.

In the story «Máyek bórek hám kempir» («Egg dumplings and an old woman»), the writer truthfully depicts the fate of a young woman, Sere, who came to her husband, who was studying in the city. He lived with his relatives, but they do not accept their daughter-in-law, citing the fact that they themselves can barely make ends meet. A young woman does not find a place to live, and endures various everyday difficulties and hardships.

If all the above-mentioned stories depict the problems of young women who get married and endure various vicissitudes of fate, then in such stories as “Náreste” (“Child”) and “Sol Tanya qayda eken?” (“Where is this Tanya?”) depicts the pitiful fate of a small child and a young girl.

In the story “Náreste” (“Child”), a girl of Russian nationality, who thoughtlessly accepted marriage, abandons her child, leaves him to the father of the newborn. The hardships of a young father have a strong impact on the reader. The support of the young father by the lyrical hero is very touching, the successful operation on the baby’s eyes and the achievement by the young father of new happiness touches the reader to the depths of his soul.

In contrast to this story, where the father’s concern for his child is very touchingly depicted, in the story “Tanya qayda eken?” (“Where is this Tanya?”) depicts the sad fate of the young Russian girl Tanya, who ended up in the hands of her stepfather due to her inability to see. And here we feel the care and tenderness of the lyrical hero for a young girl, we understand that such qualities as mercy and humanity have not disappeared in the world. And that they will always occupy an important place in human society.

In such stories as “Qara pıshıqtıń” (“Tricks of a black cat”), “Ángimeden ángime tuwılıp” (“Word for word”), “Dúnya-malıń kim ushın?” (“For whom are your savings?”), “Turmıstaǵı mayda-shúydeler” (“Little things in life”), “Qatın qartayǵansha is úyrenedi” (“A woman studies business until old age”), “Hújdan” (“Conscience”), “Eksperiment”, “Táshwishi kóp dúnya” (lit., “Life full of problems”), “Jezdeniń qurıyası” (“Secrets of the son-in-law”), “Al usınnan ne boldı?” (“And what of this?”), “Árman” (“Dream”), “Úndemeytuǵın kúwey, awırmaytuǵın ene” (literally: a husband who is silent, a mother-in-law who does not get sick), “Laqaplı kempirler” (“Old women with nicknames”), “Aymereke” (female name), “Shútik shıranıń sharapatı” (“Merit of a kerosene lamp”), etc., the priority of the narration of life events over the description of the fate of the characters is noted. It should be noted that the distinguishing feature of these works is that the writer describes the events that she herself witnessed or reveals the appearance of the era in which she herself lived.

We can agree with the opinion of Z. Ktaybekova, who states that “the main place in the stories of G. Yesemuratova is occupied by historical, political and social topics. Her works have an epic orientation, and this is what catches the eye when we get acquainted with her stories: a skillful narration of a man who has seen a lot in his life” [2.54]. At the same time, we do not want to say that the character of the hero in these stories remains undiscovered.

For example, in the story “Qara pıshıqtıń ılaysańı” (“Tricks of a black cat”), it tells about a young girl, a former assistant to the prosecutor, who became pregnant from the prosecutor. Unwanted pregnancy, it must be disposed of. A girl tosses a dead child into a hayloft in a barn. The owner of the barn, Yesen, sees that his cat is dragging some kind of lump, and is horrified when he realizes what it is. Yesen’s reaction to this event is, on the one hand, comical, on the other hand, tragic: Yesen is indignant, «why exactly did his cat manage to get into such a mess, because there are so many neighbors and stray cats around ?!». Through the introduction of an artistic detail - a black cat - into the story, the author managed to reveal the characters of people of an entire era.

In particular, the image of the prosecutor as a character is not present at all in the canvas of events, but through his attitude towards the poor girl and the attitude of the author towards his character, we can fully visualize him as a person. In the process of developing the storyline, the dramatic events of the work, thanks to the “tricks” of the black cat, gradually and gradually increase.

To create such a complex compositional system, the master of the artistic word needs to work hard and focus his attention on ensuring that every episode, every detail, every portrait characteristic and other artistic means are closely connected with the fate, mental state, actions of the depicted character in order to maintain consistency and plot continuity.

And in the stories “Qoyandi qamis óltirer, erdi namis óltirer” (literally, reeds can kill a hare, his desires can kill a man), “Ármanlı shaytan arba” (literally, an arba with devilish dreams), “Iyesine qaytarılğan qol sharshı” (literally, a handkerchief, returned to the owner), “Júzik” (“Ring”), “Keste” (“Embroidery”), we see that in the events of the storyline, the spiritual state of the characters and the problems of the fate of all mankind are intertwined and synthesized.

The literary scholar Yuldosh Solizhanov, paying attention to such issues as the structure, theme and problem of Uzbek stories, volume, narrative techniques, types and kinds of characters, the ideological and artistic concept of the author, presented the following classification: lyrical stories, historical stories, stories in the form of essays, stories based on symbolic description, realistic stories, fictional stories, fairy tale stories, fantasy stories [8].

However, he noted: «We are far from asserting that this is an established and unchanging classification. It can increase or decrease. The reason is that it is difficult to limit the boundaries of a work to only one genre»[8].

Prominent writers K. Zharimbetov and B. Genzhemuratov argue that “the themes reflected in the content of works of art can be numerous, modern literature incorporates historical themes, love, fantastic themes, detective, environmental, military and peacetime themes... Such a variety of topics sometimes serves to determine genre affiliation. For example, a detective genre, an autobiographical story, a historical novel, a fantasy story, etc.” [7.104].

Some of these types of stories are also characteristic of the stories of G. Yesemuratova. In the story “Biydayzarlıқтаğı qozğalañ” (“Rebellion in a wheat field”), at first glance it seems that there is a description of an everyday, unremarkable life. Through the image of “wheat”, the author reveals the characters of some people who live in the shadow of the “those in power”, like unripe wheat: neither by deeds nor words can they support, stand out, etc. And through the image of «Baiterek» - a branchy tree - the characters of some officials, who do not allow others to enjoy the rays of the sun, think only of themselves. Based on these features of the story, we can assume that we are talking about a symbolic genre.

After analyzing the writer’s stories, we see that the depiction of plot events, the preservation of the unity of time and place in creating the image of the hero, there is a typification of characters based on real behavior, relationships and actions. The presence of these features in the works of G. Yesemuratova shows the predominance of reality and life truth in her stories.

Along with this, in the work of G. Yesemuratova there are legend stories based on fairy tales: “Soqır jılan” (“Blind snake”), “Jolbarıstı bağındırğan hayal” (“The woman who tamed the tiger”), “Meniñ anam basqa” (“My mother is different”), “Qoldawlı urıwınıñ payda bolıwı haqqında ápsana” (Legend about the origin of the Koldauly clan).

One of the characteristic features of the writer’s stories are stories that appeared under the influence of road trips, in which the author’s skill in the artistic depiction of life events in an artistic and literary manner is manifested. In particular, the stories «Ana» («Mother»), «Sol Tanya qayda eken ?!» (“Where is this Tanya?”), “Náreste” (“Child”).

Conclusion. Summing up all that has been said, we can note that G. Esemuratova has achieved significant success in the genre of the story. The life experience of the writer and her attitude helped her to elevate her work. Analyzing the work of the writer, we saw how diverse her work is, she created works on different topics and directions. Most of her works have a realistic orientation and are connected with life, destiny, spirituality of a person. The writer forces the reader, without looking up from reading, to follow the ups and downs of the fate of a stranger, sympathizing with the main character, who becomes dear, and together with the author, reveal the various facets of the personality of the beloved character and follow the interweaving of the storyline.

And at the same time, we saw that the theme and idea, volume, narrative techniques, types and kinds of characters, the ideological and artistic concept of the author are different in various genre forms.

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Rezyume: Bu maqolada yozuvchi G.Esemuratova ijodiga oid hikoya janrining o'ziga xosligi haqida fikr yuritiladi. Yozuvchining asarlarida qahramon taqdiri tasviri, xarakterining ochib berilishi, drammatik xarakterdagi syujet voqealaridan foydalanish mahorati va voqealarni ishonchli bayon etish usullarini mohirona qo'llash usullari o'rganib chiqildi.

Резюме: В данной статье говорится о жанровых особенностях рассказов каракалпакской писательницы Г. Есемуратовой. Автор статьи акцентирует свое внимание на том, что в рассказах писателя поднимаются вопросы использования художественных приемов в описании судьбы героя, раскрытии характеров персонажей, особенности использования сюжетных событий драматического характера и достоверного повествования событий сюжетной линии.

Kalit so'zlar: badiiy adabiyot, asar, janr, qahramon, xarakter, dramatizm, kompozitsiya, syujet.

Ключевые слова: художественная литература, рассказ, жанр, герой, характер, драматизм, композиция, сюжет.

UNIQUENESS IN CREATING A LITERARY IMAGE IN HISTORICAL AND MODERN NOVELS

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Summary: *This article examines the uniqueness of creating an artistic image in historical and modern novels. The poetics of the image is revealed through the novels of P. Kadirov and O. Mukhtorov.*

Keywords: *novel, modern, historical, artistic, image, plot, tradition, nationality, modernity*

In the 70s of the 20th century, Uzbek historical novels appeared as a new wave, the novel "Treasure of Ulugbek" by Odil Yaqubov. After that, historical novels like "The Architect" by Mirmukhsin, "Starry Nights" by P.Qodirov, "Mashrab" by H.Gulom, "The Golden Head of the Avenger" by H.Tokhtaboyev came out one after another. Although all of these are included in the framework of the historical novel, they have their own characteristics that differ from each other. Odil Yaqubov's novel "Treasure of Ulugbek" is a historical-philosophical novel, while P.Qodirov's "Starry Nights" and H.Gulom's "Mashrab" are historical biographical novels. In the first part of Mirmukhsin's novel "Me'mor" ("The Architect") it seems like a historical-philosophical novel expressing a certain idea about the movement of anti-Semitism. In the next parts, the writer is obsessed with describing the details of the life of the main character, Najmuddin Bukhari. As a result, whether the work is a historical-philosophical or historical-biographical novel becomes abstract. The novel "Golden Head of the Avenger" by H. Tokhtaboyev is evaluated as a historical-adventure novel by critics.

As a historical novel, Odil Yaqubov's "Old World" has common features with the above works. As in all his historical novels, the distant past is brought to life, specific historical figures are taken as heroes, and a certain philosophical concept about this period and people is put forward. Due to its deep ideological and philosophical spirit, this novel is especially close to "Treasure of Ulugbek". Such a philosophical spirit is provided by the artistic interpretation of the essence of human life, the value of knowledge, the struggle of justice and ignorance, and meaningful observations of the main characters of the work, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina and other characters. As one of the places that give a strong philosophical spirit to the novel, we can recall the words of Beruni's teacher Abdusamad Avval:

"What is God (Alloh)?" - He would exclaim and answer himself:

- It's true! What is the Qur'an Majid? Honesty is justice! What is the sin? It is a decoration and pleasure! What is the answer? Kindness is kindness! Your new is to love the servants! The evil is to restrain the lust!

There are many such passages in the work that encourage the reader to make a philosophical observation about the essence of the world and man, and among them it is impossible not to remember the following words of Beruni in his conversation with Abu Ali ibn Sina.

"-Oh repentance! This beautiful world, this clear sky, these bright stars, why did he make his servant so imperfect? If this mortal world, Abu Ali, was built on the basis of great necessity and mature intelligence, as you say, why did this great law lose its power when it came to human life?"

Of course, the writer knows very well that it is difficult to give a philosophical content to the novel with such wise observations alone. Therefore, as the main factor determining the philosophical essence of the work, he raises an important life problem that has been pondering the personality for centuries and interprets it artistically in his own way. In terms of raising a historical-philosophical problem, the novel "Old World" is close to "Treasure of Ulugbek", but according to

the artistic interpretation of this problem, it differs significantly from it. The same novel "Old World" (Ko'hna dunyo) is based on other works created about Abu Rayhan Beruni and Abu Ali ibn Sina, in particular, from Abdulla Oripov's epic "Hakim and Ajal", from the dramatic epic "Beruni" by Amon Matjon, "Abu Rayhan Beruni" by Uygun., "Abu Ali ibn Sina", Izzat Sultan's dramas "The Youth of the Wise" and L.Soldatze's novel "Abu Ali ibn Sina" are also distinguished.

The full-fledged folk style of the novel "Forty-five Days" was undoubtedly formed under the influence of the subject of creativity, the materials of life. The materials of the construction of Big Fergana reflected the features of the activities of its big and small builders and organizers.

The stylistic system has a direct impact on the development of conflict collisions described in the novel. Aziz Khan and Lutfini in the novel intensify the psychological collisions between the girl's brother Akbarali and the "groom" Normat. It illuminates the inner world of opposing persons. It pays special attention to sharp, satirical, dramatic and tragic conflicts. It reflects the irreconcilable differences between humanity's sophistication, goodness, and inner blackness, vice, and evil. The writer tries to show the ways of spiritual and moral perfection of the main characters without embellishment and roughness.

Although creating an artistic image in the novel genre in modern literature seems a little easier than in historical works, it requires a lot of creative skill. In particular, Amon Mukhtar's novels are new in form and principle, subject structure, and style of expression: they have many features reminiscent of the experiences of modern world novelists; there is no clear concept of time and space characteristic of traditional realism, there is no way to embody the events and events as they are in real life, to reveal and express the psyche of the heroes based on the traditional logic of realism; reality and fantasy, right and dream come together; more precisely, events in real life; it takes place not in the objective existence, but in the imagination and consciousness of the imaginary characters; in the mind of the hero, a strange world consisting of a combination of reality and fantasy, a unique artistic model of life is created; reality and imagination, the border between that world and this world disappears, reality appears in the guise of fantasy, myth, and myth in the form of reality, the living become dead, the soul separates from the body and begins to examine each other, the dead are resurrected communicate with the living, people from different ages come face to face...

If you take a closer look at the core of events that seem chaotic, illogical, and chaotic at first glance, you will be sure that they have deep meaning, inner order, logic, and the truth of life if you approach the issue based on the work's own internal laws.

Although Amon Mukhtar's novels have many similarities to the experiences of modern world literature, there are no blind superficial imitations of them. These works are inspired by oriental national spirit and philosophy. In the beginning of the narrative novel "Ffu", one of the works that was completed in one form, the author says, "Everything I wrote is old talk. There is nothing new! You won't find it," he says. Explaining its meaning, he said, "My father (he was an old man!) Says that one day you will go back anyway. I used to run forward... Today I started again... The world that seemed new today will start to get old tomorrow," he writes.

Based on the ancient literary tradition, the writer tries to confirm the same pan-philosophy through the real fate and adventure of the main character Toshtemir, which is manifested in the garb of myth and legend: he falls into the tunes, finally, he finds his way, he buys "mind" for his son in a time when the mind is weak; a miracle happens like in the legends, a bird of happiness lands on the son's head, the son chooses the profession of a builder, builds a team and gains great wealth and fame; Happiness and fame distract him from the disappearance, he begins to engage in fraud, corruption, and criminal activities, his life falls to the edge of a cliff... The young father now finds himself in a whirlwind of new worries. Now the country is worried and suffering from his actions...

As a result of his father's escapades, the son gets rid of the rented "mind" and returns to the original. The son is happy with this, the father is at peace, and the country is also interested...

Novels of a new direction are not similar to their characters in traditional novels. In them, the artist's concept of the universe and man was expressed in the direction of the consciousness of his characters. Therefore, it is difficult for a person who first reads these works to grasp the idea underlying them and absorb it into his heart. Because the reader interacts not directly with the hero, but with his thinking, and the hero is not a person created by the writer, he is an intellectual person who has created himself, as if with his own consciousness, and made the writer follow the direction of his flow. . However, it is known from the science of literary studies that what makes a person from one state to another motivates him to goodness, and turns he into a perfect person is the form, the essence that lies at the foundation of great philosophical thinking. If we approach the images in modern Uzbek novels from the point of view of this essence, they are new in form, but in content they remind the traditions of original Uzbek literature.

It also means that it is necessary to follow the principle of observing only the cases of reaching the traditions of Western and World novels without comparing the Uzbek novels created in the following years with his first creation.

The roots of any direction indicate its scope and perspective. Writing of certain principles in literature begins with changes in artistic and aesthetic thinking. Therefore, the word about a new work acquires full meaning with the processes of renewal taking place in the heart of artistic thinking.

In the process of renewal of artistic and aesthetic thinking, individual and social phenomena cannot be separated from each other. This phenomenon is inextricably linked with the development of a person as a complex process. In particular, it is closely related to the artist's consciousness, outlook, aesthetic level, in a word, the level of talent.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada tarixiy va zamonaviy romanlarda badiiy obraz yaratishning o'ziga xosligi tadqiq qilingan. P.Qodirov va O.Muxtorov romanlari orqali obraz poetikasi ochib berilgan.

Резюме: В данной статье рассматривается своеобразие создания художественного образа в исторических и современных романах. Поэтика образа раскрывается через романы П. Кадырова и О. Мухторова.

Kalit so'zlar: roman, zamonaviy, tarixiy, badiiy, obraz, syujet, an'ana, milliylik, zamonaviylik

Ключевые слова: роман, модерн, исторический, художественный, образ, сюжет, традиция, национальность, современность.

UZBEK TEXT VOICING PROGRAM

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Summary: *In order to create programs in the Uzbek language, in addition to technical support, linguistic support must also be developed perfectly. In the following article, we will analyze some issues that need to be researched in the process of preparing the linguistic support for the development of the Uzbek text dubbing program.*

Keywords: *Program, phonics, logograph, text, linguistics, number, symbol, division, whole, quantity, measure, punctuation, full stop, comma, question mark, colon, exclamation mark, dash.*

Working with computer programs is becoming a primary need of people today. In this process, their version in Uzbek language it is no exaggeration to say that the development will increase the possibility of using the program for speakers of this language. In order to create programs in the Uzbek language, first of all, in addition to the technical support, it is necessary to develop the linguistic support as well. There are some issues that need to be researched in the process of preparing the linguistic support for the development of the Uzbek text dubbing program, which we will analyze below.

Logographemes. In the Uzbek language, words related to the number word group are represented by certain symbols in writing. Such signs are logographemes.

This writing type of logographemes is based on the written expression of concepts or words that are the names of concepts. Such signs are actually units belonging to the ideographic (semasiographic) type of writing, but they are also used in phonographic writing. That is why the recording system is a complex optical-graphic system.

In the literature on linguistics, logographemes are divided into 2 types (this usually refers to number graphemes):

1. Arabic numbers such as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 100, 10,000, 100,000, 1000,000,000.

2. Roman numerals: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXX, XL, L, such as LX, LXX, LXXX, XC, C, CD, D, DC, CM, M, MC, MD.

These symbols are based on a combination of several symbols such as I (one), V (five), X (ten), L (fifty), C (hundred), D (five hundred), M (thousand).

In order for the program to voice Uzbek texts to read logographs, it is necessary to enter the Arabic and Roman numerals listed above into the linguistic support of the program both in writing and in voice. Also, since these signs are studied within the framework of the number vocabulary, we have to study the types of grammatical meaning of the number and consider how they are included in the software. According to the grammatical meaning of number, quantity and order are classified into numbers. Quantitative numbers are also divided into counting, unit, fractional, summative, and divisional numbers. The Uzbek text pronunciation program can read counting, units, numbers, summative numbers. But there is a problem when reading fractions and mixed numbers with types of divisible numbers: $\frac{2}{5}$ (**two fifths or two divided by five**), (**three whole two tenths**). When reading fractions and mixed numbers, it would be desirable for the program to be able to automatically use words such as division and integers for the expression representing the decimal point or the whole number. For this, use the word division in the places where the decimal point appears, and in the places where the mixed numbers appear, use whole and **tenths**,

hundredths, thousandths, ten thousandths, etc. in order to use words, it is necessary to include them in the linguistic supply.

Another issue with numbers is related to the pronunciation of ordinal numbers. It is known that when ordinal numbers are represented by numbers in writing, a hyphen is placed after such numbers, and this hyphen is pronounced in the *-(i)th* style in pronunciation: 5th class, 6th row, 17 houses (fifth class, sixth line, the seventeenth house).

We think that it is important to pay attention to such issues and introduce certain rules during the development of linguistic support for this program so that the Uzbek text pronunciation program can read the hyphen in ordinal numbers differently from the hyphen in even numbers and even words.

Countable numbers are used together with counting words in our speech. Some types of calculation words are used in writing in abbreviated form.

1) Length measures: meter (m), kilometer (km), decimeter (dm), centimeter (cm), millimeter (mm);

2) Surface measurement units: square kilometer (sq.km), square meter (sq.m), square decimeter (sq.dm), square centimeter (sq.cm), hectare (ha), ar (a);

3) Weight measurement units: ton (t), centner (s), kilogram (kg), gram (g), milligram (mg);

4) Volume measurement units: cubic meter (cub.m), cubic decimeter (cub.dm), cubic centimeter (cubic cm), liter (l), hectoliter (gl);

5) Time measurement units: hour (s), minute (min.), second (sec.);

6) Units of measurement of memory capacity of electronic equipment: byte (b), megabyte (mb), gigabyte (gb).

In order for the Uzbek text voicing program to read the counting words used in the text in a shortened form along with the originally given number, a list of them in audio format is required to be included in the software.

Punctuation marks. The most important symbols used in the text are punctuation marks. Punctuation marks are used to express phonetic-phonological tools (supersegmental units such as rising tone, falling tone, wavy tone, counting tone, pause) that play an important role in forming the content of sentences and speech.

Such symbols are used to perform the following tasks:

a) Correct expression of social communication (process of exchange of ideas) in writing for;

b) To clearly express the purpose, content or meaning, their specific "color" and "tone" in writing;

c) To express the content of the sentence and the grammatical-semantic relations between the elements (components) of this content;

d) To ensure conciseness and fluency of written speech;

e) To express complex intellectual relationships in written speech. In Uzbek linguistics, the following 10 types of punctuation are included in the central system of graphics:

Full Stop (.)

Comma (,)

Question mark (?)

Colon (:)

Exclamation mark (!)

Hyphen (–)

Semicolon (;)

Bracket (),[]

Ellipsis marks (...),

Quotation marks

These punctuation marks determine the tone of words and sentences in the text. It is necessary to pay attention to these issues in the development of the linguistic support of the program so that the Uzbek text voice-over program can read sentences, words in sentences, and combinations in the appropriate tone. The program may not be able to create a natural

pronunciation intonation, but it can solve the problem if it reads the punctuation marks used in the right places by name.

Summing up our thoughts above, we can say that the level of linguistic support of the Uzbek voice-over program is of great importance for the ability to read any Uzbek language text without difficulty. In particular, we currently use both Latin and Cyrillic scripts, and the program's ability to read texts written in both scripts allows us to take advantage of the rich heritage of the Uzbek language. We also have the task of researching Russian-international words that have been adopted into the Uzbek language from other languages, mainly Russian and other languages through it, and studying the issues of including such words in the linguistic support of the program. is standing. Since the pronunciation of native words differs from the pronunciation of Uzbek words, including their audio and written form in the linguistic support allows the program to read such words without errors.

The text can be related to different fields, it is natural that representatives of all fields use the Uzbek text dubbing program to read literature in their fields. With these aspects in mind, the program works perfectly, so that it can read all types of text in all fields, including abbreviations, logographs, hyphenated words, punctuation marks, Latin words, mathematical operations, signs, symbols, as well as dialects. It is required to be able to read them. In addition, words related to the ancient Turkic language and words from the sources of the old Turkic language are not excluded.

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Rezyume: *Dasturlarning o'zbek tilida yaratilishi uchun texnik ta'minotdan tashqari lingvistik ta'minotni ham mukammal ishlab chiqish talab etiladi. O'zbekcha matnlarni ovozashtirish dasturini ishlab chiqishda unga lingvistik ta'minot tayyorlash jarayonida tadqiq etish zarur bo'lgan ayrim masalalarni quyidagi maqolamizda tahlil etamiz.*

Резюме: *Для того, чтобы создавать программы на узбекском языке, помимо технической поддержки, должна быть в совершенстве развита и лингвистическая поддержка. В следующей статье мы разберем некоторые вопросы, которые необходимо исследовать в процессе подготовки лингвистического обеспечения разработки программы озвучивания узбекского текста.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Dastur, ovozashtirish, logografema, matn, tilshunoslik, raqam, belgi, taqsim, butun, miqdor, o'lchov, tinish belgilari, nuqta, vergul, so'roq belgisi, ikki nuqta, undov belgisi, tire.*

Ключевые слова. *Программа, фонетика, логограф, текст, лингвистика, число, символ, деление, целое, количество, мера, знак препинания, точка, запятая, вопросительный знак, двоеточие, восклицательный знак, тире.*

**PERSONNEL POLICY OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN THE AMUDARYA
REGION IN THE CONDITIONS OF SOVIETIZATION (1920-1924y.)**

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Summary: *This article analyzes the personnel policy of the Soviet government in the Amudarya region in the conditions of Sovietization in 1920-1924. In 1918-1924, there was no special training of personnel from local nationalities. The center preferred the split of the national society and Muslim unity along class lines, the expansion of the national base of Soviet power at the expense of the "labor strata" of the local population, which underwent ideological "reforging".*

Keywords: *Amudarya region, the Executive Committee, A. Khristoforov, M. Baldzhanov, A. Dosnazarov, the temporary revolutionary committee of the Amudarya region, "landing forces" of party-soviet and economic workers.*

On October 10, 1920, the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the Soviets of the Turkestan Republic transformed the Amudarya department within the former territory into the Amudarya region. The capital of the region was Petro-Aleksandrovsk, now renamed the city of Turtkul. According to the administrative-territorial principle, the region was divided into two counties: Shurakhansky and Chimbaysky. The Provisional Regional Revolutionary Committee was formed, consisting of 5 members. The Regional Revolutionary Committee had no right to negotiate with the Khorezm Republic. Also, the Regional Revolutionary Committee did not have the right to conduct trade relations with neighboring states [1.6].

On December 7, 1920, the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of the Turkestan Republic approved the "Regulations on the Amudarya Region".

In pursuance of the Decree of the IXth Congress of Soviets of the Turkestan Republic "On the transition from Revolutionary Committees to Executive Committees" (September 1920), the Revolutionary Committee of the Amudarya Department created a regional commission, which began work on November 20, 1920 and was supposed to complete all work by the 1st January 1921[2.6].

The chairman of the Amudarya Provisional Regional Revolutionary Committee, N. Soldatov, in a memorandum dated November 25, 1920 addressed to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of the Turkestan Republic and the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, proposed introducing a full-time position of political leaders at the regional and county executive committees on a republican scale. "The motive for the need to create this position," wrote N. Soldatov, "is that people on the ground are poorly prepared and still they have not yet eradicated a kindred feeling, which is why there are such absurd resolutions that do not stand up to any criticism, and so, in order to direct and to some extent direct the work of the Executive Committees in the field, persons appointed from above are needed, who will keep the Executive Committees from mistakes and absurd resolutions. The second motive is the information side, which also suffers a lot. The Center is poorly informed in places, despite the fact that a number of orders are being written in this regard and the places are also poorly informed by the Center, and in this respect this person will be the link" [3.28].

N. Soldatov essentially proposed to transfer the institute of political commissars of the army to the administration of the region. This proposal of N. Soldatov was not accepted by the central bodies of the Turkestan Republic.

The construction of the apparatus of Soviet construction went extremely abnormally and often took on an ugly form, and this prompted the departments of the Amu Darya executive

committee to work without definite plans, since the latter, due to constant reorganization, were not durable - there was no continuity in work, and only in 1921 did the regional government apparatus begin to grow stronger and pour out into a certain shape. Regional departments were created. It would seem that they covered all aspects of the administrative and economic life of the region. But this is not so, because the departments did not work on the scale of the region, but only on the scale of the Shurakhan district.

In April 1921, elections were held for the Soviets of the Amudarya Region. A new composition of the Executive Committee of the Amudarya region was elected. The TurkCEC appointed N.P. Soldatov as Deputy People's Commissar of the Turkestan Republic, in return appointing A. Khristoforov as the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Amudarya Region. As the authors of the book "Turkestan at the beginning of the twentieth century ..." rightly point out, the Central Committee of the RCP (b) was informed of the growing discontent of the Muslim communists of Turkestan. The theoretical postulate of the Bolsheviks about the class priorities of the proletariat entered into an invisible contradiction with the real historical conditions of Turkestan[4.137]. The need to mitigate the situation was dictated by the decision of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) to introduce the principle of proportional representation of nationalities in government. On July 10, 1919, the Central Committee of the RCP(b) sent a radiogram to the Turkish Central Executive Committee and the Regional Committee of the RCP(b), which stated: "Based on the program of the Communist Party adopted by the Eighth Congress, in the interests of the policy of the workers' and peasants' power, in the East a broad proportional population is needed, the involvement of the Turkestan native population in state activities without the obligatory membership of the party, being satisfied that candidates were nominated by Muslim workers' organizations "[5.138].

T. Ryskulov, who headed the TurTSIK, as well as a group of party and Soviet workers who supported him, began to take active measures to involve representatives of the local population in the Soviet bodies. A large number of Soviet workers of European origin were replaced by people of indigenous nationalities.

Thus, this historically accomplished fact had a great influence on the personnel policy of the Bolsheviks in the Amu Darya region. So to the political arena their local national cadres: Kalender Adinaev, H. Yaugasharov, Khangeldiev, Kozybagarov, E. Zhamankaziev, K. Khudaibergenov, Baygeldin, Bekturganov, A. Altybaev, K. Shankulov, K. Salimov, M. Baldzhanov and others, but at the same time, the weak point was the absence qualified personnel for land management and irrigation[6.57].

In 1921, on September 2, by decision of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkestan, Kubenov, who worked in the Syrdarya regional committee of the CPT, was appointed chairman of the Regional Executive Committee of the Amudarya region. At the same meeting of the Central Committee of the CPT, "due to the absence of responsible workers there and the lack of normal work there," appointed a new composition of the Amu Darya Regional Committee. On January 31, 1921, the Central Commission was established to purge the ranks of the party in the Amu Darya region. The commission decisively expelled 40% of the regional party organization from the party. A course was taken towards "turning" and "turning" the party and the Soviet apparatus.

Despite strict censorship, in December 1920 - January 1921. re-elections were held again, where Muslim believers also participated. Residents of the Nukus volost, for example, elected Tolebay Dzhaulybaev, translator, former secretary of the volost governor Iniyat Niyazov, as chairman of the executive committee in 1880-1916. Starting from 1922, noticeable changes took place in the administration of the Amudar region of the Turk ASSR, representatives of the indigenous peoples living in the region began to be appointed leaders of the region. So from

January 1922, the Executive Committee was headed by Mukhamedzhan Baldzhanov, and the members of the Executive Committee were appointed: Zhamankaziev, Khudaibergenov, Yaugasharov, Kazybagarov, Adinaev, Altybaev, Sherimbetov, Nepesov. The new government faced great difficulties in the socio-economic sphere, which led to the First World War, the coming to power of the Bolsheviks, the policy of war communism and the nationalization of property. It was necessary to reinforce the Regional Apparatus with responsible qualified workers. Of course, it was necessary for the Center to appoint the following persons from among local employees:

- Chairman of the Regional ECOSO;
- Chairman of the Regional State Planning Committee;
- head of the regional financial department;
- Deputy Regional Prosecutor[7.98].

Thus, the original apparatus of the Soviet institutions of the Region turned out to be of little viability.

On April 19, 1921, 978 deputies were elected to 16 volost executive committees, 2 rural executive committees, 17 rural and 60 aul councils: 668 (68.3%) of them were poor, 303 (31%) were middle peasants, 7 were bais (0.7%. Among the elected were 518 Karakalpaks (53%), 253 Uzbeks (25.9%), 181 Kazakhs (18.5%), 26 Turkmens (2.7%). In total, 46 (4.7%) deputies of local councils were members of the RCP (b) [8.3]. The re-elections of October 6, 1922 led to changes in the composition of the political elite and its rejuvenation. So, at the age of 30, Nurgabul Keulimzhaev headed the Chimbai district executive committee. The issues raised by one of the leaders of the region Mukhamedzhan Baldzhanov in 1922 remained relevant in the socio-economic sphere and in solving the personnel problem and management:

1. In order for the region to develop into an independent administrative and economic unit, it is necessary to regulate the connection with the center of the Turkish Republic. 2. Curtail the Soviet apparatus within the limits of necessity, subject to the indispensable condition of balancing the costs of wages and operational needs.

3. It is necessary to zoning the region in order to reduce the administrative units in the counties.

4. Resolve the issue of borders with the Khorezm SSR.

5. To regulate the issue of land use and the use of forest dachas at the expense of the state budget.

6. A subsidy is needed to raise public education and health care to the proper height[9.134].

There were objective reasons hindering the activities of the Regional Executive Committee:

- unsettled relations with the center of the republic;
- the absence of a solid scheme for building the Soviet apparatus and the order of subordination of departments,
- lack of sufficient funds, as the loans transferred by the center were far from sufficient;
- unsystematic spending of local funds;
- almost complete lack of qualified employees.

To improve the local Soviet apparatus, on April 15, 1923, the first meeting of the volost and aul executive committees of the Amudarya region was convened in Turtkul, which was attended by 73 representatives.

According to the results of the elections of 1923 on November 16, a new composition of the Executive Committee of the Amudarya region was elected. New people began to appear on the political arena: Zhumagali Atashev, Uzbek, 20 years old, education - parish school, became chairman of the Executive Committee. In January 1924, the Executive Committee of the Amudarya Region was dissolved in connection with the uprising of Junaid Khan in Khorezm, and on February 28, the Provisional Revolutionary Committee of the Amudarya Region, headed by Drozdov, was

created. As a result of the establishment of political calm and the passing of the danger to the region, martial law was canceled and the Provisional Revolutionary Committee was dissolved.

In March 1924, at the 10th Congress of Soviets of the Amudarya Region, a new composition of the Executive Committee was elected: [10.6-7].

Of great importance is the characterization given by the Amu Darya regional committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan to the members of the Executive Committee of the Amu Darya region:

Abbas Alifbaev - fully corresponds to his appointment. He has experience in administrative Soviet work. Disciplined. Has a strong character. Can be used on a regional and regional scale.

Dzhumagali Atashev - has little experience in Soviet work. Can be used regionally.

Thus, in the Amu Darya department in 1918-1919, power was concentrated in the hands of workers' and soldiers' organizations, as a rule from outsiders, who closely linked their future exclusively with Russia and were mostly infected with chauvinism.

On the recommendation of the Turkcommission, starting from 1920, a layer of "nationals" began to gradually increase in the administrative bodies. As a result, a number of talented people from the indigenous population took positions in government in the Amu Darya region. Among them were M. Baldzhanov, K. Adinaev, Kh. Yaugasharov, Khangeliev, Kazybagarov, E. Zhamankaziev, A. Altybaev, Zh. Atashev, T. Napesov, N. Keulimzhaev and others.

Unfortunately, the factional, group and intra-party struggle in the Amudarya region continued. She threatened a split in political forces and possible unrest in the region. Within this relatively recently created party organization, there was a constant group struggle between various factions for supremacy. During the period under review, the Turkcommission and its plenipotentiary G.B. In addition, numerous "landing parties" of party-soviet and economic workers from Russia were sent to the Amu Darya department and the region: Belonogov, Borshchevsky, Broido, Butsenets, Vanichkin, N. Vasiliev, Grudin, A. Zhelyabin, Zakharov, R. Zozulin, Kozlovsky, I.V.Kondrenko, S.Lebedev, Levshits, A.Lukyanov, Makarov, A.N.Marov, Melenets, Morozov, N.Soldatov, Stoyanov, A.Tetochkin, I.I.Tsvetkov, N.Shain, I .Shaidakov, N.Shaidakov, R.M.Shtarov, L.Yablochkin and others. In 1918-1924, there was no special training of personnel from local nationalities. The center preferred the split of the national society and Muslim unity along class lines, the expansion of the national base of Soviet power at the expense of the "labor strata" of the local population, which underwent ideological "reforging". "The mass of Karakalpaks completely abstained from participating in the work of the party and the Soviets," A. Dosnazarov stated in 1924. Then he continued: "for all 6 years of the existence of Soviet power ... none of the Karakalpaks was even allowed to study in party and Soviet schools, where all those who were in power received business trips. As a result, the Karakalpaks could not single out workers from among their nationality at all" [11.130]. The main support of Soviet power in the Amu Darya department and region are the communists, who often did not represent the indigenous population. And the decisive argument in case of rejection of the new system was the force of arms. A number of party, Soviet and military leaders of the right-bank Karakalpakstan, who faced national problems in their activities, showed blatant incompetence. In the governing body of Soviet power in the Amu Darya department and region there was not a single person who was perfectly familiar with his country, strong and authoritative in the East from Eastern Muslim nationalities.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada 1920-1924 yillarda sovetlashtirish sharoitida Amudaryo viloyatida sovet hukumatining kadrlar siyosati tahlil qilinadi. 1918-1924 yillarda mahalliy millatlardan maxsus kadrlar tayyorlanmaydi. Markaz milliy jamiyat va musulmonlar birligini sinfiy jihatdan bo'lib tashlashni, mafkuraviy "qayta islohot"dan o'tgan mahalliy aholining "mehnat qatlami" hisobiga sovet hokimiyatining milliy negizini kengaytirishni ma'qul ko'rdi.

Резюме: В данной статье анализируется кадровая политика советской власти в Амударьинской области в условиях советизации в 1920-1924 годах. В 1918-1924 годы специальная подготовка кадров из местных национальностей не велась. Центр предпочитал раскол национального общества и мусульманского единства по классовому признаку, расширение национальной базы советской власти за счет «трудовых слоев» местного населения, прошедших идеологическую «перековку».

Kalit so'zlar: Amudaryo viloyati, Ijroiya qo'mitasi, A. Xristoforov, M. Baldjanov, A. Dosnazarov, Amudaryo viloyati muvaqqat inqilobiy qo'mitasi, partiya-sovet va xo'jalik xodimlarining "desantlari".

Ключевые слова: Амударьинскую область, Исполком, А.Христофоров, М.Бальджанов, А.Досназаров, временный революционный комитет Амударьинской области, «десанты» партийно-советских и хозяйственных работников.

COMMON IMAGES IN UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK POETRY

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Summary: *In this article, common images in Uzbek and Karakalpak poetry are comparatively studied. The images in the work of U. Hamdam, B. Genjemuratov, J. Izbaskanov are studied from the perspective of tradition and innovation. The closeness and originality of these artists' works are revealed.*

Keywords: *image, Uzbek, Karakalpak, novelty, image, theme, idea, content, poetry, emotion.*

Style, form, content, idea, and plot play an important role in the artistic development of each genre. In this sense, imagery is one of the important factors in the transformation of experience into poetic integrity in poetry. When talking about a poetic image, one or another type of artistic form, genre-compositional integrity is also understood. The various meanings of the word play the main role in the emergence of reality. Imagery is the soul of the work, its soul. It is natural that the meaning of the poet is expressed even in a simple two-line poem. For example, figurativeness also requires the depth of the creative imagination and originality. It gives him a spirit. It provides a perfect representation of the universe and man. So, the most primary function of imagery is to effectively convey the idea and content of the poem. Now, the science and technology revolution, the extreme expansion of the borders of civilization has led to a radical change in the laws of poetics. Even the representatives of modern poetry, without moving away from the ancient traditions, began to express the mood, goals and aspirations of the people of the new era in an artistic form. True history was restored as a result of creative research conducted in this regard. A modern expression of national identity has appeared. A great epic scale was infused into the word. Reactions were made to sudden changes in people's mood.

Therefore, our poetry, which has undergone poetic renewal in a short period of time, fully proves that it is always in search. In fact, "Where a man ends, a poet begins"[1,366], - writes the Spanish philosopher Ortega-i-Gasset.

In the science of literary studies, three features that constitute the vital foundations of poetry are listed. These are: 1. Content. 2. Image. 3. Character.

"These concepts are so integrally and closely connected with each other that touching one of them is equivalent to touching the second, and touching the second is touching the third". By the way, the lyrical content opens a wide way for the character to be expressed in bright colors, just as it is reflected in the image. In this sense, reflecting the world through the personality of the poet is considered appropriate if it is approached based on character traits. After all, the poet gives a new meaning to the word: imagery emerges from the sum of experience, imagination, thinking, and emotions. And this is the fruit of a momentary moment born from the awakening of imaginations and imaginations that shine in the personality of the poet.

Emotion may not play a primary role in poems created on the basis of new formal and stylistic research, but the general temperature of the poem is clearly felt in the thought, what content the poet gave to that thought. Thought is the main means of expression for new poetry. The noise of the society is alien to the artist who is in the agony of loneliness and separation. He cannot react to the events around him because of his inner suffering. As a result, the human personality becomes a whole essence. He revolves around the views that are most important to him. The density of reality, emotion, and experience moves somewhat freely in new poetry. The poet's thought-provoking expressions play a greater role than warm, playful verses. Magnificence, overflowing with

excitement and pleasure are not among the main factors for modern poetry. If he ensures the originality of the idea, he is considered to have fully achieved his goal:

sensizlikka ko'nikdim biroq
har baxtli kunimda sening yoding bor[2,172]

In this couplet of U. Hamdam, the feeling of consent in the heart of the unrequited lover served to ensure poetic integrity. In this, the image of the river is expressed in a very beautiful and concise way. In other words, it is permissible to listen to the opinion of the poet in order to feel the immense happiness behind the fact that he has not reached the peak of his life and getting used to "sensizlik". After all, indifference does not present defeat to the poet, but success. It is true that the poet feels happy behind this victory. His confession that "you have a mind" and his inability to reach his goal never lead him to unnecessary troubles. Again, he felt very relieved, and in his mind, I am convinced that my failure to reach your goal led me to happiness. In this case, the poetic image is the beloved. If the meeting of two souls in the memories is the content, the passionate warmth of love is aimed at uniting the souls. When memory is awake, a person breathes life, because a person is alive with beautiful memories.

In the work of J. Izbaskanov, the honored poet of the Karakalpak people, we can see the form of imagery proportional to the above content:

Ishqing sening qanchalar go'zal! Go'zallikdan shodalanaman men,
Hech so'nmagin kuzgi quyoshim!?[3,63]
(**Meaning:** Your love is so beautiful! I rejoice in beauty,
May my autumn sun never fade!?)

It seems that in this poem the poet expresses his happy life in beautiful allusions. Feeling the beauty of love, feeling the joy of living in it, shows the great artistic thinking of the poet. In both examples, the epic poetic content is embodied. He is taught to live with pleasure from every moment of life, not to give long definitions and descriptions. Clever the reader also makes a habit of enjoying its warmth.

In J. Izbaskanov's work, you can find many traditional hokku in Japanese poetry. In it, the poet comes into conflict with his ideals, ideas, and sufferings. As a result, the poet's poetic image appears convincingly, impressively, meaningfully.

An image in a work of art is not just a character or a metaphor; in fact, it has a wide range of action. A literary image is a vision, concept, hypothesis that can be seen, felt, understood; a sum of things, events, scenery, people, words, expressions, etc., that re-express life in a literary way. It embodies many concepts, such as the author's literary ideal and attitude towards it, the reflection of real existence, the inner world of a person.

In conclusion, we can say that the images in the works of Uzbek and Karakalpak artists have common aspects. At the same time, it acquires its own character based on the mentality of each nation. Every artist is a child of the land in which he lives and creates. Therefore, it is natural that the sound of the earth is reflected in the expression of feelings and experiences.

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Rezyume. Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va qoraqalpoq she'riyatidagi mushtarak obrazlar qiyosan tadqiq qilingan. U. Hamdam, B. Genjemuratov, J. Izaskanov ijodidagi obrazlar an'ana va yangilik nuqtayi nazaridan o'rganilgan. Ushbu ijodkorlar ijoddagi yaqinlik va o'ziga xoslik ochibberilgan.

Резюме. В данной статье сравнительно исследуются общие образы в узбекской и каракалпакской поэзии. Образы в творчестве У. Хамдама, Б. Генжемуратова, Дж. Избасканова исследуются с позиций традиции и новаторства. Выявлена близость и своеобразие творчества этих художников.

Kalit so'zlar. obraz, o'zbek, qoraqalpoq, yangilik, obraz, mavzu, g'o'ya, mazmun, she'riyat, his-tuyg'u.

Ключевые слова. образ, узбекский, каракалпакский, новизна, образ, тема, идея, содержание, поэзия, эмоция.

**DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF FRAMES OF CLOSED SCOPE IN CONTEMPORARY
KARAKALPAK LYRICS**

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Summary: *In the article, the images of the closed space in the lyrics are learned on the example of the lyrics of the contemporary Karakalpak poets Sh. Seyitov, B. Genjemuratov, I. Yusupov. In this, together with images of closed space (room, place), micro and macro space, their artistic functions are mentioned.*

Keywords: *chronotope, closed space, macro and micro space.*

In a work of art, a closed space is represented by limited images such as a room, a cell, a coffin. One of the most widely used closed space images in the literature is the "plain" or "cell" image.

As an example, they are in the world of literature; the rented room of Raskolnikov where he planned his crime, (novel "Crime and punishment" by Feodor Dostoevskiy), Gregor Zamza's room where he hides himself from his family and turns into an animal (F.Kafka "Erosion"), Jonsy's room where he waits for his death by staring at the fall leaves (O.Henry "The last leaf"), in the Karakalpak literature Erjan Serjanov's room where he made someone paint the pictures of the books (Tolepbergen Qayipbergenov "The black pupil of the eye"), Qasim Muratov's ward in the hospital where he remembers and thinks about his past life (K.Mambetov "Conscience"), Ibrayim Yusupov's "501th" room, B.Genjemuratov's lyric hero's rented room (B.Genjemuratov "My rented room").

In I. Yusupov's compositions such as "Room No. 501", "From the First Love Connections", "In front of the public beauty mirror", the room or the simple chronotope has specific features.

The creation of the image of a room or just a space depends on the inner feelings of a person, the change of consciousness, and it has its own evolution. In mythology, the image of a simple space represents an orderly life and a place that protects from dangers [1].

This is also proved by the fact that the main characters in Greek myths regard returning home as the greatest goal. In folk tales, fairy tales, and epics, unexpected events are always associated with the departure of the main character from his home [2].

In lyrical works, spatial images such as house, place, room are used in various ways related to the idea-thematic of the work. For example, in the poems on the theme of the homeland, the house is a part of the place of birth, the place of the childhood of the lyrical hero, the most valuable place, while in the poems on the theme of love (the neighbor's room) it is used as a place of waiting and longing, causing the feelings to intensify to the maximum. For example, in I. Yusupov's poem "Public beauty in front of the mirror..." the lyrical hero's feelings of openness are presented, and the first thing that comes to mind is the image of an open young man who intends to express his feelings to his lover.

For others, this place, which seems to be beautiful, the girl's room is described as the most beautiful place by the language of the man:

Our city has many gardens, parks,
There is just too much beauty in the wide mirror.
However, where you are,
There are no such two windows.
From which side of Nukus at night,
Blindfolded even if he sent

Just like a blind predicts the Sun,
I would have recognized [3].

Here the poet shows that love is a powerful feeling with a wonderful episode, that is, an open-minded young man sent from the outskirts of the city at night can find his lover's place even though he is blindfolded. Although this may seem very proud, this episode shows the loyalty of the lyrical hero to his love (he comes to the house of his beloved without going anywhere else), his loyalty, patience (the night is the difficulties in this life), if he comes to see his neighbor even if his eyes are blindfolded at night, he is open to himself and his feelings. expressed my firm faith in his strength.

If in the lyrics of I. Yusupov, the room chronotope has its own characteristics, especially in the context of openness, then in the lyrics of Sh. Seyitov:

A lonely piper weeps in the endless summer!... [4].

In poet's song "The second engagement" the inner emotions of the lyrical hero standing in front of the "House of Happiness" with his white in his hands are given.

The role of alone flute is the symbol of a hero, his mental state and who is suffering from loneliness and who lost his lover, in addition, the house's darkness, the lyric hero's darkness inside his mind, hopelessness for the future, and the state where a person is in dilemma. This work is analyzed from this point of view in the scientific review of scientist A. Dosymbetova [5].

Sh. In Seyitov's lyrics, the images of the room and the room, the space to the threshold, ensure that the inner world of the lyrical hero comes to the fore. Loneliness, memory of the past, analysis of actions, words, comparison, death, love, freedom, freedom of spirit, social relations are revealed through closed space.

The scientist D. Khursanov, who specially researched the issue of chronotope poetics in modern Uzbek lyrics, paid attention to the reflection of closed space in the poetry of a certain poet U. Azim:

The letters you wrote are on my desk,
You are also in the picture on the wall
You are looking at me with love.
My room and I are a whole big world,
Sadness from you is gone [6].

According to the scientist, in the epic works, the description of the simple or cell chronotype is described in a wide and comprehensive way. In the given lines of U. Azim, the opening of characters and spiritual world of the lyrical hero is planned to a certain degree. Therefore, in order to give strength to the spiritual state, it is necessary to dwell on the details and objects in the room [7, P.198-202]. In our opinion, in the given couplets, along with the improvement of the spiritual condition, there is also a change in the lyrical space.

Here, in the line "my lady, it's a big world", the lyrical hero's transition from the small (micro) space to the big (macro) space, based on which he has a sensitive view of the world around him, is presented. Such a difference of space in the lyrics may be exaggerated in the lyrics of the poet B. Genjemuratov:

I open the drawer,
open the cigarette box
I will open the windows of the balcony.
As much opening as there is - so much
closing... [8, P.22]

We have already mentioned that the understanding and acceptance of the space in the lyrics are related to the worldview of the lyrical hero who created it. The reason why the lyrical hero moves from the micro-space to the macro-space is the drawer, then the cigarette box, and then the

balcony window - his spiritual disability. Any space in which he is located will be narrow for lyrical feelings, heart, soul, after one space is acquired and opened, the demand for another, even bigger space will increase.

A number of scientists, such as A. Anisova, K. E. Suk, S. Kozlovskaya, who studied A. Akhmatova, S. Sviridov (V. Vysotsky), S. Zotov (M. Lermontov), who studied the space in the lyrics of the Russian poet B. Pasternak, expanded the lyric space. He considers the growth of the tyranny as an attempt to break the spiritual boundaries and considers this (the changing attitude to space - Z.G.) as one of the main indicators of the evolution of the tyranny [9]. Written by B. Genjemuratov:

My body is like a cage to me

The words "the world is narrow" [8, P.15] - once again confirm the previously mentioned opinions. In this case, the physiological body of a person, even the whole world, is presented as a narrow closed space for the lyrical hero. Poet's artistic intention is to move from a closed space to an open, wider space, to eliminate the boundaries that obstruct the flow of thoughts in his mind, and most importantly, he encourages his readers to achieve the same spiritual maturity.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada hozirgi qoraqalpoq shoirlari Sh.Seyitov, B.Genjemuratov, I.Yusupovlar lirikasi misolida lirikadagi yopiq makon obrazlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Yopiq makon (xona, joy), mikro va makromakonlarning tasvirlari bilan bir qatorda ularning badiiy vazifalari ham tilga olinadi.*

Резюме: *В статье исследуются образы замкнутого пространства в лирике на примере лирики современных каракалпакских поэтов Ш. Сейитов, Б. Генджемуратов, И. Юсупов. При этом наряду с изображениями замкнутого пространства (комнаты, места), микро- и макроространства упоминаются их художественные функции.*

Kalit so'zlar: *xronotop, yopiq makon, makro va mikro makon.*

Ключевые слова: *хронотоп, замкнутое пространство, макро- и микроространство.*

TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS AND RITUALS ASSOCIATED WITH CRAFTS

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Summary: *This article provides information about traditional customs and rituals associated with crafts. Emphasis is placed on the significance of the pier in the crafts of women and men.*

Keywords: *Craftsman, crafts, traditions, feast, blacksmithing, Sadukas, Hazrat Davit, Chimboy, Khodzheli, Kungrad*

Like the people of Karakalpak, both the traditions and the daily lifestyle are formed in a binding manner. A number of scientists such as E.M. Peshcherova[1], X.Esbergenov[2], A. Otemisov[3], N. Tlewbergenova[4], A. Ochilov[5], A. Ashirov[6], S. Davlatova[7], and others have been published in the scientific results of the articles. On the sides of each economic committee, the proposals were made in the field of the expedition, which was carried out to this day by the people.

One of the characteristics of entertainment itself is the importance of its own decisions. There are many herbs that are similar to each other among the Central Asian peoples. Entertainments themselves are faith is strength called "pir". Other sections also have their own rules. Examples:

Water's piri Sulayman

Fisherman's piri Mardan

Farmer's piri Diykhan father,

Sheep's Chopan, father

Cow's Zangi father

Horse's piri Jylqyshy ata,

Camel's Piri Oysyl

Hazreti Dao'it, the piri of blacksmith

Shygyr piri Leylaj baba

It is possible to say that Kobyz piri is Qorkyt ata, and in other Central Asian peoples, it is possible to increase the term of piri as well[8].

The elders of the woodworkers were called Sadukas[9]. But today, Sadukas is one of the most washed-up woodworkers. During the expedition to the remote regions of Karakalpakstan, when we spoke with more than 15 woodworkers, only Shymbay Koblan master woodworkers were able to find faith Sadukas. According to the opinion of the masters of older people, "the first person who was engaged in woodworking has a lot of success. One day, the old carpenter took a piece of wood from the master, and when he asked him what was in the bag, the master replied that it was full of wood chips. Garry replied that he should give a blessing to the master, then the blacksmith said that the blacksmith should give the iron, he said that there is iron in the bag, and he said to give a blessing to the iron. Shymbay Abatbay[10] house is called there is a lot of liquid in the wood, there is little liquid in the iron. Hazreti Nuxty calls Bukhara woodworkers their leaders[6]. There are many opinions about the importance of entertainment. Father Dao'it of blacksmith. One of them was engaged in blacksmithing. He was wearing a red-hot iron. One day, he noticed that someone had come to the workshop. From the beginning of the day, the red-hot iron burns the carpet. Not knowing what to do, Father Daoit went to the field and looked at his soul, and his eyes were full of tears. Dog was lying with his front legs on top of each other, and on this basis he made an iron wedge. Esplanady is one of the most effective tools of winter smithing. Among the turkmen people, there are similar versions to our knowledge of Dolgov[11]. In it, Dao'it is a historical figure, and

Almighty God is accused of supernatural forces. He had a big fall, and a lot of sowing. Dizesin is used on the other hand. During the rework, the metal wax on his chest was completely melted. If Dao'it is not burnt. Dao'yt began to take care of himself. He began to praise his subordinates: "Who else is better than me, the name of the masters" and "There is no other master in the world who can do this kind of work in metal again." Stories about this go to the Almighty God. Ol Dao'yt made an unnatural noise. Dao'it lost his old tribe. The metal becomes so hard that it cannot be softened. In the distant past, there is no sign of any Bulgarians, but on one day of the week, a ceremony was held in honor of Dao'it. The leader of blacksmiths, muskers, and jewelers of Karakalpak was shown as Hazrat Dao'it. Nowadays, the drivers who drive cars among the people pay their respects to Hazrat Daoit and return to Konyrat region where his grave is located[12].

In the Central Asian region, other brave peoples were known to be a place full of workshops of suggestions in black caps. Blacksmiths have specialized workshops. They grew up in their own home (old black house, underground house). The workshop of the blacksmith was called "shop"(dukan). In the Kazakh people, blacksmith workshops are called "shops". The shop (dukan) has a good personality place. According to the program, if the children didn't have dreams, they would go to the workshop, or if they didn't talk about his tools, they would go to the workshop without hurrying, and the master's tools would be thrown away, and the not ready of the master would not be able to do it. The blacksmiths of the Kazakh people are not allowed to work in the workshop, this may anger Dao'it, the elder of the blacksmiths. During the Jumys process, the master and the apprentice understand each other through only instruments. In the workshop, it was said that you need to make a hammer with only iron. Even today, blacksmiths keep their products clean. According to the information given by the informant in Khojeli district, it is said that there is no horse riding on the sandal (chest), there is no jumping from dry to dry, and ghosts are not allowed to enter the workshop.

When people who know that the master's shop is beautiful look at it, they feel alone, they are trapped in so many dreams and they spend the night in the master's shop. In the Kuban people, it is believed that iron can bring happiness to people or bring misfortune to others. He started pressing the iron hot and knew how to do it. But the blacksmith of Shymbay says that it doesn't work nowadays, it doesn't fit well. When Ulyoma says it, the people know it as a miracle. For example: a child puts a knife on the head of a child, an elderly person puts a knife on the head, a person who knows that he has a hard time, stabs a person with a knife. If blackbirds are a knife in their own soul, you are told to be careful and protect yourself from the demon meeting. Blacksmiths have their own "treatise" (constitution). They met with their students on the Thursday of every month and wrote pamphlets. In meeting, prayers are poured out in honor of the deceased masters.

Craftsmen, no matter what type of work they do, pray before entering their workshop and then start their work.

Both home builders have their own pirs, and masters of wood carving are asking for something. This is called "right of cutting" among the people. The sharpness is given in the description of the left pir. The master had to pray with the money he earned. When "sharqyraoygyn" is placed in the al-karaklapaks, he gives taar, cape, or patched shirt-sharshy to the masters. On the left day, he gives a feast to the masters. Ibrahim Halil, the leader of black house masters, was honored as the first black house master among the people. Ibrahim Halilullah was the leader of handicrafts, and he is appreciated as a person who built a building among the people. Prophet Noah was the first to build a boat out of wood, so he was inspired to use it. On this day, Ibrahim Halil, the leader of the black house, paid his respects to God, the ancestors of the black house. This process is carried out in the made machine. The sacrificial animals (cattle, goats, sheep, etc.) were distributed to the houses of the left workshop.

Wood craftsmen played an important role among the people in the traditions related to them. In the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, woodworking was spread. Carpenters are called by different terms made, kara yu, sandyq, sabayak, arba, keli kelsap, er, adaq arba, adaq arba, besik, as well as the work of the carpenters. The customs associated with the black house can be seen in the preparation of the black house, as well as its wood and other parts. Black house workers say that they are black houses, and they want only black houses. At the bottom of the building, you can see the craftsmen who prepare wooden details. There are black house workers' organizations in Qonirat, Khojeli, Shomanay, Bozatao', Kegeyli, Shymbay regions. However, against my wishes, today only Shymbay and Khojeli are homemakers. This suggestion is taught through master-apprenticeship. The master's apprenticeship lasted for 3-4 years, then with the master's permission, the apprentice started his own apprenticeship. Before the student started his work, the teacher and other people from other countries gave him a feast. At the end of Ziyapat, the master wished good intentions to his disciple and gave him a promise. Mysaly wishes you good wishes, "may you be good, good, may you find perfection, may you have many students, may your demand increase, and may you find a good day". The master made a condition for the success of his apprentice in the hand of one who used many of his tools. At the end of Ziyapat, the student was dressed in a robe and bowed to the other minds who had come.

Before the preparation of master works, you need to familiarize yourself with the treatise (in Turkish, written in Arabic). In this order, it is written about righteousness, the prophets and the masters, Ibrahim Halildi, and every master who is a master. It is also called to worship, which is baked before preparing the work of the father's house: the master's cake is baked in small bayyrsak (made of dough with a rhombus shape), this is called "yis sygyaryo". Distribute it to your neighbors. After that, Ibrahim Halil, the master, asked for permission to do the work. Birch wood is not used in black houses, it is believed that this wood brings bad luck. According to the tradition of Karakalpaks, the home craftsman also wears the aga of his workshop. From time to time, you come to the workshops, looking for a cure for your dreams and the pains of the mentally ill. Some men entered the workshops, and the ghosts were not allowed to enter, and they turned around and returned from the workshop.

Cradle is a product that both woodworkers want, and when it is brought to the market and sold, it can be bought and sold in the shop. Cradleman took it from me.

Among the dream girls, there are also wishes related to their own suggestions. Before starting each job, they started their work saying "Ya pyyrim Biybipatpa" with your head, if you do what you want.

The ghosts dressed the girls in dry clothes, made three-pointed prayer beads from the pieces of hiking and put them on their clothes. It is said that you will be protected from droughts in dry times. The days between the sewing dreams are called by the terms of the signs. During this field expedition, Gulsara from Takhtakopir was attracted.

Monday is a wonderful day.

Tuesday is an auspicious day,

Saturday is a sunny day,

Happy Thursday

Friday is a holy day,

Saturday-Sunday

Ekshembi- with interest called.

Apa Gulsara is giving a hand to her smart daughter, so that she will follow my footsteps, and she told me to follow my advice.

Dream girls, husbands and men are not throwing a party. He took a patiya from his master after giving a speech. The teacher gives the apprentices the necessary sewing materials such as tapestry,

needles, needles, and hooks. They looked at the most necessary item in detail, and decided that if they could get it, they would try it three times, and then they would go ahead with such a proposal. When a girl sews the first row, it is said that if the mother throws it, it will be a child. When the garment is worn, it looks like a rhombus. This form means "productivity", high percentage. Our forefathers mother nature.

Each proposal is based on its proposal, keeping the rules and moving towards the city, and it is inherited from generation to generation. This program also has no indication of which eras it belongs to, but regardless of the age, the repairs of some of them have been found in the scientific researches, which have been carried out by going back to the old eras. Unfortunately, in the anti-Soviet era, some parts of our programs, which were considered old fashioned, were washed away. For example: there are all the rows of spoons that can be used for each stitch, for example, for the colors, but they are attractive and attractive in their own way. During the discussion with the woodworkers, he said that he had heard about Sadukas, whom he considered to be his elders. Only Shymbay's informant, the young master Koblan, tells us that his workshop is in perfect condition, and every day there are sounds from the bathroom.

Today, the increase of influence of Islam among the people is due to the influence of some masters, and it is our past informant masters who have doubted that this is the case. Regardless of the fact that today the profession of mentoring is important among the people, we think that the ceremony that was passed on and the traditional traditions of left mentoring will be carried out from generation to generation. In this ceremony, both the customs of the people and the society are not respected.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada hunarmandshilik bilan alohador urf- odatlar, marosimlar haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Ayollar va er odamlar hunarmandchiligida pirlarning urni va ahamiyatiga tuqtalغان.*

Резюме: *В данной статье представлена информация о традиционных обычаях и обрядах, связанных с ремеслами. Делается акцент на значении пир в ремеслах женщин и мужчин.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Hunarmand, hunarmandchilik, urf-odatlar, pir, temirchilik, Sadukas, Hazireti Davud, Chimboy, Xodjeyli, Qıngirod*

Ключевые слова: *Ремесленник, ремесла, традиции, пир, кузнечное дело, Садукас, Хазрат Довуд, Чимбай, Ходжейли, Кунград*

**LEGISLATIVE NORMS WHEN APPEALING IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF DECISIONS AND
ACTIONS (INACTION) OF THE STATE EXECUTOR)**

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Summary: *This article provides an interpretation of the basic concepts concerning mainly the structure and optimization of the powers of the Enforcement Bureau and its work with legislative norms when appealing decisions and actions (inaction) of the state executor in administrative courts.*

Keywords: *Constitution, citizen, norm, justice, public-legal articles, compulsory executive bureau, state executive, decision, complaint.*

INTRODUCTION.

Holding a referendum and adopting a new Constitution of Uzbekistan, updated by 65 percent, will mean that Uzbekistan has entered its new historical and turning stage of development. Such a comprehensive update of the basic law testifies to the solid legal and economic foundation of the country's successes over the past six years, as well as the most important milestones achieved during the years of independence.

The older generation of Uzbekistan knows that the current Constitution was adopted in a difficult historical period, when the very integrity of the state experienced the turbulent impact of domestic and foreign policy factors. Thanks to the Constitution adopted in 1992, Uzbekistan has preserved the main thing: peace, stability and tranquility.

The Constitution of the country laid the legal foundation for its independent socio-political, socio-economic, humanitarian development, defined the essence and goals of the newly built state. The institution of parliamentarism has been established and significantly strengthened in Uzbekistan, a bicameral parliament has been formed and is successfully functioning, effective interaction of legislative and executive authorities is being carried out, and large-scale democratic, judicial and legal reforms are being phased out. We all know that since the adoption of the current Constitution, it has been amended 16 times, which contributed to the development of the country.

On January 16, 2023, the head of our country signed a decree "On additional measures to further expand access to justice and improve the efficiency of the courts"[1]. In accordance with this document, for the first time in our country, a short-term strategy for bringing the judicial system to a qualitatively new level, scheduled for 2023-2026, has been developed and adopted.

This document has defined our priorities and plans for the next four years. According to the document, the main directions of the Strategy are:

- the formation of a truly fair judicial system based on the idea of "In the name of human honor and dignity" and the direction of its activities for the effective protection of the interests of the people and human dignity;
- strengthening the confidence of the people, including entrepreneurs, in the judicial system by achieving fair judicial decisions, affirming the image of the court and judges as their reliable defenders in the creation of every citizen;
- improvement of legislation aimed at creating all opportunities for citizens and entrepreneurs to protect their rights and legitimate interests in the courts, full implementation of the principles of competition and equality of parties in court proceedings, ensuring the objectivity of courts in practice, etc.

The formation of the right to appeal decisions and actions (inaction) of the state executor in administrative courts is one of the new mechanisms for protecting the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities. In order to increase public confidence in the courts, judicial and legal reforms are being intensively carried out. Today, citizens' access to justice is improving. The main criterion of judicial and legal reform within the framework of the principle "New Uzbekistan–new court" is the need for unconditional justice and the rule of law in our country. The guaranteed provision of human rights and interests on the basis of the principle of "For human dignity" is one of the priorities of the efforts undertaken in our country. Strict observance of the constitutional principle of the independence of the judiciary, which reliably protects human rights and freedoms, is the gradual democratization of the judicial system in our country and the ongoing reforms in the judicial and legal sphere. As well as the requirement of the period, we all know that the expansion of guarantees of reliable protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, increasing their access to justice, efficiency and quality of legal proceedings is the basis of ongoing reforms in the judicial and legal sphere.

The new development strategy of Uzbekistan aims at systematic work to ensure human rights, strengthen accountability and openness of state bodies, as well as increase the activity of institutions[2.] civil society.

In accordance with the UN "Universal Declaration of Human Rights"[3], it is established that everyone has the right to effective restoration of their rights by competent national courts in case of violation of their fundamental rights established by the Constitution or law.

As V. Lebedev emphasized, "a citizen must defend his rights in a dispute with the authorities in an open and understandable manner. After all, a person in such processes is undoubtedly a weak side. The task of the special procedures was to equate any obstacle of a citizen to a state institution through the court" [4.].

Of course, the developed and adopted regulatory legal acts reflect the need to implement the violated rights of every citizen and individual through the court.

It is known that in accordance with article 55 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan[5.], everyone is guaranteed the right to judicial protection of their rights and freedoms, to appeal to the court against illegal decisions, actions and inaction of state bodies and other organizations, their officials. In turn, the establishment of administrative courts in our country, enshrined in our basic law, serves to ensure the effective exercise of these rights.

Up to this point, complaints about the actions (inaction) of state bodies and their officials were handled by civil and economic courts, and cases of administrative offenses were handled by criminal courts.

Now cases of this category have been considered by newly created administrative courts. It is known that since June 1, 2017, the powers to consider administrative disputes arising from public law relations have been transferred to newly formed administrative courts. Disputes arising from public-law relations considered by administrative courts are legal disputes between citizens and legal entities, on the one hand, and state bodies and their officials, on the other hand, in which every person has the right to judicial protection of their rights and freedoms provided for by our Constitution, as well as actions state bodies and officials.(inaction) and appeal their decisions in court.

With regard to this issue, first of all, in order to further strengthen citizens' confidence in justice, increase the prestige and influence of the judiciary, it is necessary to further improve the efficiency of the execution of judicial acts and acts of other bodies.

In this regard, there was a need to optimize the structure and powers of the Compulsory Enforcement Bureau under the Prosecutor General's Office, radically revise its working methods, strengthen interaction with interested ministries and departments, and local public authorities.

In this regard, ensuring reliable protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and entrepreneurs, the introduction of effective mechanisms for the timely and high-quality execution of judicial acts and documents of other bodies and further increasing public confidence in justice. He contributed to the development of the Bureau's activities in accordance with the state program for the implementation of the action strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 "Year of Science, Education and Development of the Digital Economy".

In addition, the Development Strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026[6.] prescribes the formation of a new image of law enforcement agencies and the orientation of their activities to effectively protect the interests of the people, human dignity, rights and freedoms — defined by the so-called goal 17.

In accordance with article 83 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the execution of judicial acts and acts of other bodies" [7.], the State executor may be a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who has a specialized secondary (legal) or higher (legal) education, and in exceptional cases - persons with higher education in another specialty.

State executors are assigned official titles of employees of the prosecutor's office in accordance with the procedure established by law. The Director of the Bureau of Compulsory Enforcement is the Chief State Executor of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the heads of the territorial departments of the Bureau of Compulsory Enforcement are the chief state executors of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regions and the city of Tashkent, respectively. The head of the Department for the Execution of Judicial Acts and Acts of Other Bodies of the Bureau of Compulsory Enforcement and the heads of departments for the execution of judicial acts and acts of other bodies of territorial administrations are, respectively, deputy chief state executors. Employees of the Department for the Execution of Judicial Acts and acts of other bodies of the Bureau of Enforcement and departments for the execution of judicial acts and acts of other bodies of territorial administrations have the status of state executors.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Execution of Judicial Acts and acts of other bodies", the types of decisions taken by state executors are: Initiation of enforcement proceedings, Article 23; postponement of enforcement proceedings, Article 33; suspension of enforcement proceedings, Article 35; grounds for termination of enforcement proceedings, Article 37; return of enforcement documents after initiation of enforcement proceedings, article 40; completion of enforcement proceedings, article 41; temporary restriction of the debtor's departure from the Republic of Uzbekistan, article 42¹.

In accordance with this content, in accordance with article 4 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, any interested person has the right to apply to an administrative court (court) to protect their violated or disputed rights or legally protected interests. In cases provided for by law, the prosecutor, state bodies and other persons have the right to apply to the court. At the same time, in accordance with Article 186 of this Code, an application (complaint) for invalidation of a decision, illegal actions (inaction) of a state executor may be filed with the court within ten days from the moment when the interested person became aware of the violation of his rights, freedoms and legitimate interests") [8.]

CONCLUSION

Proceeding from the above, the decision and actions (inaction) of the State executor are subject to further increase of respect for persons appealing in administrative courts, and for administrative courts and judges making judicial decisions on behalf of the state.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada davlat ijrochisining qarori va harakatlari (harakatsizligi) ustidan ma'muriy sudlarga shikoyat qilishda asosan Majburiy ijro byurosi tuzilmasi hamda vakolatlarini maqbullashtirish va uning qonunchilik normalar bilan ishlashga doir asosiy tushunchalar talqin etilgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье дается толкование основных понятий, касающихся преимущественно структуры и оптимизации полномочий Бюро принудительного исполнения и его работы с законодательными нормами при обжаловании решений и действий (бездействия) государственного исполнителя в административных судах.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Konstitutsiya, fuqaro, norma, odil sudlov, ommaviy-huquqiy muno- sabatlar, Majburiy ijro byuro, davlat ijrochisi, qaror, shikoyat.*

Ключевые слова: *Конституция, гражданин, норма, правосудие, публично-правовые отношения, обязательное исполнительное бюро, государственный исполнитель, постановление, жалоба.*

FEATURES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF THE UNIVERSITY

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Summary: *The article deals with the issues of education of students based on the use of national values. Their content and orientation are revealed on the example of teaching the course "Pedagogy and Psychology". They can be recommended to higher school teachers to enhance the role of national education in the educational process of the university.*

Keywords: *spiritual and cultural heritage, national values, worldview, thinkers of the East, "Pedagogy and psychology", personality development.*

Today, the national education of young people is an important issue. In order to stabilize the economy of Uzbekistan and increase patriotic feelings, there is a need for national education. In order to implement this issue, we must correctly place accents in the spiritual formation of the new generation. The relevance of educating young people is obvious, while it is necessary to take into account previous experience, preserving national customs, such as humanity, respect for elders and juniors, hospitality, justice, intelligence and majesty of the nation, the art of speech, the contact of one's national values with others, a huge cultural, spiritual and moral heritage.

Creative development of foreign educational experience is carried out in Uzbekistan on the example of the creation of new generations of state educational standards, curricula, educational programs, textbooks. In particular, the state educational standard of higher education takes into account the current and future needs of the state, society and the individual, as well as new directions, first of all, the labor market situation in the field of high and innovative technologies, as well as the directions of higher education adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with global trends in the training of professional personnel and organizing specialties.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the effectiveness of the state youth policy and support the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan" No. 411-5106 dated July 5, 2017 states that ".....during the years of independence, certain work was carried out in our country to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, respect for national traditions and values, the formation of spiritually developed and physically healthy generation, protect the rights and interests of youth ..." [1].

Studying at a university is an essential stage of personal education that affects the direction of professionalization, the formation of a worldview, life goals and attitudes, the style of personal and public communication, the socialization of a future specialist. At the same time, the formation of the main "core" of the spiritual and moral sphere of the individual takes place. Priority tasks today are the formation of spiritual and intellectual qualities of students, manifested in their mental abilities, physical energy and capabilities, concern for the prosperity of the Motherland [2].

In the process of gaining independence of the country, its socio-economic development, the growth of national consciousness, the importance of using the practice of universal values in the education of young people, which has absorbed a centuries-old history, arises. Undoubtedly, today there are features of the introduction of national education into education. Only by passing national values, culture, history, customs through the prism of today, a more complete understanding of other peoples comes, which increases the scientific significance of the subject being studied at the university.

It is necessary to approach the process of national education of young people more flexibly, awakening in her a sense of love for her homeland, to interest the younger generation in studying

culture, traditions and national characteristics, comprehending the qualities inherent in a symbolic nation, while at the same time increasing interest in the national characteristics of other nations.

To date, a lot of work is being done on modern systematization, study and analysis of the subject "Pedagogy and Psychology". From a scientific point of view, the thoughts and ideas of medieval figures, the writings of our enlighteners who glorified the language, religion, culture, customs and way of life of our people, songs of our peoples, educational games, statements of great thinkers of the East, the glory of the heroes who defended the motherland are collected and processed.

The subject "Pedagogy and Psychology" is a subject that studies respect for the language of the individual, reverence for religion, the formation of the essence, adaptation to national customs. A teacher teaching students should use today's achievements in a certain situation.

The purpose of the subject "Pedagogy and Psychology" is the education of a full-fledged personality who has developed a sense of national identity, who can contribute to the formation of national interests, link national and universal values. If we define the scientific and pedagogical foundations of national education in folk pedagogy, then the national identity of young people is being improved, personal qualities are being comprehensively developed, and therefore it becomes possible to familiarize students with world values together with their national characteristics.

The main content aspects of the subject "Pedagogy and Psychology" are based on the categories of national consciousness, national language, national culture, national essence, national traditions and customs, on the basic bases of national education of students of Uzbekistan. In this case, the subject "Pedagogy and Psychology" will undoubtedly improve the quality of education, given the full provision of directions in traditional classical pedagogical education [4].

As a problem that needs to be paid special attention to is the definition of topics related to education. As an example, we offer some of them: national games, proverbs, winged words of the Uzbek, Karakalpak peoples, the meaning of education, kinship relations. Issues of upbringing that distinguish the upbringing of a girl, the upbringing of a boy, the upbringing of a daughter-in-law, the upbringing of a young man. We focus on the role of national education in regulating relations between family members, traditions and customs peculiar to our peoples, human values of the peoples of Uzbekistan, the importance and role of religion in teaching national education.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 12.05.2018 N PP-3721 "On the organization of competitions among young people for book lovers in order to widely study and promote the creative heritage of our great scientists, poets and thinkers" indicates the need for a broad affirmation in society of the values of humanism and kindness, improving the intellectual and cultural level of the population, especially youth, expanding her outlook, the upbringing of a harmoniously developed younger generation [3].

Among the five important initiatives put forward by the Head of our State to establish on the basis of a new system of work in the social, spiritual and enlightenment spheres, the most important are:

- introducing and increasing the interest of young people in music, fiction, theater and other genres of art, the manifestation of their talent and talents by the younger generation;
- organization of systematic work to increase the spirituality of young people, the love of reading.

The basic values are not localized in the content of a particular academic discipline, form or type of educational activity. They permeate the entire educational content, the whole way of student life, all the multifaceted activities of the student as a person, personality, citizen.

The system of national values creates the semantic basis of the space of spiritual and moral development of the individual [6].

In this space, barriers are removed between individual academic subjects, between university and family, university and society, university and life. The integral educational space of the university is structured by a variety of educational programs and subprograms.

Each educational program (subprogram) can be carried out in the following areas:

1. Educational activities;
2. Extracurricular activities (cultural practices);
3. Extracurricular activities (social and cultural practices);
4. The study of the cultural foundations of the Muslim religion.

It is very obvious that the revival of traditional culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan is impossible without national orientation, taking into account the psychological and ethnic characteristics of the Uzbek, Karakalpak peoples, studying the rich educational experience accumulated over the centuries.

The scientific and pedagogical heritage of our ancestors, which has come down to our days, serves to develop the thinking and worldview of future generations. This heritage is the basis for the formation of national and universal values among young people, enriching the younger generation with creative ideas.

The spiritual wealth of the ethnic group has always been associated with folk pedagogy, with spiritual and cultural sermons, moral ideals, views, ideas, educational attitudes.

Today there is a lot of talk about the importance of social and personal growth of young people, the importance of national education in connection with age characteristics, healthy lifestyle, education of humanity, and also raises the question of negative actions among young people (tobacco smoking, drug addiction, prostitution, alcoholism, hooliganism, crimes) and the influence of religion on the social formation of youth. Therefore, within the framework of the subject of "Pedagogy and Psychology", it is necessary to give a brighter educational coloring to the existing educational process, getting rid of the above-mentioned negative manifestations, increasing the educational role of our spiritual values.

National education plays an important role in ensuring the well-being of the people, in the development of the economy, in strengthening the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and recognition by other countries of the authority of our promising, rapidly developing republic.

In the process of working with students, we came to the conclusion that the pedagogical conditions for achieving positive changes in the spiritual development of students is to follow a complex that includes the parameters: "types of activities", "methodological directions", "technologies".

Consider them:

1. VD (types of activities) - cultural activities in accordance with interests;
 - constant communication with art;
 - artistic and aesthetic creative activity - amateur classes, participation in amateur art, expansion of readers' interests, participation in humanitarian seminars, quizzes, cultural trips;
 - acting out pedagogical situations;
 - aesthetic activities of communication with nature.
2. MD (methodological directions) - showing students cultural phenomena, social events, outstanding personalities, artistic images in their value value;
 - using the cultural influence of the family;
 - adjustment of the cultural influence of peers and society.
3. T (technologies) - gaming, role-playing, artistic and creative, trainings on the analysis of emotions and their management in one's life and pedagogical activity.

National values are most often understood as a complex of socially significant material, spiritual, natural, religious, moral, philosophical and other assets, which is important not only for

the past, but also has a positive impact on the present and future, embedded in the minds of people. This also includes social and spiritual phenomena that are significant for the development and independence of human society [5].

In any country, a person is considered the highest value. In Uzbekistan, he is exalted, put above all, everything should serve the interests of a person. The national traditions that have been formed for hundreds of years now, together with cultural and spiritual values, accelerate development, contribute to ensuring ideological and spiritual purification. All types of values are considered a means of serving a prosperous and free human life, achieving spiritual and moral satisfaction. Therefore, an important requirement of today is the formation of national and universal values in the minds of young people.

When implementing the following pedagogical tasks to educate the younger generation in the spirit of respect for traditions, we can talk about a positive result. And this:

- develop their thirst for learning, a sense of enlightenment;
- raise political awareness and legal culture;
- improve the human qualities of future specialists, in particular teachers;
- constantly organize educational events, such as political information, spirituality hours and educational hours, various festive events, evenings, meetings;
- to improve the quality of professional and qualification training of young people.

Now we are faced with the task of reviving spiritual and educational work in universities even more, creating an acceptable system for its implementation, as well as methodological complexes, information and exhibition materials, introducing values into the content of disciplines, finding advanced pedagogical technologies, creating conditions for the work of future teachers.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the legacy of outstanding thinkers of the East, created over thousands of years, has absorbed the riches of material and spiritual culture, the system of national education, the national language and literature based on psychology, the way of life of the people, socio-political views, moral norms, principles, traditions of the peoples of the East. And in this regard, the main task of university teachers is the careful preservation of national values and bringing them to the consciousness and hearts of future generations.

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Rezyume: Maqolada talaba yoshlarni milliy qadriyatlardan foydalanish asosida tarbiyalash haqida soʻz boradi. Ularga “Pedagogika va psixologiya” kursini oʻqitish misoliga eʼtibor qaratish. Ularni oliy oʻquv yurtlari oʻqituvchilariga universitet taʼlim jarayonida milliy taʼlimning rolini oshirish uchun tavsiya etish mumkin.

Резюме: В статье рассмотрены вопросы воспитания студенческой молодежи на основе использования национальных ценностей. Раскрыто их содержание и направленность на примере преподавания курса «Педагогика и психологии». Они могут быть рекомендованы преподавателям высшей школы для повышения роли национального воспитания в образовательном процессе ВУЗа.

Kalit soʻzlar: maʼnaviy-madaniy meros, milliy qadriyatlar, dunyoqarashi, Sharq mutafakkirlari, “Pedagogika va psixologiya”, shaxs kamoloti.

Ключевые слова: духовно-культурное наследие, национальные ценности, мировоззрение, мыслители Востока, « Педагогика и психология», развитие личности.

CULTIVATION OF ENDURANCE AND PHYSICAL QUALITIES OF A CYCLIST

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Summary: *the history of the cycling sport, the historical basis of its origin, the attention paid to the cycling sport in our country, the requirements for improving the physical qualities of cyclists, methods of improving their physical training, shock, flexibility, power distribution and victory in competitions. General concepts about the actions to be taken during the acquisition are given. The opinions in the article are scientifically based and commented in the prescribed order.*

Keywords: *Cycling sport, attention to cycling sport in our country, equipment that does not pollute the air, physical qualities of cyclists, strength, agility, flexibility, training of cyclists.*

When you think of a bicycle, everyone thinks of a two-wheeled, light, fast-moving machine. There should not be a person who does not enjoy the speed of riding a bicycle at least once in his life. Now everyone's dreams were like this. Mine is just a bicycle! We will answer the first question. The reason is that from the beginning of time, people have been fighting with the dream of improving their relationship and getting closer. In the middle ages, the idea of creating the technique of moving on wheels appeared in the middle ages. Strollers with 2, 3 or 4 wheels, which are propelled by human body, appeared in Russia, France, England and other countries at the same time. In the past, such carts were called velospheres, and the people who moved them were called bicycles. Many engineers have been trying to invent the bicycle for months, and many of the ideas that have been developed over the years have had a small impact on the development of the bicycle.

The first bicycle-like drawings were created by Leonardo da Vinci, a great scientist of the 16th century. In 1800-1801, the Ural burlak E.M. Artamonov invented the world's first two-wheeled bicycle called "samokat" (just a jury). E.M. Artamonov's scooter was made of iron and weighed more than 40 kg. The bike he bought was big, the bike he bought was small, and the bike he bought had a crank and pedals. This bicycle, which was taken by a horse, has a steering wheel, and its height is 1.5 meters. [3,7]

On June 12, 1812, in the castle of Munich, Germany, Professor von Dreiser invented the "Laufmaschine" and announced it to the public. The word "Laufmaschine" meant running machine. It was one of the first prototypes of the bicycle. There are two wheels, the seat is also a steering wheel, but there is a pedal and the wheels are turned by the feet, similar to the current car. If this type of transport became popular among the people, well-known companies would start producing "Laufmachines".

The word "bicycle" was used to refer to the bicycle that was removed from the ground after the operation of the French scientist Joseph Nisofor. The first bicycles, similar to modern bicycles, were invented in 1884 by the English inventor John Kemp Starley. Bicycles came out of the blue and became popular among the people. [4,3]

Along with the popularity of the bicycle among the people, this mode of transportation began to take shape as a sport. In other words, the sport "Velosport" was born. Bicycle sports - track, highway, downhill, figure skating, veloball, and velopolo competitions appeared in Europe in the 1860s. Despite its popularity, cycling was included in the 1st Olympic Games held in Athens, Greece in 1896. In 1893, this sport was moved from the track, from 1921, from the road, from 1929, from the buildings, from 1950, from the cross-country world championships. 152 countries are members of the International Cyclists' Union (UCI; founded 1900 years ago).

In Uzbekistan, this type of sport has gained a little development after the neutrality. In 1997, the Cycling Sports Federation of Uzbekistan was reorganized. 6 national intermediate sports

masters have been trained in the sport of mountain biking. Grew up in Uzbekistan, M. Kolyushee, Sh. Zakhridinov, A. Jamoliddinov. F. Galiullina was also the winner of the world championships. [4,7]

Respected President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev's opinion that "Today, the effectiveness of the processes of sports promotion is closely related to the tasks of the development of Uzbekistan, we need to act responsibly" was standing. A number of legal-normative documents have been published in connection with the promotion of cycling as a sport. By the way, according to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 24, 2021, "On comprehensive activities related to the promotion of cycling" numbered PQ-5251, a number of tasks related to the promotion of cycling in our republic were defined. According to this decision, the development of cycling departments in sports schools and colleges of Olympic reserves in our republic, provision of daily meals for them, the participation of athletes in the Olympic, Paralympic, Asian and Paralympic months of all types of cycling, and the development of the major cycling sport in the Republic of Uzbekistan were determined. In addition, according to this decision, in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on April 12, 2018, June 3 was declared "World Bicycle Day", including various layers of the population throughout the republic. In this case, it is decided to introduce bicycle marathons at intervals of not less than 15-20 kilometers. We fully understand the importance of our government to the cycling sport, and the duties of promoting the sport, knowing the other tasks defined in this resolution.

Bicycle sports provide opportunities for the development of physical qualities: speed, strength, agility, and endurance. It was impossible to achieve any kind of excellence in cycling without the development of the qualities mentioned in it. A special bicycle track (velotrack) is suitable for the material and technical base of the bicycle, providing information on the location, construction, and maintenance of the bicycle (technical equipment), and the technical knowledge of the cyclist is gradually improved. [2,3]

Physical (movement) skills mean individual movements of a person's ability to move. The level of development of cyclists is determined not only by physical abilities, but also by the level of development of mental and especially intellectual abilities. Physical skills should be developed at the same time every training. Physicality (movement) is related to the typological features of the nervous system in terms of natural ability (immobility, movement, immobility).

The physical training of cyclists is considered a process of training physical skills. Each type of cycling has its own requirements for the level of physical fitness of the athlete. The level of physical fitness of cyclists gives a clear opportunity to demarcate the possibilities of the future of the sport, as well as the differences between the performance of the competition. The requirements for the level of physical preparation of the cyclist are determined, and the methodical instructions of the process of physical preparation of the cyclist are determined. [5.36]

A sign of patience. Patience is a profession, sports practice (in veposport) is practiced in everyday life as a physical activity. In the theory of physical education, endurance is defined as the ability of the body to withstand the wear and tear of a person's working energy over a long period of time.

Endurance is a multi-functional property of the human body that unites it at different levels of the organism: from the cell to the processes that take place in the whole organism. However, according to the results of modern scientific researches, the energetic systems of the endurance of cyclists, which are responsible for the energy intake, are the vegetative systems, the nervous system, the cardiovascular system, the respiratory system, and so on. The practice requires a lot of patience: it's always a special tour. Ultimate endurance means the collection of the functional ability of the organism to determine the ability to replace it in the average diet. Various methods were used for

the development of endurance, which can be divided into several groups: continuous, integral, and number-theoretical methods. Each method has its own characteristics.

Interval-repetition method (a type of recovery method) - break the exercises into sections, perform short-time work at a medium speed, perform strictly defined intervals, in which, as a rest interval, you move as fast as a bicycle. This season's sports tour (cycling, skiing, etc.) has been decided.

The concept of speed capability. Speed - this person is able to move quickly in a short period of time under different conditions. If the effect continues for a long time, it is considered a failure if there is no clear action to be taken in response to the sudden signal. The response time to the alarm was measured by the time the alarm was given and the actions taken during the response period. This time is determined by the following: the awakening of the receptors, the speed of sending pulses to the sensors; speed of response to signals in the central nervous system; speed of response to the signal; the speed of sending a signal to start movements; the speed of movement in the executive organ (muscles). In most cases, it is not necessary to respond to a signal from a sportsman, but in some cases (sports events, wrestling, athletics, cycling, etc.), it is required to respond to a signal, and in other cases, it is necessary to respond to a signal. Like a hammer, it increases the time to respond to this signal.

The comfort of strength. Courage is a sign of resistance to the outside world due to the shortness of a person. Physical fitness is considered the most important quality in almost all sports. After all, sportsmen attach great importance to its development. During sports or professional activities involving holding, lifting, and lowering heavy loads, the muscles overcome the resistance and shorten or become shorter. Such a situation is called a winner.

It is possible to increase the length of a certain resistance, especially when heavy meat is being weighed.

In this case, their work is called conciliator. That's why these two regimes are called dynamic power with the same name.

As a result of the strain, the sustained contraction of the muscles under the influence of the muscle of the back is called isotonic. This mode comes to the screen when the power-on (power-on) keys are installed. The speed of movement of body parts on exercise machines is called isokinetic mode (on exercise bikes). If the movements are performed without the use of force by the athlete, and without changing the length of the muscles, in this case, a stable regime is established. Such a force is called static force. There is a negative proportional relationship between strength and muscle contraction speed.

This quality is related to the management of stress in various regimes, including mental mechanisms:

- isometric - stretching of the length of the muscles;
- myometric - shortening of muscle length;
- plyometric - increasing the length of the hamstring when it is adjusted.

This mode is related to sitting and riding a bicycle.

Human strength is divided into pedagogically valuable types: maximum isometricity (sustainable force, the strength of a strong force during a specific period of time), as well as dynamism (the strength of a vertical movement). The speed of the movement was not of practical importance. "Explosion" is the ability of the muscles to overcome the maximum resistance without tension in a short period of time. In such a situation, the speed of the movement was similar, and the fuel became an integral part of itself.

Explosive power in sports is measured in various movements and is called differently: jump (when pushing off the ground), tension (when turning), amortization is explained by the

development of effort based on different types of jumps, when working in the short-time work mode. Endurance is measured by the amount of effort needed to move for a long period of time.

In dynamic exercise, we distinguish between hard endurance and steady endurance (keeping the body in a low-motion state, etc.).

In the next period, another one of the cropping patterns developed, i.e., the ability to switch from one regime to another cropping regime while maintaining the resulting crop stress. For this purpose, specially prepared trainings are needed.

According to his method, all the tasks that contribute to the development of his subordinates are divided into the following categories:

Not only in general, but also local effects in sections. In addition to the 2/3 part of the volume of the total volume, instead of 1/3 part of the total volume, 1/3 part of the 1/3 part of the local part is included in the local part.

The impact of the effort (force) is determined by the following:

- the type of exercises depends on the core;
- with the size of the resistance, if the difference is not made;
- by the number of students;
- with the speed of performing aggressive or aggressive actions;
- with the possibility of replacing the bones;
- with the length of rest time between attempts.

In place of relatively small resistance movements, a speedy force appeared. Due to the development of high speed, heavy jumps are performed. The exercises are repeated in different intervals (2-3 intervals, 3-4 minutes of rest in between, and 6-8 minutes of rest in between).

The meaning of kindness. Improvement in physical education is the creation of opportunities for the movement of body joints, and it is described as a functional characteristic of the human locomotor apparatus.

There are two forms of improvement: active improvement, which is evaluated by the length and size of the movements, instead of the individual effort; Passive improvement of back strength in the maximum range of motion, problem partner, or weight gain.

A greater amplitude of movement is achieved in the exercises focused on improvement than in the active exercises. The inseparable reserve between active and passive losses is called "improvement reserve".

As a result, all major improvements have been allocated to special improvements. The improvement of the size of the movement of all the joints of the body makes it possible to carry out movements with a large amplitude. Special improvement was the biggest movement in recent years, and the results of sports and professional business were determined.

The exercises aimed at developing the aspiration are used instead of various movements such as flexion, bending, twisting, rotation, and movement. Such exercises can be performed on a bench or with a partner, with dumbbells or with trainers, with gymnastic sticks or with a rope.

A little bit of exercise helps promote active recovery. One of the ways to promote improvement has been found to be highly competitive.

The maximum possible range of motion is calculated as a measure of improvement. It is possible to take centimeter as unit of weight and degree of measurement.

Ability to coordinate movement. The degree of motor-coordination ability of the cyclist: the sensory/sensory-muscular function between the muscles was found. In accordance with the conditions of the opening of the movement tasks, it is possible to restore the activity of the movement, to improve the accuracy of repeating the phase measurements, to maintain the balance of the body (the body is at rest and to maintain the balance of the movement).

The concept of agility. Agility is a complex quality, and good coordination is explained by the accuracy of movement.

Agility is the ability to accurately reconstruct the movement according to the requirements of the changing situation. To a certain degree, squeamishness is congenital, but it can be developed to a significant degree with the help of injuries. General and special anxiety are separated and corrected. There is no clear connection between the different types of anxiety. In the end, even then, it is said that there is an attribute of slyness. It is possible to have a lot of speed in the mountains, and in cycling, this ability can be demonstrated. In the end, he was able to achieve this goal by combining it with a specific sport.

At the same time, in order to promote the game, the following methods were used: the usual exercises were performed in a non-standard form (basketball shoes were designed in a non-standard form); Do your exercises by looking in the mirror (boxing in an awkward position); Special projectiles were also used, and they were broken, thus creating an unusual situation (projectiles of all types of weight); making the conditions more difficult instead of the usual ones; change the speed of the movement; Change of the boundaries of the small area (decreasing the boundaries, etc.).

There is a slight correlation between the physical characteristics. During the early stages of development, the development of one of the physical characteristics led to the development of others. However, in the future, the development of these qualities stopped. The exercises that previously affected the development of all physical characteristics began to affect only the differences in the body. It is possible to have a slightly unpleasant effect between the small branches of the tree. For example, at the same time, the tasks aimed at achieving the maximum performance (marathon) and endurance (running, marathon) conflicted with each other. However, it is necessary to take into account the possibility of the development of one of the physical characteristics at the highest level and the development of the rest at a certain level.

In conclusion, in today's article, we will focus on the sport of cycling, the history of its development, the development of cycling in Uzbekistan, the development of endurance, physical fitness, strength, and improvement of cycling in Uzbekistan. Cycling is a seasonal sport, highway, track, mountain bike, BMX, velotrial, figure skating and even sports competitions are held this month. The important qualities expected from cyclists are the ability to overcome difficulties in cycling, racing (climbing downhill, starting from steep hills), constant attention to the distance of the race and preparation for high-speed movements, steady tactical leadership, steady tenacity, courage, perseverance, and diligence.

It is known to all of us that cycling as a sport is one of the most important issues of the present time. It is one of the demands of the present time to develop the physical qualities of athletes and increase their athletic abilities. Finally, we would like to thank you for being one of our guests.

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Rezyume: Velosport sport turning tarixi, kelib chiqishi haqida tarixiy asoslar, davlatimizda velosport sport turiga qaratilayotgan e'tibor, velosipedchilarning jismoniy sifatlarini takomillashtirishga qo'yiladigan talablar, ularni jismonan chiniqtirish, shaqqonlik, egiluvchanlik sifatlarini takomillashtirish usullari, kuchni taqsimlash va musobaqalarda g'oliblikni qo'lga kiritishda amalga oshirilishi kerak bo'lgan harakatlar haqida umumiy tushunchalar berilgan. Maqoladagi fikrlar ilmiy jihatdan asoslanib belgilangan tartibda izohlar berib o'tilgan.

Резюме: история велосипедного спорта, исторические основы его возникновения, внимание, уделяемое велосипедному спорту в нашей стране, требования к совершенствованию физических качеств велосипедистов, методы совершенствования их физической подготовки, удар, гибкость, силовое распределение. и победа в соревнованиях. Даны общие понятия о действиях, которые необходимо предпринять при приобретении. Мнения в статье научно обоснованы и комментируются в установленном порядке.

Kalit so'zlar: Velosport sport turi, velosport sport turiga davlatimizdagi e'tibor, havoni ifloslamaydigan texnika, velosportchilarning jismoniy sifatlari, kuch, chaqqonlik, egiluvchanlik, velosipedchilarni chiniqtirish.

Ключевые слова: Велоспорт, внимание к велоспорту в нашей стране, экипировка, не загрязняющая воздух, физические качества велосипедистов, сила, ловкость, гибкость, подготовка велосипедистов.

**THE PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING DEBT TO MORTGAGED PROPERTY IN CREDIT
DISPUTES CONSIDERED IN COURTS**

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Summary: *This article highlights the concepts of collateral, general provisions, its types, features, role in civil relations, justifications and procedures for foreclosing on mortgaged property, as well as practice materials.*

Keywords: *Civil Code, laws, pledge, mortgagee, creditor, security, obligation, resources, obligations.*

A pledge as a way of securing an obligation has been used since ancient times (from the 8th century BC to the 5th century AD), and it was customary to apply it in various ways and in various forms. In this case, it is necessary to have a small concept of collateral.

The word pledge has been used throughout the entire development of mankind, interpreted differently in the languages of all peoples and nationalities. Historically, it was understood as the property of the borrower transferred to the trust management of the lender, that is, mortgaged property. According to article 264 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this is a pledge in which one person transfers property to another person or the right to it to secure obligations. If the borrower fails to fulfill the obligation stipulated by the pledge, the creditor (pledgee) will have the right, in accordance with this obligation, to satisfy his claim at the expense of the value of the pledged property in the privileged position of the person (pledgee) to whom this property belongs to a greater extent than other creditors, in accordance with the procedure provided by law. The pledge claim has the right to be satisfied on the above grounds, regardless of the insurance premium for the loss or damage to the property seized, in whose favor this property is insured, except in cases when the loss or damage to the property seized occurred for reasons for which the pledgee is responsible.

Security arises in practice in accordance with a contract or a law and is divided into three types. A pledge is considered secured when the property subject to pledge is transferred by the pledgor to the pledgee. Foreclosure on real estate is a mortgage. A security pledge is considered a pledge of rights, the pledgor of the ranking of the right may be the debtor himself, a third person, the owner of the property, the person to whom the pledge belongs, and the absence of a pledge of the right without the consent of the owner, unless otherwise provided by law. the law or contract provided for in article 266. Any property, including objects and property rights (claims), can be a collateral thing.

In this case, we are mainly talking about property excluded from circulation, statements that are inextricably linked to the identity of the creditor, in particular, claims for compensation for damage caused to life and health, alimony claims, as well as other claims that are prohibited by law from being presented to another person. Foreclosure on certain types of citizens' property that cannot be paid for collection may be prohibited or restricted by law (Article 267 of the Civil Code).

Securities - can be in the form of forms, certificates or in the form of an entry in bills and used in settlements, as well as as collateral for loans. Commercial banks may require foreclosure on property as collateral, guarantees or sureties of third parties, provision of insurance company policies. Having established that the loan was not used by the client for its intended purpose, the bank has the right to return the relevant part of the loan issued by exercising its right to mortgaged property or other forms of loan repayment in accordance with the procedure established by law[1].

According to the content of the legislation set out in paragraph 13 of the resolutions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On certain issues of the application of civil legislation to ensure the fulfillment of obligations arising from credit agreements", any real obligation under the law can be secured by collateral, it is clear that other production assets (securities, cash, property rights, etc.) can be a pledge.

According to article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Pledge", which states that the deposit will be made in accordance with the contract or legislation, article 11 establishes that the pledge agreement must be concluded in writing[2].

Unless otherwise provided by the contract, the pledge ensures the amount of the claim at the time of its satisfaction, in particular interest, penalty, compensation for damage caused by the delay in execution, as well as the necessary expenses of the pledger for the storage of the pledged property and recovery costs specified in Article 268 of the Civil Code.

The right of pledge arises from the moment of conclusion of the pledge agreement or, if the contract is subject to notarization, from the moment of notarization, and if the contract is subject to registration, from the moment of its registration. Basharti, if the pledge item must be held by the pledgor in accordance with the law or the contract, the right of pledge must arise from the moment of transfer of the pledge item to him, basharti, if such transfer occurred before the conclusion of the contract — from the moment of conclusion of the contract.

In most cases of civil cases considered in courts on disputes arising in connection with a loan agreement, when a claim is filed by a bank or other credit organizations (creditors), evidence is presented to the court confirming the conclusion of a loan agreement (loan agreement, pledge, guarantee, concluded in writing), as well as violation by the borrower of the established loan agreement the repayment period of the loan and interest on it, as well as due to his presence in court. The defendants (borrowers), on the other hand, acknowledged the claim in some cases, but did not recognize the claim in some cases and stated that they had paid the debt, without denying that they had received the loan, citing the absence of overdue graphic debt. But they did not provide the court with evidence confirming their guilt, and also in some cases additional defendants objected to the fact that the recovery was collected from the guarantors in solidarity and was directed to the collateral.

For example, the statement of claim of the Administration of the Republic of Karakalpakstan of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan for the recovery of debt under a loan agreement against plaintiffs XXX defendants XXX, XXX and XXX was satisfied by the decision of the XXX interdistrict court for civil cases dated May 25, 2022 from defendants XXX in solidarity to recover 42,312,466 soums in favor of the bank., foreclosure at the expense of the defendant in the pledge XXX "cobalt", the orientation to the car is indicated. The decision of this court was left unchanged by the decision of the Collegium for Civil Cases of the XXX court of July 29, 2022.

The reason is that, in accordance with part 1 of Article 744 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, under a loan agreement, one party -a bank or another credit institution (lender) - provides the other party (borrower) with funds (loan) in the amount and on the terms stipulated by the agreement, and the borrower returns the amount of money received and interest for her. obligation to pay.

Also, according to Part 2 of Article 736 of this Code, in case of violation by the borrower of the deadline for repayment of the next part of the debt, if the loan agreement provides for repayment of the debt in installments (in installments), the lender has the right to demand early repayment of the entire remaining loan amount together with the corresponding interest.

Judging by the documents of the case, between the bank and the defendant XXX

The basis for the loan agreement concluded on February 25, 2021, for a period of 36 months, with a payment of 28 percent per annum, 64 450,000 soums of credit funds were allocated, a Cobalt car belonging to defendant XXX was mortgaged as collateral for repayment of the loan, and a surety agreement was concluded with defendants XXX and XXX.

In accordance with the loan agreement, the borrower undertakes to repay the loan and the interest accrued on it on time and in installments on time, but the obligations assumed by him are not fulfilled properly, payments are not made on time. The overdue loan debt of the borrower to the bank as of March 2021 amounted to 2,322,295 soums.

The court of first instance, based on the requirements of this law and based on the circumstances of the case, came to the correct conclusion about the satisfaction of the claim.

Thus, when considering cases of this category, judges are guided by the requirements of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Code of Civil Procedure and other laws (laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On pledge", "on the register of pledges", "on mortgage", legislation on banks and banking activities, as well as other legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan), "on some issues arising in judicial practice in the application of the Civil Code" and "on some issues of the application of civil legislation on the enforcement of obligations, arising from credit agreements", in compliance with the instructions established by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court.

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Rezyume: *Mazkur maqolada garov tushunchalari, umumiy qoyidalari, uning turlari, o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, fuqarolik munosabatlarda tutgan o'rni, undiruvni garovga qo'yilgan mol-mulkka qaratish asoslari va tartiblariga hamda muommolariga doir fikr-mulohazalar, amaliyot materiallari bilan yoritilgan.*

Резюме: *В данной статье освещены понятия залога, общие положения, его виды, особенности, роль в гражданских отношениях, обоснования и процедуры обращения взыскания на заложенное имущество, а также материалы практики.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Fuqarolik Kodeksi, qonunlar, garov, garovga oliuvchi, kreditor, qimmatli qog'oz, majburiyat, manbalar, vazifalar.*

Ключевые слова: *Гражданский кодекс, законы, залог, залогодержатель, кредитор, ценная бумага, обязательство, ресурсы, обязанности.*

INCREASING IN GENERAL AND SPECIFIC ENDURANCE CONDITION OF MEN OF BICYCLISTS

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Summary: *This article provides advice on the importance of endurance training and the role of training for young cyclists.*

Keywords: *Movement, Fitness, Speed, Strength, Exercise, Performance, Quality, Endurance.*

The development of the ability to speed is a special part of every training, and it is directly related to educational tasks. This character and behavior helps to form the best qualities of humanity.

Maintaining excellent physical form, bicycle technique, tactical preparation at the highest level is achieved by continuing more than one volume. The problem of development of speed-power abilities of cyclists has a sharp and methodical approach according to the theory of speed, different forms of high speed are not directly related to the human ability, maybe it is directly related to the functionality of the intermediate communication zone of the nervous system.

In the training of cyclists, there is also a special physical training. The process of development of each training determines the extent of the influence of physical abilities not only on riding bicycles, but also on the result of sports performance.

If we introduce different types of extreme endurance, one of them is a part of an athlete's extreme physical preparation, and the other is a part of special preparation.

Skorodumova A.P. In other words, if the work to be performed is a property that is not known by itself, the ability of its parameters to be adjusted freely is said to be extremely patient, and if the work is clear, it is called special. Let's take a look at what he understood.

Maximum endurance is the ability of the human muscle system to effectively replace the global functions (more than 2/3 of the body's muscles are involved) even at moderate intensity for long periods of time. Cardiovascular, respiratory, and central nervous system are very important during endurance training.

In this way, the ability to replace low-intensity activities for long periods of time due to aerobic sources of energy supply.

I think you need to understand the energy you are trying to use. These include fatty meats, liver glycogen (carbohydrates), blood glucose, fatty meats triglycerides (fats), fat, and fat, the largest source of energy in our body.

However, it is necessary to tell the number, the active spirit of the May weaves did not raise you without effort. Finally, in fatty livers, glycogen availability and blood glucose levels are low, which may force you to leave the hospital prematurely.

Professional cyclists use the following formula to increase their endurance by increasing their carbohydrate intake: if you are going to ride a long, hard bike (or a bike), then adjust your diet 1-2 days before the event. The method of taking a large amount of carbohydrates dissolved in water every 3 hours: Full body "fueling" with carbohydrates helps to accumulate a large amount of glycogen in lean meats, of course, if the cycling diet is not combined with physical exertion. If the cyclist continues to exercise during this time, the efforts to get rid of carbohydrates will be ineffective.

It is estimated that the optimal age is 10-11 years, so children should be included in the training groups for long-term training on a bicycle (on the road, during a race). It is a very important process in the preparation of cyclists.

If, in the process of long-term training of cyclists, the quality of the method is improved, it is impossible to cover most of the old things, especially if you don't benefit from the old periods, because we can miss the most special periods for the development of qualities. Under the influence of training parameters, the highest level of speed increase occurs at 9-12 times, and it reaches the maximum level after 13-15 times. According to experts, the maximum frequency of movement on the pedal increases in men who are 14 years old. In this period, especially, the dominance of the children who were trained on the left hip was significant compared to the children who were not trained. If this speed increase is not taken into account, it is possible that it will be difficult to overcome the patience that has appeared in the next volumes.

So many cyclists with strong abilities played a big role in increasing endurance. Young cyclists, as we mentioned above, are closely related to the development of their articular-ligamentous apparatus. The highest level of growth of individual pubic hair occurs in the period from the 14th to the 17th century. When you get older, the tendency of improving the strength and endurance of the bicycle parts may continue for some time, if not 25-30 years.

If the students enter the cycling sections at the age of 10-11, they will be devoted to the training of maximum endurance, with the use of large-scale training tools. In 13-15-year-old boys, he started to develop special endurance in training sessions lasting from 3-5 minutes to 60-90 minutes and was able to achieve the goal.

In the experience and scientific results of mature teachers, he emphasized that the exercise process should be juxtaposed with science and said that the development of endurance in children is the basis of their all-round physical readiness. After completing the exercises, intelligence and other methods of physical preparation help to increase the level of development of not only endurance, but also speed, strength, and speed. This is explained by the fact that there is a slight functional relationship between physical properties.

In such a situation, achieving good sports results on a bicycle requires a lot of effort and purposeful preparation. The modern methods of education are connected with a large number of works. In order to create an opportunity for a rapid increase in the number of students before the beginning of the period of deep scientific research, it is necessary to develop the patience of 12-13-year-old teenage cyclists.

Physiological scientific experiments are also based on the information of medical experts, and some authors, school students, say that it is good to keep physical endurance exercises in the system of education. A certain regionalism is a part of the 50-year-old's life, but the conditions of childhood and adolescence, and perhaps the development of a special patience, were confirmed by all conditions.

The development of endurance in young cyclists is directly related to the correct training, the intelligent selection of training tools and equipment, and the regulation of training loads.

Cycling sports are determined by the following rules to promote endurance among athletes.

- early use of general endurance development tools, and later special endurance development tools;

- first of all, there are speed and short-term speed and strength training, and then there are complex training methods that emphasize the physical qualities by maintaining the training of long-term and special endurance.

The main way of developing the functional capabilities of the body is the transport function of the blood circulation and the aerobic indicators of the body, which are responsible for the long-term, sufficiently large-scale exercise norm.

Effective ways to develop patience in children and adolescents:

- individual training method;
- games,
- circular exercises

Endurance development tools should help to increase the functional capabilities of breathing and blood circulation system.

In the training of cyclists who require endurance, it is necessary to teach the intelligent technique that responds to the physiological characteristics of the long-term training period.

One of the most special terms used for intelligence from the energy resources of the body's energy resources is described. If the nervous system is determined by how much the work of the muscles is done, then it is very useful.

Economical tool work has a special place in the long-term budget because it requires a lot of patience.

Any type of exercise will be repeated to the level of endurance, and the training will be repeated in one lesson or special exercises. In order to develop endurance, at a higher speed, instead of increasing the strength, it is necessary to achieve a higher speed of shock regimes - 180 shocks/min (30 shocks in 10 seconds) and the maximum levels are shown.

In order to promote endurance on the bicycle, the heart rate is spread out, and the heart rate is 120-132 times per minute (20-22 times in 10 seconds) and the cycle is repeated with intervals of breathing.

As a means of promoting endurance, cycling is carried out on cross roads, hills, rough terrains, gardens, hills, river banks, sandy beaches, and sandy beaches. In a long and fast form on a white ground or on a special road.

Endurance is considered to be the key to sports training. It is important to maintain the level of endurance during the training period of preparation for the competitions.

Patience is a special physical quality. He was saved in a long-term business. Special endurance has become a common condition: endurance sports are an inseparable part of physical development, and special endurance is defined individually for each type of sport.

At 12 o'clock in the evenings, my patience suddenly went down. 14 adults had 70% of their endurance, and 16-80% of their endurance. When it comes to 23-26 years old, the endurance on the bike is even more important.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada chidamlilik mashqlarining ahamiyati va yosh velosipedchilar uchun treningning roli haqida tavsiyalar berilgan.*

Резюме: В этой статье представлены рекомендации о важности тренировок на выносливость и роли тренировок для юных велосипедистов.

Kalit so'zlar: Harakat, fitnes, tezlik, kuch, mashq, ishlash, sifat, chidamlilik

Ключевые слова: Движение, фитнес, скорость, сила, упражнения, производительность, качество, выносливость

SOME ISSUES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

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Summary: *The article mentions the scientific study of physical education and sports in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The topics and content of the scientific-research works carried out by local scientists in this field are analyzed and summarized, and the important trends of today are discussed.*

Keywords: *physical training, sports, wrestling, national folk games, gymnastics, rowing, professional activity exercise, knowledge, dexterity, skill, experience.*

In recent years, the scope of scientific research related to the system and process of training qualified athletes has been significantly increasing in our country. As a result of them, the growth of technical and tactical skills in sports is clearly visible. The scientific-theoretical views of the leading scientists working in our republic on the issues of physical education and sports development, elimination of problems in training and competitions, and further improvement of sports activities are scientifically based organization of young people to engage in sports activities, ensuring their correct orientation in life and physical fitness, sports and is important in preserving and safeguarding our nationalism and national mentality related to the fields. It is of great importance to bring and analyze the contributions of scientists from Karakalpakstan to the growth of scientific research in this field. The scientific study of physical education and sports in Karakalpakstan is associated with the name of docent O. Korseev. He is considered to be one of the first local scientists to defend his candidate's thesis. In 1978, he defended his scientific work on the topic "Study of the effectiveness of the formation of initial motor manifestations in gymnasts using self-education methods" and obtained the scientific degree of candidate of pedagogic sciences [1-73].

Later, P. Shylmanov [1-55] worked tirelessly to collect and redevelop the national action games of the Karakalpak people. The scientist created scientific-methodical works on the history of the emergence and formation of national and action games, their content, educational significance, orientation to action games, taking into account the age characteristics of children and adolescents. In 1982, he defended his candidate's thesis in Moscow on the topic of "Karakalpak National Action Games at School".

Pedagogical scientist and wrestler P. Serimbetov [1-86] in his candidate's dissertation on the topic of "Methods of using elements of wrestling in physical education classes in children aged 13-14 years" taught wrestling as a national sport in physical education classes at school, and used some of its elements in lessons. studied the aspects.

B. Mambetov [4] has his own place as a scientist who created scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical resources on the history of physical education and sports development. In this direction, it consisted of scientific and historical justification of the traditions of physical education and sports in Karakalpakstan, trends in the formation and development of the traditions of physical education and sports of the Karakalpak people, the problems of recovery of physical education and sports at the modern stage, and the prospects of development in the years of independence. He also substantiated with sufficient scientific evidence the connection, role and importance of folk sports in ensuring a healthy lifestyle of the people in the region along the Aral Sea. Today, the scientist is conducting research aimed at revealing the social significance and pedagogical aspects of the development of the Olympic movement in our country.

Scientific research of associate professor A. Utepbergenov [8] is important in researching the physiological aspects of sports. Because he conducted research on the characteristics of cardiorespiratory parameters in local athletes living in the northern and southern districts of Karakalpakstan.

The scientific work of N. Kaypov [3] is related to the training system of young football players, and he developed scientific and methodological recommendations on the evaluation, control, selection and optimization of the effects of training in the initial training stage.

In the scientific research of D.Nuryshov [6], improvement of the scientific-methodical foundations of the formation of basic elements in young wrestlers, determination of the specific features of the use of basic elements in the competitive activities of wrestlers, preparation of young wrestlers for competition and determination of parameters describing the effectiveness of their technical preparation, determination of parameters describing the efficiency of young wrestlers at different speeds and intermediate distances expressed scientific-theoretical opinions about the methods of performing the basic elements of technical actions based on experience.

Professor B. Erimbetov [2] in his research work detailed the pedagogical control of the competition and training process in the national sport of wrestling. Nowadays, the task of training highly qualified athletes and wrestlers is a prestigious duty of every coach. In the process of preparing our athletes for competitions, special attention should be paid to developing their moral, aesthetic and spiritual training, their national pride, and deepening the ideas of national independence into the minds of our youth "Athletes are ambassadors of peace - athletes are compared to heralds of peace." The development and popularization of fighting methods was greatly influenced by the harmony of national traditions and customs of the peoples living together. The scientist developed proposals and recommendations for further improvement of the theoretical and methodological foundations of pedagogical control of competition and training processes of qualified wrestlers. The author evaluates the physical fitness of qualified wrestlers in the course of training, features of the use of specified exercises to control general and special physical fitness, evaluates the physical fitness of wrestlers by recalculating the indicators representing the physical fitness of qualified wrestlers in coefficients, analyzes the content of the competition content developed in the control of competition activities more broadly about the effectiveness of doing.

In recent years, in our country, there have been researches aimed at developing optimal methods of training young professionals, forming structural components of professional functions of physical education teachers, improving knowledge, skills and qualification requirements of programs of educational institutions, integrating the elements of basic gymnastics tools.

In particular, S.Toilybaev [7]'s research work on improving the professional activity of sportsmen students of the Faculty of Physical Culture is important from a theoretical and practical point of view. He focused on improving the professional activity of students of physical culture faculties through basic gymnastics tools, organized the process of formation of a future specialist in the field of physical education and sports based on the classification of educational and practical material and individualized teaching with the help of basic gymnastics tools, and effectively solved the tasks of professional training of students. expressed opinions that it is of high importance as it accelerates and increases efficiency.

The young scientist I.Mambetnazarov [5] spoke about the methodological features of training athletes in team sports training and competitions, and gave detailed information about improving the methodology of training crews for team boats due to the use of a comprehensive approach in academic rowing.

In academic rowing, the artificial (controlled) external environment is the conditions of the boat, oars, rowing pool, and the natural external environment is the earth's atmosphere, the earth's

gravity, and the water environment with its own characteristics. The characteristic movement activity of the rower is his movement in two environments: the air environment and the water environment. The athlete performs all mechanical work in the air environment. This complicates the passage of physiological processes - energy supply, thermoregulatory processes. Propulsion of the boat by means of oars is carried out in the water environment.

This is a unique, unrepeatable feature of rowing. Also, the researcher identified the factors that have a strong influence on the compatibility of rowers in the rowing cycle during the formation of crews for team boats, and developed a set of special exercises aimed at improving the team rowing synchrony of rowers during the formation of crews.

In conclusion, we can say that in Karakalpakstan a number of scientific and research works have been carried out in the field of physical education and sports. But all of them consist of candidacy and doctor of philosophy (PhD) theses.

Most of these research works belong to the field of pedagogy, while some have been researched from historical and biological perspectives. Legal, economic, philosophical and other scientific aspects of sports have not yet been specifically studied. Based on this, it is important to pay attention to the above aspects in the further scientific work of local researchers. After all, in the development of physical education and sports in our republic, it is first of all important to research its modern scientific problems. Таълим жараёнида эса бўлажак мутахассислар, магистр ва докторантларнинг ушбу муаммоларга қизиқишини уйғотишимиз зарур.

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Rezyume: Maqolada Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasida jismoniy tarbiya va sportning ilmiy o'rganilishi haqida so'z boradi. Mamlakatimiz olimlarining ushbu sohadagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarining mavzulari va mazmuni tahlil qilinib, umumlashtirilib, muhim zamonaviy yo'nalishlar muhokama qilindi.

Резюме: В статье упоминается о научном изучении физического воспитания и спорта в Республике Каракалпакстан. Анализируются и обобщаются тематика и содержание научно-исследовательских работ отечественных ученых в этой области, обсуждаются важные тенденции современности.

Kalit so'zlar: jismoniy tarbiya, sport, kurash, milliy xalq o'yinlari, gimnastika, eshkak eshish, kasbiy faoliyat mashqlari, bilim, epchillik, mahorat, tajriba.

Ключевые слова: физическая культура, спорт, борьба, национальные народные игры, гимнастика, гребля, профессиональная деятельность упражнение, знания, ловкость, мастерство, опыт.

TOPICS OF LYRICAL PUBLICISTICS

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Summary: *Lyrical journalism is a genre that combines poetry and journalism and glorifies real life. Lyrical journalism can be divided into socio-political, environmental, peaceful, friendly and other types. In particular, socio-political lyrical journalism is becoming increasingly popular. Every author has their own style and method of writing. This article discusses lyrical journalism, its types and topics.*

Keywords: *lyrics, journalism, poetry, themes, journalism, genre, style.*

Poetry is a form of art decorated with beautiful words. It has been created by talented wordsmiths for centuries, and has been used to express the conditions and aspirations of the people. It appeals to the aesthetic senses of the reader and conveys the poet's worldview through their points of view. Real-life situations are presented in the form of poetic imagery, and ideas are illustrated through the use of symbolic characters.

During a time when there was no television, newspapers, or radio, poetry was a means of journalistic service. The legacy of poetry and the traditional forms of oral communication passed down from generation to generation, along with the values that have been deemed important. Therefore, publicism is a serious responsibility.

Political lyrics are the most revered form of indigenous Karakalpak poetry. There isn't any poet who hasn't written the socio-political problems in lyrics. On the pages of newspapers and magazines, in collections of short poems the first selection begins with the poets devoted to the socio-political themes. Therefore, socio-political themes of lyrical poetry come from everyday life. When it says, "If one place in the world sees a straw, the heart of the poet will read it," and it was referring to the theme of socio - political issues. The poet himself hears and understands the responsibilities expressed, the ears and eyes of society." By doing so, it connects the theme of socio - political issues with the aims, interests, and life of the people, as well as being closely related and combined. V.V. Mayakovsky once said, "The revolution in literature began with the collection of short poems." For centuries, it has been a source of endless pride across all regions of our country, showing the audience the substance of the poet and the audience's emotional issues.

The poet who is well-versed in reality and grasps the essence of lyrical publicism can never write anything offensive to the memory of the deceased. Poetry is closely intertwined with the people and the poet's role is to express their aspirations and interests through their work. The political themes of Karakalpak poetry are among the most respected indigenous forms of poetry, and they are expressed in the lyrical genre. Political problems are portrayed in poetic imagery and are related to the everyday lives of the people. For example, the theme of gratitude is reflected in S. Nurymbetov's poems about cotton such as «Let's pick cotton fast», «Pick the white gold», «We're picking», «The field is waiting for us», «Be quick», in which he expresses the urgent need to increase production. The imagery is closely related to the people's struggle and represents their daily work. The poet's role is to communicate the message of the people through their work. One of the characteristic features of the poems is that when the poems are recited, they are sung in tons and tons. To tell the truth, it's funny to sing with the demand of the left day. During this period, were written the poems about cotton. The theme of gratitude is mentioned in many other poems, such as those by S. Nurymbetov «A song about cotton», I. Yusupov «Cotton is the beginning

of our thinking» [1., 21 p.], A. Dabylov «Cotton». In these poems the role of the cotton, the importance is underlined. Cotton becomes the lifeblood of humans in the cages.

A. Dabylov said: "The people's ears are cotton, the armpits are full of cotton", and S. Nurymbetov figuratively said: "Everyone's heart is cotton, cotton is common, cotton is the burden of the hand." In re, as Sadyq says, cotton has become the "The beginning of chanting" of poetry in Uzbekistan. The theme of gratitude is mentioned in many other poems, such as those by A. Dabylov, I. Yusupov, T. Jumamuratov and Kh. Turymbetov. In contrast, the poetry of Osirbay Aleuov deals with themes of peace and freedom, which are universal and important themes of social and political discourse. The issue of peace is particularly relevant in today's world, where there is a pressing need for tolerance and mutual understanding among nations. Through their work, poets like Aleuov have expressed the values of freedom, equality, and peace.

Serenity is a priceless treasure. Serenity is not only important for human beings, but also for all living beings on earth, as it is an essential condition for a happy and peaceful life. When we look at history, we can see that the ruins of civilizations serve as a reminder of the impact of wars. In the last century, the world's giant empires have created the slogan "if you want peace, prepare for war" in order to maintain serenity. The escalating conflicts and the rise of violence and hostility in our era jeopardize the unity of every nation, and the strength of every action of good. The need for peace between humanity and nations, the stability of life for the people, the prevention of migration processes, all are challenges which the global community faces today. Serenity is the cornerstone of friendship among nations, the realization of happiness, the ideal of the benevolence of human nature. Poets sing the words "serenity, freedom, harmony, and prosperity" in their own way, while the bloodshed of warriors makes everyone feel the value of serenity and peace. For instance, famous poet I. Yusupov highly values the importance of serenity and harmony in his "Two Words" poem:

The world is like a melting pot,
You can't see everyone here,
But in your language and heart,
Serenity and harmony are the two words [2., 56 p.].

The poetry of Osirbay Aleuov often focuses on themes of solitude and tranquility. Many of his poems, taken from collections such as "Mazlumkhansuluw", "My feelings" and "My world of opinions", explore these themes in detail, as seen in the following examples:

The ground and sky are like chestnuts,
Pebbles dot the earth,
This world is patient.
Smoke rises, refusing to succumb to the wind,
My untraveled path sees no traveller.

When you search for water in certain places, you'll find dry earth,
And bitter herbs grow where there is no vegetation.
Some places are like a desert,
And when you contemplate, the world seems devoid of reason [3., 34 p.].

In this short selection of poetry, the earth and sky are portrayed as chestnuts and pebbles, respectively. Despite the harshness of life, the poet emphasizes the importance of finding peace and

kindness in humanity, which he often views as being linked to nutrition. All disagreements and differences must be set aside in the name of promoting natural cures and the philosophy of preparing the government to emerge with lofty goals towards the eventual success of the globalized process, mobilizing diverse oppositions to form a united front that supports the cause of human freedom. Oserbay Aleuov captures this sentiment in the following lines:

After we've become a people that must exist and prosper,
Let a single voice echo through the hills:
Everybody needs to connect with one another,
So the self can live beyond the end of life [4., 12 p.].

When we look at history, we see that there have been nearly 30 military conflicts worldwide in the last century alone, resulting in the death and loss of thousands of lives. Among them are instances of atrocities being committed. This situation is accompanied by unplanned material losses, destroyed homes, factories, and other critical infrastructure, which undermines the country's global standing and impacts its economy by restricting investment. As a result, the majority of the population is left dealing with poverty and suffering. Regarding this situation, the following lines from a poem capture the sentiment perfectly:

The earth is parched, a victim of corruption,
Innocent blood spills onto its soil,
And yet, this world is vast,
A tiny country's dust readily forgotten.

What's happening right now?
People turn on each other,
Without any sense of solidarity,
The earth spins on, indifferent,
As people remain stuck in a bewildered haze [5., 32 p.].

The planet Earth is a significant gift to humanity, a unique planet that could potentially host life in the galaxy. However, the planet's resources, both natural and environmental, are depleting as it continues to endure the ruthless exploitation and injustice of corrupt individuals. The poem "The Earth Is A Planet And A Home" puts it eloquently:

The earth is a planet and a home,
Let's not oppress one nation to another.
Freedom for one empowers everyone,
Creating a serene world, devoid of strife.

People need love, respect, and fairness,
Regardless of which land they come from.
The world is dark and cold without them,
A never-ending abyss, without a sound sleep.

The creation of chemical weapons and the construction of bacterial laboratories led to the disposal of their waste in landfills. The cruel actions of the world are sharply highlighted in the lyrical lines above. The victims of endless suffering have made the motherland become desolate,

abandoned, and sleepless. Those who have caused harm to the world have fueled their unbridled desires, and their uncontrollable rage has caused chaos to the innocent. Therefore, the poetry sings, "The world is upside down, and there is no reason in humans."

The creation of nuclear weapons and the military's material and technological base are the ideas behind the lyrical outbreak in the opening lines. If it's about modernity, strength is dependent on nuclear weapons, which can obliterate nations.

Some countries have created their sovereignty without oppressing others. The fields have stars-full of open skies in the righteous lands.

Under one blue dome, everyone is given the same rights. Life is a divine gift given to humans by the creator who nourishes it. The endless forest, the open sky, and the expansive world are the valuable treasures that have led to humans' survival. Poetry perceives the harsh reality and the cruel actions taken to prevent it. This poetry is about deep philosophy, truthful insight, and it urges us to embrace the brotherhood of mankind and friends, regardless of their ethnicity and cultural orientations.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada lirik publitsistika, uning turlari va mavzulari muhokama qilinadi. Lirik publitsistika she'riyat va publitsistikani o'zida mujassam etgan, real hayotni tarannum etuvchi janrdir. Lirik publitsistikani ijtimoiy-siyosiy, ekologik, tinchlik, do'stlik va boshqa turlarga bo'lish mumkin. Ayniqsa, ijtimoiy-siyosiy lirik publitsistika tobora ommalashib bormoqda. Bunda har bir muallifning o'z uslubi kurinadi. Bu maqolada U.Alewovning lirik publitsistikasi ilmiy talqin va tahlil qilinadi.*

Резюме: *В данной статье рассматривается лирическая публицистика, ее виды и тематика. Лирическая публицистика — жанр, сочетающий в себе поэзию и публицистику и воспевающий реальную жизнь. Лирическую журналистику можно разделить на общественно-политическую, экологическую, мирную, дружескую и другие виды. Особенно все большую популярность приобретает общественно-политическая лирическая публицистика. У каждого автора свой стиль. В данной статье представлен научный анализ на основе лирического произведения У.Алеуова.*

Kalit so'zlar: *lirika, publitsistika, she'riyat, mavzular, publitsistika, janr, uslub.*

Ключевые слова: *лирика, публицистика, поэзия, темы, публицистика, жанр, стиль.*

UDK: 340.6

MODERN MODELS OF DEPARTMENTAL LAW- CREATIVENESS

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Summary: *The article analyzes the current state and ways to improve the quality and efficiency of departmental law-creativity in the conditions of New Uzbekistan, characterizes the modern model of departmental law-creativity, and considers the prospects for its further development. The authors offers recommendations for improving the model of departmental law-creativity, substantiates the criteria for determining its limits.*

Keywords: *legislation, departmental law-creativity, model of law-creativity, quality and efficiency of law-creativity, limits of departmental law-creativity.*

1. Introduction.

In 2018, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the “Concept for improving rule-creativity activities” [1]. This document sets out the tasks of eliminating outdated mechanisms, reviewing and regulating general legislation that is inactive and does not affect law enforcement. Particularly noted is the abundance of by-laws, incl. departmental regulatory legal acts (hereinafter referred to as LA), which negatively affects the quality and effectiveness of legal regulation, leading to the regulation of public relations mainly by sub-laws. The current practice of departmental law-creativity is recognized by the document as negative. Such an assessment as a whole characterizes the real state and results of departmental law-creativity, its level and quality.

On January 28, 2022, by the Decree of the President of the country, the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026 was approved, which provides for a number of measures to modernize rule-creativity processes, ensure the quality and efficiency of rule-creativity activities. Among such measures is the development of the Concept for the Development of the Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan [2]. The task was set to reduce the circle of state bodies that have the authority to adopt departmental regulatory legal acts, and to optimize the number of such acts.

As you can see, there are enough problems and issues that require scientific understanding and analysis. Of course, this issue has previously been the subject of research by both domestic and foreign scientists. Most experts characterize departmental lawcreativity as a special type of rulecreativity carried out by central executive authorities (Kh.T. Adylkariev, Yu.G. Arzamasov, Z.M. Islamov, M.A. Akhmadshaeva, N.N. Chervyakov, V.V. Chernikov, N.S. Shmakova and others).

Also in legal science there is a position [3], according to which a phased rejection of the practice of adopting departmental regulatory legal acts is necessary. In our opinion, one cannot agree with this approach, since the rejection of departmental legal acts, and hence departmental law-creativity, will lead to a decrease in the effectiveness of legal regulation. Departmental law-creativity should be placed under strict parliamentary and public control, its subject, content and boundaries should be clearly defined, but it cannot be abandoned for many reasons.

Proceeding from this, we consider the task of theoretical research of the legal characteristics of the modern model of departmental law-creativity, clarification of its content and definition of

limits to be very relevant. It is necessary to identify the degree of need for departmental law-creativity, its boundaries and correlation with law-creativity.

2. Methodology.

This study is aimed at substantiating the objective necessity of departmental law-creativity, identifying the degree of its relevance in legal practice, as well as understanding the criteria that define the boundaries of the subject matter of departmental law-creativity. The authors, based on the analysis of the essence of the phenomenon of "law-creativity", tried to identify in this complex legal phenomenon such an element (type) as departmental law-creativity. The position on the need to form a new model of departmental law-creativity that meets the new conditions and requirements of the legal regulation system is argued.

In the process of research, the authors used both general scientific (analysis, synthesis, comparison, systematic approach, etc.) and special (formal dogmatic, interpretations, etc.) methods of cognition. Fundamental works on the general theory of law are used, revealing the purpose and essence of law-creativity. The authors used a paradigm according to which all levels of legal regulation, incl. departmental, have their role and value. The methodological basis for the study of departmental law-creativity was the provision on its organic connection and subordinate role to legislative regulation. The object of the study was social relations functioning in the field of departmental law-creativity, as well as the system of theoretical and methodological views that reflects them, available in domestic and foreign legal science.

3. Research results.

The conclusion is argued that, according to the conceptual provisions of the theory of law-creativity and the modern needs of legal practice, further development of the law-creativity paradigm is impossible without recognizing the objective necessity and, at the same time, the strict limitation of departmental law-creativity. Laws regulating the most important social relations cannot operate without acts regulating the process of implementing these same laws. Therefore, the development of an updated model of departmental law-creativity, which excludes permissiveness, unlimited and lack of control of departmental rule-creativity, becomes an urgent theoretical and practical problem. Such a model should be based on the ideas and values of the rule of law and accountability to civil society, it should ensure openness and transparency of the rule-creativity process, be not only democratic, but also high-quality and efficient.

The new model of departmental law-creativity should clarify the concept, principles, limits of departmental rule-creativity, its role in the mechanism of legal regulation. It is important to identify the features of departmental legal acts, their relationship with laws, functions and classification criteria, specify their hierarchy, determine the guarantees of legality, and also study the factors affecting the quality and effectiveness of departmental rule-creativity.

The development of an updated model of departmental law-creativity is also important from the point of view of the problems of legal practice, because departments are often late in implementing the provisions of adopted laws. Therefore, we consider it justified the idea of "package preparation" of draft departmental regulations, so that by the time the adopted law is published and enters into legal force, there is a well-developed package of necessary sub-laws [4, 120 - 124].

Another important point is the need to develop criteria that determine the limits (boundaries) of the subject matter of departmental legal acts. It is clear that departmental legal acts cannot go beyond the subject of regulation of the law, their specification must be strictly legal. However, situations often arise when certain social relations are not regulated by law at all. This creates certain problems with the assessment of the legitimacy of departmental law-creativity, especially if the regulation affects the sphere of human rights and freedoms. It is here that many questions arise regarding the validity and legality of departmental law-creativity.

4. Analysis of the results of the research.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted by a referendum in a new edition, consolidated an essential provision that defines the basic principle of legal regulation in our country: the Basic Law has the highest legal force, direct effect and forms the basis of a single legal space [5]. This means that not a single legal act adopted in the country can contradict its principles and norms. The legislation defines a departmental normative legal act as an official document adopted by the ministry in a certain form, aimed at establishing, changing or abolishing legal norms as generally binding state regulations [6].

Departmental law-creativity is under constant control of the head of state and government. As part of the implementation of the provisions of the "Concept for improving rule-creativity activities" and Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-6075 "On measures to improve the business environment in the country through the introduction of a system for reviewing legislative acts that have lost their relevance" [7], about 500 decisions of the head of state, as well as more than two thousand acts of government. In accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers dated April 8, 2019, №284 "On organizational measures for the implementation of the Unified electronic system for the development and approval of draft regulatory legal acts", a Unified electronic system for the development and approval of draft regulatory legal acts (project.gov.uz) was introduced, covering more than two hundred departments and organizations [8].

Among the main areas for improving the rule-creativity activity, the following should be noted:

- wide introduction of the principle of "regulatory guillotine", aimed at reducing the regulatory burden, ensuring a systematic review and cancellation of acts that have lost their relevance;
- systematization within the framework of the National Database of Legislation of the entire array of regulatory legal acts of state authorities in the field;
- improvement of the procedure for adopting regulatory legal acts based on the system for assessing the regulatory impact of legal acts.

It should be pointed out that today in the system of public authorities there are many entities empowered to adopt legal acts that extend their effect to a wide range of public relations. In the legal literature, the law-creativity activity of the central executive authorities that issue legal acts on issues within their jurisdiction for the qualitative execution of legal acts of higher legal force is traditionally referred to as departmental law-creativity.

Nowadays, after the reorganization of the system of public administration bodies carried out at the end of 2022 [9], a situation has developed where the uncertainty of the status of central government bodies in a number of industries raises doubts about their right to departmental law-creativity. Thus, paragraph 14 of the current Regulations on the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan [10] states: the chairman of the committee issues orders, instructions and other regulatory acts within his competence, including those binding on all individuals and legal entities, regardless of their form of ownership organizes verification of their implementation. This means that legally it is a full-fledged subject of departmental law-creativity. However, structural subdivisions (which is the Customs Committee within the structure of the Ministry of Economy and Finance) of the ministries are not entitled to adopt regulatory legal acts (Article 14 of the Law "On Regulatory Legal Acts"). In this case, several entities (heads of the Tax Committee, the Cadastral Service, etc.) operate in the structure of the ministry, which have the right to issue departmental regulatory legal acts, which contradicts the provisions of the Law "On Regulatory Legal Acts". We consider it expedient to put things in order in the regulation of relations related to departmental law-

creativity on the scale of the ministry, specifying the status of each of the subjects of law-creativity.

As you can see, law-creativity activity at the departmental level is quite complex. It seems possible to define the activity under consideration as follows: departmental law-creativity is an organizational and legal activity implemented by executive authorities (ministries, state committees, agencies, etc.) to adopt normative legal acts containing mandatory requirements and rules of conduct regulating a certain area of public relations. Among the most important features of departmental law-creativity, one should include its sub-legislative nature, limited scope of competence and scope of the department, strict regulation, use strictly when it is objectively necessary.

So, departmental rule-creativity is carried out by a certain circle of bodies, which, in accordance with their competence, implement the law-creativity function. At the same time, they perform this function in two main forms: by participating in the legislative process (development, discussion, examination and approval of draft laws, acts of the head of state and government), as well as by their own development and adoption of departmental legal acts.

Some authors, rightly pointing out the inadmissibility of replacing legal regulation with subordinate regulation, dismissively define it as “the so-called departmental law-creativity” [11]. Indeed, departmental rule-creativity that replaces legislative regulation, the results of which contradict laws or are characterized by excessive regulation of social relations, is rightly criticized. However, does this indicate the need for a complete rejection of it, does it indicate the possibility of regulating social relations without departmental rule-creativity? We believe that there can be no unambiguous answer here.

In the legal literature, the problems of the legitimacy, necessity and limits of departmental rule-creativity have not yet been resolved, since it is clear that the implementation of the rule of law principle, the idea of their direct action, does not imply a complete disregard for the value of departmental rule-creativity. Common sense suggests that legal practice, the mechanism of legal regulation cannot, with all their desire, do without departmental legal regulation. It should be recognized, for example, that the idea of a complete rejection of departmental rule-creativity is untenable, it is utopian, this type of law-creativity is necessary and in demand, of course - within reasonable limits and within clearly defined limits. At the same time, the most important reason for the need for its existence is the need for legal support for the function of public administration, implemented by ministries and departments in their area of responsibility.

It is generally accepted that departmental legal acts are related to by-laws. In Art. 11 “Limits of regulation of by-laws” of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On normative legal acts” establishes the rule according to which the by-laws do not allow the establishment of norms on issues subject to regulation at the level of legislative acts [12]. This law uses the wording “on the basis of and in pursuance of the Constitution and laws”, “within the limits of its powers”. What are the specific criteria for determining the subject and scope of departmental legal acts?

We consider it appropriate to note the following. First, the law expressly and unambiguously secured the right of the ministries to adopt normative legal acts, if the legislative acts of higher authorities give them the authority to adopt the relevant normative legal acts or legal regulation of public relations (Article 14). Secondly, the legal acts of ministries affecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, which are binding on organizations outside the system of this ministry or interdepartmental in nature, are subject to state registration with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and come into force only after their official publication. If they have not passed state registration, they do not entail legal consequences [13]. Thirdly, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan not only monitors and reviews the legal acts adopted by the

ministries, but also submits, if necessary, submissions to the ministries on the need to adopt a departmental regulatory legal act, indicating the deadline for its adoption.

In view of the foregoing, in our opinion, the provisions relating to departmental rule-creativity, enshrined in the Concept for improving rule-creativity activities, need deep scientific understanding and interpretation. In particular, this document indicates the need for "maximum reduction of departmental regulations." However, this provision cannot be understood as a desire for a complete rejection of departmental law-creativity - it must be limited, ensured its validity and legality, but not excluded from the arsenal of means and forms of legal regulation. Indeed, the scope of departmental legal acts cannot be unlimited, they must be adopted strictly on reasonable conditions, and they should not substitute for the operation of laws. At the same time, the main requirement is their adoption on the basis of and in pursuance of laws, the lawful development and specification of their provisions, their intradepartmental nature of action.

In terms of the scope of the range of regulated relations, departmental legal acts, as a rule, are inferior to laws, since they are in a subordinate relationship to them, but in general they establish similar rules of law that regulate the same social relations as legislative norms. Understanding the term "departmental law-creativity" as the corresponding activity of the central executive authorities, some scholars note the danger of the appearance of manifestations of "arbitrariness" of these bodies when adopting legal acts. Therefore, they rightly emphasize the great importance of the mechanisms of legal control - judicial control, general prosecutorial supervision, state and public legal expertise [14]. The foregoing allows us to single out, on the one hand, the common features of departmental law-creativity with law-creativity, and on the other hand, its sub-legislative nature and limitation within the framework established in laws.

Although in foreign literature (with the exception of post-Soviet countries) there is no concept of "departmental law-creativity", it should be noted that in Western countries, concepts related to the content and characteristics of law-creativity at the government and ministry levels are being researched and used. For example, in Canada, the Directive of the Cabinet of Ministers on the procedure for the implementation of law-creativity has been adopted. This document is a fundamental document for ministers in the process of adopting acts and resolutions; it guides the law-creativity activities of officials involved in the law-creativity process. It is explicitly stated here: the regulatory body has no freedom of action when adopting regulations, there are a number of legal restrictions, including the Constitution and other generally applicable laws [15]. French professor Gerard Marcou says: from a legal point of view, one cannot speak only of departmental law-creativity. At the same time, ministers issue regulatory orders necessary to ensure the functioning of the department or the implementation of a law or decree, if the law or decree gives them such powers [16].

Some countries (for example, New Zealand) have so-called "secondary legislation", which refers to legislation relating to issues of detail or implementation of laws, issues of a technical nature, or issues that may require frequent changes or updates [17]. In Ireland, some statutes allow the minister to issue regulations adding details on how a particular provision will work in practice. They are by-laws [18]. In general, the world recognizes the objective need for such subordinate legislation, which is recognized within the established limits to specify laws, determine the legal mechanism for their implementation and enforcement.

Of particular importance is the problem of the effectiveness of departmental law-creativity. If it is not effective, the question naturally arises of the validity of the adoption of regulatory legal acts at the departmental level. In the legal literature, it is noted that the social effectiveness of a legal act implies a complete characterization of the operation of the rules of law, the degree to which they achieve an objectively justified, socially determined goal, based on the compliance of legal prescriptions with social needs [19]. The most important indicator of the

effectiveness of departmental law-creativity, in our opinion, is the implementation of the purpose of the law, in the development of which the departmental legal acts are adopted, the achievement of the completeness of the regulation of the relevant area of relations.

Foreign practice shows that any ministry, as a rule, coordinates the draft of its NLA with interested departments and, above all, with the Ministry of Justice. In Japan, the ministry draws up the first draft of a legal act prepared to achieve the goal set in the performance of its administrative duties, consults on it with other interested ministries [20].

Thus, we can point out the following requirements for the modern model of departmental law-creativity: a) its basis should be a comprehensive identification of the needs for departmental legal regulation; b) it is necessary to make a reasonable decision on the means, forms and methods of legal regulation; c) development of the concept of a departmental normative legal act, taking into account the scope and boundaries of its operation, ensuring harmonious relationships with the legislative level of regulation; d) taking into account in the law-creativity process all the requirements and achievements of jurisprudence, as well as coordinating the project with other interested parties.

5. Conclusion.

Departmental law-creativity is an important link in the mechanism of legal regulation, a special element of law-creativity, an essential part of the legal activities of ministries and other executive authorities. Being an integral element of the mechanism of legal regulation, it manifests itself as a professional and competent system for the development of departmental legal acts that ensure the specification and implementation of laws, as well as the completeness of legal regulation.

Departmental law-creativity is of an objective nature, it is in demand by practice, without it the effectiveness of the mechanism of legal regulation decreases, it has a subordinate nature, limited by the competence and scope of the department, strict regulation, use strictly when it is objectively necessary.

The necessity of developing a list of criteria that determine the limits of the object and subject of departmental legal acts is substantiated, and the scope of departmental law-creativity is clarified.

The foregoing allows us to conclude that today there is an objective need for legislative consolidation of the mechanism for delimiting the subject and limits of regulation of departmental normative legal acts, and, accordingly, departmental law-creativity. Thus, the development of an updated model of departmental law-creativity will ensure its legality, improve quality and efficiency.

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Rezyume: Maqolada Yangi O'zbekiston sharoitida idoraviy qonun ijodkorligining hozirgi holati va sifati va samaradorligini oshirish yo'llari tahlil qilinadi, idoraviy qonun ijodkorligining zamonaviy modeli tavsiflanadi va uni yanada rivojlantirish istiqbollari ko'rib chiqiladi. Mualliflar idoraviy qonun ijodkorligi modelini takomillashtirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar beradi, uning chegaralarini aniqlash mezoLArini asoslaydi.

Резюме: В статье анализируются современное состояние и пути повышения качества и эффективности ведомственного правотворчества в условиях Нового Узбекистана, характеризуются современная модель ведомственного правотворчества,

рассматриваются перспективы ее дальнейшего развития. Авторы предлагают рекомендации по совершенствованию модели ведомственного правотворчества, обосновываются критерии определения его пределов.

Kalit soʻzlar: qonunchilik, idoraviy huquq ijodkorligi, huquq ijodkorligi modeli, huquq ijodkorligi sifati va samaradorligi, idoraviy huquq ijodkorligi chegaralari.

Ключевые слова: законодательство, ведомственное правотворчество, модель правотворчества, качество и эффективность правотворчества, пределы ведомственного правотворчества.

**NATIONAL SECURITY OF KAZAKHSTAN UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF EXTERNAL
IMPACT TECHNOLOGY**

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Summary: *When we talk about the role of technology of external influence on the Republic of Kazakhstan, it should be noted that the processes of competition of world players have not bypassed Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan has become the main object of geopolitical competition for Central Asia, which has made it hostage to the foreign policy strategies of external players. As a result, all this led to the fact that for a long time the political process in the republic has been under the influence of third actors and often to the detriment of its own national interests.*

Keywords: *National security, technology of external influence, geopolitical interests, Central Asia, Russia, China, EU, EAEU, CSTO, EU Central Asian strategy, green deal, economic integration, external actors, humanitarian cooperation.*

Ensuring national security is the main condition for the development of the Republic of Kazakhstan as an independent sovereign state. The national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to the current Law of the country "On the National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan" dated January 6, 2012, is understood as "the state of protection of the country's national interests from real and potential threats, ensuring the dynamic development of a person and a citizen, society and the state". In the modern sense, "national security" is not just a state of security, but a state that ensures the dynamic development of the main objects and subjects of national security. It is also characterized as: the absence of dangers to the individual, society and the state, the existence of conditions for a decent life for people, the satisfaction and realization of their needs and interests, the stable state of society, its qualitative certainty, sustainable and progressive development in the system of international relations, the property of society to maintain its integrity, relative independence and stability, ability to develop, type of activity, system of measures aimed at preventing danger. The system for ensuring national security is formed by interacting forces for ensuring it, other state bodies and organizations that carry out measures of a political, legal, organizational, economic, military and other nature aimed at ensuring the security of a person and citizen, society and the state.

The technology of external influence is primarily understood as the geopolitical interests of external players, while, in the context of new trends in world politics, such players are not only state actors, but also new, non-state players represented by TNCs, interest groups, etc. With the emergence of new non-traditional actors, new export technologies, tools and directions of influence on states also appear.

Kazakhstan, as a modern state, on the way of its development, the formation of a stable legal democratic state, becomes a hostage to a situation where internal political processes are influenced not by endogenous factors, but also by external players realizing their geopolitical ambitions. The external factor in the transformation of political regimes in the modern world has long ceased to be something exceptional. All political systems, regardless of the role and place of the state on the world stage, are somehow influenced by third players who use various mechanisms to implement their strategies: economic, political, social. The modern reality is such that external players, realizing their strategic geopolitical plans, shamelessly interfere in the internal politics of other states, bringing convenient political regimes to power, instilling liberal values, destroying traditional historical and cultural ties. The state of constant chaos within the state - the object of influence plays into the hands of external actors, as it allows you to consolidate your influence in

this state, and thus, if you do not influence your geopolitical rivals, then be located in close proximity to their borders.

In Kazakhstan, in recent years, there has been a significant increase in the influence of external players on the political system of the country, which is a direct threat to national security. These threats are primarily related to the involvement of Kazakhstan in the increased geopolitical competition between Russia, China, the US, the EU and other actors in Central Asia. An analysis of existing interdependencies at the global, regional and national levels makes it possible to identify factors that may, in the medium term, affect the emergence of political threats in Kazakhstan. One such threat is the rise of China's influence. Kazakhstan, as a neighboring state with close economic ties to Beijing, cannot avoid becoming more dependent on the politics and economic development of the PRC. In recent years, the expansion of economic ties between Kazakhstan and China continues, political interaction is maintained at the highest level, cooperation is expanding within the framework of international organizations and humanitarian cooperation is developing. One of the most important factors in the growth of China's influence has become the One Belt - One Road initiative, under which Chinese large investment funds are directed, among other things, to the transport infrastructure of Kazakhstan. The People's Republic of China is the main trade partner of Kazakhstan and provides it with huge loans. The attractiveness of Chinese loans and aid is determined by their less ideological conditionality compared to Western loans. The growth of China's influence on Kazakhstan is a significant factor generating such political risks as the growth of corruption, the priority given to Chinese goods and services, the increase in tied aid, and the protests of the population. The build-up of tied aid appears to be a risk due to the fact that China provides loans and investments tied to the mandatory use of Chinese materials, labor, and services. As a result, foreign companies are excluded from equal competition. And finally, the growing influence of China may cause a new round of protests among the population, who are afraid of Chinese expansion. But despite the above, the forecasts of many analysts is that the Chinese economic influence in Kazakhstan will continue to grow, gradually expanding to other areas.

Russia is another strong foreign policy player that has a significant impact on Kazakhstan and the Central Asian region as a whole. It must be understood that Russia and Kazakhstan throughout the entire period of independence remained the most important economic and political partners. Russia's influence has grown significantly in recent years. First, Kazakhstan's accession to the Eurasian Economic Community (EAEU) in 2015 can be considered an important factor in strengthening Russia's influence on Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan and Russia are economically intertwined in the Eurasian Economic Union. The economy of Kazakhstan is highly dependent on domestic and international dynamics. Of course, Russia cannot control these dynamics directly, but the impact of these dynamics on Kazakhstan is a result of what is happening in Russia, which is the primary market and whose economy is closely intertwined with Kazakhstan's.

The activities of the CSTO, which includes Kazakhstan, are of great importance as a factor of external influence. After the intervention of the Russian-led CSTO forces helped Kazakh President Kassym-Zhomart Tokayev retain and even consolidate his power during the January 2022 riots, many analysts began to speak openly about the growing influence of Russia in Kazakhstan, and that the country's leadership would have to do something, then pay the Kremlin for such support. It should be noted that Russia has two main economic levers in Kazakhstan - oil and energy infrastructure and water. In the first case, we are talking about the fact that 80% of Kazakhstani oil passes through the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC), which is mainly controlled by Russia. Therefore, Russia has both direct economic leverage and indirect leverage. In addition, Kazakhstan and Russia are closely cooperating in the energy sector, cooperation is intensifying in the economic and military spheres, work is underway in the field of space, industrial cooperation,

all this indicates an increase in Russia's influence on the political life of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

And in the end, it can be noted about the role of the EU, which seeks to involve Kazakhstan in close economic integration, and thereby strengthen its influence in the country. As is known, a close trade and economic partnership has developed between the European Union (EU) and the Republic of Kazakhstan. The EU is Kazakhstan's first trading partner, accounting for 40% of the country's foreign trade. Interaction between the EU and Kazakhstan is built within the framework of the Central Asian Strategy 2019, as well as the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and Kazakhstan, which entered into force on March 1, 2020. In addition, the EU and Kazakhstan cooperate closely in areas such as political, trade and economic cooperation, development cooperation and interaction with civil society, energy, environmental protection and climate change, as well as cooperation on democracy, the rule of law observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Thus, by strengthening cooperation with Kazakhstan, the EU puts certain demands on political and economic reforms, and in return they promise to provide trade preferences, loans and grants. This already speaks of an increase in the levers of influence on Kazakhstan from the EU.

In this context, green regulation appears as a political threat to Kazakhstan. This refers to the development of EU climate legislation, which threatens huge losses for the economy of Kazakhstan, where the main industries are mining and oil and gas industries. The EU Green Deal, aimed at reducing carbon emissions and moving towards green energy, provides for a number of trade restrictions and the imposition of duties on product imports. And since the EU is one of the major trading partners of Kazakhstan, the latter is forced to more rapidly diversify the economy and switch to green energy. Kazakhstan has already put in place an emissions trading system and has begun developing a low-carbon vision until 2050. The new environmental code may require companies to introduce new emissions control technologies, which will require significant investment. The EU Green Deal carries the threat of losses for the main sectors of the economy of Kazakhstan, which reduces its investment attractiveness.

Thus, the problems of ensuring national security have not bypassed Kazakhstan, where internal political processes for a long time have not been without attention and active participation from external forces. Of course, the state is unable to avoid the influence of third countries, especially in the face of fierce competition between major players in Central Asia, however, a clear foreign policy strategy would avoid maintaining statehood and further defending its rights and sovereignty in the international arena.

The analysis carried out allows us to draw the following conclusions. Today, the main threats to Kazakhstan come from trends in the regional space and external conditions. The country depends on the relations and influence of the main world actors - Russia, China, the EU and others. The degree of Russia's influence in Kazakhstan is high, the nature of influence is the deepening of integration within the framework of the EAEU and the CSTO. The degree of China's influence is also high, the nature of influence is the actual drawing of the countries of the region into the sphere of China's economic attraction. The degree of EU influence is correspondingly low, compared to China and Russia, but is taking place and is being promoted within the framework of the EU strategy. The nature of this influence can be characterized as stimulating intra-regional integration impulses through the creation of economic programs and projects.

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Rezyume: *Qozog'iston Respublikasiga tashqi ta'sir texnologiyasining o'rni haqida gapirganda shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, jahon o'yinchilarining raqobat jarayonlari Qozog'istonni ham chetlab o'tmadi. Qozog'iston Markaziy Osiyo uchun geosiyosiy raqobatning asosiy obyektiga aylandi, bu esa uni tashqi o'yinchilarning tashqi siyosat strategiyalari garoviga aylantirdi. Natijada, bularning barchasi uzoq vaqt davomida respublikadagi siyosiy jarayonlarning uchinchi sub'ektlar ta'sirida va ko'pincha o'z milliy manfaatlariga ziyon yetkazishiga olib keldi.*

Резюме: *Говоря о роли технологии внешнего воздействия на Республику Казахстан, следует отметить, что процессы конкуренции мировых игроков не обошли стороной и Казахстан. Казахстан стал главным объектом геополитической конкуренции для Центральной Азии, что сделало его заложником внешнеполитических стратегий внешних игроков. В итоге все это привело к тому, что политический процесс в республике долгое время находился под влиянием третьих акторов и зачастую в ущерб собственным национальным интересам.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Milliy xavfsizlik, tashqi ta'sir texnologiyasi, geosiyosiy manfaatlar, Markaziy Osiyo, Rossiya, Xitoy, Yevropa Ittifoqi, YeOI, KXShT, Yevropa Ittifoqining Markaziy Osiyo strategiyasi, yashil kelishuv, iqtisodiy integratsiya, tashqi ishtirokchilar, gumanitar hamkorlik.*

Ключевые слова: *национальная безопасность, технологии внешнего воздействия, геополитические интересы, Центральная Азия, Россия, Китай, ЕС, ЕАЭС, ОДКБ, центральноазиатская стратегия ЕС, зеленый курс, экономическая интеграция, внешние акторы, гуманитарное сотрудничество.*

THE ESSENCE AND FUNCTIONS OF STATE DUTY IN THE COURSE OF A FAIR TRIAL (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE MAGAZINE “.....”)

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Summary: *this article tells about the essence and functions of the state duty in the process of Justice and about the new reforms aimed at the renewed development of the judicial system, and about the concepts of costs in the judicial system.*

Keywords: *judicial, preliminary, clear, justice, protection, costs, lawyer, incentive, preventive, compensation.*

INTRODUCTION.

The large-scale reforms carried out in our country are supported by our people. The first results of these changes are finding their obvious expression in the life and daily life of our population, and the social activity of our country, confidence in tomorrow, is growing.

In recent years, significant changes have been made to the development of the judicial system. In recent years, it is advisable to recognize the judicial system, positive changes regarding the organization of court cases. Therefore, in the constitutional law "on the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted on the basis of the results of the nationwide referendum held on April 30 of this year, the most important task was to make the judicial bodies an independent body protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens.

The existence of a fair trial is an opportunity guaranteed by law for interested parties to initiate a trial at any stage, to obtain judicial protection through the issuance of a legal and reasonable judicial act. In the updated constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, everyone has the right to protect their rights and freedoms, including the norms on judicial protection are noted.

The concept of judicial costs, types, procedure for their payment in the implementation of Justice in our country is one of the main issues that are the focus of legal scholars. Therefore, in order to effectively protect the violated rights and freedoms of individuals and legal entities through the court, to avoid the emergence of unreasonable disputes in the courts, to study procedural legislation and judicial practices related to judicial expenses, to determine acceptable aspects of foreign legislation based on comparative analysis and to introduce them into the procedural legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Legal scholar M.M. Mamasiddikov stated that the main goal of the introduction of judicial costs is not to cover the state's expenses related to the implementation of justice, but rather to prevent unreasonable disputes in the courts. In addition, the court argues that costs encourage participants in the logistical relationship to be disciplined and have features such as a warning against refusing to fulfill obligations on their own.

The Institute of judicial costs has a functional orientation. Among the main features of the Institute of judicial costs, let's indicate the following:

- incentive, which consists in encouraging the parties to the dispute to fulfill their obligations to each other without bringing the case to court, including in an alternative way (for example, through an arbitration court;
- prevention of preventive, unjustified claims to appeal to the arbitration court; abuse of procedural rights in the process of arbitration proceedings and failure to carry out procedural tasks to the proper extent;

- compensation, which is intended to cover public expenses for the conduct of legal proceedings, to cover the expenses of the person involved in the case or assisting the Justice, and characterizes the legal costs as a sanction for the person who did not or should not perform his duties improperly.

The legal nature of court costs determines the characteristics of the sources of their legal regulation. The rules on court costs are clearly determined by economic procedural norms: the composition of court costs, the procedure for distributing court costs, the resolution of court costs issues, as well as the procedure for filing a complaint with the court, etc. The regulation of legal costs falls within the competence of procedural law, since the relevant legal relations arise between the subjects of the discussion of Economic Affairs and in connection with the reimbursement of material costs incurred during the consideration of the case in the economic Court.

The Institute of judicial costs in economic procedural litigation consists of legal norms of various areas of modern national legislation, in particular, constitutional, civil procedural, financial, budgetary, tax, civil, labor law, one of their mixed law institutions, which includes elements of private and Public Law, which, as most scholars argue, is associated with the specificity of the institution of judicial costs in national legislation. Legal regulation in the field of court costs is aimed at ensuring a reasonable and fair balance of private and public interests based on economic reality. The existence of justice for the subjects of economic relations, and at the same time the strict regulation of procedural actions, are the basic principles of economic judicial deliberation.

A state duty accounts for part of the costs of the trial. These duties are seen as a fee charged by the courts for expenses incurred in connection with the conduct of civil proceedings. The amount of the state duty is established by law, which, according to the rule, will depend on the value of the claim, that is, the amount of the claimant's property interest expressed in money. The higher the value of money or property required by the court, the higher the state duty to be charged, the more in love with it. According to Article 326 of the tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state duty refers to the mandatory payment received by authorized institutions and (or) officials for carrying out actions of legal significance and (or) for such actions.

According to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the state duty", "the state duty is a mandatory payment levied by authorized institutions and (or) officials for carrying out actions of legal significance and (or) for such actions".

In the procedural legislation of each state, the basis for charging a state duty is considered similar to each other. Relations related to the payment of the state duty on economic affairs in the Republic of Uzbekistan are regulated by the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the state duty" No. 600 of January 6, 2020, the twelfth chapter of the code of economic procedure. Based on the decision "on state duty rates", the state duty can be divided into ordinary and proportional state duty.

CONCLUSION.

In summary, in recent years, reforms aimed at the development of the judicial system are carried out primarily in recognition of positive changes in the organization of the judicial system, judicial affairs. In our country, the application of the state duty in the performance of cases by economic courts and the state duty forms part of the costs of these courts.

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Rezyume: *Ushbu maqolada Odil sudlovni amalga oshirish jarayonida davlat bojining mohiyati va vazifalari hamda sud-huquq tizimini yangicha rivojlantirishga qaratilgan yangi islohotlar, sud-huquq tizimidagi xarajatlar tushunchalari haqida soʻz boradi.*

Резюме: *В данной статье говорится о сущности и функциях государственных налогов в процессе отправления правосудия, новых реформах, направленных на новое развитие судебной системы, понятиях расходов в судебной системе.*

Kalit soʻzlar: *sud, dastlabki, aniq, adolat, himoya, xarajatlar, advokat, rag'batlantirish, profilaktika, kompensatsiya.*

Ключевые слова: *судебное разбирательство, предварительное, ясное, правосудие, защита, расходы, адвокат, стимул, предупреждение, компенсация.*

THE PROBLEM OF FOLLOWING THE RULES OF ETHICS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS IN MODERN PRESS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Summary: *The article deals with the analysis and the importance of using the photo materials of the modern press of Uzbekistan. The issue of ethics in photographs in the press is mainly studied in the paper. The author notes that in the press, the opinions of foreign and Uzbek scientists about what aspects should be paid attention to in the photo materials have been comparatively studied.*

Key words: *photography, photojournalism, ethics, disability, press.*

INTRODUCTION.

Although photography has not been around for a long time, it has already become an integral part of our life. Photography has entered every area of our life. Among them, he makes a significant contribution to journalism.

Photojournalism is the representation of important moments in people's lives, as well as dynamic and static phenomena, objects and events of reality by analog and digital photography and subsequent publication in print and electronic media [1].

Photography in Uzbekistan began to develop at the beginning of the last century, today it has started to develop rapidly under the influence of modern technologies. Photojournalism, which began to develop on the basis of photography, began to appear in the local press. Currently, it is difficult to imagine newspapers without photographs. Photographs have also become the main task in the design and illustration enrichment of the newspaper.

Currently, photos published in addition to articles serve as facts. No matter how much the text describing the event is, a single photo will help us better visualize the event. Also, photos today also serve as a recreational activity, that is, photos taken from some natural phenomenon allow people to have a good rest, to take a visual trip to that nature. If we presume based on these characteristics of photographs, their influence on people has increased even more.

Photos have a deeper impact on people than text. The reason is that 85 percent of people have the ability to remember information visually, and 15 percent of people have the ability to remember text.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev congratulated the press and mass media workers: "We fully support the fact that the spirit of transparency, analysis and impartial criticism has increased in our newspapers, TV and radio channels, and the number of materials prepared directly from foreign countries is increasing. It is necessary to raise the mass media to the level of the "fourth power" not in words, but in practice. This is the need of the times, the need for our reforms", he said, giving a high assessment of journalists and their activities [2].

In order for journalism to reach the fourth level of power, it is of course very important for journalists to deliver information accurately and objectively, and to justify the trust of the audience. In order to achieve such trust, among all types of mass media, photojournalism takes an important place.

In today's era of globalization, instead of reading large volumes of text, audiences want to read it in new ways and in new formats. If events or situations with many meanings are reflected with a single photo, its impact will be greater than the text. Photography as a visualization tool has already become an integral part of life. Currently, many changes are taking place in the field of photography in terms of its instruments and genres. The American writer Susan Sontag expresses this idea in the work "Plato's cave" included in her collection of essays "On photographs" [3].

In the early years, photography was more difficult to be recognized by society than other media. However, it is also a rapidly developing field. In newspapers and on the Internet, photos are used for almost every article. Photographs could form the design of newspaper and internet publications. Photographs in articles also have the ability to influence the public. Responsible work such as working on the design of newspapers, placing photos in it in a logical sequence, is assigned to the task of the picture editor today. Despite the fact that this term has recently entered photojournalism, for its services, the newspaper will have a beautiful appearance and it is considered a person who plays a good role in its sale. "The term "picture editor" refers to a specialist responsible for selecting and presenting high-quality photographs for a newspaper" [4].

Today, in newspapers, this task is performed by ordinary page-proofs (in Russian "верстка"). When we look at the press of Uzbekistan, we can see that in some newspapers the photos are beautifully edited and well edited and collaged. For example, when looking through the 2020-2022 editions of the "Ishonch" newspaper, we saw that in 2020 the newspaper was edited by an ordinary editor, and photos were simply placed between the articles.

However, we can observe very good changes in the latest 2021-2022 issues of the newspaper. Such changes can be seen not only in the photos placed between the articles in the newspaper, but also on the front page of the newspaper. It also boldly made changes in the information section where the name and logo of the newspaper is located. The info section looks nice compared to other local newspapers. For instance, in the newspapers "Yangi Uzbekiston", "Hurriyat", "Xalq so'zi" the information and place in the pre-processed information section will be given without changes. In the "Ishonch" newspaper, you can see that the information is moved to the middle of the page in some issues of the newspaper, and to the right or left of the page in some issues.

Basically, we can see that such changes were deliberately developed at a time when the newspaper was focused on some topic or for the best article in the newspaper.

For example, in the March 6, 2021 29-30-32 (4471) issue of the "Ishonch" newspaper, as well as 149 (4745) of December 1, 2022 on the left, in number 2 (4598) of January 6, 2022, 57 (4653) dated May 14, 2022 - is placed on the right side of the issue, indicating that a separate design is developed for each issue of the newspaper.

In special issues 137-144 (4740) of the newspaper dated November 11, 2022, it can be seen that the quotes of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan are placed at the top of the newspaper, and the info section is placed below it. In issue 78 (4674) of the newspaper dated June 21, 2022, we can see that the name of the newspaper is given on the background of the clear sky above the waving flag, Constitution books of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Such a practice is not found in newspapers such as "Yangi O'zbekiston", "Xalq so'zi", "Hurriyat". In them, the information section will be placed in the section reserved for it in the newspaper.

It is also worth noting that the press of Uzbekistan often publishes photos that convey good mood to people and inform about people's happy days. We came to this conclusion after reading the local newspapers "Yangi O'zbekiston", "Xalq so'zi", "Hurriyat". In this regard, "Ishonch" newspaper differs slightly in terms of photojournalism. In this newspaper, you can feel the effort to reflect the real life style of the population.

As visual journalists, we are responsible for documenting society and preserving its history through images. Here, photojournalists must pay attention to the rules of ethics. For example, in the article "Uzbekistan's initiatives - in practice: the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was ratified" in the June 1, 2021, issue 110 (366) of "Yangi O'zbekiston" newspaper, 4

photos were added. The first photo shows the hands holding the hands of a person sitting in a wheelchair. Through the photo, we can notice that it is a wheelchair, and we can see that the main emphasis is on the hands. This means that we should always extend a helping hand to people with disabilities.

The second photo also shows hands holding hands that want to read a book for the blind. Neither person is visible in the photo. Even in such a situation, the helping hands are photographed in the main plan.

The third photo shows a doctor examining a boy sitting in a wheelchair with a smile on his face. The child's face is not shown in the photo. Of course, it fully responds to the methods of photographing people with disabilities. Usually, when photographing people with disabilities, their faces are not captured. The reason is that it can have a negative effect on their psyche. They might be felt bad as discrimination.

In May 28, 2021 issue 107 (363) of the newspaper “Yangi O‘zbekiston” under the column “Ochiq gap” (“Open speech”) the article “Let’s start the fight against corruption from ourselves” was published. It includes real life examples of corruption and its causes. In the article, we can see a montage of several photos related to the state of corruption.

In these photos, the “hands” method was used without showing the exact identity of the perpetrators of corruption. The first photo shows the hands of people giving and receiving money inside the envelope, and the envelope is depicted in the center of meaning. The second photo shows the time of the court's decision. In the third photo, the handcuffs of the arrested person are taken in a close-up. All three photos show hands.

The authors of the book “Photojournalism” listed the aspects that should be followed in photojournalism, but which are always violated by photojournalists [5]:

1. Excessive intervention in the activities of human life;
2. Incorrect representation of facts in photographs;
3. Illegal designation.

Newspapers do not only publish photos taken by newspaper photojournalists, but also use photos from several sources. Basically, news agencies serve as a source of mass media not only for news but also for photos.

The article “35,000,000 soums was charged for damages” was published in the “Ishonch” newspaper, November 22, 2022, issue 148 (4744) under the “Huquq” (“Law”) column. In the article, it is written that the person working at the enterprise was injured during work, became disabled and could not receive his salary. The article depicts money, not a photo of a person or a photo of his office.

According to V. Abisheva wrote that: “a photojournalist should respect and pay special attention to the following four things according to the basic moral principle: privacy, scenes of violence, sexual and social decency”. The mass media sometimes disregard privacy and other moral principles recklessly or for the sake of sensationalism, thereby causing great harm to people [6].

CONCLUSION

In Uzbekistan, photographs in newspapers serve not only to provide facts and additional visual information, but also to have a good effect on people. Visual journalists act as public proxies. The main task of photojournalists is to visually report on important events and different points of view in our common world. The main goal is to reliably and comprehensively describe the topic.

Thus, in the practice of Uzbekistan, the rules of etiquette are followed in the photo materials in the press.

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Newspapers

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2. Issues of the newspaper “Hurriyat” in 2020-2022.
3. Issues of the newspaper “Ishonch” in 2020-2022.
4. Issues of the newspaper “Xalq so‘zi” in 2020-2022.

Rezyume: Maqolada O‘zbekiston zamonaviy matbuoti fotomateriallarini tahlil qilish va ulardan foydalanishning ahamiyati haqida so‘z boradi. Matbuotdagi fotosuratlardagi axloq masalasi asosan qog‘ozda o‘rganiladi. Muallifning qayd etishicha, matbuotda xorijlik va o‘zbekistonlik olimlarning fotomateriallarda qaysi jihatlarga e‘tibor qaratish lozimligi haqidagi fikrlari qiyosiy o‘rganilgan.

Резюме: Статья посвящена анализу и важности использования фотоматериалов современной прессы Узбекистана. В статье преимущественно исследуется вопрос этики фотографии в прессе. Автор отмечает, что в прессе сравнительно изучены мнения зарубежных и узбекских ученых о том, на какие аспекты следует обращать внимание в фотоматериалах.

Kalit so'zlar: fotografiya, fotojurnalistika, axloq, nogironlik, matbuot.

Ключевые слова: фотография, фотожурналистика, этика, инвалидность, пресса.

**LEGAL BASES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN LOCAL SELF-
GOVERNMENT BODIES**

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Summary: *This article highlights the legal basis for the development of entrepreneurship in local government bodies, the economic achievements of the country, tasks, proposals and opinions on the implementation of the adopted regulatory legal acts in order to ensure the accelerated development of all sectors and the social sphere based on innovative ideas, developments and technologies.*

Keywords: *entrepreneurship, development, laws, resolutions, regulations, territorial, tax, program.*

INTRODUCTION.

In the social economic as well as political system of each state, the activities of local government bodies occupy a special place. Local government authorities provide for the implementation in the territories of documents and state programs adopted by higher state bodies.

Today, we can write that the activities of the local state government are widely covered in Chapter XXI of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "local state government", "elections to the Regional, District and city councils of people's deputies", "status of a deputy of the regional, district and City Council of people's deputies", "administrative-territorial structure in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is regulated by the laws" on the procedure for solving issues of naming and renaming toponymic objects "and the constitutional law" on updating and further democratization of Public Administration and strengthening the role of their political parties in the modernization of the country " and other regulatory legal acts.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, local executive authorities operate under the leadership of the governor. The candidates of the regional and Tashkent City Mayors will be submitted by the Presiden for approval to the regional and Tashkent City Council of people's deputies after consultations with each of the party groups in the respective councils of people's deputies. Candidates for the district and the City Hall of the high-ranking governor, the candidate is selected from among the deputies and submitted to the relevant council for approval. The mayors of the region, district, city are appointed and approved from among the deputies of the relevant council of people's deputies. The term of office of Governors is five years[1.].

Governors are personally responsible for the decisions and activities of the bodies they preside over, implementing their vacuoles on a singularity basis[2.].

Local state authorities have the right to accept regulatory legal acts, in this regard, the people's deputies adopt a normative act of the "decision" style as the head of local councils and the governor's local executive body[3.]. Regulatory acts adopted by local executive bodies are mainly decisions of the higher standing representative body aimed at implementing the implementation of the documents adopted by them on the premises. As the head of the executive body, the governors have the authority to independently make regulatory decisions regarding the development of entrepreneurship.

- the development of entrepreneurship includes the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, presidential decrees and decisions, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, documents of regulatory nature aimed at ensuring the implementation of decisions of the governor and Council of high security in places;

- makes decisions on issues related to the introduction of tax incentives to entrepreneurs in the relevant territory, the development of a socio-economic program of the territory, the allocation

of land to entrepreneurs, the management of property on the balance sheet of local government located in the territory, and these decisions must be approved in the relevant councils. Regulatory legal acts adopted by local state authorities are prescribed for legal examination by the relevant Department of Justice (Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Karakalpakstan) in accordance with the established procedure[4.].

This strategy aimed at the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at creating favorable conditions for the socio-economic development of Regions, effective solution of systemic problems in the economy, good living of the population. The adoption of the strategy, in turn, laid the groundwork for the further support of innovational business entities by the state, creating the necessary conditions for them. The third line of the strategy is aimed at further development and liberalization of the country's economy, aimed at strengthening macroeconomic stability, maintaining the country's high economic growth, ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy, reducing the state's participation in the economy. In this regard, the necessary measures were outlined to implement structural changes, protect the right to private property, promote the development of small business and entrepreneurship, create the ground for socio-economic development of territories without complex and mutonosib, improve the investment climate and attract foreign investment to the sectors of the economy.

On the initiative of our Honorable President, the establishment of "people's receptions" in the regions of our country was a huge innovation step in identifying the most acute problems among the population and finding solutions to them. In this regard, the organization of receptions aimed at solving the problems of business entities of the head of government, protecting their rights, once again strengthened confidence in the protection of business entities.

The development of "e-government" in the Republic of Uzbekistan is further increasing the speed and quality of services provided by the state. Today, e-government is a great tool in providing business entities with the necessary information, providing them with quick legal and practical assistance. The development of e-government in our country has laid the groundwork for the emergence of various forms of entrepreneurship using electronic commerce, electronic services and media. As a result of the introduction of new modern technologies into the sectors of the economy, the effective use of Natural Resources, the increase in the amount of added value in production, the economy is leading to an increase in income.

In order to ensure the rapid development of all sectors of the economy and social sphere on the basis of advanced foreign experience, modern achievements of world science, innovative ideas, developments and technologies, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development of the strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" defines a number of tasks[5.].

The main goal of the strategy is to develop human capital as a key factor determining the level of competitiveness of the country in the international arena and its innovative progress.

According to the press service of the Head of the Republic of Tatarstan, issues related to the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China were discussed during the meeting.

Law No. 328/1 "on the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan" was adopted on January 29, 1998, according to which in the Council of Ministers the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for economic and entrepreneurial issues and The Associated economic complex were established. In the regulation "on the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, on the functional duties of the head of the complex - on issues of economy and entrepreneurship", commissions and councils that are organized by the head of the complex, functions, rights, responsibilities and the head of the complex. According to him, the head of the complex will develop proposals for the complex development of the territory in accordance with the most important priorities of the economy and entrepreneurship sector, ensure the implementation of targeted programs developed and approved

on the scale of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, develop based on gross regional product, industry, investment, service, retail turnover, export, inflation, employment, annual forecast parameters of, the debtor-creditor should carry out systematic work to prevent the occurrence of debts and introduce effective methods of eliminating debt, support the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, protect their rights and ensure guarantees of their freedom, form a favorable business environment.

According to the regulation "on the functional duties of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on investments, innovations, assistance to privatized enterprises, deputy head of free economic and small industrial zones and tourism development – on the functional duties of the head of the complex, the functions, responsibilities and rights of the head of the complex are established. According to this regulation, the head of the complex collects and summarizes proposals to attract foreign investments, participate in the formation and implementation of a unified state investiture policy aimed at promoting the expansion of the volume of investments in economic sectors, further improve the investiture climate in the territory, support the development of enterprises with foreign capital participation, improve, performs the tasks of determining the main directions of development of the relevant industries and industries that require the introduction of advanced technologies at the first level, promoting the increase in the competitiveness of the tourism industry by developing and introducing innovative approaches. In addition, in the cities and districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the positions of deputy governors of the governor in this direction are introduced and perform the functions of assisting the activities of business entities in the territory, supporting innovation.

CONCLUSION.

The laws of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which were important in the development of entrepreneurship, can be cited as examples of laws adopted by the Republic of Karakalpakstan on investment activities "on the protection of the rights of Joint-Stock Companies and shareholders", "on limited liability and additional liability companies", "on copyright and related rights", "on guarantees of the rights of foreign investors and measures to protect them", etc. Through legislation and its improvement, the legal institutional system in the field of entrepreneurship, guarantees of freedom of activity and the reflection of the norms of the Constitution impose powers and obligations on the subjects of activity. Regulatory legal acts adopted in the field of entrepreneurship consist in regulating the types of activities of this type.

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5. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 "on the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026"

Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada maxalliy davlat hokimiyati organlarida tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishning huquqiy asoslari, mamlakatimizning iqtisodiy yutuqlari, innovatsion g'oyalar, ishlanmalar va texnologiyalar asosida barcha tarmoqlari va ijtimoiy sohani jadal rivojlantirishni ta'minlash maqsadida qabul qilinayotgan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar ijrosi bo'yicha vazifalar, takliflar hamda fikrlar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: tadbirkorlik, rivojlantirish, qonunlar, qarorlar, normativ -hujjatlar, hududiy, soliq, dastur.

Резюме: В данной статье освещаются правовые основы развития предпринимательства в органах государственной власти на местах, экономические

достижения страны, задачи, предложения и мнения по реализации принимаемых нормативных правовых актов в целях обеспечения ускоренного развития всех отраслей и социальной сферы на основе инновационных идей, разработок и технологий.

Ключевые слова: предпринимательство, развитие, законы, постановления, нормативные акты, территориальный, налог, программа.

UZBEKISTAN IS DEFINED AS A LEGAL STATE IN THE UPDATED CONSTITUTION

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Summary: *This article reveals in a broad sense that the main goal of the constitutional reforms in our country in the following years is to create prosperous and decent living conditions for our people, and that Uzbekistan is defined as a legal state.*

Keywords: *New Constitution, Uzbekistan - legal state, fair society, human rights, human interests, justice.*

Today, our country is entering a new stage of its development. The reforms that are being implemented in our country are to determine that human dignity, dignity, rights and freedoms will be the main direction in all areas, in a word, the idea of "For human dignity" and the main principle of today's reforms, "Human - "society - country" views are included in our updated Constitution.

Dear President Sh. Mirziyoyev said in his speech at the inauguration ceremony of the presidency on November 6, 2021, "If we look at the world experience, we have witnessed the implementation of constitutional reforms in most countries during the period of fundamental changes. Therefore, we will consider the issue of improving our Basic Law, which will determine our current and future progress, and first of all, we should consult with senators, deputies, the general public, and our people, and at the same time, we should study the constitutional experience of the world." [1.,]

During the preparation of the updated Constitution, the opinions and proposals of our people were first studied in 2 stages, that is, in the first stage, our people gave more than 60 thousand recommendations to form the plan of the Constitution. One out of four of these recommendations was included in the plan, and in the second stage, the Constitution plan was put to public discussion. 5 million of our people got to know and gave more than 150,000 recommendations through mass media and Internet networks. Thus, 65 percent of the text of our updated Basic Law was updated based on the proposals of our people.[2, 78]

At the same time, it is fair considering that 10,000 additional recommendations were received in discussions with labor unions, higher educational institutions, neighborhood devotees and intellectuals, and the opinions and recommendations expressed were included in the Constitution. It is a constitution.

The text of the constitution was not written by scientists or experts in the cabinets. First, the opinions and proposals of our people were studied in 2 stages, after which the Constitution was prepared. Before the adoption of the Constitution, a plan was first developed, and then it was put to the discussion of the people.

By the way, Uzbekistan is on the way to building a humane, just, fair and just country. For this purpose, in Article 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbeks have a great responsibility as a legal country. The Constitutions of all developed countries have established the same norm and they achieve development on that basis. In fact, the rule of law is established in our country, but there are many problems in the implementation of laws. There are loopholes in the laws of our active country, on the basis of which the direct action of the Constitution on the population is determined. That is, the constitutional guarantees that are directly related to the practical implementation of the principles characteristic of a legal state are being strengthened.

Dear President Sh. Mirziyoyev, in a meeting with the members of the Constitutional Commission last year, emphasized that the newly updated Constitution should create a strong legal

basis and reliable authority for the long-term development strategies of our country, the prosperous life of our country and people in the future.[3.,]

Of course, the Constitution is the image of the state and its mirror. If you want to know what kind of country that country is, you should study its Constitution. By the way, it is possible to know the color and appearance of the state through the Constitution.

The signs of a legal state are the rule of law, equality and accountability of all, the implementation of the country's service on the basis of the principle of separation of powers, mutual responsibility between the citizen and the country, the real provision of human rights and freedoms.

One of the signs of the rule of law is the direct operation of the Constitution. According to Article 15 of the Constitution, "the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has high legal force in the entire territory of the country, is directly followed and constitutes the sole legal basis." Direct observance of the norms of the Constitution refers to the direct use and observance of the norms of the Constitution by national associations and citizens. Through the direct application of the Constitution, citizens will be able to use the Constitution to protect their fundamental rights and freedoms.

It is confirmed that human rights and freedoms in our country are guaranteed in accordance with the generally recognized norms of international law and this Constitution, that the legal measures used by the country's authorities against people should be based on the principle of harmony and should be sufficient to achieve the goals stipulated by the laws. .

Among other things, the norms of the "World Declaration of Human Rights", "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" and the European Convention on "Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" have been reflected in the Constitution.

In particular, no one may be detained, detained, detained, imprisoned or otherwise restricted in his liberty without reasonable grounds. Arrests, arrests and detentions are allowed only in accordance with the decision of the court. The importance of this new norm is that it serves to prevent illegal actions of law enforcement courts during judicial and investigative processes, to eliminate cases of groundless detention of a person, and to prevent mistakes related to the restriction of a person's freedom during the investigation. . In this way, the dignity of a person, the inviolability of his private life, his belief in the law and the court, and the right to act freely are firmly guaranteed in criminal proceedings.

That is, it means that one of the important institutions for the protection of human rights through the court is the "habeas corpus act" - any action related to the restriction of individual freedom must be carried out only according to the court's decision.[4.,]

The most important thing is that the updated Constitution defines the courts and law enforcement courts inherited from the former system not as agencies that punish citizens, but as an agency that respects and protects human rights and aims to restore impaired rights.

It should also be mentioned that during procedural arrest, a person falls into a bad moral state and needs legal help, because he cannot understand that in such a difficult situation, the obligation to prove his guilt or innocence is not on him, but on the full investigation agencies. .

In many cases, people complain that when someone is arrested by the investigative agencies, they are not told why they were arrested. Therefore, citizens' rights are at risk when they are withheld. Against Tilak, because citizens do not know their rights well and no one has explained it to them clearly and completely, illegal situations occur during the investigation. In order to prevent such negative situations, the "Miranda rule" embodied in the constitutions and laws of developed countries is being introduced into the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. That is, it is confirmed that during the arrest of a person, his rights must be explained clearly and in simple language.

According to the "Miranda rule", it is explained to the person from the first minutes that the detained person has the right to remain silent, to demand the participation of the defense counsel in the interrogation process, and so on. That is, the Constitution shows almost all the ways to protect criminal fugitives from the control of state agencies and officials. The "Rule of Miranda" included in the Constitution, which stipulates that a person should be informed about his rights at the moment of his arrest, and if he is detained by a law enforcement officer, he should receive a satisfactory answer to the question of whether his rights were explained to the detained person. used in democracies.

Among other things, the Constitution stipulates that "A person cannot be detained for more than forty-eight hours without a court decision. Enshrining this norm at the constitutional level is a firm guarantee of a person's right to free movement, and that a person must be brought to court to resolve the question of the legality and reasonableness of the detention before forty-eight hours from the time of detention. strictly determines that if the court does not make a decision related to the detention of a person or other type of restriction of his free will, the person must be released immediately.

According to Article 28 of the updated Constitution, "No one is obliged to testify against himself or his close relatives." The question arose by itself, what does the fact that a person is not obliged to testify against himself or his close relatives in a criminal case give to an ordinary person? If we answer the question, firstly, this authority would protect the person from any kind of pressure by the investigative teams during the investigation of slander or accusation against him, secondly, it would prevent cases of forcing the person to confess his guilt, and thirdly, criminal prosecution. It is not obligatory to testify against him from the relatives of the person under him, it is guaranteed that it will be fulfilled only by his own will.

In particular, Article 116 of the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates the freedom of a person to give contrary instructions to his relatives, and close relatives of the suspect, the accused, the defendant can be questioned as witnesses or victims only with their consent. possible. [5.,]

This standard means that before interrogation by the court and law enforcement teams, the person must be informed of his or her immediate family's right not to be contradicted. The right not to incriminate oneself is not limited to the prohibition against coercing a confession to a crime. This standard serves to prevent the use of moral pressure, all kinds of intimidation, insults to honor and dignity, and other illegal methods to any person under criminal prosecution or his relatives.

At the same time, this article introduces an important rule that "the conviction of a person and the resulting legal consequences cannot be the basis for restricting the rights of his relatives." Today, after the removal of the conviction or the completion of the conditions of the conviction, this fact can not affect the person himself, his life, at the earliest, it negatively affects the life of his family members and close relatives. it is possible to have an effect. In particular, in spite of legal restrictions, the same real obstacle for applicants for a certain position in some state management bodies is the fact of conviction of their close relatives. Including, according to the labor legislation, the case of non-recruitment due to the conviction of a person's close relatives is considered illegal refusal of employment. In addition, according to the labor legislation, the case of not hiring a person due to the conviction of their close relatives is considered illegal refusal of employment. No matter how much one tries, no matter how hard one works, the criminal status of one's birth is a direct obstacle to a person's professional growth, development as a person, and gaining a prestigious place in society.

In addition, the newly updated Constitution guarantees the right of every person to use a lawyer of his choice at any stage of the criminal process, the protection of the victims, the provision of access to justice and the creation of conditions for the compensation of the damage caused to them are strengthened. It's no secret that not everyone can afford to get the help of a specialist

lawyer when necessary. In such a case, the citizen should not be alone with his problem. It is necessary and necessary for the state to extend its helping hand. For that reason, the special provision of legal aid to needy citizens at the expense of the state in the Constitution is of great importance from the social and legal point of view.

According to our current legislation, today free legal aid is provided mainly within the framework of criminal law. Legal aid is not provided at the expense of the state in civil cases, labor disputes and other areas. If these innovations are included in the Constitution, our citizens will be able to receive legal assistance at the expense of the country not only in criminal cases, but also in civil, labor and other areas. The inclusion of this norm in the Constitution ensures the protection of the rights and legal interests of citizens and serves to increase access to justice.

Here we have focused on some norms of the Constitution being updated, which are specific to the rule of law. By the way, recognition of the state of Uzbekistan as a legal country is also a guarantee for the protection of human rights and freedoms through the new articles introduced above.

In conclusion, government and society in any country is implemented only through the Constitution and the laws adopted on this basis. Therefore, the Constitution is the Basic Law that directs our people to the future, unites them, strengthens their unity and friendship, concentrates on work, and initiates great creative works.

Adoption of the updated Constitution will create a solid foundation for the rapid development of the state and civil society, further improving the welfare of the population based on the principle of "For the dignity of man".

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada keyingi yillarda mamlakatimizda amalga oshirilayotgan konstitutsiyaviy islohotlarning asosiy maqsadi xalqimiz uchun farovon va munosib turmush sharoiti yaratish ekanligi, O'zbekiston huquqiy davlat sifatida belgilab berilgani keng ma'noda ochib berilgan.

Резюме: В данной статье в широком смысле раскрывается, что основной целью конституционных реформ в нашей стране в последующие годы является создание благополучных и достойных условий жизни для нашего народа, и что Узбекистан определяется как правовое государство.

Kalit so'zlar: Yangi Konstitutsiya, O'zbekiston - huquqiy davlat, adolatli jamiyat, inson huquqlari, inson manfaatlari, adolat.

Ключевые слова: Новая Конституция, Узбекистан - правовое государство, справедливое общество, права человека, интересы человека, справедливость.

**IMPROVING THE TECHNOLOGY OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF EDUCATION IN THE
TEACHING OF ENGLISH TO STUDENTS**

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Summary: *This article deals with the use of new methods in teaching English to students of non-philological disciplines. At the same time, ideas on improving the technology of individualization of education were presented and analyzed using examples*

Keywords: *Individualization, individual approach, use of new methods, improving the technology, foreign language, learning process, features, discipline, ability, e-learning.*

The individualization of education is a key component of modernizing higher vocational education. By maximizing education toward the student's personality, one is able to set up the best possible conditions for students to fully realize their personal potential, their academic mobility, and the development of a unique educational trajectory.

Individual characteristics are presented in the individuality in the form of a person's certain natural characteristics. The combination of these characteristics in a general form appears in the form of temperament, inclinations, organic needs, which make up the natural basis of individuality. In psychological science, it is now considered that any human ability is a synthesis of the innate and acquired in the process of individual development, and the basis of abilities. As S.L. Rubinstein notices, "The hereditary factors for their development lie in the form of abilities" [1, p. 332]. When mastering foreign language speech activity, the role of abilities is manifested in the fact that some students are more capable of performing some actions, other students are capable of performing other actions. Psychologists believe that any human ability is a synthesis of the innate and acquired. Consequently, such important abilities for mastering a foreign language as the ability to memorize, phonemic hearing, intonation abilities, speech cognitive abilities can not only be inherited, in the form of makings, but also developed. It means only one thing: the teacher must be able to measure, take into account and develop these abilities [2, p. 74].

Developed and experimentally tested, a comprehensive target program for improving the individualization of the learning process of university students in the course of learning English, which includes four modules: Globalization, Brands, Travel, Advertising and six video fragments, as well as criteria for assessing the effectiveness of this pedagogical process: motivational, activity-communicative, effective and their specific indicators.

Identified and experimentally tested pedagogical conditions for improving the individualization of the teaching process of university students in the course of learning a foreign language: optimization of the structure and content of individualization of the process of teaching students a foreign language; development of individual cognitive independence of students; the use of innovative technologies for the individualization of teaching university students in the course of learning a foreign language.

The theoretical significance of the article lies in determining the general trends in the development of individualized teaching of students in the course of learning a foreign language, the clarified pedagogical essence of the individualization of the process of their teaching a foreign language, as well as the pedagogical conditions for improving learning. In addition, the results obtained in the course of the experimental work on testing the integrated target program and methodological developments on the use of video fragments make it possible to theoretically substantiate the methodology for modeling individual target programs in a foreign language.

The practical significance of the article lies in the fact that the experimentally proven comprehensive target program for improving the individualization of the learning process of university students in the course of learning English and the developed methodological recommendations that can be used in the educational process of universities; the identified criteria and indicators of the effectiveness of this pedagogical process: need-motivational, activity-communicative and effective make it possible to variably assess the quality of education. Substantiated conditions for improving the individualization of the learning process will help students of various levels of preparedness in mastering a foreign language in accordance with the requirements of the State Educational Standard.

The reliability of the results obtained is ensured by methodological approaches (systemic, activity-oriented, personality-oriented) to the study of individualization issues; the use of the scientific provisions of philosophy, sociology, psychology, pedagogy in this area, the correspondence of the scientific apparatus, the goals and objectives of the research; qualitative and quantitative analysis of research results.

The materials of the article were reported and discussed at meetings of departments, scientific conferences dedicated to the problems of improving the quality of training of specialists and improving the learning process. The research results were introduced in the educational process of the Military University, State University of Management (Moscow). The results of the article were discussed with the teachers who participated in the study, the leadership of departments and universities.

The success of the functioning of the target program of individualized education and the improvement of the quality of training of the future economist are determined by a whole complex of pedagogical conditions and factors, the most important of which is the active-cognitive attitude of students to academic work. It, in turn, will largely depend on the readiness of yesterday's schoolchildren to study under conditions of university independence and self-control. However, any transfer of previously acquired skills and abilities contributes to a more successful mastering of new stereotypes of activity only if there is a certain similarity between them.

Higher education, on the other hand, has a number of significant differences in comparison with school education and is in many ways specific in its methodology. In this regard, not all the skills and abilities of educational work that are mastered at school are applicable in the system of higher education and require correction and improvement. Therefore, the use of the target program with the designated goals and priorities in the first year allows not only solving problems of forming the skills and abilities of university educational work, but also expanding knowledge of the chosen profession, which allows students to adapt to study at a university in the shortest possible time and get involved in an active cognitive process.

The use of role-playing and special games in the lesson is most directly reflected in the quality of students' educational work, its nature and intensity. Games help build professional interest. The former professional interest serves as the basis for successful study at an economic university, for the development of students' cognitive independence, generates internal incentives for educational work, etc. Where there is a passion for one's future profession, the whole process of preparing a future economist proceeds more efficiently.

Important components of the individualized training system are the preparatory faculty, entrant and student courses at different levels in foreign languages, the board of trustees, the main task of which is organizational and didactic support of the educational process of students, monitoring the implementation of the individualized training schedule, providing students with textbooks and teaching aids of integral and control type, audio and video materials and computer programs maximally adapted for self-study.

The importance of individualization is also confirmed in terms of value theory. Value is the significance of objects that they acquire for a person on the basis of practical activity, satisfying his/her needs. Social, universally valid values, in order to become incentives for action, must be realized by the personality as his/her own.

The practicability of individualization is also confirmed by the need to take into account the emotional factor in the learning process. Speech, feelings and thinking are one and interdependent. The degree to which emotions can be used in the learning process is determined by the nature of individual needs. This factor seems to be very important, since individualization allows you to take into account and to some extent predict the students' emotional state, as well as to form, to a certain extent, the students' attitude to study, increasing the intensity of learning [3, p. 78].

So, we can say that understanding individualization ideas opens up a wide field of activity: opportunities are established for the development of a creative, purposeful personality that is aware of the ultimate goal and specific learning objectives; the motivation of learning is increasing, a new progressive pedagogical thinking is being formed. Individualization in teaching is based on the teacher's good knowledge of the students, what are the students' natural data, the students' abilities, their interests, and friends. The need for individualization of teaching is caused by various reasons, and the main of them are: different level of students' knowledge when entering the university, students' various educational needs, and also the achievement of one of the most important tasks of education - the students' personal development.

Based on the aims of the individual aspect (to develop what plays the most important role for the processes of cognition, upbringing and learning), as well as on the essence of the process of person's development, it would be logical to consider that the objects of development should be abilities that would allow the successful functioning of the cognitive, emotionally-evaluative and activity-transforming areas of student's activity. It is precisely abilities that can develop from the inclinations available to the person, and they can develop only in activity.

A.A. Leontyev reveals one of the interpretations of language abilities as follows: "Language abilities of-ten mean differences in personality traits associated with communication. A child may experience difficulties not in the mastery of the language itself and not in the formation of foreign language, but in social and psychological relations with the tutor, school teacher, and other children. He/she would be happy to speak, but the "psychological barrier" interferes with him/her. By the way, this is a very frequent case in pedagogical practice, but such difficulties with the goodwill of an adult are quite superable. "Thus, according to A.A. Leontyev, abilities to language consist of many components, most often not specific. Therefore, it is possible and necessary to develop appropriate skills and abilities on various educational materials. Thus, the formation of communicative skills in the mother tongue removes the "psychological barrier".

The list of basic abilities:

- 1) Ability to cognitive activity.
- 2) Abilities for emotional and assessment activity.
- 3) Abilities necessary for the functioning of the activity-transforming sphere.
- 4) Ability to carry out reproductive speech actions (they correlate with the formation of speech skills).
- 5) Ability to carry out productive speech actions (they correlate with the development of speech skills) [4, p.24].

It is obvious that in the conditions of traditional didactics, both the group work and lecture-seminar systems limit the number of possibilities for individualizing instruction. Individualization of learning can only be achieved in full through a didactic-technological paradigm, which is based on applying web technologies and intelligent robots both in the learning process and educational process administration. Thus, resolving the aforementioned contradictions can be successful only on

the basis of an electronic information and educational environment, including both the latest information technologies and innovative e-learning didactics [5, Robert et al., 2017; Robert, Neustroev & Goncharov, 2018; Robert, 2018a; Robert, 2018b; Robert, Polyakov & Kozlov, 2018]. The electronic information and educational environment allow students to independently form their own curriculum, including choosing necessary courses and sequences in their study, and to master new knowledge at an individual pace. Thus, the electronic information and educational environment provide all opportunities for taking into account the cognitive characteristics of each individual and the individual need for new knowledge.

Designing new types of classes and combining them into dynamic intellectual systems-robots to meet the educational needs of each student after the diagnosis of his/her cognitive profile becomes an urgent task when building a modern educational environment [6, Karpenko et al., 2015; Karpenko, Karpenko, & Fokina, 2016].

When individualizing education in a mass distributed university that implements e-learning, large volumes of information must be processed to meet and manage students' individual appraisals in the educational process. In a traditional university, this causes a corresponding increase in the number of training and support staff, which is constantly engaged in collecting and processing information. Moreover, the centralization of educational process management in the presence of university branches is almost impossible.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqola filologik bo'lmagan fanlar talabalariga ingliz tilini o'rgatishda yangi usullardan foydalanishga bag'ishlangan. Shu bilan birga, ta'limni individuallashtirish texnologiyasini takomillashtirish bo'yicha fikrlar keltirildi va misollar yordamida tahlil qilindi.

Резюме: В данной статье речь идет об использовании новых методик в обучении английскому языку студентов нефилологических дисциплин. При этом были представлены и проанализированы на примерах идеи по совершенствованию технологии индивидуализации обучения.

Kalit so'zlar: Individuallashtirish, individual yondashuv, yangi usullardan foydalanish, texnologiyani takomillashtirish, chet tili, o'quv jarayoni, xususiyatlari, intizomi, qobiliyati, elektron ta'lim.

Ключевые слова: Индивидуализация, индивидуальный подход, использование новых методик, совершенствование технологии, иностранный язык, процесс обучения, особенности, дисциплина, способность.

**ETHNOLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF THE CATEGORY "TIME" IN THE
KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE**

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Summary: *In this article is considered that, how branch of Linguistics, which studies ancient mysteries and pages of history, endured through language, writes about Kazakh, and in the same way defines unit of time in appreciation of nomadic Kazakh nation.*

Keywords: *ethnolinguistics, category of "time", phraseology, unit of time*

Introduction

It is impossible to study the specific features of the unity of language and thinking, language and knowledge within the framework of the programmatic, metaphysical, linguistically different science of language knowledge. It needs a scientific paradigm - cognitive linguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and others. The edges of these connections answer the questions of how the human mind is built in language knowledge, how a person perceives the world, how the received information becomes knowledge, and how mental constructions are created. So, these problems in the ethnolinguistic aspect V. Humboldt, F. Baos, E. Sepir, B. Urof, A. Potebnya, N. Tolstoy, A. Kaerarov, E. Jonpeyisov and others; in psycholinguistics - K. Jung, A. N. Leontiev, A. Shakhnarovich and others; Linguistically and cognitively close people - E. Taylor, E. Rusumryan, Y. Lotman, Y. S. Stepanov, N. D. Arutyunova, E. M. Vereshchagin, V. G. Kostomarov, etc. system of philosophical, psychological, ethnic, linguistic theories within the framework of the theory of holistic knowledge of the world in scientific research defined and described the cognitive bases of the language function. Nowadays, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, statolinguistics, poralinguistics, ethnolinguistics, etc., which came into the world in the process of studying the laws of development of people close to a person, are a new field that was born due to the intersection of the general issues of ethnosciences and linguistics. However, scientists who consider the idea of ethnolinguistics from different sides and at different levels (for example, W. F. Humboldt, W. Wunt, G. Schuhardt, F. de Saussure, Baudouin de Courtenay, etc.) say that "ethnos and ethnolanguages" are completely formed. Although it was accepted, when it came to determining their connection and harmony with each other, different opinions appeared. Professor J. A. Mankeeva: "Ethnolinguistics is the study of language in a way that is connected with culture, therefore, it is a study of the mutual influence of linguistic, ethno-cultural and ethno-psychological factors in the development and performance of language" [1, p. 55], and shows language knowledge as a field to be considered in connection with culture and ethnopsychology. Academician A. Kaerdar says: "Ethnolinguistics is a new and non-biased field of linguistic knowledge, which was created to recognize the diversity of the ethnic group and its language" [1, page 8]. Scientist A. Kaerdar connected ethnolinguistics with language and said, "Ethnostin is a centuries-old path of development, its signs can arrive in the form of ideographic inscriptions carved on stones, cultural memories, various structures. But all these are only one of a thousand aspects of ethnic life. In the true sense of thinking and worldview, grudges remain only in the language. Names of labor tools, weapons, light and food-drinks necessary for life in every situation, secrets and properties, customs, trust, customs, etc. b. says that words and phrases, phraseologisms and proverbs can be reached" [2, p. 34.]. Therefore, the source of antiquity, which has reached the shores of the language and reveals the secrets of historical overlays, belongs to the field of ethnolinguistics. Professor M. M. Kopilenko

described ethnolinguistics as a special field in general language science, and its foundations. According to scientist M. M. Kopilenko, the term "ethnolinguistics" was first created in world science based on the idea of the foreign scientist B. Whorf, due to the intersection of ethnography and sociology. Well, this idea became known as "Sepir-Whorf hypothesis" in science due to the compatibility of E. Sepirdin's linguistic facts with ethno-cultural and single-widow views [3, page 16].

It should be noted that a scientific school was formed around the science of ethnolinguistics founded by academician D. A. Kaerda, dedicated to the problems of Kazakh ethnolinguistics. The category of "time", which was born in the Kazakh consciousness, was shaped by the way of life, customs and worldview of each nation. Ethnolinguistic study of the category "time" gives an opportunity to reveal its national differences, customs, self-recognition, etymological, semantic and structural features. For example, everything in the world has a beginning and an end. A person knows approximately or exactly the limit of each time. However, mankind never knows the limit of their life. And he is not happy about it. That's true. This is the abstract concept of human cognition. Therefore, the problem of time is an eternal problem. Time is an abstract concept. Again, time is the cause of human perception and connection. The passage of time moves infinitely, precisely and irreversibly. It is like reflecting and describing the time cycle of the people of this world. As the people of the world move around in time, therefore, he incarnates and paints in thoughts in various ways. For example, time is a period, one hour, the passage of your life, if we go further, it is the relationship of people with building, lifestyle, history, religion. "Time is a treasure to those who know it, but a treasure to those who don't know it", which gives the meaning of the speed of time, not to waste it in vain, not to have regrets, to give useful work like gold Language associations that express the idea that if you work hard, you will get a lot of wealth are time-related language associations. For example, if we take the unit "time limit", we calculate the limit of time, feeling powerless in front of time in the word "time does not pass", and in the word "finding time", it seems that a person feels stronger than time. . From this we can see that there is a time limit. In the language picture of the world, the natural law of human knowledge: the day and the week (monthly year, seasons), happiness and light movement are involved.

The nomadic Kazakh population was related to the period of time when they moved in summer summers, autumn summers and winter villages, and had different sizes corresponding to the lifestyle of that time.

For example, even though there were no concepts of seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, and years in those times, they were able to measure and evaluate them with the help of body parts and other measurement associations. For example, the second can be estimated as follows: if the movement of the body parts between the eyebrows and the eyes correctly perceives the seconds, instead of measuring the meaning of the minute, "milk curd" (or) means the passage of time as in sut pisemen or "gósh pisiriw", "gósh qaynatıw", "et asıw", "as pisiriw", "shay qaynatıw" means minutes and hours using language associations that have become phraseological associations hour turned into phraseological associations that express the meaning.

Philosopher-scientist M. Orinbekov says that for the ancient Kazakhs, the concept of time is related to the perception of the change of day and night, the understanding of consciousness, therefore, the concepts of year, period, and time are meaningless for them [4, 101 - b.]. After the introduction of Islam, time-telling dimensions were formed according to the religious program. Those dimensions are still used today in religious practices, such as praying and fasting among others. For example, there are five times of prayer: Morning prayer (Bamdat) (the time of morning prayers), Khurshid is called five times (the time of five times of prayer), Pesin (the time between dawn), Asr (pesinnen soń, pesin and candle the time between), Sham (the time when the sun goes down and enters the nest), Kuptan (night time), fasting: the time of fasting (the time after

the sun enters the nest), dawn, manhood (the time of the day, about 4 , between 5) and so on. All these words, which have become obsolete and archaism (passive words) today, are dimensions of time for people who pray. The nomadic population is well-versed in the movement of people in the celestial world. In this way, he divided the clear and approximate periods of morning, day and night along the mountains. For example, when Urker falls to the ground in the morning, Venus is born. This is evidenced by the fact that the girls born at that time were named Zuhra, and today's morning shows are called "Tán Zuhrai".

A country that does not know the time of day, often you die with your eyes or your imagination. By the way, there are many phraseological associations in the language: before dawn, dawn, open field - naked, dawn started, dawn early, dawn, etc. b. alliances are formed. The time of sunrise is measured by the movement of joy. For example, before dawn, during sunrise, in the morning, at dusk, in the evening, at sunset, when the dawn enters the nest. Night time begins after Khurshid enters the nest. The population divided it into several periods: between two evenings, in the evening, when the eyebrows look, the stone pillar, evening, night, and half of the night. People knew how to divide the periods of time on the calendar, so they knew enough about the seasons. First of all, he divided one year into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter, and then divided each season into several working periods. In addition, he was able to paint his time with a seasonally different lifestyle. For example: summer "when summer rises", midsummer "in the middle of the summer season, i.e. the month of cold (chilla), forty-day cold (chilla) "forty days of summer is the hottest time of summer, which begins on the twenty-fifth of June and ends on the fifth ends in August, therefore the forty days of summer are applied in the form of a measure indicating that period of time". In the summer, "for the whole three months of summer", at the time of harvesting, "in the summer, it gathers firewood for the winter sharwan, therefore it means the time of mowing hay", and in summer "this means the three months of summer". The construction of the category of time ethnolinguistics includes the following complex nouns that reflect the features of Kazakh knowledge, people close to a nation, socio-economic conditions, and spiritual culture: twelve moments, three springs, and five guests. Twelve years means "long term" [7, p. 18.]. For example,- Oh, a thousand and one worlds and twelve years before these sheep are yet meat. When will he take it? Is it acceptable or not on the day of taking it to the meat processing plant? (Nurkasym Qazibekov. Letter - "Yulduz", 1986, page 127) - in the fragment of the story, the complex name of twelve years means a long time, accompanied by the essence of a thousand and one worlds. If the complex word mentioned here remains in the superficial meaning, then the original meaning of the word "twelve years" cannot be determined in either way, so its true linguistic meaning belongs to the hidden essence. N. Waliyev describes this essence as follows: "Looking at the information of Oğilubekti in the work of M. Isqakov, one of our scientists who research the population calendar of Kazakhstan, he taught the Uighur day about twelve periods (hours). pay attention (M. Isqagov. Population calendar. 1980, page 220). The calendar is divided into twelve periods and it is also common in Mongolian peoples to call it twelve years: 1) khulgana tsag - mouse period, 2) uxer tsag - tuhfair period, 3) bar tsag - leopard period, 4) tuwlay tsag - rabbit period, 5) luw tsag - son period, 6) mogay tsag - snake period, 7) morin tsag - horse period, 8) khanin tsag - sheep period, 9) bichin tsag - monkey period, 10) tahiya tsag - chicken period, 11) nooy tsag - Iyt period, 12) gakhay tsag - dongiz period [8 p.]. Three guests. In Kazakhs and other Turkic peoples, the concept of time originated from the division of one year into three parts. In addition, due to the economy, there is not enough time. To relate agriculture to weather, accountants divide the year into 120-day periods. The chief guest, who is the first guest of head guest, is also known as "tiyra qatqaq" in peasant language. Among the middle guests, the strength of the herbs comes to the fore. This time is from the ninth of October to the ninth of February. During this period, the shepherds "remove the fire" and let the horse inside.

Five guests. A bitter, cold day between summer and autumn. The names of five guests are related to the forest calculation: the first guest is March 31, April 21, spring holiday, Labor Day according to the current calendar; second guest May 31, available June 22 - summer vacation; the third guest - June 31, now 22 Chilla - the day of the poet, art, khirad; the fourth visit was on July 31, now August 22 is the day of the holiday of language and national programs; the fifth guest - August 31, now September 22 - autumn holiday, Sabantoi three guests. In Kazakhs and other Turkic peoples, the concept of time arose from dividing one year into three. Otherwise, there is a lack of time due to the economy. Accountants have a 120-day peak period in the year to adjust agriculture with the weather.

Five days means limited time. "Five days" remains in the meaning of "short" and refers to the time from the birth of the false world to the departure of the person into the world. In one sense, this compound noun means "religion" and "religious time". Therefore, it is necessary to understand the language and cultural knowledge of the Kazakh population in measuring associations with five digits, such as the five daily prayers. In the names of the months: "kók" - the time of the return of the bird, "mair" - the period of renewal, "otamalı" - the goods are fed to the maximum, "kazan" - the end of the grass, "janvar" - the shortening of the day, the beginning of January. So, time categories include seven-day weeks, four-week months, twelve-month years, and twelve-year lunar cycles. The "living chronology" method of time was used for events that did not fit into a single era.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, any horse appeared when necessary. Language is made up of nouns. However, since each language is the language of one nation, each of its names, each ethnolinguistic sign represents the language of that population and, as is known, satisfies one need. Therefore, people see the information offered by the shores of their experience, recognize its legitimacy, discover new things and appreciate them. Therefore, the ethnolinguistic name of the category "time" still requires a thorough study.

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Rezyume: *Maqolada etnolingvistika bo'limi qanday qilib, qadimiylik sirlari va tarix sahifalariga kirgan til orqali qozoqlar haqida yozadi, shuningdek, birlik qanday aniqlangan ko'chmanchi qozoq xalqi tushunchasida vaqt.*

Резюме. *В статье рассматривается то, как раздел этнолингвистики, который изучает тайны древности и страницы истории, дошедшие через язык, пишет о казахах, а также как определяет единицу времени в понимании кочевого казахского народа.*

Kalit so'zlar: *etnolingvistika, "vaqt" kategoriyasi, frazeologik birliklar, vaqtni anglatadigan birliklar.*

Ключевые слова: *этнолингвистика, категория "время", фразеологизмы, единицы времени.*

OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM DAMAGE AND THEIR LEGAL NATURE

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Summary: *In this article, the origin, legal nature and legal aspects of the obligations arising from damages are thoroughly researched. The article also analyzes in detail the norms of civil law regulating this type of obligations.*

Key words: *obligation, non-contractual obligation, damage, delict, damage, liability.*

The concept of liability arising from damage is not defined in civil law. However, this concept is directly expressed in Article 985 of the FC, which states that damage caused to the person or property of a citizen due to an illegal act (inaction), as well as damage caused to a legal entity, including lost profit, must be compensated in full by the person who caused the damage.

From this norm, it can be understood that the person who caused the damage has the obligation to fully compensate for the damage caused, and the victim has the right to demand compensation for the damage caused. This, in turn, means that there is a traditional structure (construction) of the obligation - creditor and debtor relations. In this case, the person causing damage is considered a debtor, while the victim (a person whose property, life or health was damaged) is considered a creditor. At the same time, the right of the victim to claim when the damage is caused is manifested as an obligation for the damager.

In accordance with the obligations arising from damage, the person who caused damage to the life and health or property of a person (natural or legal entity) is obliged to fully compensate for the damage caused, and the victim has the right to demand compensation for the damage caused to him.

It should be noted that the consequences of harming their material or immaterial interests sometimes arise in the constant interaction of people with each other. These damages occur as a result of various accidents, carelessness, intentionality, and natural disasters [1. 694].

In such a case, the question arises as to who will pay for the damage caused (the person who caused the damage or the injured person or third parties).

Currently, legal entities and individuals are trying to use insurance services in order to protect themselves from unexpected losses. But it is not always possible to use the insurance service on time. The result is unexpected damage.

It should be noted that the insurance compensation cannot always fully cover the damage caused. Therefore, it is impossible to regulate the damage caused by a single legal institution [2. 335]. In the regulation of these relations, the institution of liability arising from damage will have the main place. In civil law, this type of obligations is also called delict obligations.

In determining the legal nature of the obligations of the delict, it is of particular importance to determine the relationship between this type of obligation and the concept of civil-legal liability.

In the legal literature, the concepts of "obligation arising from damage" and "responsibility for damage" are used as identical concepts, and the concept of "responsibility" occupies the main place in this case. [3. 339]

This situation is reflected in Chapter 57 of the Criminal Code, and this chapter is called "obligations arising from damage", the first article of the chapter (Article 985 of the Criminal Code) is devoted to the general principles of liability for damage. At the same time, in the following articles, the concept of "responsibility" is used, not the concept of "obligation". This means that there is no contradiction between these concepts, they are inextricably linked [4. 363].

Civil liability means the imposition of property sanctions against the offender. According to the general principles of civil law, civil-legal responsibility has a property character [5. 139] and is applied to both contractual obligations and non-contractual obligations. However, in contractual obligations, the liability takes on a secondary nature. Civil liability "follows" contractual obligations and applies only when the obligation is breached. If the obligation is properly fulfilled, the question of liability does not arise.

In the case of obligations arising from damage, liability arises based on the fact of violation. That is, as soon as the obligation arising from the damage is created, it expresses responsibility in its content, the possibility of imposing sanctions on the offender. Of course, in this situation, liability does not complement another obligation, it does not "observe" (as in contractual obligations), it constitutes the content of the offender's obligation in the obligations arising from damage.

For the damage caused, the offender shall be held liable in the form of compensation for the damage caused if there are grounds provided for by law.

In the case of obligations arising from damage, liability arises based on the fact of violation. That is, as soon as the obligation arising from the damage is created, it expresses responsibility in its content, the possibility of imposing sanctions on the offender. Of course, in this situation, liability does not complement another obligation, it does not "observe" (as in contractual obligations), it constitutes the content of the offender's obligation in the obligations arising from damage.

For the damage caused, the offender shall be held liable in the form of compensation for the damage caused if there are grounds provided for by law. It should be noted that some foreign lawyers argue that delict law and related doctrines are rapidly becoming obsolete and losing their relevance. In their opinion, from harm the cases related to the resulting obligations are "similar to the rules for driving a carriage in the technical age". After all, in modern society, a large part of compensation for damages falls on the responsibility of the insurance service [6. 13].

Some experts point out that this situation (use of insurance services for compensation of damages) is not a basis for "burying the right of delict", the role of insurance in compensating damages is undoubtedly large, but the insurance institution is being used together with the right of delict and this situation will continue for a long time. [7. 364]. Indeed, the role of the insurance service in compensating the damage is incomparable, but the existence of rules on compensation of the damage gives the opportunity for insurance organizations to make subrogation [8. 135] (Articles 318, 957 of the Criminal Code) and taking into account that the application of subrogation is carried out only through the delict institution, the importance of delict obligations it can be understood that it does not decrease at any stage of the development of society.

Obligations arising from damage have the following characteristics:

a) the sphere of influence of these obligations includes property and personal non-property relations, despite the fact that compensation has material characteristics;

b) they arise as a result of the violation of property rights of an absolute nature (property rights, lifetime ownership rights, management rights, operative management rights, etc.) or personal non-property interests;

c) although the right is violated by a person who is in a contractual relationship with the victim, the obligations become non-contractual due to the violation of absolute rights;

g) these obligations provide full compensation, regardless of who caused the damage to whom, how the damage was caused, and the methods of compensation;

d) in the cases stipulated by the law, the obligation to pay damages may be assigned to other persons [9. 336].

Obligations arising from damage act as a kind of equivalence. That is, through delict obligations, the situation before the violation of rights is restored. For example, when a citizen's health is harmed, the reimbursement of the costs incurred by the offender for the restoration of his health is the restoration of the state of violation of the right before the violation. At the same time, the definition of responsibility for delict obligations is also important in the prevention of crime.

It can be considered that the importance of the institution of delict and its functions are the same as the importance and functions of civil liability. After all, the delict institution also performs the tasks of restoring rights, preventing violations, and educational tasks like civil liability.

Obligations arising from damage arise on the basis of certain legal facts, like other types of civil-legal obligations. The legal facts provided by the legal documents, which are the basis for the emergence of this obligation - the fact of causing damage, is considered a delict.

However, the obligations arising from the damage also imply responsibility for the damage caused. That is why the law, together with the grounds and conditions for the emergence of delict obligations, also resolves the issue of the grounds and conditions of liability for damage. In other words, the conditions for the emergence of delict obligations and the conditions for responsibility for the damage caused coincide with each other.

The law relies on general principles in determining measures of responsibility for damages. In the legal literature, this principle is referred to as "the principal delict principle". According to this principle, the existence of damage caused by one person to another person creates an obligation to compensate for the damage caused. In this case, the victim is not required to prove that the harmful action is illegal, that he is guilty. The action of the person causing harm is "considered" as illegal and he is guilty. In this regard, the tortfeasor is released from liability only if he proves that his actions were not illegal and that he was not guilty. The basic delict principle is fully embodied in article 1382 of the French Civil Code, according to which any act of a person causing damage to another person gives rise to compensation for the damage caused by the culpable act.

It should be noted here that English law does not know the category of capital offense. Here, judicial practice - separate delicts developed by court precedent apply. For example, even now, the English courts rely on the 200-year-old horse-carriage precedent¹⁰ when considering claims for compensation for damage caused by a car to a pedestrian [10. 366].

The principle of capital offense is expressed in the civil legislation of our country. After all, Article 985 of the FC stipulates that the damage caused to the subject of civil law shall be compensated in full by the person causing the damage. Of course, according to the principle of tort, the fact that damage has been caused does not mean that it should be compensated. For this, there must be a number of conditions set by the law. The non-existence of these conditions means that the damage is not covered.

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Rezyume: Ushbu maqolada zarar yetkazishdan kelib chiqadigan majburiyatlarning tushuechasi, yuridik mohiyati va huquqiy jihatlari atroflicha tadqiq qilingan. Maqolada shuningdek, mazkur turdagi majburiyatlarni tartibga soluvchi fuqarolik qonunchiligi normalari batafsil tahlil qilingan.

Резюме: В данной статье подробно исследованы происхождение, правовая природа и правовые аспекты обязательств, возникающих из убытков. Также в статье подробно анализируются нормы гражданского законодательства, регулирующие данный вид обязательств.

Kalit so'zlar: majburiyat, shartnomadan tashqari majburiyat, zarar, delikt, zarar, javobgarlik.

Ключевые слова: обязательство, внедоговорное обязательство, вред, правонарушение, вред, ответственность.