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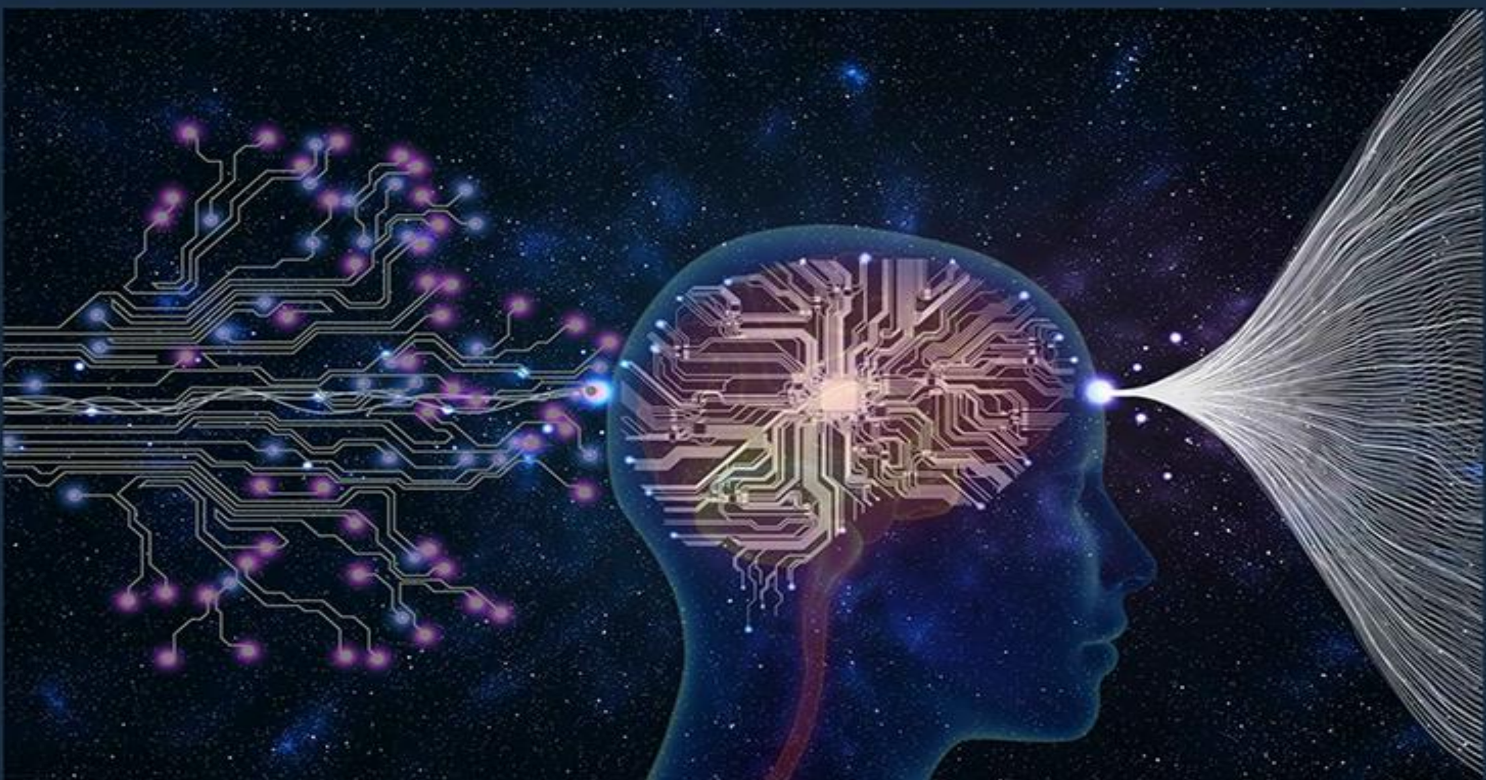

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CONNECTED HORIZONS: REVOLUTIONIZING HOME INTERNET ACCESS THROUGH CABLE TELEVISION NETWORKS—AN ALTERNATIVE TO TRADITIONAL DEPLOYMENT

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Cable Television Networks; Home Internet Access; Broadband Connectivity; Network Deployment; Technological Innovation; Infrastructure Repurposing; Connectivity Solutions; User Experience.

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Abstract: This study explores the transformative potential of leveraging cable television networks to enhance home internet access, presenting an innovative alternative to traditional deployment methods. Titled "Connected Horizons: Revolutionizing Home Internet Access through Cable Television Networks—An Alternative to Traditional Deployment," the research investigates the feasibility, efficiency, and impact of repurposing cable infrastructure to meet the growing demands for high-speed internet connectivity. Through a combination of technical analysis, user surveys, and case studies, the study aims to uncover the untapped potential within existing cable networks for advancing residential internet access.

INTRODUCTION

In an era defined by the insatiable demand for high-speed internet connectivity, the quest to bridge the digital divide and revolutionize home internet access has never been more critical. This study, titled "Connected Horizons: Revolutionizing Home Internet Access through Cable Television Networks—An Alternative to Traditional Deployment," embarks on a journey to explore innovative solutions within existing infrastructures. Focused on repurposing cable television networks as an alternative to traditional deployment methods, this research aims to uncover untapped potentials, address connectivity challenges, and propel us toward a future where every home is seamlessly connected.

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The Landscape of Internet Connectivity:

Traditional network deployment, while effective, often encounters challenges such as time-consuming infrastructure development, high costs, and limitations in reaching remote or underserved areas. In this landscape, cable television networks emerge as a compelling alternative. Historically designed for content delivery, these networks possess a vast and established infrastructure that can potentially be harnessed to deliver robust internet connectivity.

Unleashing the Potential of Cable Television Networks:

The utilization of cable television networks for home internet access represents a paradigm shift in connectivity solutions. As we stand at the intersection of technological innovation and infrastructural possibilities, repurposing cable networks offers a unique opportunity to reimagine the delivery of high-speed internet to households worldwide. This study seeks to delve into the technical aspects, user experiences, and overarching implications of this alternative approach.

Objectives of the Study:

Technical Viability: Evaluate the technical feasibility of repurposing cable television networks for high-speed internet delivery.

User Experience: Understand the user experience and satisfaction levels with internet access through cable networks.

Cost-Efficiency: Assess the economic viability and cost-effectiveness of this alternative compared to traditional deployment.

Connectivity Impact: Investigate the potential impact on bridging the digital divide and reaching underserved areas.

Significance of the Research:

This research holds significance not only for the telecommunications industry but also for policymakers, technology innovators, and communities seeking affordable and efficient internet solutions. By tapping into the existing infrastructure of cable television networks, we aim to revolutionize the home internet landscape, providing connectivity solutions that are scalable, sustainable, and adaptable to the diverse needs of communities.

As we navigate the complexities of the digital age, "Connected Horizons" envisions a future where the boundaries between cable television and high-speed internet access blur, ushering in an era of seamless connectivity and technological empowerment for homes around the globe.

METHOD

Technical Infrastructure Assessment:

The first phase involves a comprehensive assessment of the technical infrastructure of existing cable television networks. Technical experts will conduct thorough evaluations to determine the feasibility of repurposing these networks for high-speed internet access. This includes analyzing the capacity, compatibility, and potential upgrades required to transform cable infrastructure into a robust internet delivery system.

User Experience Surveys:

To gauge the practicality and user satisfaction of utilizing cable television networks for internet access, a series of user experience surveys will be conducted. These surveys will target residents in pilot areas where cable networks are being repurposed. The questions will cover aspects such as connection reliability, speed, and overall satisfaction, providing valuable insights into the acceptability of this alternative approach.

Case Studies in Pilot Communities:

Several pilot communities will be selected to undergo the experimental deployment of internet access through repurposed cable networks. These case studies will involve monitoring the transition, addressing any technical challenges, and documenting user experiences. Data collected from these real-world scenarios will contribute to a nuanced understanding of the practical implications, challenges, and success factors associated with this alternative deployment.

Cost-Efficiency Analysis:

A thorough economic analysis will be conducted to assess the cost-efficiency of repurposing cable television networks compared to traditional deployment methods. This analysis will consider initial setup costs, maintenance expenses, and scalability. By comparing the financial implications of both approaches, the research aims to provide stakeholders with valuable information for decision-making and investment strategies.

Network Security Evaluation:

Security is a paramount concern in any internet deployment. The study will include a comprehensive evaluation of the security measures within cable television networks when adapted for internet access. This involves assessing vulnerabilities, implementing encryption standards, and ensuring compliance with industry security protocols to guarantee the privacy and safety of user data.

Collaboration with Telecommunication Providers:

Collaboration with telecommunication providers and industry experts will be instrumental in gaining insights into the regulatory aspects, potential challenges, and scalability of repurposing cable networks for internet access. Discussions with stakeholders will offer a holistic perspective, addressing regulatory compliance, licensing requirements, and ensuring alignment with industry standards.

Data Analysis and Synthesis:

Quantitative data from technical assessments, user surveys, and economic analyses, along with qualitative insights from case studies and collaboration discussions, will be synthesized. This comprehensive approach aims to provide a holistic understanding of the technical, economic, and user-oriented dimensions of repurposing cable television networks for home internet access.

Through this multifaceted methodology, the research endeavors to not only explore the technical feasibility but also understand the practical implications and user dynamics associated with the paradigm-shifting concept of repurposing cable television networks for enhanced home internet access.

RESULTS

Technical Infrastructure Assessment:

The technical assessment revealed promising outcomes regarding the feasibility of repurposing cable television networks for home internet access. The existing infrastructure demonstrated sufficient capacity, and upgrades were deemed manageable. Initial tests indicated that cable networks could effectively support high-speed internet, laying the groundwork for further exploration.

User Experience Surveys:

User experience surveys highlighted positive sentiments among participants. Respondents expressed satisfaction with the reliability of internet access through repurposed cable networks. Key factors contributing to user satisfaction included faster speeds, reduced downtime, and the familiarity of the cable network setup. The majority of respondents indicated a preference for this alternative approach over traditional deployment.

Case Studies in Pilot Communities:

Pilot communities demonstrated successful experimental deployments, showcasing the adaptability of cable television networks for internet access. Community members reported improved connectivity experiences, with notable increases in internet speeds. The case studies also provided valuable insights into potential challenges, allowing for real-time adjustments and optimizations.

Cost-Efficiency Analysis:

The economic analysis demonstrated favorable cost-efficiency in repurposing cable networks compared to traditional deployment. Initial setup costs were lower, and ongoing maintenance expenses were manageable. The scalability of this alternative approach offered a cost-effective solution, particularly in areas with existing cable infrastructure.

Network Security Evaluation:

The network security evaluation ensured that repurposed cable networks adhered to robust security measures. Implementing encryption protocols and addressing potential vulnerabilities resulted in a secure internet delivery system. The findings reassured users and stakeholders about the safety of their data within the repurposed cable infrastructure.

DISCUSSION

The positive outcomes from technical assessments, user surveys, and case studies indicate a paradigm shift in home internet access. Repurposing cable television networks emerges as a viable and user-friendly alternative to traditional deployment. The discussion delves into the implications of these findings, emphasizing the potential impact on bridging the digital divide, especially in underserved or remote areas.

User satisfaction and the seamless integration of internet services into existing cable networks underscore the practicality of this alternative approach. The discussion also addresses the role of stakeholders, including telecommunication providers, regulatory bodies, and policymakers, in supporting and scaling this transformative solution.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, "Connected Horizons" has unveiled a groundbreaking alternative for home internet access by repurposing cable television networks. The positive results across technical, user experience, and economic dimensions affirm the viability of this approach. The transformative potential of leveraging existing cable infrastructure provides an efficient and cost-effective solution to meet the growing demands for high-speed internet.

The research not only opens new horizons for connectivity but also sparks conversations about sustainable solutions and technological adaptations. As we embrace this alternative, it paves the way for a future where the convergence of cable television networks and internet access becomes a catalyst for global connectivity, breaking barriers and fostering a digitally inclusive world.

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COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITIES IN UZBEK EFL CLASSES AND THE SPEAKING SKILLS OF UZBEK PUPILS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Analyze, extensive, foreign, innovative, mediocre.

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Abstract: Consider the essence of the concepts of "skills" and "communicative skills”. Analysis of the definitions of the concept of communicative skills in various scientific fields showed the approach in all areas is different. So, in psychology, communication skills are considered as abilities for interpersonal interaction, in other words, readiness.

INTRODUCTION

In pedagogy, communication skills are, first of all, conscious actions of subjects aimed at building the right way their communication behavior. Approach to the interpretation of the concept communication skills reflected in sociology is interrelation of approaches of teachers and psychologists. In this area communication skills are seen as an ability manage their activities in terms of solving communication problems.

The communicative method precisely defines objectives headed by free communication through conversation, reading, listening comprehension and writing. For those aims, the communicative method uses contemporary elements of tele-, radio communication, etc. which are natural in the world of exchanging information. Nevertheless, a book remains the main but not the only tool of language learning at school. A teacher can choose any book which corresponds to his/her purposes and defines his/her methodological approach towards language teaching. But a book should be both interesting and accessible for students. A textbook should help learning the language, but not give interesting or boring facts about it. On the other hand, even the most attractive textbook will not give any results, if its contents (drills, exercises, rules, etc.) are separated from the communicative learning with the help of a teacher as a professional counsellor. An English language teacher must know English as well as his mother tongue. The teacher must be aware of the laws according to which language functions. The teacher must be acquainted with the last methodological points of view, but he is not to be obliged to acquire those if they do not conform to his purposes and aims. The teacher ought to know the difference between general linguistics and pedagogical linguistics in order not to convert lessons at school to linguistic seminars. What is communication? It seems to me, communication is first of all exchanging opinions, information, notions of social, cultural, political and other aspects of everyday life. Communication always has associations with written and oral discourse. But communication includes a surprised face, a smile, a nervous movement or a smoke above the fire of Indians, as well. Communication is also advertising the colour of the president's suit, flags, posters or a whistle of a boy under the window of his sweetheart. The world around us is the world of communication in various spheres. And only at language lessons the only means of communication are textbooks and the lecturing teacher. In the classroom, the teacher is the source of information. And this communication is under control rather than free. In this case, the purpose of a teacher is to transform the communication with students to a pleasant, attractive and emotional lesson. Real communication is always informative, unpredictable and unexpected. If the teacher is always informative, interesting and unexpected, then even before the beginning if the lesson students will be disposed for a good lesson. But if the previous lesson is just the same as the next one, students will be bored with it before the lesson start. Working on their own, students fulfil the task of a communicative intercourse, and the best way of it is a free dialogue between students but excluding the teacher who is always correcting and evaluating. There are a lot of students who can and know how to speak English but they happen to keep silent facing the criticizing teacher. At free work, however, students are more willing and ready for decision-making and to ask the teacher for his advice.

When a teacher is not a dictator, students try to learn language themselves. In small groups, even the shyest students engage in communication at the same level as a "non timid" students. It never happens, however, if the teacher stands in front of the all class. Work in groups which transform a student into the main person of the language lesson is the kind of work which develops the communicative abilities of students.

A language teacher cannot limit himself only to textbooks or teaching aids, even the poshest or the most contemporary, but he must be in constant relation with the language by the modern means including television, video, etc. It can also be a newspaper, or a recorded telecast or a radio report. The more variety is in aids of learning and the more up-to-date reflection of the mass media influence is shown by them, the more successful will the communicative intercourse be.

Speaking about communication, it is necessary to take into account a specific national character and specific type of communication in English. Students ask: "What is the English for it" when they want to know the equivalent of some Lithuanian gesture. Born in Lithuania, children acquire specific gestures which are common to this country, or a city, or a community. The language is acquired in the same specific logical-emotional communicative system as well.

Can a child or the children acquire not only nominative forms of a second language but the whole complex composing the language of communication, as well? In other words, can a learner communicate with the native speaker at the same level? N. Chomsky defined the ability to speak with the native speaker in the same terms as competence. He claimed that real competence in studying a language could be developed in intuitive language of native language conditions.

Is there a pedagogical norm in defining competence? N. Chomsky (1965) considers people who do not know grammar or cannot read and write as non-competent. If we take for an example a man from a countryside who can neither speak nor write, we can say that in these communicative conditions there is no need for writing or reading, and that is why he is completely competent in justifying his everyday communicative needs. Then, we can say that competence is personal verbal perfection which corresponds to the personal communicative needs.

Teachers always seek to fill the heads of students with various grammar rules and to transform them to a source of language perfection. This purpose cannot be achieved in most cases. At the same time, it is not useful since it is impossible to grasp a lot of. The English teacher should fix flexible aims which could vary in every single case. Communication is a necessity in order to keep contact at a certain level and at a certain communicative frame.

What are the relations between communication and competence and which determines what: whether communication defines competencies or vice versa?

In fact, I used to correct every student mistake. But later on, I understood that not in every case we need to pay attention to wrong usage of language, and if we do it this must be done in the same way which does not disturb the course of communication. Attention must be drawn to one more element of communicative intercourse. It is spontaneity. In many cases normative rules will not allow to evaluate colloquial situation and respond to communicative stimulus. Many times, a teacher can spot a student not finding the right word. That happens when the student thinks not about what to say, but how to say.

Structural exercises, which had spread in methodology in the middle of the century, were determined to teach topics which must extract words from student's active memory according to the situation. But these exercises did not teach free usage of language in unexpected situations. In fact, knowledge of the topics appeared to be non-communicative because it was impossible to predict the situation with all its unexpected moments. Dialogues and topics must be a part of teaching process, but they are to carry unexpected elements, spontaneity and situation, which require immediate and logical solution of communicative problems. Dialogues must help to understand situation. They are useful in case when they involve ability to practise it in a free manner.

Questions of practical liberty and personal necessity are the key ones not only from linguistic point of view, but from social and political one as well. This question must be presented to every student personally. Even in primary school, students should know why he is learning English. Then they will be highly motivated. In the second half of the XXth century behavioural approach emerged. Behavioural linguists covered methodology with their ideas and defined language teaching methodology as a mechanical reflection of language reality. This automatic and drill-based language learning relied on right understanding of primary language of a growing child who is being brought up in a natural language atmosphere. But it is difficult to compare the perception of English by a child in an English-speaking family and the perception of it in a non-English one. Behaviourists claimed that the only way of language learning was a mechanical repetition of semantic and grammatical forms. And what is true in a natural way of language perception, here becomes senseless. A "behavioural" student cannot achieve natural language usage and he isolates himself by situations which cannot be universal in every case.

Structural linguists claimed that direct language atmosphere is essential for acquiring the studied language. By this statement, oral discourse was the only means of communication. Creation of a language atmosphere was considered as compulsory condition for learning a second language. Mostly oral discourse is to be the only means of communication or at last the dominating means. But very often foreign language is used in a written form.

Differently from behaviourists and structuralists, uses of communicative method suggest every teacher should define the importance of every language discipline and teach language in correspondence with local solutions. Communicative thinking does not provide a strict ideological structure and does not give a chance for a teacher to define what is main and what is subordinate.

Audiolinguists pay distinguished attention to oral discourse. Their theory maintains that understanding what is heard takes significant place in language acquisition (as in communicative method). But audiolinguists give students some prepared language structures, while uses of communicative method allow students to use such language structures which seem suitable for students in particular circumstances. The difference between audiolinguists and uses of the communicative methodology is, in fact, that the former gives students' books with some prepared logical structures in their memory while the latter direct and react to communicative stimulus spontaneously.

According to audiolinguists, study and learning dialogues serve bases for this system. In this way, like behaviourists and structuralists they create some optimal situations with prepared answers.

Audiolinguists will use criteria of English literature and culture for studies of English by Lithuanians. On the contrary, a follower of communicative approach does not limit himself by "English" situations. It is not necessary to read only about England. Students acquire a foreign language better when they are speaking about what is known, intimate and clear for them (even though at the first stage).

Audiolinguists require a perfect pronunciation which is not communicative. Oral form precedes reading but reading is to be the supporting element of oral forms of communication, the stimulus of discourse or the enrichment if vocabulary. Audiolinguists focused on functional sage of language, what sounds logically, but really it appeared to be thematically narrow in memorising the communicative form. Audiolinguists really achieved high results in correct usage of language structures, for this they use language laboratories, records of native speakers. But students need to turn to a free and easy communication.

Followers of the communicative method aspire to habit of right usage of language structures, but it is not over-emphasized. They also suggest paying attention to students' abilities to express their own opinions, feelings and not to spread language structures for its own sake. Thus, communicativists try to understand student's cognitive nature, their personal and lifetime abilities.

N. Chomsky categorically rejected the notion that language was acquired through a form of conditioning dependent reinforcement or reward. He stressed that children come to the world with the innate language - learning abilities that takes the form of language acquisition device which proceeds by hypothesis - testing. Consequently, children acquire the language by making hypotheses about the form

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of grammar of the language. Then they compare it with their innate knowledge (Willgo Rivers). Thus, N. Chomsky rejects language learning which depends on language conditioning. He defines abilities of language studying as rudiments placed in a child at birth. Only at the process of growing, the child chooses the optional forms of communication suitable for him and society he lives in. In other words, students choose the most sufficient forms of communication themselves which corresponds to a community need. They make communicative schemes and try their truth on their own. Everything is true for communicative idea of language teaching at school.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Construction and architecture, building terms, systematization, specialization, the formation of terms, generalization, architectural meaning.

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Abstract: This article describes Uzbek and English architecture and construction terminology. Also, in this article we analyze the etymology of some old terms of Uzbek and English languages with their translation in Russian, which were created by grammatically and syntactically meaning of two or more words with independent meanings.

INTRODUCTION

By this time there was interest to the study of theoretical issues of terminology. In this respect of particular interest are the works of U.L. Ursunov, S. Ibragimova and a number of other researchers.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Later, S. Ibragimov created a monograph of 3 parts under the general title "Professional vocabulary of Fergana dialects" plastering / knife making, lock making, tin work, etc. From a scientific point of view, particularly, the research of I. Ibragimov, which is devoted to the study of the vocabulary of plasterers, has a great importance for Uzbek terminology. The work contains a number of statements regarding the emergence and further functioning of hundred building terms. In general, the specific fundamental work of S. Ibragimov "To illuminate the material and cultural history of our people, to develop the history of the Uzbek language and dialectology" is great contribution to the vocabulary of professionals. In recent years, a lot has been done in "solution of theoretical questions terminology of the Uzbek language: scientific papers have been written, monographies, a large number of articles, a number of

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dissertations were defended. For example, articles, brochures and monographs such as S. Usmanov, R. Daniyarov, H. B. Bazarova, T. Tursunova and others, discertificates of R.Daniyarov /doctoral/, H.Jamalkhanova, A.Kurbanov,L. Reshetova, M. Asamutdinova, L. Danilova, A. Ramazanova, S. Azizov, H. Bakaeva, A. Khusanov, A. Kasymov. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS The listed monographs, brochures, articles and dissertations, published dictionaries, undoubtedly, will assist in solving issues of terminology by theoretical and practical point of view with deeply scientific thoughts. But so far, a separate monographic study has not been devoted to the study of the construction terminology of the Uzbek language. Meanwhile, the rapid development of construction, its transformation into one of the branches of industry, the widespread use of mechanization and automation are primarily reflected in terms. It goes without saying that these changes taking place in this branch of terminology / the formation of terms, their systematization and a number of others / require the development of scientific and theoretical issues and practical solutions - the compilation of a terminological dictionary of construction terms. The construction theme is also reflected to some extent in individual works devoted to construction and architecture, i.e. in special scientific works, in historical and ethnographic studies. In these works, of course, building terms are not subjected to linguistic analysis. But they contain sufficient data on tools, building materials, buildings and their parts, as well as processes related directly to construction, about their names '. In this regard, we can highlight the monographs of A.K. Pisarchik "Building materials and constructive techniques of folk craftsmen of the Fergana Valley in the XIX - early XX centuries".So, in the work of A.K. Pisarchik, although the goal was to analyze the achievements of the Uzbek people in the field of national architecture in ethnographic terms, using the example of the construction of the Ferghana Valley, it contains sufficient information about the etymology of the building terms he himself collected. In his opinion, in the lexicon of builders and residents of the Fergana Valley and in a number of other regions of Uzbekistan, along with Uzbek / general Turkish terms, Persian-Tajik / devol, loy, ayvon, peshayvon, etc. / are used, and mixed Tajik-Uzbek and Uzbek- Tajik terms: kush sinch, du sinch also were used.From the research work of A.K. It becomes clear that Samarkand architects used the following terms to build the foundation, wall, ceiling: sandhari - a foundation made of large bricks, khishtfarch - a floor lined with bricks, devol - an adobe wall, bolodori - the upper beam of the door frame, zaborrav // zavarrav - upper strapping from beams, chorchub - a square or rectangle of four beams, vassa - slabs - halves or thirds of hacked perches, buyra - reed braid, etc. The merit of the author's is that it describes parts of the construction art of Samarkand, from ancient times to the present in detail. The most important thing is that the research work of A.K. Pisarchik reflected a large number of construction terms that were in the everyday life of the population. From his work it becomes clear that to design a city dwelling in the dialects of the builders, such terms were used as: peshayvon - передний отвал, berun - внешний городской дом, dorun- внутренний городской дом, mehmonhona - гостинная для мужчин, zinai minori- минаретная лестница, tula // tagtula - полуподвальное помещение, darvozahona - сооружение над входной калиткой and etc. The research work of A.K. Pisarchik is interesting because it reflects a large number of terms denoting architectural details and artistic and decorative techniques. Such terms include, in particular: болари вассажут - открытый балочный потолок, болори лула - балки круглого сечения, мадохил - плоскость среза, образующая трехполостную фигуру, пилтавасса – васа в виде фитилей, тахмон - ниша для хранения постели, токча/уреза -глубокая узкая ниша, гирех - арабески, геометрический орнамент,багдоди - род двери, дарвоза - ворота и мн.др. The foregoing give us the following conclusion: the issues of terminology are constantly in the field of view as an object of linguistic research not only in Russian, but also in other linguistics of peoples, they are also intensively studied in Uzbek linguistics. Despite this, construction terminology, whose origins go back to the distant past, has not yet become the object of a special linguistic study. If we look through the terms of the English language, you can find out that usually the specialization of the meanings of words is associated with the awareness of a certain area of activity as a special one. In the studied array of terms, there were 10 lexical units formed in this way. All of them are quite old, the last of them appeared in 1835. The first of them -pendant - an architectural detail, designed in the form of a pendant, was formed from the commonly used "pendant" in 1322. Слово volume со значением «объем» в 1621 г. приобрело специальное значение «внутренний объем здания».В 1626 г. слово fret (прямоугольный орнамент) образованное от значения «дамская сетка для волос из драгоценных камней» приобрело специальное значение «архитектурный орнамент из пересекающихся прямоугольных линий, лепнина на потолке.Термин lucarne со значением «отверстие на чердаке или в крыше для пропуска света» в 1631 г. приобрел значение «круглое небольшое окно в классическом фронтоне». The word volume with the meaning "volume" in 1621 acquired the special meaning "internal volume of the building".-rectangular lines, stucco on the ceiling. The term lucarne with the meaning "a hole in the attic or in the roof to let in light" in 1631 acquired the meaning of "a small round window in a classical pediment."

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INNOVATIVE TYPES OF AGRICULTURAL RISK INSURANCE INSURANCE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, there is an analysis of innovative insurance types of agricultural risk insurance. Also, the article shows various factors of the income of the state budget.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, fundamental changes have been taking place in the field of national insurance services, in which insurance companies, taking into account the economic and financial capabilities of policyholders, have developed new insurance products or innovative insurance policies that can fully meet their requirements. A clear example of this is positive changes in the process of manufacturing and offering products. Such changes can be explained by the following:

Firstly, in recent years, the demand for insurance products has been increasing among policyholders, in which they are demanding the development of comprehensively convenient insurance products for themselves, and in the insurance sector, mass insurance types are being abandoned. insurance products that have the ability to provide full-blooded coverage of personal interests are in demand. It is important that any product meets the interests and needs of a specific consumer and is presented to them under favorable conditions.

Secondly, on behalf of the insured, the insured are demanding not only the provision of suitable insurance products, but also modern service. In this case, it is important not only to conclude insurance conditions or insurance contracts, but also to provide them with additional services during the term of the insurance contract, that is, they demand insurance products with many features. are doing In the insurance sector, the competition is moving positively towards providing services and providing quality products.

Under these conditions, insurance companies of foreign countries have already implemented a system of comprehensive management of insurance products, which gives them the opportunity to fully meet the demands that are forming in a strong competitive environment.

It is no secret that there should be an offer in accordance with the demand formed in the conditions of the market economy, in this regard, the creation or introduction of new insurance products may occur for several reasons, the most important of which are the following:

- changes in general or insurance legislation;
- introduction of new developments and technologies;
- changes in political, social and economic processes;

emergence of new insurance needs of policyholders;

the need for an insurance product or service, other reasons and conditions that create demand.

It's no secret that creating a new insurance product and introducing it to the market requires a lot of money. It requires not only large funds, but also qualified personnel in the insurance company and the involvement of specialists in other fields. From this, we can conclude that the possibility of creating new innovative insurance products will be available only to insurance companies that are financially large and large, as well as having many different specialists in their state, and will be able to produce them and introduce them to the market. . Small insurance companies cannot do this, so they mainly copy existing insurance products or make some changes to new types of insurance available in the market.

The creation of a new insurance product can be considered in several aspects, which means that the new product does not have to be exactly new, for example:

a new insurance product for the industry - a fundamentally new insurance product, the fact that such a product is not available in the insurance company itself or in its competitors;

a new product for the insurance company, that is, a new insurance product for itself, such an insurance product is not available in the insurance company itself, but in its competitor;

- insurance products obtained from other financial markets, i.e. insurance products obtained from insurance markets of other countries;

- a new appearance of the insurance product, changes in the fundamentals of the existing insurance product;

- renewed insurance product, i.e. preservation of its founders by changing the appearance of the existing insurance product in the insurance company.

Creating a new insurance product requires specific economic and financial processes, so they can be conditionally divided into the following stages, including:

- clarification of the demand for the insurance product;

- development of the insurance product concept;

- development of the project of the insurance product;

- assessment of the possibilities of selling the insurance product in the market;

bringing the results to the attention of the insured by making changes or accepting them as they are.

Our national insurance market is not as developed as the insurance markets of other countries, and many products are not offered by insurance companies, considering that the existing insurance products have not been updated for a long time, the rural insurance types developed several decades ago Urta products are being presented under a changed name.

The external factors that are the basis for the creation of insurance products do not cause much difficulty for insurance companies, but rather the internal needs, that is, the processes of creating insurance products for potential policyholders based on their wishes and capabilities, or from the processes that are difficult to satisfy their needs. is one. Usually, the insurance company uses its capabilities to meet such needs. Also, if there is an opportunity to benefit from it, of course, if there is no such opportunity, the insurance company itself will not engage in such activities. In this case, based on the widespread approach to the world practice of creating insurance products, the practice of attracting potential policyholders to the processes of creating an insurance product is widely developing. In this case, the insured will be able to form the set of risks they need or form them based on their financial and economic situation. In this way, policyholders will be able to develop an initial concept of insurance products that are more profitable for them. But this does not mean that the product will go to the market in this condition. Perhaps it is important for the insurance company to study the economic feasibility of such a product, to make a decision based on its usefulness to a wide range of policyholders. Currently, such practice is manifested as an experience that is now entering our national insurance market, not only in all types of insurance, but in popular types of insurance (vehicle insurance, collateral property insurance).

At this point, it should be noted that regardless of the type of insurance product that is created, it is important to organize its sale. An important role is played by the presence of infrastructure that helps in sales. Insurance regulates the processes of organizing the sale of products:

First, the targeted advertising activities of the insurance product, that is, to warn policyholders about the new product, to demonstrate its achievements, to reveal opportunities for convenience, to convey general information about purchase advantages.

Second, using the reputation of the insurance company, organizing the sale of the insurance product, showing the level of usefulness and reliability of the insurance product.

Third, to promote the sale of new insurance products by establishing a sales system.

Fourthly, to stimulate sales by creating incentive opportunities for policyholders to obtain insurance products, giving elections, and organizing promotions among policyholders.

Also, the practice of organizing the sale of insurance products in two different ways is widely used. The first is active sales, which means that the insurance company uses all the available opportunities. To do this, it will carry out aggressive activities, including extensive promotion and campaigning, optimal use of sales channels, and the introduction of extensive incentive systems for buyers and sellers. The second is passive selling, the organization of step-by-step, discretionary sales. Launch the insurance product gradually without much advertising initially. Taking into account the positive reaction of policyholders, the transition to the organization of asset sales processes is considered by increasing the volume of product sales.

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NOTION OF TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO YOUNG LEARNERS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This paper investigates how communicative activities are developed in Uzbek EFL classes and the speaking skills of Uzbek pupils. Communicative activity is a complex, multi-stage process that involves the development of each component, which includes the development of all skills. Questionnaires and semi-structured interviews were conducted to explore how pupils perceived the overall effect of language learning through communicative activities. The results showed that the pupils positively commented on their increased awareness and understanding of the appropriate use of the target language as well as their improved language skills.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the interest of the young generation in learning teaching languages, especially English, is increasing. For this reason, in order to teach this language in general schools, pedagogues are required to make extensive use of innovative methods. The introduction of continuous teaching of foreign languages in the first grades of general education schools from 2013-2014 is a clear proof of this. English as a world language is shown as the most necessary language in almost all fields, therefore, not only in primary classes, but also the study of the languages of economically, scientifically, and culturally developed times is the main factor in acquiring the achievements of world science and development. With full understanding, the importance of language is certainly being paid attention to in career choices among high school students. Like other fields, language learning also depends on the age of the students along with their minds. Young children have a very high desire to learn a language, especially with current information and communication tools, this situation shows high indicators.

It is fundamentally essential for children to learn English from a young age in this rapidly globalizing world. English knowledge will help to open many opportunities for them in the future and it will be invaluable in their future careers. However, teaching English to children is not an easy job. But it is also not difficult, if we already know how to do it. Many teaching positions involve teaching children - a unique experience that is both challenging and fun. Compared to adults, children are more energetic, have shorter attention spans, and learn language according to specific stages of development; these present planning challenges for the teacher. The key to teaching English to children is to understand the principles of language acquisition and apply it in ways that keep children motivated to learn. Children’s world is playing and imitating.

Teaching English to children has become a worldwide phenomenon due to the international expansion of English teaching combined with general commitment of governments worldwide to reduce the starting age of learning English and include it in the curriculum in the primary school [Pinter, 2006, p.3]. As English has become the common language in the world, it has also become one of the components of primary and even pre-school education in the English as a Foreign Language teaching contexts. In teaching English to young learners, age plays a crucial role in what we teach and how we teach it, since a young learner class is different from older learner and adult class in terms of the learners’ language learning needs, language competences, and the cognitive skills. It is highly important to show the differences of these three learner groups keeping in mind the fact that every learner is unique and such lists can only reflect generalizations. According to Lynne Cameron there are some characteristics of young learners which distinguish young learners with older learners or adult learners. First, children are often more enthusiastic and livelier as learners. Second, as a learner child wants to please the teacher rather that their peer group. Third, children can interest to something more quickly and also lose interest more quickly. Fourth, children less able to keep themselves motivated on tasks they find difficult.

The fourth strength from the teaching learning video was suatability the teaching materials with grade of students based on piaget`s stage of development. Based on students` age, they are categorized in concrete operational stage (from seven to eleven years of age). In the video, teacher provide a map and students need to read it to deliver the birthday invitation to the correct person. It is in line with Piaget statement about concrete operational stage in Pinter that childrens start to think logically and try to apply logical reasoning in several areas of knowledge at the same time (such as math, science and map reading)

However,due to some objective and subjective reasons,teaching and learning English in general and teaching and learning speaking in particular does not come up to the study aims.Despite teachers' effort to provide primery class learners with opportunities to develop their communicative skills, how to teach and learn speaking effectively is still a challenging questions to both teachers and primery classes.

Teaching English languages in Uzbekistan has become very important since the first days of the first days of the Independence of our country, which pays much attention to the rising of education level of people, their intellectual growth. As our President SH.Mirziyoyev said :No changes can be achieved without modern workforce.

Tasks are set before the new ministry on development and implementation of a unified state policy in the sphere of preschool education, expanding the state and non-state network of preschool education institutions,strengthening their material and technical base,providing with highly qualified pedagogical personnel increasing the coverage of children by preschool education institutions,comprehensive intellectual, spiritually-aesthetic,physical development of children through introduction of modern educational progrems and technologies into educational-upbringing process, as well as radical improvement of the quality of their preparation for school."

The effectiveness of studying the native (Uzbek) language is determined in a comparative study with other languages. We would like to compare some points of the Uzbek and English languages. As highly developed teaching methods in foreign languages, there was no lack of knowledge of grammar and its role in understanding the language. Grammar teaching is largely accompanied by its methods. In the field of foreign language teaching methodology, there are some features that need to be discussed. In English and Uzbek, grammar is diverse in the form of sentence structure. They belong to different language families. But their similarities and differences should be taken into account in order to achieve more effective results in the educational process. English is the dominant language in the world. There is no way to delay the influence of this language on other languages. However, its grammatical structure is considered relatively comprehensive for all who want to learn. The Uzbek language is different from English, they belong to different language families. In this case, they cannot be in the same position. To begin with, the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic group of languages and is spoken not only in Uzbekistan, but also in neighboring countries: Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan. The use of the language is not limited, people using it as their native language evaluate it as an easily perceived language that can be learned for students even from other countries . Other languages are also used in this country, and vocabulary is provided by them. However, grammar is a complex aspect of linguistics, which is almost unchanged. The Uzbek language has many borrowed words from Arabic, Persian and Russian. Words and sentences in the Uzbek language, as in any other Turkic language, are formed using suffixes that are added to morphemes-a process called agglutination. Word formation is different from European languages. The sentence structure in Uzbek has many differences from English. The order of the parts of the sentences has some differences between the English and Uzbek languages. It is known that the structure of sentences in Turkish is relatively simple. The typical word order in the Uzbek sentence is - Subject - Object - Verb. This order is typical for most world languages and is not the same form of the English sentence structure where the word order is "subjectverb-object".

On the part of our country, the conditions created in schools, the fact that the classrooms are equipped with modern technologies, the provision of young educated personnel, the organization of television online lessons on online TV channels for all classes for independent study outside of school lessons are commendable. Students of the 1st and 2nd grades may not understand the grammatical, lexical, phonetic, units of the language, but they can master the language at an excellent level through cartoons, games, and pictures. Accordingly, two different methods are used effectively in grammar. Inductive, Deductive - Grammatical rules are first explained to the students in the inductive method and then reinforced through examples. This method is often useful for high school students. For example, tenses, prepositions, articles are known terms for high school students. In the deductive method, the topic is first introduced through certain games and exercises, and then it is explained based on the rules. Since elementary school students do not have knowledge about possessives, participles, verbs and other units, it is more effective to explain the topic to them through games and songs. For example, Can is a modal verb in English and is taught through handout materials. According to psychologists, compared to older people, children are 70-80% more interested in new things, reading and learning. Children try to perform tasks that they cannot perform even in our daily life despite warnings. They get bored of the sameness very quickly, therefore, it is necessary for the teaching staff to organize lessons in new ways, in an unconventional way, to fully create the environment of the English language being studied. Therefore, teachers should organize lessons using interactive, innovative and interesting methods. It is required to introduce students to work individually, in groups and in pairs, in the form of various competitions, in the form of games, to conduct lessons with the use of colorful visual aids, and to prepare separately for each lesson. This type of lessons increases love and passion for the language, activates inactive students, and creates healthy competition among students. Competition is the foundation of growth of creatical thinking and motivation in learning English language.

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PEDAGOGICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF TEACHING MEDICAL BIOLOGY IN HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Methodology of teaching, educational institutions, higher education, teaching model.

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Abstract: Relevance of the topic Digital educational resources for teaching medical biology, innovative technologies for improving the quality and efficiency of education are being put into practice in higher educational institutions of the world. The implementation of innovative ideas in the field of education, the acquisition of knowledge about land and underwater resources in the fields of genetic engineering, nucleic acid studies, bioinformatics and biotechnology, the study and treatment of the biology of diseases occurring in living organisms, biodiversity systematic work is being carried out on the implementation of large-scale projects on research, modernization of the system of training of biologists-specialists in the field.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose and tasks of the research are to develop recommendations for improving the teaching methodology of medical biology in higher education institutions.

Tasks of the research:

analysis of the pedagogical and psychological possibilities of improving the teaching methodology of medical biology in higher education institutions;

improvement of teaching methods of medical biology in higher education institutions;

improvement of the teaching model of medical biology in higher education institutions;

improving the criteria for increasing the effectiveness of teaching medical biology in higher education institutions.

The object of the study was to improve the methodology of teaching medical biology in higher medical educational institutions, and 341 students of the Tashkent Medical Academy, Samarkand State Medical University, and the Termiz branch of the Tashkent Medical Academy participated. The subject of the research is the forms, methods and means of improving the teaching methodology of medical biology in higher education institutions.

METHODS

Comparative and critical study and analysis of scientific, methodical, electronic resources related to the topic of research, study of advanced pedagogical experiences in medical higher education institutions, questionnaire, interview, observation, test, design, expert assessment; mathematical-statistical analysis methods were used for the results of experimental work.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

the pedagogical possibilities of the teaching methodology of medical biology have been improved based on motivational-value, cognitive-active, personal-reflexive criteria and functionalization of the components of active information exchange, design activities in the electronic environment, and the use of interactive software tools;

The teaching method of medical biology in higher education institutions is to gradually teach the elements of organized, goal-oriented, logical-structural, diagnostic-resultative independent education and the mutual harmony of the capabilities and interests of learners. improved based on provision;

The teaching model of medical biology in higher education institutions is improved based on the gradual improvement of students' talents, abilities and interests, as well as the mutual adaptation of the possibilities of using interactive software tools, interactive resources, multimedia products, virtual laboratories, crosswords, intellectual games. ;

criteria for the development of pedagogical professional training skills have been improved based on didactic design of explanatory-motivational, cognitive, technological, creativity and interactive presentations in the use of software tools, teaching motivation.

RESULTS

Practical results of the study:

For the students of the Medical University - 60910200, Pediatrics - 60910300, aimed at improving the pedagogical possibilities of teaching medical biology in higher educational institutions

This study guide entitled "Medical biology, general genetics" (cytology section) (Order No. 68 of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 27, 2023) was created;

Recommendations on improving the teaching methodology of medical biology in higher education institutions have been developed.

Scientific and practical significance of research results

The scientific significance of the research is the development of students' skills in using interactive tools based on the forms and technologies of improving the teaching methodology of medical biology in higher education institutions, the development of their information competence, the teaching methodology aimed at using interactive software tools based on virtual laboratory technologies. It is explained by the fact that it was used in the improvement of its content and technological basis.

The practical significance of the research results is that the electronic resource created in order to improve the teaching methodology of medical biology in higher education institutions serves to strengthen the methodological support of the teaching methodology of medical biology, the State Education for the preparation of bachelors and masters in higher education standards are based on the fact that they are embedded in the content of qualification requirements.

Ensuring the efficiency of the process of improving the teaching methodology of medical biology in medical institutions of higher education, using pedagogical technologies in the process of teaching medical biology, the possibilities of the information-educational environment in improving the quality of education, teaching students about medical biology using interactive tools preparation for use is considered one of the main tasks of today.

Modern information and communication technologies create opportunities to optimize processes such as creation, storage, delivery, search of interactive software tools. The use of interactive software tools in educational practice is carried out in accordance with the content goals and objectives.

See Table 1.

The content of improving the teaching methodology of medical biology in higher education institutions

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">The goal of improving the teaching methodology of medical biology in higher education institutions</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Development of a mechanism for effective use in the practice of improving the teaching methodology of medical biology in higher education institutions</td><td colspan="2">Creation of an information system of the teaching process of medical biology, organization of a management system based on pedagogical technologies, interactive methods</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="4">Tasks in improving the teaching methodology of medical biology in higher education institutions</th></tr>
<tr><td>creation of e-learning resources, didactic aspects necessary for implementation in the educational process (material and technical base)</td><td>Creation and application of methodological support of new informational pedagogical technologies for the educational process of medical biology</td><td>teaching students the skills of working with pedagogical technologies, interactive methods, developing their professional-pedagogical competencies</td><td>Improving the effectiveness of the medical biology education process and expanding opportunities for continuous education</td></tr>
</table>

Interactive technologies are based on the direct interaction of students with the educational environment. Their experience serves as a central activator of learning.

The basis of the modern education system is a high-quality and high-tech environment. Its creation and development are technically complex, but such an environment serves to improve the educational system and introduce information and communication technologies in education. Currently, various pedagogical information-educational resources have been created in electronic form in educational institutions, but the research on creating the organizational basis of their use cannot be considered sufficient.

Today, all higher education institutions pay special attention to the use of innovative technologies in the educational environment in order to ensure that students receive knowledge in accordance with modern requirements.

There are several views on the classification of technologies used in the educational system today. Authors M.G. Saveleva, T.A. Novikova, N.M. Costinas conditionally divide all educational technologies into traditional, classic and modern types, depending on the level of activity of students in their educational activities. Traditional technologies, in turn, are reproductive and active, and the group of modern technologies is divided into interactive groups.

In the cooperative activity of a reproductive teacher and a student, the teacher is the person in the main activity and the manager of the training. The student acts as a passive listener. Feedback between the participants of the educational process is carried out on the basis of surveys, independent, control work, tests, etc. Passive technologies are considered very ineffective in terms of pedagogical technologies and students' mastery of learning material, but it also has some recognized aspects. This is an opportunity for the teacher to facilitate the preparation for the lesson and to give the student a large amount of educational material in a short time during the lesson.

When the teacher and student engage in active communication during the lesson, the student becomes an active participant in the lesson, not a passive listener. Interactive interaction encourages students to engage in group conversation and communication. In contrast to active influence, interactivity in them is directed not only to teachers, but also to the interaction of students with each other. In this case, the teacher performs the role of the organizer of the flow of information without transmitting educational information through him. In such cases, student experience plays an important role.

Interactive educational technologies, different from reproductive ones, require the organization of teaching on the basis of effective creative activity. Each of them essentially emerges as a means of managing the process of developing cognitive activity. In the system of active technologies, problem situations are analyzed and solved by the teacher and the student in cooperation. During the use of interactive technologies, the solution to the problem (in the process of situation analysis and game design) is solved collectively by the teacher with the active participation of the group members. Active technology provides interactivity if the entire audience is involved in solving the problem.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the main concept of interactive methods among students: achieving active exchange and assimilation of information using problem situations, interactive communication creates an opportunity for intellectual development, exchange of communicative roles between the transmitter and receiver of information through the provision of feedback, control of knowledge among students it is characterized by the development of skills and abilities to apply the acquired knowledge in practice and specific situations, to get acquainted with world educational resources and to work with the database.

It is important to organize education through interactive methods that require various subjective activities to further improve students' ability to abstract thinking, logical thinking, critical evaluation, and comparative analysis in medical biology classes.

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TYPES OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Transcription, groups, several subtypes, English words.

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Abstract: Lexical transformations change the semantic core of a translated word. They can be classified into the following groups:
Lexical substitution, or putting one word in place of another. It often results from the different semantic structures of the source language and target language words. Thus the word молодой is not always translated as young; rather, it depends on its word combinability: молодой картофель is equal to new potatoes. This translation equivalent is predetermined by the word combination it is used in. This type of translation can hardly be called substitution, since it is a regular equivalent for this phrase.

INTRODUCTION

Deliberate substitution as a translation technique can be of several subtypes:

Specification, or substituting words with a wider meaning with words of a narrower meaning: Will you do the room? – Ты уберешься в комнате? I'll get the papers on the way home. – Я куплю газеты по дороге домой. The underlined English words have larger scopes of meaning than their Russian counterparts and their particular semantics is recognized from the context.

Generalization, or substituting words of a narrower meaning with those of a wider meaning: People don't like to be stared at. – Людям не нравится, когда на них смотрят. If we compare the semantic structure of the English and Russian verbs, we can see that the English stare specifies the action of seeing expressed by the Russian verb. The Russian смотреть can imply staring, facing, eyeing, etc. The specific meaning in the Russian sentence can be expressed by the adverb пристально. Another reason for generalization in translating can be that the particular meaning expressed by the source language word might be irrelevant for the translation receptor: She bought the Oolong tea on her way home. – По дороге домой она купила китайского чаю. Oolong is a sort of Chinese tea but for the receptor this information is not important; therefore, the translator can generalize.

Differentiation is a rather rare technique of substitution. It takes place when we substitute a word by another one with parallel meaning, denoting a similar species: bamboo curtain – железный занавес. Both bamboo and железо (iron) are materials known for their hard nature. They are used figuratively to denote the barriers between the Western and Communist countries (bamboo curtain in reference to China, железный занавес in reference to other Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Aid) states. There are no hyponymic relations between the notions of bamboo and iron (though the referential area of железный занавес is of course much wider than that of bamboo curtain.)

Modulation is a logical development of the notion expressed by the word: But outside it was raining. -– Но на улице шел дождь. The primary equivalent of the word outside is снаружи. But it is impossible to say in Russian *Но снаружи шел дождь. By means of unsophisticated logical operation the translator finds another equivalent: на улице. Thus he takes into consideration a tradition of the word combination and acceptability of collocation. He is aided in this by the metonymical closeness of word meanings based on contiguity of the two notions.

Compensation is a deliberate introduction of some additional element in the target text to make up for the loss of a similar element in the source text. The main reason for this

transformation is a vocabulary lacuna in the target language. For example, one of the Galsworthy's characters was called a leopardess. But there is no one-word equivalent of the same stylistic coloring in Russian. Therefore, the translator compensated the word by using the word тигрица to characterize the lady.

Metaphoric transformations are based on transferring the meaning due to the similarity of notions. The target language can re-metaphorize a word or a phrase by using the same image (Don't dirty your hands with that money! – Не марай рук этими деньгами!) or a different one (Он вернет нам деньги, когда рак свистнет. – He will pay us our money back when hell freezes over). The source language metaphor can be destroyed if there is no similar idiom in the target language: Весна уже на пороге. – Spring is coming very soon. Or, on the contrary, the target text is metaphorized either to compensate a stylistically marked word or phrase whose coloring was lost for some reason, or merely to express a source language lacuna: Он решил начать жить по-новому. – He decided to turn over a new life.

Exercise 1. Translate the following text applying lexical transformations into English.

TEXT

Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning tarixiy ahamiyatga molik 15 ta muhim islohoti

shakllantirildi

Oʻzbekistonda 2017—2021-yillar davomida Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev tashabbusi bilan amalga oshirilgan keng koʻlamli islohotlar yangi davrni boshlab berdi. Jadal oʻzgarishlar barcha sohalarni, jumladan davlat va jamiyat qurilishi, sud-huquq tizimi, iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy soha, xavfsizlik, millatlararo totuvlik va diniy bagʻrikenglik, tashqi siyosatni qamrab oldi.

Ma’lumot uchun: Ekspertlik soʻrovi har ikki yilda yetakchi siyosatchilar, iqtisodchilar, olimlar, jurnalistlar, huquq himoyachilari va boshqa jamoat faollaridan iborat 100 nafar mahalliy va xorijiy ekspertlar ishtirokida oʻtkaziladi. Ular Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev tomonidan ilgari surilgan eng muhim tashabbus va islohotlar roʻyxatini tuzadi va ovoz berish yoʻli bilan tarixiy ahamiyatga ega asosiy islohotlarni aniqlaydi. 2019-yilda oʻtkazilgan ekspertlik soʻrovida davlat rahbarining 10 ta eng muhim tashabbusi ovoz berish orqali aniqlab olingan edi.

Joriy yilgi global soʻrov natijalariga koʻra, Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyevning tarixiy ahamiyatga molik 15 ta muhim islohoti shakllantirildi. Ekspertlar fikricha, Oʻzbekiston yetakchisining eng muhim islohoti bu — Markaziy Osiyoda yaxshi qoʻshnichilik munosabatlarining oʻrnatilgani, chegaralar ochilgani va nazorat punktlari tashkil etilgani, Markaziy Osiyo davlatlari bilan barcha masalalar boʻyicha konstruktiv muloqot yoʻlga qoʻyilgani (96 ta ovoz).

Islohotlar roʻyxatining keyingi oʻrinlaridan quyidagilar joy oldi:

Valyuta bozorining erkinlashtirilishi, naqd pul bilan bogʻliq muammolar bartaraf etilishi

Davlat xizmatlari tizimining rivojlantirilishi, Davlat xizmatlari markazlarining ishga tushirilishi, ortiqcha byurokratiyaga barham berilishi

Turizmni rivojlantirish doirasida 90 mamlakat uchun vizasiz rejim, 48 mamlakat fuqarolari uchun vizasiz tranzit rejimi joriy etilishi

Inson huquqlari kafolatlarining kuchaytirilishi, majburiy mehnat, shu jumladan bolalar mehnatining tugatilishi

Aholi murojaatlari bilan ishlash va davlat organlarining ochiqligi boʻyicha yangi tizimning joriy etilishi

Media muhitning kengaytirilishi: OAVlarning jamiyatdagi, muhim hukumat qarorlar qabul qilinishidagi rolining oshirilishi

Gender siyosatini yangi bosqichga olib chiqilganligi, xususan Respublika Gender komissiyasining tashkil etilishi

Oliy ta’lim tizimining rivojlantirilishi: universitetlarga qabul kvotalarining oshirilishi, milliy va xorijiy OTMlar filiallarining ochilishi

Tadbirkorlik muhiti yaxshilanishi, xususan biznesni roʻyxatdan oʻtkazish va uni yuritish boʻyicha jarayonlar soddalashtirilishi

Kambagʻallikni rasmiy darajada tan olinganligi va uni qisqartirish boʻyicha kompleks yondashuv shakllanishi

Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sohasida huquqiy va institutsional oʻzgarishlarning amalga oshirilishi

Yoshlarni qoʻllab-quvvatlashning yangi tizimi joriy etilishi

Oʻzbekistonda toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri 15 yil davomida doimiy yashovchi fuqaroligi boʻlmagan shaxslarga fuqarolikni qabul qilish tartibining joriy etilishi

Orol dengizining suvi qurigan tubida oʻrmon barpo qilinishi. BMT qoshida Orol dengizi mintaqasida Inson xavfsizligi boʻyicha Trast fondining ishga tushirilishi, BMT Bosh assambleyasi Orolboʻyi mintaqasini ekologik innovatsiyalar va texnologiyalar hududi deb e’lon qilish toʻgʻrisidagi maxsus rezolyutsiyaning qabul qilinishi

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THE IMPORTANCE OF SPEAKING IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Today the theory and practice of language and culture attracts more and more scholars, it has become evident that the investigation of its problems requires expertise from the different points of view of various areas of linguistics.

INTRODUCTION

There are reasonable grounds for supposing that only studying a foreign language, without supplying some cultural awareness is not enough to provide for mutual benefit in the international relationships. This foundation serves as a starting point for the origin of a new science.

On the process of teaching this final qualification paper, our president's works and their decisions about teaching English lessons at schools, have been taken into consideration. Every society's future is valued by it's education system and development. Nowadays, reforming and developing our country's regular education system is getting raised as a new system. Especially, learning foreign languages are of great importance nowadays1.

From 2016-2017 academic year special topics, especially technical and international specialists, at higher educational establishments will be conducted in foreign languages. The document said that

Republican Targeted Book Fund under Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan will provide pupils and teachers of general, secondary, special and professional educational institutions with manuals and

methodical complex for free of charge

The primary aim of the investigation is to prove that the language stands into the close contact with culture and history. Consequently their synchronic research would be very useful for language education.

On my research process I learned more about speaking. Also it was interesting. My research paper consists of two chapters, in the first I wrote about the importance of speaking on the second chapter I wrote about approaches and different methods of speaking.

The goal of teaching speaking skills is communicative efficiency. Learners should be able to make themselves understood, using their current proficiency to the fullest. They should try to avoid confusion in the message due to faulty pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, and to observe the social and cultural rules that apply in each communication situation. To help students develop communicative efficiency in speaking, instructors can use a balanced activities approach that combines language input, structured output, and communicative output.
Language input comes in the form of teacher talk, listening activities, reading passages, and the language heard and read outside of class. It gives learners the material they need to begin producing language themselves.

Language input may be content oriented or form oriented.

Content-oriented input focuses on information, whether it is a simple weather report or an extended lecture on an academic topic. Content-oriented input may also include descriptions of learning strategies and examples of their use.

Form-oriented input focuses on ways of using the language: guidance from the teacher or another source on vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar (linguistic competence); appropriate things to say in specific contexts (discourse competence); expectations for rate of speech, pause length, turn-taking, and other social aspects of language use (sociolinguistic competence); and explicit instruction in phrases to use to ask for clarification and repair miscommunication (strategic competence).
In the presentation part of a lesson, an instructor combines content-oriented and form-oriented input. The amount of input that is actually provided in the target language depends on students' listening

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proficiency and also on the situation. For students at lower levels, or in situations where a quick explanation on a grammar topic is needed, an explanation in English may be more appropriate than one in the target language.

Structured output focuses on correct form. In structured output, students may have options for responses, but all of the options require them to use the specific form or structure that the teacher has just introduced.

Structured output is designed to make learners comfortable producing specific language items recently introduced, sometimes in combination with previously learned items. Instructors often use structured output exercises as a transition between the presentation stage and the practice stage of a lesson plan. textbook exercises also often make good structured output practice activities. In communicative output, the learners' main purpose is to complete a task, such as obtaining information, developing a travel plan, or creating a video. To complete the task, they may use the language that the instructor has just presented, but they also may draw on any other vocabulary, grammar, and communication strategies that they know. In communicative output activities, the criterion of success is whether the learner gets the message across. Accuracy is not a consideration unless the lack of it interferes with the message2.

In everyday communication, spoken exchanges take place because there is some sort of information gap between the participants. Communicative output activities involve a similar real information gap. In order to complete the task, students must reduce or eliminate the information gap. In these activities, language is a tool, not an end in itself.

In a balanced activities approach, the teacher uses a variety of activities from these different categories of input and output. Learners at all proficiency levels, including beginners, benefit from this variety; it is more motivating, and it is also more likely to result in effective language learning. Students often think that the ability to speak a language is the product of language learning, but speaking is also a crucial part of the language learning process. Effective instructors teach students speaking strategies -- using minimal responses, recognizing scripts, and using language to talk about language -- that they can use to help themselves expand their knowledge of the language and their confidence in using it. These instructors help students learn to speak so that the students can use speaking to learn.

Language learners who lack confidence in their ability to participate successfully in oral interaction often listen in silence while others do the talking. One way to encourage such learners to begin to participate is to help them build up a stock of minimal responses that they can use in different types of exchanges. Such responses can be especially useful for beginners. Minimal responses are predictable, often idiomatic phrases that conversation participants use to indicate understanding, agreement, doubt, and other responses to what another speaker is saying. Having a stock of such responses enables a learner to focus on what the other participant is saying, without having to simultaneously plan a response.

Some communication situations are associated with a predictable set of spoken exchanges -- a script. Greetings, apologies, compliments, invitations, and other functions that are influenced by social and cultural norms often follow patterns or scripts. So do the transactional exchanges involved in activities such as obtaining information and making a purchase. In these scripts, the relationship between a speaker's turn and the one that follows it can often be anticipated. Instructors can help students develop speaking ability by making them aware of the scripts for different situations so that they can predict what they will hear and what they will need to say in response. Through interactive activities, instructors can give students practice in managing and varying the language that different scripts contain3. Language learners are often too embarrassed or shy to say anything when they do not understand another speaker or when they realize that a conversation partner has not understood them. Instructors can help students overcome this reticence by assuring them that misunderstanding and the need for clarification can occur in any type of interaction, whatever the participants' language skill levels. Instructors can also give students strategies and phrases to use for clarification and comprehension check. By encouraging students to use clarification phrases in class when misunderstanding occurs, and by responding positively when they do, instructors can create an authentic practice environment within the classroom itself. As they develop control of various clarification strategies, students will gain confidence in their ability to manage the various communication situations that they may encounter outside the classroom.

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ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCES OF AGRICULTURAL RISKS INSURANCE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, there is an analysis of foreign experiences of agricultural risk insurance. Also, the article shows various factors of the income of the state budget.

INTRODUCTION

A large number of agricultural products are produced in the American countries, and efforts are being made to supply them to other countries.

One of the most common forms of agricultural insurance is voluntary insurance. Also, mandatory types of insurance in this regard are common in Kazakhstan, Belarus, Israel, Greece and Morocco.

Also, in some countries (China, the USA, Spain, etc.) special programs have been developed, that is, in this case, if the agricultural enterprises carry out voluntary insurance of their risks, then they incentives are provided by the government in various forms. This is certainly important for the development of the industry, as well as encouraging them to take voluntary insurance.

Different regions have different forms of insurance coverage in this area, and there are also common overlaps, including:

insurance against special risks;

- comprehensive insurance;
- crop insurance against multi-level risks;
- insuring future income and profits;
- index insurance;
- farm animal insurance.

Insurance of specific risks is considered one of the first forms of agricultural insurance and has maintained its appeal to this day. The most interesting thing is that these types of insurance are still the main insurance products of many countries. In this case, it is important to provide insurance protection against certain types of natural climate events. Such situations are not typical for all countries, because each region has its own weather and climate conditions.

Comprehensive agricultural insurance also relies on a unique enforcement mechanism. In this case, the insurance coverage consists of several agricultural risks. Such products have gained popularity mainly in European countries.

One of the most common forms of agricultural insurance is voluntary insurance. Also, mandatory types of insurance in this regard are common in Kazakhstan, Belarus, Israel, Greece and Morocco.

Multi-level insurance products, including various district insurance programs, which provide comprehensive insurance coverage of crops (plants) for damage caused by natural climate, weather and other natural phenomena in agriculture is available. Such insurance products are mainly used by developed countries and are considered to be effective. However, it is not economically possible to use such insurance products in all countries, because developed countries are distinguished by the high level of insurance culture in the organization of comprehensive protection in agriculture. This allows national insurance companies to collect maximum premiums for each type of insurance. Statistical data collected over the years are also important.

Agricultural profit insurance, or in some countries income insurance, are insurance products of particular importance to national agricultural producers. This guarantees the farmers the income or profit they should receive in the future, which naturally arouses great interest in them.

Index insurance is carried out in the event of a deviation from the agreed threshold value of a specially developed parameter (index). In this case, the index is taken as an indicator related to the

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insured risk. For example, specific weather conditions in a certain area, i.e. excess humidity, rising or falling temperature, lengthening or delaying of seasons, cloudy or overcast weather. are considered natural phenomena.

But despite this, many countries, that is, countries where the insurance sector is not widely developed, prefer to use multi-level insurance and solve problems in agriculture through this. Most countries are promoting other advanced types of insurance. This is due to extensive research in the field.

Most of the European countries have been paying great attention to providing insurance protection for farm animals as well as animals in households.

Joint-stock companies, private insurance companies, mutual insurance companies and others can participate as insurers. For example, in some developed and developing countries, state-owned insurance companies actively participate in the compulsory insurance system, for example, we can cite India, Canada, Cyprus, Greece and other countries.

The provision of agricultural products is dominated by mutual insurance companies in most countries of the European Union, and insurance companies of this form make up more than half of the entities in the sector. In some European countries, agricultural insurance products are actively sold by private insurance companies.

In this case, the measures regarding the provision of agricultural insurance products or their correct delivery to customers can be conditionally divided into two, that is, state support and non-state support systems are clearly distinguished. stands

State-sponsored insurance products are widely developed mainly in the countries mentioned above. The reason for this is that the state is considered the main beneficiary of their implementation. Also, in many countries with a developed market and insurance sector, the state does not interfere in this sector at all, because the insurance market operates on the basis of competition and all participants are given equal opportunities. But here it is wrong to think that the state abandoned them, because if a large amount of damage is caused as a result of natural events, then the state is in a hurry to cover some of the damages caused by them, because this is part of the important social protection system of the state. constitutes

This is because, as mentioned above, the main purpose of this is that the state tries to fulfill its functional tasks, not only agricultural subjects. Its food safety comes first. Also, the participation of the state in this

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field or the existence of companies with its participation indicates that a reasonable competition system has been formed in the field. and sometimes it is seen in the clear superiority of the state. In this case, the payments are made or reimbursed mainly from the state budget or reserve funds formed in advance.

the insurance sector is not developed, that is, they do not use this financial institution to reduce risks.

The insurance products provided by the state may consist of the following organizations:

- expenses for insurance can be made mainly from special funds established with the participation of the state or from the budget as a whole;

- there is another form of state participation in the organization of agricultural security, namely reinsurance. In many countries, reinsurance companies can be established with the full participation of the state, which in turn can be seen as part of the measures aimed at supporting the sector by the state;

- it is important for the state to participate in this field not only as a participant, but most importantly as the main reformer. The reason is that developing agricultural products and making them available to the masses of consumers requires a lot of practical work. Of course, private companies are very weak in terms of financial and time to carry out such work. Therefore, in the initial stages, the state must create the necessary environment for them at its own expense. This will later create a basis for effectively solving problems in this sector of the state;

- since the state participates as the main player in this, it is important to create equal conditions for everyone, because it performs the function of a just judge here. In some cases, it provides economic guarantees and guarantees for the proper functioning of the sector.

In this case, the most common insurance programs are that the state assumes a part of the insurance premiums, that is, it guarantees its payment. In doing so, the state uses various tried and tested methods, i.e., either a premium or a guarantee of coverage, because it takes into account the state's own capabilities. This practice is widespread in many developed and developing countries, the main reason for this, as we mentioned above, is not only the insured, but also the main stakeholder, that is, it ensures food safety through this.

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IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: investment, foreign investment, investment climate, investment policy, infrastructure, foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, export, import, modernization, diversification.

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Abstract: This article provides a discussion of the importance of foreign investment in ensuring economic stability and analysis based on statistical data. The existing problems with attracting foreign investment and measures to solve them are also described. The article provides information about existing problems with attracting foreign investment and measures to solve them.

INTRODUCTION

It is noteworthy that priority work is increasing year by year in order to deepen the structural change and diversification of the economy of our country, to ensure employment, and to increase the income and quality of life of our people. , of course. As the President noted, "Investment is the driving force of the economy." Therefore, today, as a result of the improvement of the investment environment in Uzbekistan, the tasks of attracting foreign investments to the leading economic sectors and regions of the country, and the effective use of foreign investments and loans are being implemented. As a result, it is conducting an active investment policy aimed at modernization of production, technical and technological upgrading, implementation of projects in transport, communication and social infrastructure.

Relevance of the research topic

Currently, in the changing conditions of world economic growth, Uzbekistan is striving to carry out deep structural reforms that will facilitate large investments in its national economy. The process of economic renewal and growth is determined along with the volume and composition of investments, the quality and duration of their implementation. Foreign investments are of particular importance in the development of the country, improvement of the standard of living and well-being of the population. Consequently, it plays an important role in stimulating the economy, enriching the market with new and high-quality products, creating additional jobs, and increasing export potential. Therefore, in recent years, providing favorable conditions, additional opportunities and privileges for foreign investors in our country has become a priority. Legal grounds for this are being developed. In our country, large-scale work is being carried out in the field of entrepreneurship development, creating a favorable environment for attracting investments and conducting business, and strengthening legal guarantees for the protection of legal interests of entrepreneurs.

Setting a scientific problem

The analyzed problems are covered in the works of various scientists, including Alain Noël (2020), AVVakhobov, SH.Khajibakiyev, NGMuminov (2010), AN Gavrilova (2005), DG'.G'ozibekov (2003), NRQo'ziyeva (2008), F. Xenius (2008), K.Z. Muzaffarova (2018), Geronina NR (2005), Sh.A. Turobovlar (2020) in their scientific works the role of foreign investments, their importance in ensuring the stability of the economy, existing problems in attracting foreign investments and their elimination about the measures aimed at, as well as the experiences of different countries on attracting foreign investments and protecting the rights of investors were analyzed.

Research purpose

It is worth noting that, despite the scientific and practical research work and theoretical research carried out to date, it is precisely in the current global economic conditions that the comprehensive statistical analysis of the attraction of foreign investments, the provision of guarantees and benefits to them, as well as the impact on the favorable placement of foreign investments in the regions issues aimed at evaluating the determining factors on the basis of statistical models have not been systematically covered. Solving such issues on a systematic basis will certainly ensure the country's economic development in the future.

Scientific essence

General definition of foreign investment F. Henius' 1947 US Dictionary of Foreign Trade, 2nd Edition, states: "Foreign investment is an investment made from the territory of one country into the territory of another country." in addition, the theoretical views of professor D. Gozibekov on foreign investments include the following points: "Foreign investment is the tying of the capital of one economic entity to another economy for a certain period. It differs from domestic investment by the breadth of risks, and is characterized by changes in legal conditions and the investment environment, and as a result capital flows across countries and regions.

It is known that the natural and climatic conditions, characteristics of the distribution of economic resources specific to each region affect their financial and investment potential. The specific features of these regions lead to regional differences in capital investments and especially foreign investments in terms of the composition of the sector .

Research methods

In the article, the scientific and theoretical approaches to the topic from the framework of the topic are studied and observed. A direction has been chosen to achieve the goal set in the research. Empirical research methods of observation, collection, grouping and determination of connections between data sources and theoretical research analysis and synthesis methods were widely used.

Main results

Attracting foreign investments to the national economy on a large scale is primarily related to the need to solve the strategy and current tasks. At the time of increasing economic competition in the world, the factor of stability is the expansion of production and gaining a strong position in foreign markets. Especially due to the improvement of the investment environment, during 2019, the volume of investments from all sources of financing reached 220.7 trillion soms, which increased by 2 times compared to the approved forecast for the year. The volume of investments in fixed capital amounted to 189.9 trillion soums, and the growth rate compared to the indicators of 2018 was 1.3 times. The share of investments in fixed capital in the GDP increased from 30 percent to 36.2 percent in 2018, that is, the share of total investments in the GDP was 42.1 percent with the results of 2019.

In the last 20 years, the strategy of social investment has been the main focus of the reform of the social security system. In particular, the expansion of active labor market programs and the development of services for children and the implementation of expenditures for them have always been an important issue on the agenda .

The main tasks of the group assisting foreign investors are as follows:

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- providing foreign investors with objective information about the socio-economic reforms, the investment environment and foreign trade regime, the nature and significance of the adopted legislative documents in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- informing foreign investors about the conditions of conducting business in the country, establishing foreign and joint ventures and organizing their activities;
- assistance to foreign investors in obtaining qualified legal advice, protection of rights and mutual cooperation with judicial authorities;
- foreign investors assistance group ensures that applications received from foreign investors are entered into the "gov.uz" information system without delay;

As a result, a number of enterprises with the participation of foreign capital are being established under the effective use of the favorable conditions created in our country. Determining the placement of enterprises with foreign capital in areas with favorable labor force in all respects will enable positive resolution of employment issues in our country. Due to the favorable investment environment created in our country, enterprises with foreign capital are registered in all branches and sectors of our national economy, and most of them play an important role in the growth of the gross domestic product created in our country, and in providing new jobs for able-bodied workers and employees. They also reduce the level of renewal of the main means of production in the republic, i.e. reduce the coefficient of spiritual and physical wear and tear, reduce the tax burden on legal and individual taxpayers, supplement the income of the state budget, replace imports, produce goods for export, and provide services. and lastly, along with saving free currency, it has been providing close service in increasing their income to the national economy and increasing the stability of the national currency - som. Investments are long-term capital funds directed to business and other objects of activity in monetary, tangible and intangible form in order to obtain current income or to ensure that their value will increase in the future .

Enterprises with participation of foreign capital have been established in all regions of our country, and they have been providing close assistance in the formation of the socio-economic infrastructure of regions, districts and cities in accordance with the requirements of the time. In some regions or cities, the population per capita is higher than expected, while in others it is very low. In particular, as of January 1, 2019, the number of enterprises with foreign capital participation was 7560. Compared to the same period last year, it increased by 2,043 or by 37.0 percent. The main part of these enterprises belongs to the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey , the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Korea. It also corresponds to the account of enterprises operating

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with the participation of foreign capital . To be completely sure of this situation, let's take a look at the data of Table 1 below.

Table 1

Composition of joint ventures with foreign capital in the region

t/r	Areas	Number of enterprises	Share in the total number of enterprises, in %
1.	Republic of Karakalpakstan	121	1.6
2.	Khorezm region	71	0.9
3.	Navoi region	109	1.4
4.	Kashkadarya region	85	1.1
5.	Samarkand region	396	5.2
6.	Tashkent region	851	11.3
7.	Tashkent city	4728	62.5

In terms of regions, the main part of the operating enterprises with the participation of foreign capital was in Tashkent city with a total share of 4728, 62.5%, in Tashkent region, 851, 11.3%, and in Samarkand region, 396, 5.2%. The enterprises with the least participation of foreign capital were in Khorezm region 71 0.9%, in Kashkadarya region 85 1.1%, in Navoi region 109 1.4% and in the Republic of Karakalpakstan 121 1.6%.

In our opinion, there are a number of objective reasons and factors for the occurrence of this situation, the main of which are as follows:

Including:

- that the consumers who demand the goods, works and services provided by the joint ventures in the capital have a higher solvency compared to other regions;

- relatively well-organized financial and social infrastructures in the capital;

- since the railway, the airport and most of the ministries and committees are located in the capital, the facilities created for the registration of joint ventures and the import of raw materials and materials or the export of finished products;

- relative sufficiency of financing sources for the enterprise to carry out investment activities for the purpose of reproduction, etc.

Each objective cause and factor mentioned above requires separate study and analysis. Because each of them has its own characteristics and requires specific research. In particular, in January-October 2020, 1,371 enterprises and organizations with participation of foreign capital were newly established, and the total number of enterprises and organizations with participation of foreign capital was 11,475 as of November 1. If we look at newly established enterprises and organizations with the participation of foreign capital, 30.2% in trade, 27.6% in industry, 11.2% in construction, 7.6% in agriculture, forestry and fishing, living and 3.9% in food services, 3.4% in information and communication, 2.5% in health and social services, 2.3% in transportation and storage, and 11.2% in other types. In general, there are a number of macro sources of investment financing, and in this regard, specific statistics are sufficient in each country. In particular, the sources of financing of capital investments in the Republic of Uzbekistan are noted separately, and the sources are coordinated accordingly. In particular, in order to have complete information about the sources of financing of capital investments in the Republic of Uzbekistan, we will look at the information in Table 2. Below, the sources of financing of capital investments in the Republic of Uzbekistan are presented.

Table 2

Financing sources of capital investments

Indicators	Billion soums	Growth rate, in percent	The share of the total , in percent
Investments in equity capital	**33387.3**	**100**	**100**
Including:			
Centralized investments:	**8430.1**	**25.3**	**7.3**
Republic budget funds	1358.1	16	4.1
Fund for the development of water supply and sewage systems	137.1	2	0.4
Recovery and Development Fund	928.8	11.6	2.8
Foreign loans under the guarantee of the Republic of Uzbekistan	6006.1	71	
Decentralized investments :	**24957.2**	**74.7**	**92.7**
Enterprise funding	8666.6	35	26.0
Population funds	3376.0	13	10.1
Guaranteeing and other foreign investments and credits	4945.2	20	
Direct foreign investments	3648.9	15	43.7
Commercial bank loans and other loans	4320.5	17	12.9

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As shown in Table 2, the share of capital investments financed from centralized financing sources decreased by 13.0% to 25.3%, or 8430.1 billion, in the volume of total investments. amounted to soum. Accordingly, 24957.2 bln. from the decentralized financing sources. Soums or 74.7 percent of total investments were absorbed, which increased by 13.0 percent compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

189924.3 billion in January-December 2019. Soums of investments in fixed capital were absorbed, of which 26.6% were financed from centralized financing sources and 73.4% from decentralized financing sources. 8.6% or 16,302.5 soums of the total fixed capital investments were absorbed from the population's funds. In terms of investments in fixed capital from the population's own funds, Andijan, Bukhara, Namangan, Samarkand, Fergana and Khorezm regions have more investments by the population compared to the rest of the regions.

This requires working with foreign partners in these regions, further development of the work to be done in attracting investments. As a result, in our country, modern enterprises that ensure the production of competitive products with high added value based on the deep processing of local mineral raw materials, as a result of comprehensive and effective use of the production and resource potential of the regions, provide employment to the population of each region, reduce the level of unemployment and thus In order to increase the income of the population, special attention is being paid to attracting foreign investments , first of all direct foreign investments, in the regions.

Table 3

Information on funds appropriated within the framework of the 2019 investment program in Kashkadarya region (million soums)

t/r	Sources and sources	2018 year _ in reality	2019 year _ in reality
	Total capital funds	-	-
I	**Centralized investments**	**8212628.5**	**10501555,3**
1	Calculation of the budget of the republic	198798,3	781873.9
2	Fund for improving the meliorative condition of irrigated lands	-	171582.8
3	Local budget funds	-	-
4	Funds of the state's special funds	442954.5	-
4. 1	Republic of the Republic of Poland	-	-

4. 2	Children 's sports	45442.4	-
4. 3	Total cost of equipment , reconstruction and capital repair of general education and health care institutions	-	-
5.	Development and reconstruction fund	687263.0	9548098.6
6.	Foreign investments and loans under government guarantee	6838170.3	-
II	**Decentralized investments**	**7405643.0**	**7697479, 8**
1	Own funds of enterprises	3736427.8	3507776.1
2	Foreign direct investment and loans	1560128.7	2413671.0
3	Bank credit	710195.8	388527.6
4	Population funds	1398890.7	1387505,1

It should be said that the funds raised in the region under the Investment program for centralized investments amounted to 10501555.3 million soums in 2019, which increased by 2288926.8 million soums compared to 2018 . In 2019, the amount of the Development and Reconstruction Fund amounted to 9,548,098.6 million soums, compared to 2018, it increased by 8,860,835.6 million soums. As for decentralized investments, they increased by 291,836.8 million soums in 2019 compared to 2018. In 2019, compared to 2018, the funds of enterprises from their own funds decreased by 228,651.7 million soms. Foreign direct investments and loans increased by 853,542.3 million soums in 2019 compared to 2018. The indicator of bank loans in 2019 decreased by 321,668.2 million soums compared to 2015. In 2019, the funds of the population decreased by 11,385.6 million soums compared to 2018. It can be seen from the data that it is necessary to increase the mechanisms of attracting foreign investments to the region.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, it should be said that attracting foreign investments to the national economy on a large scale is related to the need to solve the strategic and current tasks of the transition period. In order to increase the foreign investments that are attracted to our economy today, it is necessary to bring the investment environment up to the level of standards set on a global scale. At the same time, it is of urgent importance to identify the factors hindering the flow of investments, to find ways to eliminate them. Therefore, direct investment has become an important source of external financing for our country, which has a great economic impact in terms of implementing innovative technologies and improving management. Therefore, one of the most important issues is economic stimulation of enterprises attracting foreign investments to our country and creation of necessary conditions for them.

That is why it is important to implement the following measures to activate the attraction of foreign investments to our national economy:

firstly, to carry out a purposeful advanced policy aimed at deepening structural changes;

secondly, to attract investments to the sphere of real production, i.e. to industries that process raw materials;

thirdly, in order to ensure the competitiveness of local products in the world market and to increase the export potential of the country, comprehensive support of sustainable industries ;

fourth, to improve the system of implementation of mutually beneficial projects with foreign economic entities and to establish free investment economic zones with them;

fifth, systematic development of the industry by attracting investors to places with existing infrastructure and favorable development;

sixth, to strengthen efforts to attract long-term, low-interest direct foreign credit resources;

Seventhly, based on foreign experience, the establishment of state-supported funds for foreign investors. Implementation of the above proposals will have a positive effect on the further activation of foreign investment attraction in our national economy. In the end, this situation makes it possible to fully implement the investment policy in our country in the future on the basis of continuous modernization of production from a technical and technological point of view, implementation of deep structural changes in the economy, continuous continuation of modernization and diversification of industry.

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GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATION TYPES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: translation, skill, literature, obtain.

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Abstract: Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written massage and statement in one language by the same massage and statement in another language. Each exercise in involves some kind of loss of meaning, due to a number of factors. It provokes a continuous tension, dialectic, an argument based on the claims of each language.

INTRODUCTION

The basic loss in on a continuum between over translation (increased details) and under translation (increased generalization). We know that articles are not in general, but in some cases it is translated and it depends on a context. Let's analyze when and how one should translate the articles. Every language has specific system which differs from that of any other. The nature of the grammatical differences between a pair of language to language. A comparative and contrastive analysis of the grammar of two languages, essential before a translator ventures to take up the job of translating. These grammatical differences pose problems to the translator as it not only involves analysis of the differences but also finding accurate or proper and approximate correspondences in the target languages, for effective transfer of the massage. The main part In order to attain the fullest information from one language into another is obliged to resort to numerous interlinguistic lexical and grammatical transformations.

Grammatical transformations are as follows:

a) Substitution

b) Transposition

c) Supplementation (addition)

d) Omission

The cited types of elementary transformation as such are rarely used in process of translating. Usually they combine with each other assuming the nature of “complex” interlinguistic transformation.

Substitution. By substitution we understand the substitution of a one part of speech by another or one form of a word by another. Consequently, there are two kinds of substitution constitution a grammatical type of transformation: substitution of parts of speech and the grammatical form of a word. Transformation of substitution may be necessitated by several reasons: the absence of one or an another grammatical form or construction in the target language; lack of coincidence in the use of corresponding forms and constructions as well as lexical reason different combinability and use of words, lack of part of speech with same meaning.

There are two types of substitution of parts of speech:

1. Obligatory

2. Non obligatory The obligatory substitution is observed when in the Target language, there is no part of speech corresponding to that used in the source language. e.g The English articles. Apart from other functions the article may function as an indefinite or demonstrative pronoun, a numeral and may be used for emphases. In cases of this kind, it is necessary to substitute them with functionally — adequate means of expression in Uzbek. e.g When we were in Majorca there was a Mrs. Leech and she was telling us most wonderful things about you. Biz Majorkada bo’lganimizda, u yerda qandaydir missis Lich bor edi. U bizga siz to’g’ringizda juda ko’p qiziqarli narsalarni aytib berdi. In Uzbek an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article. e.g The manuscript was sold in June for 90.000 dollars to a bookshop of New York. Ushbu san’at asari iyun oyida Nyu Yorkdagi qaysi bir kitob magaziniga 90.000 dollarga sotildi. Read the passage a second time. Ushbu parchani yana bir bor o’qing. The definite article “the” can be used instead of the demonstrative pronouns this, that, these, those. e.g. How many miles does the car travel in an hour? Bu mashina bir soatda qancha masofani bosib o’tadi? The dramatic part of the incident was that there really was a frog in Nicolas’ basin of bread and milk.1 Bu voqeaning fojiali tomoni shunda ediki, Nikolasning sutida haqiqatdan ham qurbaqa bor edi. Nobody forced him to do the job, he himself expressed the desire to do it. Hech kim uni bu ishni qilishga majburlagani yo’q, uning o’zi

buni qilishni xoxlayotganligini aytdi. I foind the place with difficulty and almost by accident. Men bu joyni qiyinchilik bilan va deyarli tasodifan topdim. He needed the five dollars. Unga shu besh dollar zarur edi. Why did you keep back the fact? Nimaga sen bu voqeani yashirding? If we want to analyze the translation of these articles in sentences we should pay attention to the model below: Model: — Do you think it will make a difference to us? — A difference? It will make the difference — Buni bizga qandaydir axamiyati bor deb o'ylaysizmi? — Qandaydir ahamiyati deysizmi? Buni juda katta ahamiyati bor. In this model the indefinite article has the function of the indefinite pronoun. The definite article is used to emphasize the noun "difference" thus acquiring the meaning of the superlative degree. In Uzbek an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article. e.g. Another cup of tea. Yana bir payola choy. "Another" is translated by a numeral into Uzbek. Here grammatical transformation-substitution is used. Transposition. Transposition is understood to be the change of position of linguistic elements in the target language in comparison with the Source Language. Transposition is necessitates by the difference in the structure of the language, in the semantic of a sentence, and others. There are two types of transposition; transposition of parts of sentence and transposition occasioned by the change of types of syntactic connection in a composite sentence. e.g. I have got all the information I want. Men o'zim xoxlagan hamma axborotni oldim. Addition. Addition, as a type of grammatical transformation, can be met with in cases of formal inexpressiveness of grammatical or semantic component in the language of the original text. Anyone, anybody, anything may be used in affirmative sentences. Anyone, anybody are used with the meaning of "everyone", anything is used with the meaning of "everything". e.g. You have no business to say such a thing! – She exclaimed. Why not? Anybody can see it. Seni bunday so'zlar aytishga haqqing yo'q! – u qichqirdi. Nimaga yo'q ekan? Buni hamma eshitdi. By rendering this sentence into Uzbek we use grammatical transformation – addition in order to preserve the meaning of the sentence. As Barhudarov noticed, addition in translation is necessary when the semantic components of lexical unit are not formally expressed. He writes that this phenomenon is quite typical of English. These semantic elements which are meant but not formally expressed Z. Harris calls "appropriate words". Omission Omission is opposite to addition. As a type of grammatical transformation – omission is necessitated by grammatical redundancy of certain forms in two languages. e.g. He raised his hand. U qo'lini ko'tardi. It means that the translator omits superfluous elements. They are elements denoting the meaning which is already expressed in the text. "The most common elements – objects of omission – are pair – synonyms, which are characteristic of English stylistics", writes L Barhudarov. Conclusion Translation is an activity comprising the interpretation of the meaning of text in one language – the source and the other language – the target. Translation must take into account a number of constraints, including context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, their writing convention, and their idioms. In translation, both the source language and the target one are important. Sometimes in translation, the translator will face some problems related to the equivalences of source and target languages. Finding a good equivalence is an important job which the translator should care about it.

• Omission: some structural elements can be regarded redundant from the target language grammar or style perspective:

e.g. major part of Asia may keep dry. Also in politeness forms: Could I buy a street map of Atlanta?

• Addition – transformation of the target language sentence structure when new elements non-existent in the original appear in the target language text in accordance with the requirements of the structural adequacy. These additions are either structurally or contextually motivated.

Structurally motivated additions are of completely regular type and therefore predicable. Contextually motivated additions are of relatively irregular nature. They mostly reflect the differences of combinability and peculiarities of social norms of the respective languages:

e.g. haven't you started that book yet? It's good of you to see me.

Elliptical constructions are much common in English. The principle of language economy is the major reason of ellipsis. Instead of saying "soup opera star" they use the "soup star"

In English there is a marked tendency of making elliptical many company names as well as the names of institutions, titles of the books, films etc.:

e.g. defense language institute – військовий інститут іноземних мов

• Partition consists in converting source language sentence into two or more in the target language text. This is particularly effective in interpreting:

e.g. Tony Blare entered parliament in 1983…

Integration is joining-up of 2 or more sentences of the source language text into a single syntactical structure in the target language text.

e.g. our classes of business English will help you to solve any real-life business problems.

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APPROACH TO TRADITIONAL IMAGES IN 20TH CENTURY UZBEK LITERATURE AND LITERARY STUDIES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Traditional image, Formation process (genesis) of traditional images, Study process of traditional images in 20th century Uzbek literature and literary studies, Class approach, Soviet ideology in Uzbek literature.

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Abstract: In this article, the process of studying the traditional images in Uzbek classic literature and the scientific and theoretical views related to them in the Uzbek literature and literary studies of the 20th century and the sharp policy and class point of view of the former Soviets in relation to this As a result of this approach, we can learn about the fact that the sciences and scientific researches related to traditional images are quite backward.

INTRODUCTION

We know that most of the information about traditional images in Uzbek classic literature and the scientific and theoretical views related to them are not put into a single mold and system (in this case, traditional images in Uzbek classic literature are artistically historical, mythical, one-sidedness in terms of dividing into meaningful types such as mythological, purely religious, religious-mystical), in addition to the fact that no clear and concise (complete) scientific research related to the development (progress) of traditional images in Uzbek classic literature has been conducted zi also means that this area is still relevant to be studied. Why do we think so? We will try to prove the answer through our comments below. First of all, during the period of the former Soviets, Uzbek literary studies was quite weak (of course, we must take into account the artists who created during this period, the strong scientific research works and scientific works of literary scholars), and as a reason for this, the science of Uzbek literary studies , under the strong control (censorship) established in relation to fiction and folklore (as if someone is pointing a gun at your head every day), these areas were able to develop. For a long time, this authoritarian system left its mark on the science of Uzbek literary studies: from a class point of view in relation to the science of literary studies and fiction (former Soviets taking the Soviet ideology as an example) it is a pain that he approached there was a chipmunk on it. And after that, conducting strong scientific research related to the history of Uzbek classic literature, the science of Uzbek classic literature, and an impartial approach was under pressure. It is true that in the 20th century literary scholars who made their unique contribution to the development of Uzbek literary studies were also created during this period: Abdurauf Fitrat, A. Hayitimetov, O. Sharafiddinov, I. Sultan, N. Mallayev, A. Kayumov, U. Normatov, and N. Karimov were great representatives of literary studies. Approaching many works of art, which are the high art of our classic literature, from a purely scientific and theoretical point of view was also a very complicated issue in this period. The history of Uzbek classical literature, the science of Uzbek classical literary studies was also viewed from the point of view of classism (Soviet ideology), and this situation is a historical event in artistic works, which are considered to be many artistic examples in our classical literature (classical poetry). - events, historical figures (because in the Soviet ideology, these images were considered as old fashioned, glorifying the kings and rulers of the past, slavishly bowing to feudalism) was considered a strict requirement during the time of the former Soviets. That is why the Uzbek writers and literary scholars who created works in the 20th century had every creative process under daily control, and in such conditions (if we call it the conditions created for artists, it certainly makes people of that time laugh and it is a phenomenon that contradicts logic) 'ladi) many works of art in classical Uzbek literature. moral-educational (didactic), historical, social-political, religious-mystical, love-love written epics, ghazals, rubai's, continents, tuyuks, mustazad and other things that are the product of beautiful art tashbeh, tazad, tarse', tazhuli orifona, tardi aks, irsoli masal, diag, talmeh from the artistic image tools included in the genres (exactly related to the development process of traditional images in classic Uzbek literature if we take into account that scientific-theoretical views are manifested and realized through the means of this artistic image. (of course, the art of talmeh is in a special place) to approach the classical poetic arts from an objective scientific-theoretical and artistic point of view required a lot of courage from the Uzbek literary scholars who created in this period and the strong censoring process established by the sovereign councils would not allow this. Of course, we did not have any dangerous or negative aspects of the scientific-theoretical approach to the specific characteristics of traditional images in classical Uzbek literature. But the absolute power established by the former Soviets has its own national origin (mentality), national literature, customs, traditions, customs, national language, religious e' He could not tolerate situations such as being proud of his nationality, such as his faith, folklore, and treating them with respect, he could not allow it at all. This is the hateful policy of the former Soviets, if the national peoples of the former union kept as far as possible from the national aspects that we have listed above, that is, each nation realized its own national identity, or national feeling. If he was proud of himself, he would demand his rights, it would lead to the birth of the ideas of free will and freedom. This situation was a very dangerous process for the politics of the former Soviets and would lead to bad consequences. For example, if we take this as an example from our classical literature, we have learned about one of the traditional characters of Uzbek classical literature, King Jamshid, in our classical literature as Jomi Jamshid. It is true that King Jamshid reigned in ancient Iran. according to historians, it is said that he was from Ashkani, and according to the scientific opinion of some, he was from Peshdadi (Of course, it is not so important for us which dynasty King Jamshid is from, but even so, tell us instead of information if not without benefits). We have the first information about King Jamshid in X-XI We learned through the epic "Shahnoma" written by Abul Qasim Firdavsi, a great representative of not only Persian-Tajik, but also Muslim eastern classical literature (mainly poetry) who lived and created in the centuries related traditional image came in the form of Jomi Jamshid). According to historical accounts, King Jamshid was a very just ruler, he put justice above all else: he was a caring and loving father to his people, a worthy son, always walking with the people, in the sorrow of the people. glorified as a just ruler who fights tirelessly. According to other historical narratives, King Jamshid was so concerned about the well-being and peace of his people that he built a huge city for the people who were perishing in the cold winter. passed, now this information must be interpreted as a legend. No city was built underground). If we artistically interpret this situation, that is, this traditional image, in the style of the hateful policy of the former Soviets of the 20th century and the Soviet literary and artistic approach, first of all, it is the "grind" of vulgar literary criticism. had to pass from At the same time, the Soviet ideology and the strong control apparatus (censorship) over fiction and literary studies faced a strong opposition, and a negative attitude towards the creator or the literary critic: why exactly the topic that is forbidden against the Soviet ideology - why the creator or the literary scholar is against the existing authorities instead of praise, glorifying Feudalism, the enemy of the Soviets, glorifying the past (history), and also glorifying the ruling class (aristocracy) and bowing before them like slaves. He emphasized that it is necessary to fight against it, pointing out the qualities and aspects. That is why, in the Soviet ideology, none of the peoples of the former union should respect their national values, realize their national identity, be proud of their national literature, and remember the great ancestors who lived in the past. It is similar to the real history, the use of the immeasurable spiritual wealth that they left us, and in this case, the sharp edge of the Soviet authoritarian ideology is aimed at the nationalities of such national republics, and this process was carried out by the former Soviets. He was carrying out a strict and brutal control process (censorship). This hateful policy and strong control was especially applied to the fiction and literary studies of the national peoples. Uzbek literary studies also became a victim of this authoritarian policy. According to the testimonies of many artists who created during that period, after independence and the breeze of freedom began, the authoritarian and cruel control process (censorship) established by the former Soviets was implemented more strongly than in other national republics. and as a result of this hateful policy, our national literature and literary studies were hit hard. As a result of this, several generations were separated from their priceless literary-artistic, intellectual-spiritual wealth. We have taken as an example from the traditional image in Uzbek classical literature above, the king Jamshid and his great deeds for his motherland, and the spirit of pride in the great deeds of his great ancestors who lived in the past, formed the spirit of a whole nation. would eventually lead to resistance against the tyrant ruling over them and his tyranny and overthrowing the tyranny of the tyrant. Knowing this in advance, the cruel and insidious Soviets applied their infamous policy, which caused an irreparable blow to our national literature and literary studies. So, based on the opinions mentioned above, we tried to provide information about the attitude of Soviet Uzbek literary studies of the 20th century to traditional images in Uzbek classical literature. Of course, in the words of our people, we can't say that our opinions are free of flaws, just like there is a fault in every fall.

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ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE INSTITUTE OF PUNISHMENT IN THE CASE OF CONFESSION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the issues of improving the institution of punishment in the case of confession. Also, in the article, the author made suggestions and recommendations as a result of analyzing the opinions of scientists regarding the improvement of the institution of guilty confession.

INTRODUCTION

The main task of criminal law is to protect the most important interests of the individual, society, and the state from criminal encroachment and law enforcement agencies use all available legal means to achieve this goal. One of them is plea bargaining, where the perpetrator assists the investigation in the discovery and investigation of his crime and helps to expose and prosecute other accomplices or other persons who have committed criminal acts. the person who committed the crime will have his guilt mitigated to a certain extent.

The introduction of this institution into law could help uncover crimes that have been unsolved and latent for decades, and help expose several criminal gangs. The imposition of a penalty under plea bargaining shall, in the first instance, impose a penalty in the mitigating circumstances already provided for in the criminal law (institutions, like probation, leniency, release from punishment, imposition of a penalty in remorse in practice).

Although it has been more than a year since the institute was enacted, it is still not put into practice. As a result, litigation has not yet been established in this institution.

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One of the main reasons why this institution has not been used since its enactment is the problems of its regulation by law, including the imposition of penalties. Although the institute has a criminal nature, it is largely governed by criminal procedure law.

The procedure for enforcing a plea agreement and the requirements for it are regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure. For example, in the Criminal Code, when a conciliation agreement is concluded only through this institution, the question of how much punishment to impose for these crimes is given only in the Criminal Code. The Code of Criminal Procedure defines the circumstances in which the institution of this agreement can be implemented. In addition, the norms of criminal law do not correspond to the norms of criminal procedure, and there are certain contradictions between them. In particular, on the issue of strengthening the legislation on the grounds for mitigation of punishment, the question is not answered in the legislation: Who (implies the criminal nature of the subject) and what crime can enter into a pre-trial agreement on cooperation and when it is done?

It is also important in practice and in theory to study the acceptability of the limits of sentencing under the plea agreement and the possibility of distinguishing them. Although this institution has not yet been put into practice, it is enshrined in law and lacks legal mechanisms to make it work in practice.

In neighboring countries, the institute has recently been introduced, and in their legislation, it is difficult to operate. For example, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, there are no statistics on the practice of imposing penalties under the confession agreement. In the Russian Federation, the law has been in place for more than a decade, but its practical application is rare. During these years, only 0.5% of those convicted under a confession agreement were convicted.

Analyzing the legislation of foreign countries on the confession agreement and the views expressed on them, it can be concluded that the condition of the upper limit of the minimum penalty that can be imposed on a confession agreement is determined between the parties. It is also possible to agree on the terms of the confession agreement, such as the provision of information about the accomplices, compensation for damages, and the voluntary presentation of evidence.

A plea agreement is also a way to reconcile with the underworld or the perpetrator. Not everyone supports such rules of procedure. Opponents of the confession process argue that the court's decisions are unfair, primarily because of the lack of evidence in court .

The issue of introducing a plea agreement in our national legal system has been in the scientific community's attention for many years. Although it is not possible to quote scientifically, at the

Professor G.Abdumajidov and Professor Z.Islamov first went to the conference and then to each other's rooms on the proposal to include this institute in our national legislation. , were controversial from a scientific point of view. Some argued that a confession agreement should be enshrined in law, while others argued that the rule would lead to an increase in crime, a negative form of an illegal confession and that our people were not ready for it. Recalling this incident, we would like to emphasize that such ideas still exist.

It should be noted that in recent years, along with many other authors in Uzbekistan, in the framework of K. Matkarimov's doctoral dissertation, proposals have been made to include a plea agreement in our national legislation .

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF 6041 of August 10, 2020 "On measures to further strengthen the guarantees of protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual in judicial proceedings" Based on the proposal of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Security Service, Ministry of Justice and National Center for Criminal Procedure, the task was set to introduce the institution of conciliation in criminal procedure law. In the event of a confession agreement, a person who pleads guilty to certain categories of crimes, sincerely repents, actively assists in the detection of the crime, and remedies the damage, concludes a written agreement with the inquiry and preliminary investigation bodies and the court. not more than half of the maximum penalty and (or) the term of imprisonment provided for in Article 1 of the Criminal Code.

Indeed, the inclusion of a plea agreement in our national legislation has many advantages. In particular, there is the issue of procedural costs in criminal proceedings, which are always impossible to resolve "as described in the brochure". For example, extradition costs may not always be reimbursed. There is no need to spend a lot of money on a confession agreement.

Criminal investigations and trials add to the workload of investigators and courts. In some cases, this has a negative impact on the quality of criminal proceedings. The ease with which the public authorities and officials in charge of the confession process can prove their guilt allows them to pay due attention to other criminal cases.

Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and other international instruments provide for the right to a fair trial. This international standard has been scientifically proven to be enshrined in national law and thus guarantees human rights. For example, in his research, N.I.Khairiev scientifically substantiated the need to introduce a plea bargain procedure as a way to speed up criminal proceedings. The plea agreement provides for the fulfillment of the obligation of public authorities to ensure the right to a fair trial in a timely or reasonable manner .

The adoption of the above-mentioned Decree has led to the development of scientific controversy over the content of the institution, rather than the inclusion or proposal of the institution of conciliation in our national legislation. This situation is not in vain. It encourages thinking about what the consequences may be in the future and what should be taken into account when developing rules specific to the institution of plea bargaining.

In our opinion, the following cases are not directly regulated by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 10, 2020, No. PF-6041 "On measures to further strengthen the guarantees of protection of human rights and freedoms in judicial proceedings". It is advisable to:

First, the initiation of a plea bargain should not be announced by the investigating authorities if there are other favorable grounds for the accused to close the case. If the parties reconcile, the time limit for prosecution expires, or the criminal case can be terminated on other grounds, the investigative authorities (or the prosecutor) will use a deceptive method to prove that the defendant is offered a plea bargain. This could then lead to the defendant's justified protest.

In addition, as noted above, a plea agreement does not deprive the investigator or inquirer of the obligation to gather evidence and establish the fact of a crime. For example, a person has committed a crime under Article 266 (1). This article falls under the conciliation agreement provided for in the Criminal Code. In such a case, if the accused and the victim enter into a conciliation agreement in accordance with the requirements of this agreement, the inquiry officer, investigator or prosecutor shall not propose to conclude a plea agreement.

Second, while the conclusion of a plea agreement leads to the granting of benefits to the accused, such an agreement entered into without the consent of the victim may subsequently lead to his dissatisfaction with the fairness of the sentence. If our criminal procedure legislation takes into account the views of the victim (enterprises, business entities, which are civil plaintiffs in the practice of our national criminal procedure) in concluding a plea agreement, the right to justice may be taken into account.

Therefore, obtaining the consent of the victim to enter into a plea agreement should be a condition of the agreement. This condition includes compensation for all material and moral damage caused to the victim. For example, if we take the most common crime of fraud under Article 168 of the Criminal Code, the maximum penalty for this crime is imprisonment for up to 10 years. If a plea agreement is reached, the perpetrator could face up to five years in prison. But in this case, it is necessary to pay attention to the amount of damage. The purpose of the punishment cannot be achieved without compensation for the damage caused, and it rightly contradicts the dissatisfaction of the victims and the principle of justice.

Third, a plea agreement is a contractual relationship that must reflect the principle of equality of arms, which is inherent in private law. Among the duties that can be performed on the accused, such as assisting in the detection of a crime and repairing damages, should be the obligation not to give false testimony and not to deliberately distract from the investigation, otherwise, the agreement will be annulled. This prevents the negative behavior of the person entering into the confession agreement by distracting and deceiving the investigation, arguing for the "right to protection".

At the same time, it is necessary to explain in detail the consequences of violating the terms of the plea agreement. If the accused knowingly distracts the investigation and violates the terms of the agreement by giving false testimony with untrue evidence, or if the person who committed the crime is different, but the person who is concluding the settlement agreement is different, what measures should be taken. In this case, in the event of a violation of the rules for concluding a plea agreement, a sentence should be included in the criminal code. The absence of this article may raise the question of the procedure by which the courts shall impose a penalty in case of violation of the provisions of the plea agreement. For example, Article 631 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation contains this article. This article sets out the procedure for imposing a penalty for breach of a plea agreement. In this case, as mentioned above, if they testify falsely or enter into a settlement agreement on behalf of another person, as a result of which the terms of the settlement agreement are violated, they should be punished in the general order.

Fourth, in Europe and many other countries where there is a plea agreement, there is no provision for aggravated or partial addition of penalties for multiple offenses, or the maximum amount and duration of punishment, if any. is not limited. In the presence of this humanitarian principle of sentencing in our national criminal law, the concessions obtained from the confession agreement should not lead to a feeling of disregard for the law. Therefore, in the case of a set of crimes, the issue of concluding a plea agreement should be carefully considered.

Therefore, in cases of recidivism, such as a set of offenses, the conclusion of a plea bargain should be limited. In our legislation, the maximum amount or duration of a penalty is limited. However, there are no restrictions on the minimum amount. Therefore, the application of a lighter sentence under Article 57 of the Criminal Code should not be limited to the imposition of a sentence for crimes for which a plea agreement has been reached.

Fifth, the confession agreement and the terms of its conclusion should be transferred from Article 5861 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to Article 572 of the Criminal Code, as the terms of this agreement should be governed by substantive law and not by procedural law.

Sixth, revise Article 571 of the Criminal Code, as the concept and terms of a plea agreement are almost the same as those provided for in this article. For example, in the absence of mitigating circumstances provided for in Article 571, paragraphs "a" and "b" of the first part of Article 55 of the Criminal Code, and in the absence of aggravating circumstances provided for in the first part of Article 56 of this Code or the amount shall not exceed two-thirds of the maximum penalty provided for in the relevant article of the Special Part of this Code.

This rule does not apply to persons who have committed crimes related to premeditated murder (second part of Article 97) and terrorism (third part of Article 155) in aggravating circumstances. Paragraphs (a) and (b) of the first part of Article 55 of the Criminal Code provide for a plea of guilty, sincere remorse, or active assistance in solving the crime and voluntary redress of the damage. cases are mentioned. The plea agreement is based on the agreement between the suspect and the accused, who agreed with the accusation, actively assisted in the discovery of the crime, and compensated for the damage. is an agreement to be entered into with the supervising prosecutor at the request of the accused on less serious, less serious, and more serious crimes.

The difference between them is in the timing of their initiation and the duration and amount of the sentence imposed. For example, in the appointment of a member when the perpetrator has practically repented of his or her guilt, the person found guilty of the offense must have voluntarily filed a complaint with the investigating or inquiry authorities. In this case, the law enforcement agencies were not aware of his crime. In a plea agreement, criminal proceedings are instituted against a person suspected of committing a crime, ie a criminal case is opened against a person suspected or accused of committing a crime, and a prosecutor is appointed to supervise with the help of his defense counsel at the beginning of the inquiry or investigation. may arise from the date on which the applicant agrees. The main difference between them was the issue of sentencing in these cases. For example, a person pleads guilty to a crime and appeals to law enforcement agencies to assist in the investigation and gathering of evidence on all issues. He was sentenced to no more than two-thirds of the sentence provided for in the sanction of the Special Part. For example, the maximum penalty in the sanction of any article of the Special Part should not exceed 9 years, in which case, if we apply Article 571 of the Criminal Code, the penalty imposed by the court should not exceed 6 years.

Now, when it comes to sentencing for crimes for which a plea agreement has been reached, he does not voluntarily plead guilty and apply to law enforcement. However, the bodies of investigation and inquiry themselves suspect or accuse a person of committing a crime, and only then an agreement can be reached on this institution. This can be done after the defendant has agreed to the charges, has actively assisted in the detection of the crime, and has repaired the damage. In this case, the imposition of a penalty following Article 572 of the Criminal Code should not exceed half of the maximum penalty provided for in the relevant article (section) of the Special Part of the Criminal Code. For example, if the maximum penalty specified in the sanction is 9 years, a maximum penalty of 4.5 years may be imposed.

The discrepancy between the explanations given in these cases and these norms is so great that it does not conform to certain principles of the Criminal Code. For example, in the imposition of a penalty when the guilty person repents of his or her actions if the person does not exercise this right, the crime remains latent and may not be identified. The result is an increase in crime in society, which is considered contrary to the principle of inevitability of punishment.

In the imposition of a penalty for a crime for which a plea agreement has been entered into, the crime shall be determined and, even if it is not concluded, a general penalty may be imposed and justice shall be imposed for the crime committed. Therefore, these two norms need to be reconsidered. Failure to address this issue violates the principles of the rule of law in society, equality of persons before the law, the inevitability of punishment, and reduces the confidence of individuals in the law and justice in society.

According to Rustambayev, the legal consequence of committing a crime following the rules of criminal law is the imposition of punishment, in which each crime requires the application of only one basic punishment . It is not in line with the principles of humanity and justice to address this issue especially.

Explaining the scope of circumstances to be taken into account in sentencing, the object of aggression against the socially dangerous nature of the crime (human life and health, property, public safety, etc.)), the form of guilt, which category of criminal act is included in the law (Article 15 of the Criminal Code). The level of social danger of the crime, in contrast to the nature of the social danger, depends on the circumstances in which the act is committed, ie the degree and stages of the crime, the method of the crime, the amount of damage, or the severity of the consequences. the role is entered.

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The level of social risk of crime is an indicator of this quantity. The sanction of the article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code is determined by the type and amount of punishment. The socially dangerous nature of the crime is determined by the object of aggression. This is a necessary sign of qualification .

Thus, there is no fixed number of cases to be considered in sentencing, and no decision has been made. However, some scholars believe that the circumstances to be taken into account in sentencing should be clearly defined.

That's why it's important to focus on legislation that can be put into practice. As Charles Montesquieu points out, a good legislator thinks more about crime prevention than punishing for it .

Human history shows that any action that is contrary to society has been repulsed by various factors and means. This can be seen in the ideas, religions, and laws that have been in force at every age, based on scientific principles. Islam, which has been at the heart of our nation's moral values for centuries, has also encouraged people to turn away from evil deeds and sincerely repent those who have done so.

The confession of a person who has committed a crime or other wrongdoing is considered a positive event for both the victim and the law enforcement agencies, as well as for the person who confessed, as it facilitates the disclosure of the crime and allows the case to be investigated. otherwise, it is considered a mitigating circumstance. This is probably why the theoretical sources suggest that the defendant's confession is the best proof, the "flower of the evidence ". A plea of guilty has a positive effect on the effectiveness of proof in the absence of witnesses to the crime. However, history has shown that evidence in the form of a confession is overestimated, that it is considered a necessary condition for a conviction, and that a false confession is obtained to achieve this . In the thirties and fifties of the last century, illegal methods were used in the investigation of criminal cases for the repression of intellectuals in our country to obtain the confession of the accused. There may have been no "credible" evidence other than a confession, or it may have been unusual for a person to be convicted in the absence of a confession.

To prevent the recurrence of such errors in proof, along with other necessary conditions, Article 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: can only be used as a basis for the accusation."

A person's confession of guilt, confirmed by other evidence, is considered a special privilege in the commission of a crime under our current law. For example, a person may be released from liability or punishment if he or she has committed a low-risk or less serious crime for the first time and has officially confessed to the crime if investigators have not yet found out that he or she has committed the crime. In addition, in cases provided for by our legislation, the defendant's (defendant's) remorse for his actions means that he is not sentenced to more than two-thirds of the sentence provided for in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The inclusion of the confession charge in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan is not working effectively as it was expected. The main reason for this is the shortcomings in the legislation, the fact that this institution is new to our legal system, and the lack of explanatory work and incentives for this institution.

One of the advantages of this institution is that it adheres to the principle of reasonable consideration of the case, that is, the application of this agreement is in the interest of both the demand and the supply side. If the prosecutor and the court save valuable time and money, the defendant will receive a lesser sentence. In this case, the rights and interests of the victims and other participants in the criminal case must be taken into account. There are some shortcomings in the legislation on these issues as well.

The first issue we have considered is the concept of a plea agreement, which is not clearly defined in the legislation. Article 5861 of the CPC sets out what a plea bargaining agreement is and its location does not comply with certain rules. Therefore, the definition given in this article and the conditions for concluding a plea agreement are a rule of substantive law and not a rule of procedural law. Therefore, it would be expedient to transfer this rule of law to its place, ie to Article 572 of the Criminal Code.

We have seen that this institution has been incorporated into the legislation of countries where continental legal systems are in place, and we have studied their experience. The conclusion is that it is difficult to say that the institute has worked effectively in countries with a continental legal system, such as Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Italy. The main reason for this is that it does not comply with certain principles of the existing legal system in these countries. For example, material truth, and the principles of the inevitability of punishment. In addition, the role of the prosecutor and the judiciary in these legal systems also hinders the effective functioning of the institution.

Because the institute originated mainly in the Anglo-Saxon legal system, some states use it to a limited extent. In Germany, for example, the institute is not a separate institution, and the application of the institute is left to the discretion of the court.

As for the theories of origin and development of this institute, there are two theories, namely, theories of professionalism and contextualism. The first argues that the plea bargaining agreement was the result of the development of judicial and investigative processes, while the second believes that the institution is the result of socio-economic changes in society.

As for the history of this institution, its origins are inextricably linked to the American Civil War. Its origins can be traced back to the second half of the 19th century. Its constant use by the courts dates back to the 1920s. This institute can be found first in American law, then in countries where the English legal system exists, and then in other countries in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. It is included in our legislation based on the law adopted on February 18, 2021.

The experience of foreign countries in this institute has been studied and it has been concluded. There is no standard version of this institution, and each legal system adopts and implements its values. We have studied the experience of developed countries and made some following proposals to legislate and make recommendations to change the existing procedures.

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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR PREPARING STUDENTS FOR THE TARGETED MANAGEMENT OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: pedagogical education area; social order; management personnel; professional-pedagogical training; targeted management; alternative goals; classification of management goals; professional adaptation; professional sagging.

Abstract: The article will talk about the current tasks and pedagogical possibilities of preparing students for the targeted management of preschool educational organizations at the baccalaureate stage of the higher education system.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, in order to radically revise the content of the training of personnel in accordance with the priorities for the socio-economic development of our Republic, to create the necessary conditions for the training of specialists with higher education at the level of international standards, measures are being established and large-scale work is being carried out.

The development of the “concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030”with the aim of setting priorities for the systematic reform of higher education in our country, raising the process of training highly qualified personnel with modern knowledge and high moral qualities, thinking independently to a qualitatively new level, modernization of higher education, development of social

There are also consistent measures in Uzbekistan to raise the educational and educational system to a new level, improve the quality of pedagogical training on the basis of Advanced International Standards and increase the level of coverage with higher pedagogical education.

In particular, in the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to further develop the pedagogical education sector", the results of the analysis carried out on the supply of highly qualified personnel for the social sphere and economic sectors were seen as an urgent problem, first of all, the need to increase attention to the quality of training for the to identify young people with high interest and to introduce a continuous system of purposeful training and education; to improve educational plans and programs in educational areas and specialties of the pedagogical education sector on the basis of advanced foreign experience, to create innovative educational and educational resources and to introduce into practice; to improve the quality of education by ensuring the harmony of education, preparation, effective organization of scientific and innovative activities; regular study of the needs and requirements of the orders of pedagogical personnel, development of interaction with them and the establishment of scientifically based promising plans for the training of pedagogical personnel and their implementation were established as priority areas for the development of the educational sphere of pedagogy [1].

At the same time, serious attention is paid to the issue of introducing completely new approaches to the training, retraining, training, selection and development of personnel into the preschool education system, which is considered the leading link in continuing education.

For the full implementation of the goals and objectives set in preschool educational organizations, it is necessary to effectively manage the educational organization, properly organize the pedagogical activities of educators, create pedagogical conditions for them.

Because the activities of modern preschool educational organizations largely depend on the skills and competencies of the leader who manages it, being able to properly plan his activities and get a targeted approach to the management process. It is important to clearly define the goal on issues related to the preschool education system of the leader, make the right decisions and carefully develop the mechanism for its implementation.

The head of the modern competitive preschool organization, managing the main branch of continuing education, is the person in charge of carrying out the social order that stands before the educational organization in its activities.

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However, in the management of preschool organizations today:

-insufficient professional, scientific and methodological training of the leadership personnel, lagging behind its preschool content and methodological support;

- failure to follow the principle of humanism and democratization in relations between the leader and pedagogical staff in the management of preschool educational organizations,

- reliance on the authoritarian style of management;

- lagging behind the acquisition of methodological knowledge, skills and qualifications necessary for the use of modern pedagogical, information and pedagogical technologies;

- inability to apply effective management methods in accordance with the requirements for the activities of preschool educational organizations;

- the fact that the leadership personnel do not have professional competencies, their ideological-political maturity is not at the level of demand;

- insufficient knowledge, skills and competencies of Education Management and management regarding information on advanced foreign experiences;

- we can see that there are disadvantages, such as the fact that the heads of most preschool educational organizations are busy with organizational work.

The"concept of development of the preschool education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 "also analyzed the current state of the preschool education system and the existing problems in its development and highlighted the" shortage of management personnel in the preschool education system and their low level of competence " [2].

In the process of rapid progress in the field of socio-economic, spiritual and educational changes carried out in our country, developing market economy relations, rapid progress in Science, Science, Technology, Technology and globalization of information, future specialists can be considered necessary to find a solution as an urgent problem in the process of improving their theoretical and practical preparation for the management of preschool educational organizations.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

In the process of reforms carried out in our country, the comprehensive development of professional and methodological training of future management personnel capable of managing the educational system is an urgent issue.

Professional-pedagogical training of the heads of future preschool educational organizations is understood as its scientific-theoretical, psychological-pedagogical, scientific-methodological training, ideological-political and spiritual-moral maturity.

The components of professional and pedagogical training complement each other, form and develop in a mutual way, the knowledge, skills and qualifications acquired by the leader on these components are used in pedagogical activity [5].

At the stage of reforming the educational system in Uzbekistan, pedagogical conditions for the targeted management of the activities of educational institutions began to be studied by scientists. In particular, O.Q.Nishanov investigated this problem on the example of general secondary education schools. The author believes that the rounding of several alternative goals is important in the management of the activities of schools of general secondary education. Integrity is considered a system-forming factor in setting a single, general, basic, prime goal based on alternative goals [6].

One of the main tasks is the organization and improvement of the educational process in preschool educational organizations and the targeted development of leadership activities, based on the goals and objectives set out in the regulatory documents related to the field of preschool education.

The problem of “management purpose” in the field of management authors M.Sharifkhojaev. It was analyzed in depth in the textbook “Management”, created by abdullaevs. The authors say that the goal is a provision, that is, a common dream intended to achieve one or another intention, at first the goal will be determined, and then that goal:

- determines priority areas of activity;
- directs activity to a specific area, to work;
- determines the degree of necessity of this or that activity;
- ultimately determines the norm for evaluating the result.

In the management of a preschool educational organization, the scientific justification and correct definition of the goal is considered very important for management, since it is based on this goal:

- control functions;

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- control methods;

- structural composition of management;

- issues such as the designation of positions and the selection of personnel are solved.

Management goals authors M.Sharifhojaev. It is classified by abdullaevs as follows[7].

Table 1.

Target types

№	**Target categorization symptoms**	**Goals**
1	Depending on the reflection of the relationship on the scale of the community	political objectives economic goals social goals educational-spiritual goals goals in the field of international relations, etc.
2	Depending on the control steps (levels)	Regional management objectives: - country goals - provincial objectives - district objectives - rural objectives - production goals - objectives of the national economy - network (sector) goals - enterprise (firm) objectives - individual goal. - prospective (perspective) goals - continuous (daily) goals - opportunistic goals disposable targets
3	Depending on the implementation period	current goals

4	Depending on the implementation of the management	prospective (perspective) goals continuous (daily) goals opportunistic goals disposable targets
5	Depending on the expected results	ultimate goals intermediate goals
6	Depending on the degree of complexity	simple traditional goals problem goals innovative goals

The effective functioning of the preschool education system is determined, first of all, by the activities of highly qualified executive personnel. Therefore, the management of the pedagogical community requires the heads of educational institutions to have “managerial” qualifications in achieving high educational performance [8].

The researchers say that the dynamics of professional-personal development of the leader will consist of three stages, namely adaptation, formation and stagnation. At the stage of professional adaptation, The professionally growing needs of society, the pedagogical community do not correspond to the professional description, knowledge and qualifications of the individual. In order to adapt to the professional team, the young leader acquires the experience of others, adapts to it.

At the stage of professional-personal formation, the individual style of activity, communication style, professional knowledge and personal experience styled by the leader himself will be in a conflict situation with the need to adapt to the requirements of adaptation to the requirements of higher organizations.

At the stage of professional stagnation, the head of the educational institution adapts his individual talents and capabilities to the requirements of the professional environment and acts on the basis of previous experiences and universalism. In this case, there is a decrease in the professional activity of the leader and his growth, signs of inability to receive news appear [9].

It can be seen from this that the successful passage of the professional-personal development stages of the future leader will depend on the competencies of management that are formed in them.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In higher education institutions, a credit-modular system can be said to have its own capabilities in preparing students of the preschool educational direction for the targeted management of preschool educational organizations. Because, one of the main ideas of the credit-modular system consists in a gradual transition from education aimed at obtaining theoretical knowledge to an educational system aimed at the formation of practical skills, in which the educational process is planned taking into account educational standards based on a student-oriented approach in the form of open communication between students, employers, teachers and administration [3].

Also, the educational load, which represents the volume of hours required by the student to achieve the expected academic results based on the implementation of all types of educational activities - Lecture, practical training, seminar, laboratory work, course project (work), internship and independent work - is divided into 40 - 50% audience hours, 50 - 60% independent working hours, 60-70% independent working hours. This distribution indicates that the requirements have conditions for the effective use of the educational process in the preparation of managerial activities.

60112000-qualification students for the professional activities of bachelors in the direction of preschool education are shown to have the ability of future specialists to “form and develop knowledge and skills in educational management” [4]

ANALYZES AND RESULTS

In the experimental and test work on the topic of research, a special approach was taken to the system of teaching compulsory and elective subjects included in the curriculum in order to take advantage of all the possibilities of the credit-modular system in the process of preparing students for the management of preschool educational organizations at the undergraduate stage of the higher education system.

In particular, such specialist subjects as “preschool pedagogy”, “Organization of preschool education and upbringing”, “management and management in preschool education”, “preschool management”, “social adaptation of children”,” comparative pedagogy in preschool education“,” socio-pedagogical activity in preschool education“,” professional competence and pedagogical skills“,” preschool education competitive subjects such as ” organizational and methodological foundations of the activities of an educational organization " have specific opportunities in preparing students for managerial activities, and planning assignments in the educational process, which require students to familiarize themselves with the content, forms, methods of managing preschool educational organizations, to the content of independent educational forms, gave positive results.

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The student-run “can you be a leader?", “Can you influence your employees if you stay in charge?”, “Can you define your own creative potential?", and their attitudes, interests, and inclinations towards management were clarified.

Based on the results, students were given tasks related to the activities of the head of the preschool educational organization on the basis of a differentiated approach, including qualification for targeted management, skills acquisition.

The subject of” Preschool management " was effectively used in the field of practical training and Independent Education, the technology of Keys-stadi. In this case, the tasks related to the analysis of various problem situations, events that occur in the activities of leaders in the preschool education system were effectively used.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the effective functioning of the preschool education system is determined, first of all, by the activities of highly qualified executive personnel. Therefore, the management of the pedagogical community requires the heads of educational institutions to acquire the skills of “targeted management” in achieving high educational performance. And the formation of such qualifications is desirable to start with the undergraduate stage of Higher Education.

In today's period, when the development of the preschool education system in our country and the radical improvement of the quality of preparing children for school education has risen to the level of the main priorities of state policy, it is necessary to direct students to pay attention to the three main directions of targeted management of the preschool educational organization in the future,:

1.issues of education in the conceptual plan (long-term planning of education, strategic tasks related to the prospects (such as expanding the activities of the preschool organization, improving the quality of preparing children for school education);

2.issues related to the technical and technological supply of the educational process

(creation, implementation of new educational techniques and technologies);

3.issues related to the provision of pedagogical activity (personnel issues, taking

into account the socio-psychological environment in pedagogical communities, etc.).

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LANGUAGE TEACHING POLICY AND ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Translation, theory, system, foreign.

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Abstract: In recent years, the ongoing reforms in the field of education have been noticeably felt in Uzbekistan. The creation of new educational institutions, the opening of modern areas of education and training specialties, as well as correspondence and evening departments, an increase in admission quotas to higher educational institutions are important reforms in this direction. At the same time, great importance is given to reforms related to the study of foreign languages.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan has introduced a system of continuous teaching of foreign languages, mainly English, from the first grade of schools. The Ministry of Public Education and the British Council in Uzbekistan are preparing a reform of teaching English in the system of public education. The goal of the reform is the best possible quality of education through four components – curricula, testing / assessment, methodology and materials – while creating conditions for teachers to be the most productive work.

Uzbekistan is actively integrating into the world education system. The turbulent changes that have swept across the CIS countries have been reflected in all areas of the life of countries, and have also affected the higher education system of Uzbekistan, which has entered the world stage. To enter the ranks of developed, democratic states, to provide its people with favorable conditions for life and prosperity, to take a worthy place in the world community is one of the country's strategic goals. To accomplish the tasks set, it is necessary to train competitive, creative thinkers who are fluent in foreign languages.

The growing global competition in the world determines the availability of highly qualified personnel as the central factor of progress. The formation of the country's human resources potential is becoming a priority, so one of the first steps of an independent country was the development and adoption of the National Program for Training Personnel. New relationships develop. Both in society and in education, there is an intensive development of communication practices, the development of the dissemination of advanced technologies. All this blurs national boundaries, not only economic, but also linguistic.

The level of English teachers' knowledge of their subject is planned to be assessed jointly with the Swedish company Education first . The result of this exam will comply with the international CEFR system. It is planned to develop a specific program for improving the qualifications of English language teachers. With the help of this program, the strengths and weaknesses of English teachers will be studied and, based on the results of the conclusion, a program of special training courses will be created to improve the qualifications of teachers.

Until today, there was no system for an impartial assessment of the knowledge of teachers, and this innovation is being introduced for the first time.

E-mail in a matter of time connects people located anywhere in the world. All this removed such obstacles in the communication of people as distance. Together with all this, English has become the most widespread language as a computer language, international conferences, tourism, where people of all nationalities participate and use English as a means of communication, for scientific purposes, for business purposes and on vacation. Language proficiency and computer literacy increase opportunities for professional growth.

The resolutions and decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted in 2018 played a fundamental role in improving the system of public education . In the field of modernization of the content of education, it is planned to radically change the content of general secondary education to create a competency-based learning model aimed at learning, first of all, foreign languages that are necessary in the future for mastering professions that are in demand within the framework of the innovative economy being created based on new educational standards, programs, textbooks and teaching materials

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English has acquired the character of a global language, as the language of not only business and international communication, but also political, cultural, scientific and technological transformations and achievements, the language of patents, documentation, computer technology. Knowledge of English is of practical importance for the growth of a specialist.

It is planned to create specialized classes and schools, with an emphasis on in-depth study of foreign languages, and ensure the participation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international programs and studies to assess the level of knowledge of students (PISA, TIMSS and PIRLS) .

From the 2020-2021 academic year, 39 new specialized schools for studying German, French, Spanish, Korean and Chinese will start operating . Schools have been given the right to attract foreign experts to introduce best practices and teaching methodology. Teachers of German, French, Spanish, Korean and Chinese will be sent to foreign countries for advanced training . Graduates of specialized schools are planned to issue international diplomas and certificates of foreign language proficiency, including Test DAF (Test Deutsch als Fremdsprache), Test DELF (Diplome d'Études en Langue Française), DALF (Diplome Approfondi de Langue Française) and Japanese Language Proficiency Test Certificate (JLPT Certificate).

An important goal of educational reforms in the modern world is to raise the standard of professional knowledge, increase the competitiveness of a specialist, for which knowledge of languages is necessary.

Teaching students the ability to extract information from foreign sources is as urgent a need as teaching language skills. This is especially true for non-linguistic faculties, where specialists of various profiles are trained. It is necessary to increase the motivation to master a foreign language in order to realize these opportunities. Teaching students to read and translate original literature in their specialty is one of the main tasks of teaching a foreign language in the preparation of a professional in a certain field. Some aspects of terminological work at the university can contribute to the solution of this problem.

The success of teaching the language of a specialty largely depends on the correct selection of educational material, the organization of terminological work according to the profile, which implies and makes it relevant to take into account interdisciplinary connections.

Languages such as English, Russian, Arabic are international languages in which business, cultural, political meetings, scientific conferences, etc. are held. Not to mention that English is the language of tourism and entertainment; 80% of the sites on the international Internet are in English, 90% of printed materials are published in English, the source of information about the latest achievements in science

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and technology is the Internet in English. Only such a specialist can be in demand in the labor market and be successful in his future activities.

The state actively supports and motivates young people to learn foreign languages. Applicants who have certificates from the leading international examination systems (TOEFL, IELTS, CEFR, SAT General, SAT Subject and others), the maximum number of points in the relevant subjects are exempted from tests in these subjects.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further expand the participation of industries and sectors of the economy in improving the quality of training of specialists with higher education", starting from the 2017/2018 academic year, each higher educational institution conducts phased training in specialty disciplines in English in at least 2 -th academic groups in all courses, targeted training of faculty for teaching in English .

The achievements in all aspects of the social and political life people in our Republic, the successes achieved in relations with the most developed countries of the world in the political-economic, traditional-educational, scientific-technical spheres are directly related to the fact that our country gained its independence.

After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan created incomparable opportunities for large-scale success in the life of our society. It is gratifying that the implementation of large-scale reforms in the education system is being given special importance, raising a competent generation and strengthening the foundation of the future of our Republic is becoming the most urgent issue. It should be noted that today the English language has become the language of universal and international relations.

As Uzbekistan integrates into the world community, the prestige and importance of the English language and the demand for this language are increasing in our country. We learn English not only for scientific news and international communication that can contribute to the development of our country, but also to inform about the history of our country, our great ancestors, and to promote our traditions and culture.

The advantage of knowing foreign languages is that in the process of globalization of the countries of today's world in various fields.A person can connect with the countries of his choice through various communication systems, receive information, and have a live dialogue with the representatives of this

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country. For this reason, the importance of the English language in the field of education has increased. Even now, great attention is being paid to the education system.

For example, the decision on «Measures for the further development of the higher education system» possible «Approved by the decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated January 22, 2018», the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 «Year of supporting active business, innovative ideas and technologies» .

Today, times are changing rapidly. It is the youth who will feel this change more than anyone else. Let the youth be in harmony with the demands of their time. But at the same time, don't forget your identity. Let the call of who we are and the descendants of great people always echo in their hearts and encourage them to stay true to themselves. How can we achieve this? At the expense of education, education and only education» .

Their corresponding training abroad was organized, as well as foreign specialists were involved in conducting training sessions. Training has been established on the basis of modern educational literature used today in higher educational institutions of developed countries.

Internships for promising scientific and pedagogical personnel, primarily teachers of higher educational institutions for the training of personnel in engineering, technical and architectural areas of education, are carried out in developed countries, in particular, in South Korea, Japan and Germany, at 2-3 monthly courses aimed at on the development of new knowledge in the specialty .

The concept of development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 is focused on knowledge and active study of foreign languages . By 2030, its targets plan to achieve 100 percent English language proficiency by English teachers corresponding to the C1-CEFR level of the European Union requirements by attaching professors of foreign languages departments of universities and 100 percent English proficiency results of graduates of general education institutions with knowledge of English who have mastered English language at level B1-CEFR requirements of the European Union .

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THE ESSENCE AND NECESSITY OF EFFICIENT USE OF BUDGET FUNDS IN IMPROVING PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Government and corporate procurement, public finance, control of budget allocations, investment climate, planned expenditures, e-commerce.

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Abstract: Effective use of budgetary funds and prevention of corruption in the implementation of public procurement in budgetary and extra-budgetary organizations requires a deep reform of the modern financial system, increasing scientific research in the field of public procurement. With the effective use of budgetary funds, the provision of budget enterprises with high-quality and affordable products remains an urgent issue today.

INTRODUCTION

Today, in order to understand more clearly the economic essence of the effective use of budget funds and financing in the implementation of public procurement, it requires research in connection with the national economy. Supplying budget enterprises with quality and cheap products in the effective use of budget funds remains an urgent issue today.

It is known that ensuring the rapid and stable development of the economy in the financing of budget enterprises, simplifying state purchases, limiting internal and external factors, as well as the human factor in the process of buying and selling, makes it possible to prevent corruption and develop competition in our developing country.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

This research work was carried out in our country in accordance with the directions of improvement of public procurement in budget organizations and prevention of corruption in the use of budget funds. It also serves as a theoretical and methodological basis for the development of an electronic control system for the use of budget funds in order to prevent technical problems arising in connection with the transfer of public procurement to an electronic system in our country.

State purchases improvement and budget from funds efficient of use theoretical aspects research in reaching foreign scientists V.A. Ovchinsky , L.M. Davleshina , V.S. Gladkov , L.V. Andreyeva , A.A. Khramkin , A.A. Demin and of others scientific in their work our learning. In particular, in the scientific works of local scientists T.S. Malikov D.X. Pulatov, U.A. Burkhanov, B.I. Nurmukhamedova, Z.X. Sirojiddinova, A.K. Ibragimov, N.X. Haydarov, S.U. Umurzakov, issues of state financial management and control of budget funds, as well as improvement of state and corporate procurement were researched.

A number of scientific research methods were used in our research work. For example, generalized economic analytical methodology, statistical-analytical systematic analysis, systematic comparative comparative analysis can be examples of this.

DISCUSSION

The prosperous future of the state requires timely provision of goods, services and works for continuous and efficient operation. These expenses are primarily aimed at investing in various sectors for the development of the country's economy, raising the standard of living of the population, and fulfilling social tasks. In particular, it will consist of planned expenditures aimed at specific goals, such as managing the country and increasing the defense potential. The government of the Republic of Uzbekistan pays great attention to the solution of the above-mentioned issues, with the participation of all subjects involved in the implementation of public procurement, active work is being carried out to improve the mechanisms of the public procurement process and its legal basis. The demand for a systematic approach to the management of the public procurement system and strategies for using public procurement as a mechanism affecting certain sectors of the economy have been fundamentally changed and a new system has been formed. This, in turn, requires scientific work to be conducted at the international level on a regular basis to manage budget funds on the basis of high efficiency.

The main goal of public procurement is to ensure the transparency of the system and to improve its efficiency, to ensure targeted spending of funds of corporate customers, including strategically important economic societies and enterprises.

Issues aimed at improving the effectiveness of public procurement by further reforming the state and corporate procurement system, introducing innovative technologies and the experiences of advanced foreign countries determine the relevance of this research work. The reforms implemented in the budget-tax system in Uzbekistan in recent years, in particular, establishing strict control over the targeted spending of budget funds and strengthening it, ensuring the openness and transparency of this process have become one of the important issues at the level of state policy. managed to In particular, the prevention of various types of illegal money circulation that occurs during the use of budget funds, in turn, "the need to further improve the system of effective use of budget funds and the quality and quantity of any program or project for which funds are allocated from the budget the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan emphasized the opinion that "there should be result-oriented indicators consisting of indicators"1. Also, improving the state and corporate procurement process in accordance with today's requirements remains one of the urgent issues. Effective use of the country's budget funds, increasing their effectiveness and forming and stabilizing the existing financial system is one of the main conditions for economic growth. Public procurement is important in ensuring the development of the public finance system, on the one hand, it has a direct impact on the efficiency of the budget sector, and on the other hand, on the targeted effectiveness of the state budget funds. Implementation of public procurement in accordance with the procedures specified in the regulatory documents guarantees the timely implementation of the country's strategic goals, tasks and development programs, as well as the quality and completeness of the services provided by state organizations.

The state budget is the centralized monetary resources of the state, which reflects the sources of income and the income from them, the amount and direction of expenditures. As a component of state expenditures, together with state purchases, it is one of the main means of implementing the tasks and functions of the state. In order to form and improve the state procurement system in our republic, a large number of changes and corrections are being made to these works.

Like many countries in the world, the Republic of Uzbekistan is paying great attention to the reform of the public procurement system and electronic procurement. The Internet, telecommunications and information technologies play a very important role in the rapid growth of e-commerce.

The government is adopting a number of documents aimed at ensuring the transparency of procurement processes and the wide use of electronic procurement that limits the human factor in procurement.

In order to ensure the transparency of the state procurement system and its further improvement, to ensure the targeted spending of the funds of corporate customers, strategically important economic entities and enterprises, and to increase their efficiency, to widely involve business entities in the

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process of state procurement, state procurement electronic organization is the main prospective direction.

A number of laws have been adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to form a legal framework in this field, including:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Electronic Digital Signature" of October 12, 2022, O'RQ-793;
- The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Electronic Commerce" of September 29, 2022 O'RQ- No. 792;
- The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Electronic Document Circulation" of April 29, 2004, Orq No. 611-2;
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Electronic Document Circulation" of November 1, 2019, O'RQ-578;
- Decision No. 185 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 2, 2016 "On measures to further improve the procedure for implementing transactions in electronic commerce";
- Decision PQ-4544 of December 5, 2019 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improvement of the state procurement system and measures to widely involve business entities in the state procurement process" and others.

Participating in e-commerce is beneficial for buyers and suppliers alike. Including:

- ease of finding a sale that interests all participants;
- free registration and participation in electronic auctions;
- minimization of expenses in preparation of documents;
- the ability to offer prices several times;
- equality of rights between suppliers;
- existence of fair competition;
- breadth of opportunity to participate in state orders;
- prevention of corruption in the field of public procurement;
- possibility to participate in sales from anywhere in the world;
- the possibility of saving human resources and working time due to the possibility of accessing the electronic system via the Internet.

THE RESULT

Today, according to a number of economists and scientists, the main factor in developing the economy of developed countries and ensuring the well-being of the population is prevention of the hidden economy and digitization of the economy. Economists also note that prevention of corruption plays an important role in this.

Electrification of the public procurement system will primarily lead to efficient spending of budget funds, as well as strengthening of the system of protecting the funds of state customers and business entities participating in the public procurement system from financial risks.

CONCLUSION

Effective spending of budget funds is one of the most important issues of every country. In order to find a solution to these issues, the laws and decisions developed on the improvement of the state procurement process are of great importance. At the same time, the small amount of fines levied against suppliers of goods (works, services) for irresponsibility in the implementation of state procurements causes a number of problems in the delivery of goods (works, services) to buyers on time and in the prescribed manner. can issue. State support of small business and private business entities in accordance with the specified requirements, continuous and effective operation of state organizations in this area is ensured by involving representatives of official organizations in the process of state and corporate purchases.

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NEW UZBEKISTAN: COOPERATION OF UZBEKISTAN WITH ASIAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: This article examines the further development of political, trade, economic, cultural and humanitarian ties between Uzbekistan and Asian countries. It is noted that diplomatic relations between India and Uzbekistan were established on March 18, 1992. It is said that the Pakistani delegation led by Foreign Minister H.M. Asif took part in the Tashkent Conference on Afghanistan on March 26-27, 2018 and during During the visit of the delegation of Uzbekistan to Bangladesh on January 23-28, 2018, the best practices of Bangladesh in the development of the textile industry were studied.

INTRODUCTION

According to historical data, Indian independence was declared on August 15, 1947. The first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, raised the Indian national flag over the Red Fort in Delhi. India became free. In January 1950, India adopted a new constitution. She declared the country a sovereign democratic republic and guaranteed basic human rights: assembly, demonstration, freedom of religion; universal suffrage was introduced. Caste discrimination was abolished, slavery and other types of forced labor were prohibited. Throughout the period after Indian independence, Kashmir was the center of confrontation between India and Pakistan. In May 1954, the Indian government decided to "join India" as a state of Jamma and Kashmir. On December 26, 1991, India was among the first to recognize the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on March 18, 1992. During the official visit of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov to India on August 17-19, 1993, agreements were signed on economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation, on cooperation in the fields of culture, healthcare, science, technology, tourism, sports and media. The visit of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to India on May 1-3, 2000 raised cooperation between the two states to a new level. During the visit, negotiations took place with the President and Prime Minister of India, as a result of which about 10 documents were signed. Of particular importance among them were the Statement on Cooperation between Uzbekistan and India, aimed at a joint fight against international crime, terrorism, religious extremism, smuggling of drugs and weapons, an agreement on the provision of legal assistance and extradition in criminal investigation activities.

On April 25-26, 2006, the official visit of the Prime Minister of India M. Singh to Uzbekistan took place. During the state visit of the First President of Uzbekistan to India in May 2011, a Joint Statement on the Strategic Partnership between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of India was adopted. On July 6-7, 2015, Prime Minister of India N.Modi visited Uzbekistan on an official visit. On June 23-24, 2016, Prime Minister of India N. Modi was in Uzbekistan as part of his participation in the SCO Council of State Duma Summit. On September 30 - October 1, 2018, the state visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to India took place. Since August 1997, inter-Ministry of Foreign Affairs political consultations have been regularly held at the level of deputy foreign ministers, the last round of which took place on March 23, 2017 in Delhi. In accordance with the signed Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the countries, the most favored nation regime in mutual trade has been established. In January-November 2018, trade turnover between Uzbekistan and India amounted to $255.8 million.

Currently, 161 enterprises with the participation of Indian capital operate in Uzbekistan, incl. 22 - with 100% foreign capital. Since 2017, the Uzbek-Indian trading house has been operating in Delhi. On December 24, 2018, the opening of the Uzbek-Indian Entrepreneurship Development Center took place in Tashkent. Indian performers actively participate in the traditional International Music Festival "Sharq Taronalari" ("Melodies of the East") in Samarkand. In accordance with the Memorandum signed in 2004, the Indian-Uzbek Center for Information Technologies named after John Nehru operates in Tashkent. Currently, work is underway to transform the Center into an authorized institution of the Center for the Development of Advanced Computer Technologies of India. On July 31, 2017, with the assistance of the Embassy of Uzbekistan in Delhi, a corner of the Uzbek language and culture was opened in one of the large universities in India - Jamia Millia Islamia University - where more than twenty Indian students study the Uzbek language. On March 22, 2018, the work of the Indian-Uzbek Friendship Society (Delhi) was resumed. During 2018, various cultural events related to Uzbekistan were held in India, in particular the "Uzbek Film Festival" in April in the cities of Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, "Days of Culture of Uzbekistan" in September, the exhibition "Uzbekistan-India: Dialogue of Cultures" "in September-October at the National Museum of India.

On September 28, 2018, a seminar on the topic "Uzbek-Indian relations from ancient times to the present" was organized at the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies with the assistance of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. The state of Pakistan came into existence on August 15, 1947 as a result of the division of India into two states. Until December 1971, Pakistan also included East Bengal, which, as a result of the national liberation movement, seceded and formed the new state of Bangladesh. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan recognized the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 20, 1991. Diplomatic relations between the countries were established on May 10, 1992. The Embassy of the PRI in Tashkent was opened in June 1992. The Embassy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the PRI began functioning in Islamabad in July 1994. Cooperation between Uzbekistan and Pakistan began thanks to the official visit of the First President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov in 1992 and the documents signed during this visit. Cooperation agreements were signed between the two countries in the fields of water resources, electrification, irrigation and land reclamation, postal services and communications; on the exchange of representative offices between state and national banks; on the protection of investments and investments. In June 2010, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran A. Zardari visited Uzbekistan to participate in the SCO summit in Tashkent. On the sidelines of the event, a meeting of the leadership with A. Zardari took place. In June 2016, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran M. Hussein visited Tashkent to participate in the SCO summit. On the sidelines of the meeting, a conversation took place between the First President of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov and M. Hussein. On June 8, 2017, within the framework of the SCO summit in Astana, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev met with the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran N. Sharif. During the OIC summit on science and technology in Astana on September 17, 2017, the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev held a meeting with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran M. Hussein. As part of the SCO summit in Qingdao in June 2018, President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev held a meeting with President of the Islamic Republic of Iran M. Hussein.

The Pakistani delegation led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Pakistani Republic Kh.M. Asif took part in the Tashkent Conference on Afghanistan on March 26-27, 2018. The Foreign Minister of the

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Pakistani Republic was received by the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. The contractual legal basis of bilateral relations consists of 42 documents of an interstate, intergovernmental and interdepartmental nature on cooperation in the field of extradition, assistance in criminal cases, the fight against terrorism, air traffic, transit cargo transportation, trade and economic cooperation, support for small and private businesses, avoidance of double income taxation, combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, science and technology, etc. There is a Joint Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The last 5th meeting of the commission was held on March 17, 2011 in Islamabad.

In accordance with the Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation, most favored nation treatment has been established between the parties.

For January-November 2018, the indicator of mutual trade between Uzbekistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran amounted to 92.4 million dollars, exports - 28.7 million, imports - 63.7 million. Uzbekistan exports leather raw materials, silk and silk fabrics to Pakistan, glass, crystal, machinery and equipment for light industry. Consumer goods such as ready-made clothing, footwear, leather goods, cocoa and sugar are imported from Pakistan. From April 5, 2017, the Tashkent-Lahore-Tashkent flight was resumed with a flight frequency of 2 times a week.

As of October 1, 2018, there are 81 enterprises in Uzbekistan with the participation of Pakistani investments, including 4 with 100% Pakistani capital, of which 23 joint ventures were established in 2018. The People's Republic of Bangladesh recognized the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 30, 1991 On October 15, 1992, a protocol was signed in Tashkent on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at the embassy level.

In 2018, trade turnover between Uzbekistan and Bangladesh amounted to $53.0 million. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, 6 enterprises with the participation of Bangladeshi capital operate, including 1 enterprise with 100% foreign capital. On May 5-7, 2012, the 1st meeting of the Uzbek-Bangladeshi intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation was held in Tashkent. On April 24-25, 2014, a visit of a delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan led by the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations, Investment and Trade E. Ganiev to Dhaka took place. During the visit, the second meeting of the Uzbek-Bangladeshi intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation was held. On January 23-28, 2018, a visit of the Uzbekistan delegation led by First Deputy Minister of Economy

M. Mirzayev to Bangladesh took place. During the visit, the best practices of Bangladesh in the development of the textile industry were studied.

CONCLUSIONS

Uzbekistan's relations with such great Asian countries as China and India are developing fruitfully. Close trade and economic relations have been established with these countries. A feature of the relationship is the possibility of establishing connections between Uzbekistan, China and India on a clearing basis without the involvement of freely convertible currency. Especially the Republic of India is a major strategic partner of Uzbekistan. In March 1992, a protocol was signed in Tashkent on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Uzbekistan and India. The first official visit took place in August 1991. During the visit, an agreement on the principles of interstate relations and cooperation between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of India on trade and economic cooperation and a number of other agreements were signed. Thus, Uzbekistan pursues a peaceful foreign policy that meets the security of all peoples of the world and carries out mutually beneficial cooperation with Asian countries.

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OPTIMIZATION OF FACIAL DEFORMATIONS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: scar, lipofilling, facial deformation.

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Abstract: Every year, specialists pay more and more attention to aesthetics in surgery. This is also due to the increase in the number of plastic surgeons and the high demands of patients. The result of any surgical intervention is ultimately assessed by the patient based on the quality of the postoperative scar. The problem of pathological scarring remains extremely relevant today. Depending on the extent and location, pathological scars cause various organic and functional complications (limitation of joint function, pain and other pathological conditions), as well as cosmetic defects that initiate mental imbalance in patients.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of severe injury or extensive surgery, not only the skin, but also the subcutaneous tissue may be subject to scar deformation. Reconstruction of the subcutaneous layer can be achieved through autologous fat transplantation [2]. The properties of fat autograft as a filler have been known for a very long time. Recent scientific research has shown that the introduction of fatty tissue into the area of scars accelerates their healing. Fat is practically indispensable for the correction of various types of scars (for example, retracted scars) in the area of the mammary gland after its removal. With fat autograft , it is possible to fill almost all “cavities” and correct unevenness, both on the face and on the body [3-5].

The first mentions of lipofilling appeared more than 100 years ago. In 1889 Van der Meulen described the first autologous fat grafting. The procedure consisted of free auto transplantation of fat and omentum between the liver and diaphragm . In 1893, the German surgeon Gustav Neuber published the first paper on fat grafting. He successfully transplanted fat obtained from the patient's upper limb to the lower edge of the orbit to correct scar retraction after osteomyelitis [1,7] . After 2 years, another German surgeon Vincentz Czerny reported the first transplantation of a lipoma from the gluteal region to the left mammary gland for volume replacement after partial resection of the gland and obtained a stable result . In the 19th century, fat tissue transplantation seemed technologically complex and labor-intensive . And interest in fat transplantation (lipofilling) faded away for a while. Scientists were looking for a universal filler. At different times they were paraffin, lamb fat, silicone, hyaluronan acid . But none of the fillers turned out to be effective and safe at the same time [6].

Currently, lipofilling is experiencing its rebirth, and many studies indicate that a universal filler has been found [3].

RESULTS

The effectiveness of treatment was assessed after 3 and 6 months, according to the clinical groups. The degree of survival of the autologous fat graft was assessed visually by the quality and type of scar deformities, as well as by ultrasound diagnostics by measuring the thickness of the subcutaneous fat layer over time. An analysis of early postoperative complications and long-term results of the operations was carried out.

Thus, in the early postoperative period, side effects were observed in 2 patients from the first group and 3 patients from the second group. These were significant swelling, ecchymosis and pain that required additional drug therapy. In the late postoperative period, complications were noted in 3 patients: uneven contour - 2 patients, lack of effect - 1 patient. Long-term results were assessed in 2 stages: after 3 and 6 months. In patients of the first group, the results were assessed by analyzing photographs before and after treatment and filling out a treatment success scale. In patients of the second group, an ultrasound examination was additionally performed. The aesthetic result of the operation and the degree of cosmetic impairment of the donor area were also taken into account. Good and satisfactory results of surgical treatment, taking into account the additional impact of high-intensity laser radiation, were observed in 75% of patients in the first group. In the second group, good and satisfactory results were obtained in all 100% of patients. The use of high-intensity laser radiation was necessary to even out skin texture and eliminate erythema[2].

Autologous fat graft injections have resulted in both aesthetic and functional improvements[5]. Although, upon presentation, patients did not note dysfunction. The skin in the injured area became softer and more elastic, the color also improved, it became closer in color to the surrounding tissues.

CONCLUSIONS

The use of lipofilling method for the correction of atrophic scars of the skin and underlying subcutaneous fat has a significant advantage in comparison with classical methods - local plastic surgery. For patients with post-eruptive scars, the lipofilling method is practically the only low-traumatic and effective treatment method. The methods of laser ablation and deep peeling used are traumatic and not always predictable. Low trauma, short rehabilitation period, low cost of the procedure and satisfactory results are advantages when choosing a method of treating pathological atrophic, post-eruptive scars of the skin and the underlying subcutaneous fat layer [7–9].

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MORPHOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF DENTAL IMPLANTATION (EXPERIMENTAL STUDY)

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Atrophy, alveolar process, bone tissue.

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Abstract: It is known that after tooth extraction, as a result of vertical and horizontal atrophy of the alveolar process in the defect area, the loss of bone tissue volume reaches 1/6-1/3 of the original size with the formation of a saddle-shaped ridge defect.

INTRODUCTION

In the process of prosthetics using the dental implantation method, due to a decrease in the vertical and horizontal dimensions of the alveolar process, the choice of standard sizes of dental structures is significantly reduced. During the process of prosthetics, a cosmetic defect occurs in the area of the defect at the site of the extracted tooth [3, 6, 7, 8]. A method of express implantation into the socket of an extracted tooth using screw structures made of titanium [4] and cylindrical implants with a shape memory effect [5] has been proposed. It has been proven that the processes of formation and restructuring of bone tissue are directly dependent on functional loads. Restoring chewing ability in the immediate future after the loss of a tooth (teeth) prevents atrophy of the alveolar process in the area of the socket of the extracted tooth [1]. However, the morphology of the regenerate in the area of implants with a shape memory effect installed in the socket and through the socket of a freshly extracted tooth, and the influence of osteoplastic materials on the quality of the newly formed tissue, have been poorly studied.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The experiment involved 6 animals (pigs) aged 1.5 months, weighing 25-20 kg. In group of animals No. 1, in the process of installing implants into the socket and through the socket of an extracted tooth, collapan -L (with granule size No. 2) was used; in group of animals No. 2, plastic materials were not used. Surgical intervention and observation of animals were performed in the vivarium of the Novokuznetsk State University of Internal Medicine. Anesthesia, observation of animals before and after surgery, euthanasia using electric shock were carried out by a certified veterinarian in accordance with the current legislation of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the order of the Ministry of Health for working with experimental animals. For the experiment, 6 cylindrical four-root implants with a support cone, an intraosseous body height of 8 mm, a diameter of 3.5 mm, and 6 lamellar four-root implants with an intraosseous body height of 8 mm, a horizontal size of 25 mm were manufactured. The active elements of implants with shape memory effect are spaced oppositely at a distance of 2 mm. The height of the intraosseous head of the implant was made in exact accordance with the height of the canine crown of the experimental animal. Anesthetic management: 30 minutes after premedication , 1 ml of diazepam and 10 ml of callipsol were administered intravenously . In the area of surgical access, local anesthesia was performed with a solution of mepivocaine (1 ml - 30 mg). The right and left canines of the lower jaw were removed using forceps. Using a 3.4 mm diameter milling cutter, the hole in the extracted canine tooth on the right was deepened by 2.0 mm. In animals of group No. 1, the hole was loosely filled with kollapan -L granules. A cylindrical sterile implant with a support cone was cooled with a coolant Frisco-spray , active petals were brought into a single contour with the body and installed in a prepared bed 1 mm below the level of the alveolar process crest. The back of the implant was covered with kollapan -L granules, the mucosa was mobilized and two interrupted sutures were applied. On the left, through the socket of the extracted tooth along the ridge, a linear incision was made with releasing incisions along the slopes of the alveolar process. The mucoperiosteal flap was peeled off and, using a plate scallop implant template, the positioning of the implant was determined so that at least half the length of the implant was placed outside the socket of the extracted tooth. An implant bed was formed through the socket of the extracted tooth in the alveolar process using a cutter with a diameter of 1 mm . The tooth socket was filled with kollapan -L granules. After cooling to 0-1o C, the structure was deformed by bringing the active petals in and installed in the prepared bed. The gap-like spaces between the bone and the structure were filled with kollapan and a mucoperiosteal flap was sutured. After recovery from anesthesia, the operated animals were kept in special rooms with a total area of 15 m2 , equipped with a shower and ventilation. Regular wet cleaning and bathing of piglets were carried out. 3 hours after surgery, the first feeding is milk oatmeal. Rectal temperature 38.8-39.0° was normal. The animals were active. Examination by a veterinarian daily. After 7 days, the pigs were transferred from the postoperative block to warm, ventilated rooms. Each group of animals was kept in separate enclosures with the experiment number indicated. Feeding pigs from 1.5 to 3 months with porridge from various grains and vegetables 3 times a day. Drinking was provided with clean water from automatic drinkers. The wounds healed 5 days after surgery. There was no suture dehiscence or suppuration in any case. The pigs grew in accordance with the functional norm. 3 months after the implantation operation, the animals, under the supervision of a veterinarian, were removed from the experiment using electric shock; the weight of the animals before slaughter was 60-70 kg. After death was declared, the lower jaw of the animals was isolated and freed from soft tissues. The degree of fixation of the implants in the alveolar process was checked mechanically: by rocking and distraction using crampon forceps. The position of all implants was stable. There were no signs of gum inflammation in the area of the implant necks. Using a circular saw, the lower jaw was cut transversely and then longitudinally at the level of the implant. For histological examination, blocks of tissue adjacent to the body, the base of the implant and from the intact area were taken. Bone blocks were marked and filled with a 7% neutral formalin solution. Histological preparations (stained with hematoxylin and eosin) were subjected to microscopic examination.

RESULTS

In group of animals No. 1 (implantation was performed using collapan -L), the structures were surrounded by bone tissue, which did not differ from the surrounding bone. Bone tissue was difficult to separate from the intraosseous body of the cylindrical implant. In the area of the legs of the plate ridge implant standing in the tooth socket, the structure of the bone tissue was looser (cellular), but was separated from the structure only with the help of a scalpel. In group of animals No. 2 (implantation without the use of valve -L), the position of the dental structures in the jaw was stable, there was no mobility. After crossing the lower jaw at the implant-bone interface, it was revealed that the cylindrical implant was adjacent to bone tissue of the same structure as the adjacent areas of the lower jaw bone. Around the lamellar scallop implant, areas of fairly dense cartilage tissue and bone tissue of a lamellar nature were observed. After longitudinal splitting of the jaw, it was revealed that the formation of the tooth next to the implant was not impaired. When studying histological preparations in animals of group No. 1, it was revealed that in preparations from sections in the area of the tooth socket, the lamellar scallop implant is surrounded by newly formed bone tissue with a pronounced trabecular network, a significant number of vessels and cellular elements. In preparations made from sections at the level of the legs of plate ridge implants installed outside the tooth socket, the bone tissue is mature with formed osteons, mostly not closed. There are a small number of vessels and cellular elements, mainly along the periphery of the preparations. There are foci of mineralization between the osteons. On preparations of the bone adjacent directly to the body of the cylindrical implant, a thin border of loose connective tissue is visible. Bone tissue includes closed and open osteons with wide spaces of interstitial tissue rich in cellular elements.

There are especially many cellular elements in the areas immediately adjacent to the implant. When studying preparations made from sections in the area of the base of cylindrical implants, newly formed cancellous bone of a cellular structure with a significant number of cellular elements, a pronounced trabecular network, and foci of ossification in the interstitial substance is determined. As a result of the study of histological preparations of animals from group No. 2, it was revealed that in the area of the tooth socket, the lamellar scallop implant is surrounded by a connective tissue capsule of considerable thickness, to which the newly formed regenerate is adjacent at the stage of restructuring of cartilage tissue into bone . Along the periphery of the preparations, a trabecular network is visible , which is unevenly embedded in the form of spurs into the cartilage tissue with inclusions of connective tissue. Outside the tooth socket, the implant is surrounded by a capsule with longitudinally oriented thick collagen fibers, poor in cellular elements. Under the capsule, newly formed bone tissue is determined, rich in vessels and cellular elements, single forming osteons, wide spaces of interstitial substance with a significant number of cellular elements, and areas of mineralization. In the area of the back of the plate scallop implant, newly formed bone tissue is formed in the form of a visor with radial orientation of trabeculae, a significant number of cellular elements, the number of which increases towards the center of the preparations. Inclusions of cartilaginous cellular elements in the form of separate groups are visible. The interstitial spaces are wide with areas of mineralization. Along the periphery of the preparations, the structure of the bone tissue takes on the characteristic appearance of lamellar bone. On histological preparations made from tissues taken in the area of cylindrical four-root implants in animals of group No. 2, a characteristic appearance of cortical bone is revealed, which borders on the newly formed cancellous bone. On preparations from tissue sections in the area of the implant legs, there is cancellous bone with many vessels, including significant ones, a pronounced trabecular network with wide spaces of interstitial substance with areas of mineralization. The degree of mineralization of bone tissue as an indirect sign of its maturity was determined by the content of calcium and phosphorus elements in biological samples of peri-implant tissues of the intact bone area in animals of groups No. 1 and No. 2 3 months after the implantation operation. Analysis of the presence of calcium and phosphorus elements in experimental animals was carried out using a Quant'X 600 spectrometer. Quantitative elemental analysis in biosamples was carried out according to the dependence of the intensity of X-ray characteristic radiation on the concentration of the element using

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calibration curves determined experimentally. The relative error of quantitative analysis did not exceed 0.01%. A comparative assessment of the quantitative content of calcium and phosphorus elements in the studied samples indicates that the mineralization of peri-implant tissues in the area of the extracted tooth socket is significantly higher in experimental animals of group No. 1 compared to similar samples in group of animals No. 2. Student's t-test allows us to recognize the differences between groups as statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the results of the experimental study indicate that in animals of group No. 2, 3 months after the installation of plate ridge implants through the socket of a freshly extracted tooth without the use of osteoplastic material, a significant amount of cartilage and connective tissue is determined on histological preparations taken from peri-implant tissues in the area of the tooth socket , bone beams developing enchondrally , with a significant decrease in the mineralization of the regenerate. When using osteoplastic material, after 3 months the structure and mineralization of the regenerate practically corresponds to the intact bone of the lower jaw. Thus, the use of osteoplastic material (kollapan -L) improves the morphology of peri-implant tissues. 3 months after implantation using collapan -L, the mineralization of the bone regenerate in the area of the tooth socket corresponds to normal bone tissue.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AUTOTRANSPLANTATION OF FAT (LIPOFILLING) IN FACIAL CONTOURING

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The choice of material for contour-volumetric plastic surgery of soft tissues of the face is an urgent problem. Despite the large number of modern injectable filler implants, free autologous fat grafting (so-called lipofilling) remains the method of choice in the arsenal of most plastic surgeons. The high degree of graft resorption and the associated need to repeat procedures force us to search for ways to optimize the results of lipofilling. One of these directions is the enrichment of the lipograft with the vascular-stromal cell fraction (VSCF). Preliminary results of clinical testing confirm the safety of the method. However, for the widespread introduction of this cell-assisted surgical technology, additional research is needed to confirm its superior effectiveness and eliminate the possibility of unjustified complications of lipofilling.

INTRODUCTION

Lipofilling (in English literature "autologous fat grafting") is a group of techniques based on autologous fat tissue transplantation. From the first experience of using autologous adipose tissue (AutoAT) presented in 1893 by Gustav Neber to the present day, lipofilling has been used primarily to correct areas with volume deficiency [1,15] . Traditionally, lipofilling is one of the leading methods for reconstructing maxillofacial deformities and aesthetic correction of deficiencies in the soft tissues of the face, as well as body contours [2].

The widespread use of lipofilling is due to the fact that Auto VT, unlike many commercial fillers, is completely biocompatible, naturally integrates into the tissues of one's own body, and is also available in sufficient quantities in most patients [3,16]. Currently, Auto VT is considered an ideal filler for tissue defects, since its administration is safe and is accompanied by a minimum number of complications [4,14] .

The boom in the use of lipofilling is due, on the one hand, to the widespread use of liposuction, and on the other, to the identification of such properties as improving skin quality, anti-aging and regenerative effects [5]. Over the past decade, lipofilling has become the method of choice in reconstructive and aesthetic surgery [7-13] . It is used for facial rejuvenation and beauty, breast enlargement, breast reconstruction after mastectomy, buttock enlargement, correction of lower leg contours, contour plastic surgery of the anterior abdominal wall, treatment of scars, burns, trophic ulcers, HIV associated lipodystrophy, elimination of deformities and correction of soft tissue defects, treatment of complications of endoprosthetics and radiation injuries [1, 6].

Results of the study and their discussion

Morphological features of transplants used in comparison groups. In both groups, the immediate postoperative period was accompanied by moderate swelling and minor interstitial hemorrhages in the donor and recipient areas. The observed adverse events were consistent with those expected and, in most cases, were mild and short-lived. The appearance allowed a return to social activity on days 3–7 after the intervention. Moreover, when using VSCF, undesirable traces of facial surgery regressed 1–2 days earlier than when using traditional lipofilling. Prolonged edema (more than 1 month) was a cause of concern in 11 patients (10.5%) from the OG and in 22 patients (22.4%) from the CG. In 2 patients (2%) from the CG, persistent hyperpigmentation of the skin over the lipofilling area was observed. There were no cases of formation of hematomas, cysts, granulomas, erosions, necrosis, infectious complications or allergic reactions during the observation period.

6 months after surgery, most patients experienced a pronounced clinical result, consisting of tissue growth in the injection areas, restoration of the macrorelief of problem areas and general contours of the face. The results of contour-volume plastic surgery in the comparison groups, assessed using the General Aesthetic Improvement Scale (GAIS), are presented in the form of a diagram in Figure 2.

The average score when assessed by a doctor was 2.0±0.1 in the group, which was significantly higher than the CG score – 1.4±0.1 (p≤0.01). The best results were obtained when contour-volume plastic surgery was performed to correct age-related changes in the face (average GAIS score in the MG – 2.5±0.1, in the CG – 1.6±0.1, p≤0.01.). The most difficult cases for correction were cases of restoration of the contours of the soft tissues of the face after injuries and operations (average GAIS score in the MG

– 1.4±0.1, in the CG – 1.2±0.1, p≥0, 05). Such patients often encountered unfavorable conditions for the engraftment of adipose tissue in the area of defects: low capacity of recipient zones, pronounced

Evaluation of the results of contour-volumetric facial plastic surgery in comparison groups using the GAIS scale. a, b – as assessed by the doctor, c, d – as assessed by the patients

scarring, poor blood supply. In such cases, the advantages of using HFSC-enriched lipograft were evident when assessing the results of repeated lipofilling (average GAIS score in the MG – 2.3±0.1 with n=27; in the CG – 1.5±0.1 with n=32; p ≤0.01), as well as by reducing the frequency of procedures to achieve an optimal result (on average, procedures performed per patient: in the MG – 1.7±0.1 (n=48), in the CG – 2 .1±0.1 (n=39); p≤0.01). The average score when assessing the results of the operation by patients coincides with that when assessed by a doctor – 2.0 ± 0.1 in the OG and 1.4 ± 0.1 in the CG (p≤0.01).

MRI scans 1, 3 and 6 months after transplantation in CG patients reveal hyperintense inclusions in the lips, the intensity of which is leveled out in the fat suppression mode, which allows these inclusions to be identified as areas of transplanted adipose tissue. In the OG, hyperintense inclusions are also noted on MRI sections of the lips at all follow-up periods, but unlike cases with pure fat transplantation, they are partially preserved in the fat suppression mode. This phenomenon can be explained by the increased content of stromal elements in the enriched lipograft, which has different magnetic resonance properties than native adipose tissue rich in adipocytes. Taking into account the MRI data, the autologous fat transplantation we performed, both in its native form and in combination with HFSC, can be considered successful.

Quantitative analysis of MRI data showed that initially the average volume of the lip model in the comparison groups did not have significant differences (V0 in the OG – 9.18±0.13, in the CG – 9.37±0.14 cm3 ; p >0.05). The postoperative dynamics of the added volume (AV) index in the comparison groups is presented in Figure 3. In the period from 1 to 3 months, graft resorption is observed in both groups, however, this process is less pronounced when VSCF is included in the lipograft: in the CG, the VA index over these 2 months it decreased by an average of 25.9% (p<0.01), and in the OG only by 6.3% (p>0.05). When compared between groups 3 months after transplantation, the DO indicators showed no significant difference (p>0.05). In the subsequent period, from 3 months to six months, there are fundamental differences in the nature of the dynamics of DR indicators depending on the composition of the graft: in the CG the studied indicator continued to fall and decreased by another 13.4% (p = 0.05), in the CG , on the contrary, increased by 32.6% (p<0.01). When compared between groups at the end of the six-month observation period, the average DO in the MG was 40.5% higher than in the CG (p <0.01).

Taking into account that during lipofilling, fat is distributed along the entire length of the lips and the analyzed area (within the standardized boundaries of the model) accounts for about 75% of the original graft volume, it can be stated that in the CG, from those transplanted to the area of the boundaries of the 3D model After six months of 3.6 ml of native fat, 0.84 ml (23%) remained in the lips, and in the OG, out of 3.2 ml of fat enriched with HFSC, 1.18 ml (37%) remained.

The results of the study indicate that there are no additional clinical risks of lipofilling when enriching the graft with HFCS. The issue of safety of cell technologies is currently a cornerstone issue. The cell-assisted technology used in the work is based on the use of autologous cellular material, isolated ex tempore in sufficient quantities from an easily accessible source - adipose tissue, which completely eliminates the disadvantages associated with the introduction of allogeneic cells or the cultivation of one's own [1, 7 , 14]. An important advantage of the method of contour-volumetric facial plastic surgery being tested is a shorter rehabilitation period. It is known that the perivascular and endothelial progenitor cells present in the HFSC stimulate neoangiogenesis and revascularization and thus, at an early stage, can contribute to the restoration of graft perfusion and rapid regression of perifocal edema [3, 8, 13]. Disfiguring deformations and even small aesthetic defects in the affected tissues of the facial area often lead to social maladaptation of the individual and can provoke serious psychopathological disorders [5, 6]. Therefore, patient satisfaction with the results of correction, no matter how subjective it may be, is the decisive goal of the treatment. Patient satisfaction with the results of the treatment (GAIS score≥2) was 72% in the group and 34% in the control group, which indicates the significantly superior effectiveness of our proposed approach compared to the effectiveness of traditional lipofilling.

It is known that after free fat tissue transfer, only a small part of adipocytes manage to receive adequate revascularization and remain viable. The main part of the fat microflap undergoes dynamic remodeling, which is based on multidirectional processes: the death of hypoxia-sensitive adipocytes with their subsequent resorption, on the one hand; regeneration of adipose tissue from the most viable stromal/stem cells – on the other [10]. The predominance of cell regeneration processes over the processes of their death and resorption can explain the increase in tissue volume observed in MG patients from the 3rd to the 6th month. The organization of this study using a single-difference methodology provides the basis for assessing the changed condition (adding HSCF to the graft composition) and the resulting result (tissue regeneration) as a causal relationship. Probably, the stromal/stem cells, precursors of smooth muscle and vascular endothelial cells, fibroblasts, lymphocytes and a wide range of growth factors and cytokines produced by them stimulate the processes of reparative regeneration of the transplanted tissue. Due to their high facial activity, lips are traditionally one of the areas of the face that is difficult to correct [9, 11]. Therefore, the result we obtained—increasing the efficiency of lip lipofilling by 1.5 times—is significant and confirms the feasibility of using VSCF for contour plastic surgery of soft facial tissues, including in the most complex clinical situations.

Thus, enriching the lipograft with HSCF helps to optimize the results of lipofilling regarding adipocyte survival and the associated volumetric effect, and also probably increases the regenerative therapeutic potential of adipose tissue transplantation (wound healing, angiogenic, etc. properties).

Thus, the results of the study indicate the safety of using an HFSC-enriched fat graft for contour plastic surgery of the soft tissues of the face, and the absence of clinical risks in addition to those present with traditional lipofilling.

Contour plastic surgery using a fat graft enriched with HFSC is characterized by an easy and short rehabilitation period: unwanted traces of surgery on the face regress 1–2 days earlier than when using traditional lipofilling; the risk of developing prolonged edema is two times less.

CONCLUSIONS

The use of a fat graft enriched with HFSC significantly increases the effectiveness of contouring compared to traditional lipofilling technology, which is expressed by higher scores for the result of a single correction on the scale of general aesthetic improvement (average GAIS score 2.0±0.1 versus 1.4 ±0.1, with $p \leq 0.01$), reducing the frequency of interventions to achieve an optimal result in the most difficult clinical situations (average number of operations for the correction of post-traumatic and postoperative soft tissue defects 1.7±0.1 versus 2.1±0.1 per patient, with $p \leq 0.01$). The introduction of VSCF into the fat graft has a significant effect on the processes of dynamic remodeling of the transplanted adipose tissue: in the period from 1 to 3 months, the resorption of the graft slows down, and in the subsequent period, from 3 months to six months, an increase in volume is observed fabrics. The effectiveness of lip lipofilling (according to MRI data) increases from 23% to 37%.

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LABORATORY INDICATORS OF EDENTIA WITH DENTAL IMPLANTATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Adentia occurs in 40-75% of the adult population, and more than 25% of people over 80 years of age do not have a single natural tooth in their mouth. In case of secondary partial adentia, due to a violation of the integrity of the dentition during eating, the mucous membrane of the oral cavity is injured, and the remaining teeth are overloaded. Over time, tooth extraction leads to bone atrophy, which is accompanied by disruption of the supporting and homeostatic functions of bone tissue. With defects in the dentition, the anatomical and topographic proportions of the facial skeleton change, osteoporosis, atrophy of the bone, masticatory and facial muscles progress, dysfunction of the temporomandibular joint occurs, which requires restoration of the dentition.

INTRODUCTION

Dental implantation is a surgical intervention aimed at introducing an artificial support into the bone of the upper or lower jaw for further rational treatment of adentia. Over the past 30 years of its development, dental implantation has become the main method of treating partial and complete adentia of the dental system [6]. Numerous studies have led to the emergence of various methods for installing dental implants (DI), materials for their manufacture, variations in their shapes and purposes [7]. At the moment, there are many models of DI from different manufacturers in the world, differing in their shape, physical and chemical characteristics. A study of the active surfaces of various brands of dental implants showed a variety of their physicochemical properties, which are influenced by a large selection of raw materials used, in the form of different grades of Ti , methods of processing and storage of finished DIs [8]. DIs introduced into the oral cavity are highly biocompatible , but the problem of their influence on the metabolic systems of the oral cavity remains controversial . In dental practice, oral fluid (OF) is of great interest for study. The oral cavity is a biological medium that washes the entire oral cavity, interacting with mucous membranes, teeth and orthopedic structures [9, 10, 11]. Oral fluid affects all components of the dental system with which it comes into contact, being an aggressive environment for them that can change their physical and chemical parameters. New components of the dental system are capable of changing the composition of oral fluid, which actualizes the use of its biochemical study to determine the links in the pathogenesis of oral diseases at the molecular level and substantiate the possibilities of their metabolic correction [2, 12, 13]. Thus, changes in the enzymatic activity of oral fluid can be influenced by metal ions used for the manufacture of dental implants and their orthopedic components, which can lead to changes in protective, mineralizing, digestive and other properties, which can adversely affect both the dental system and the entire body in in general. A little-studied process occurring in the oral cavity is the process aimed at the production of free radicals in the oral fluid, as well as its connection with the activity of antiradical defense enzymes [14]. The functioning of the prooxidant -antioxidant system plays an important role in maintaining homeostasis of the whole organism and the oral cavity in particular [15]. Surgical interventions aimed at implantation of a dental implant can cause oxidative stress. The state of the prooxidant -antioxidant system can be influenced by changes in the ionic composition of the oral fluid, surgical interventions aimed at the introduction of dental implants, and the process of osseointegration of dental implants [20]. In modern literature there is sufficient data on the effect of fixed prosthetics on the metabolic systems of the oral cavity, meanwhile, dental implantation today is the main method of treating partial edentia, so the purpose of this study was to study the electrolyte composition and the state of the prooxidant -antioxidant system of the oral fluid after treatment using dental implantation

RESULTS

A study of the electrolyte composition of the oral fluid of patients showed that the development of adentia was accompanied by a significant increase in the content of sodium and iron ions in the oral fluid, which is possible due to injury to the tissues of the oral cavity with traces of blood entering the mixed saliva (Table 1). Despite the fact that samples with the slightest signs of the presence of blood in mixed saliva were excluded from the study, it can be assumed that there were microtraumas, which would only result in a change in the chemical composition of the biofluid without obvious external changes in the oral fluid. An increase in iron content is especially unfavorable for the homeostasis of the oral cavity due to the active participation of this metal ions in redox processes with the generation of free radicals. Thus, partial adentia with the absence of 1-3 teeth was accompanied by an increase in the content of sodium ions by 5.1 times and the content of iron ions by 11.3 times compared with the control group. The content of sodium and iron ions in the oral fluid in patients with the absence of 4-6 teeth did not differ statistically significantly from similar indicators in patients with the absence of 1-3 teeth and was increased compared to the control value by 3.4 and 5.5 times. At the same time, the content of potassium ions, phosphate anions and chlorides in the oral fluid of patients in all groups did not differ significantly from the control figures. Only the concentration of calcium ions in the oral fluid of patients with edentulous 4-6 teeth was slightly reduced compared to the same indicator in the group of healthy volunteers - by 20-22%, both before and after treatment. Interestingly, a number of studies have shown an increase in the content of calcium ions in the oral fluid of patients with partial edentia, probably of a compensatory nature [24]. We assume that in our case, the short duration of existence of partial adentia did not allow the entire complex of metabolic changes characteristic of this pathological condition to fully develop. After dental implantation in patients with partial edentia, repeated sampling of oral fluid revealed a significant decrease in iron content - to control values in both studied subgroups of patients, which is certainly prognostically favorable . The results obtained are most likely associated not only with the restoration of the integrity of the dentition, but also with the implementation of hygienic measures in the oral cavity that accompany surgical treatment. The concentration of sodium ions in the oral fluid did not decrease, which may be due to the different dimensions of these indicators. It is likely that with a slight ingress of blood into the mixed saliva of the oral cavity, the concentration of sodium, which is the main cation in the blood plasma, increases sharply, while iron ions do not have time to accumulate and only as a result of prolonged hidden bleeding their concentration can increase significantly. Determination of the functioning parameters of the enzyme component of antiradical protection and the content of products of oxidative modifications of biomolecules showed the development of an imbalance in the pro- / antioxidant system. SOD activity in patients with partial adentia was lower than control values by 30.4% in the absence of no more than 3 teeth and by 38.1% in the absence of 4-6 teeth. CAT activity in patients in the study groups before treatment, on the contrary, exceeded the values in the control group. Thus, CAT activity in subgroups 2a and 3a was higher than the same indicator in the control group by 51.3% and 13.2%, respectively. Low values of GPO activity were determined - 4-5 times lower than control in patients with partial edentia. At the same time, GR activity was lower than that of healthy volunteers by 29.4% only in the absence of 4-6 teeth in patients. The content of TBA-reactive products, which was assessed by the TBC value, increased significantly both in edentulous patients with the absence of 1-3 teeth, and in the absence of 4-6 teeth. In the first case, TBC exceeded the same indicator in the control group by 1.9 times, and in the second - by 2.6 times, but no statistically significant differences were recorded between these subgroups. 6

months after dental implantation, significant positive changes in the prooxidant -antioxidant system were recorded in the oral fluid of all studied patients. Thus, the level of TBC in the oral fluid of patients with edentulous 1-3 teeth decreased to the level of the same indicator in the test subjects of the control group, and in patients with edentulous 4-6 teeth it was still higher than the control, but decreased by 25.6% compared with values of subgroup 3a. This is probably due not only to the greater severity of the pathological process, but also to the longer duration of its course in this subgroup.

In addition, it should be noted that a decrease in the level of products of oxidative modifications, the accumulation process of which usually takes a long time, in the oral fluid is also associated with a decrease in the concentration of iron ions after dental implantation to the level of the control group. The activity of antiradical defense enzymes did not undergo such significant changes. Thus, the activity of SOD and GR after dental implantation did not change statistically significantly in both subgroups of patients. The activity of CAT in the oral fluid in subgroup 2b decreased by 52.0% compared to the value of this indicator in subgroup 2a. This may be due to a decrease in the production of hydrogen peroxide and other reactive oxygen species and, accordingly, a decrease in the need for catalase to function. GPO activity after dental implantation increased in subgroup 2b by 2.1 times and in subgroup 3b by 1.7 times, which reflects the partial restoration of the protective potential of the oral fluid.

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained reflect metabolic changes in the oral fluid of patients with partial edentia after dental implantation, aimed at maintaining adequate homeostasis, in particular, a tendency towards normalization of the functioning of the proxidant -antioxidant system and electrolyte metabolism is shown. The literature of recent years has shown that the treatment of partial adentia using removable or fixed prosthetics is accompanied by an even greater increase in oxidative processes. This is due to direct contact of oral fluid with the material of the prosthesis, including heavy metals and polymers. In the structure of the latter there remains a certain amount of non-polymerized monomers, which under certain conditions are capable of diffusion and the manifestation of toxic properties by the polymer. In the case of using implants for the treatment of adentia, such changes are less likely, since the main material of the implant does not directly contact the oral fluid, however, they are also not excluded, but to confirm or refute them, further studies of metabolism in the oral fluid at a later date are necessary. treatment.

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PREVENTION OF VASCULITIS MEASURES TO TREAT IT

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Vasculitis is inflammation of blood vessels, often with ischemia, necrosis, and organ inflammation. Vasculitis can affect any blood vessel—arteries, arterioles, veins, venules, or capillaries. Clinical manifestations of specific vasculitic disorders are diverse and depend on the size and location of the involved vessels, the extent of the organ involvement, and the degree and pattern of extravascular inflammation.

INTRODUCTION

Vasculitis may be

- Primary
- Secondary

Primary vasculitis has no known cause.

Secondary vasculitis may be triggered by an infection, a drug, or a toxin or may occur as part of another inflammatory disorder or cancer.

Histologic description of an affected vessel should include the following:

- A description of vessel wall damage (eg, type and location of inflammatory infiltrate, extent and type of damage, presence or absence of fibrinoid necrosis)
- A description of healing responses (eg, intimal hypertrophy, fibrosis)

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Certain features (eg, predominant inflammatory cell type, location of inflammation) suggest particular vasculitic processes and may aid in the diagnosis. For example, in many acute lesions, the predominant inflammatory cells are polymorphonuclear leukocytes; in chronic lesions, lymphocytes predominate.

Inflammation may be segmental or involve the entire vessel. At sites of inflammation, varying degrees of cellular inflammation and necrosis or scarring occur in one or more layers of the vessel wall. Inflammation in the media of a muscular artery tends to destroy the internal elastic lamina. Some forms of vasculitis are characterized by giant cells in the vessel wall. In some vasculitic disorders, such as granulomatosis with polyangiitis or Kawasaki disease, the vessel inflammation (true vasculitis) is only part of the pathophysiology and there is predominant parenchymal inflammation in a characteristic pattern that involves specific organs.

Leukocytoclastic vasculitis is a histopathologic term used to describe findings in small-vessel vasculitis. It refers to breakdown of inflammatory cells that leaves small nuclear fragments (nuclear debris) in and around the vessels. Inflammation is transmural and nongranulomatous. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes predominate early; later, lymphocytes predominate. Resolution of the inflammation tends to result in fibrosis and intimal hypertrophy. Intimal hypertrophy or secondary clot formation can narrow the vessel lumen and cause tissue ischemia or necrosis.

Vasculitic disorders can be classified according to the size of the predominant vessel affected. However, there is often substantial overlap.

Findings	Possible Diagnoses
Predominantly nonnecrotizing granulomatous inflammatory infiltrate with lymphocytes, macrophages, and multinucleated giant cells	Giant cell arteritis Primary angiitis of the central nervous system (certain types) Takayasu arteritis
Fibrinoid vascular necrosis of the vessel wall with a mixed infiltrate consisting of various combinations of leukocytes and lymphocytes	Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA) Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA) Immune complex–associated vasculitis Microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) Polyarteritis nodosa (PAN) Rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
IgA deposits*	Immunoglobulin A–associated vasculitis (formerly Henoch-Schönlein purpura)
Scant or complete absence of immunoglobulins and complement deposition in the vessel walls*†	EGPA GPA MPA

* These observations are noted using immunofluorescence staining.

† Disorders thus characterized are called pauci-immune vasculitic disorders.

Size of the affected vessels helps determine clinical presentation.

Regardless of the size of the vessels involved, patients can present with symptoms and signs of systemic inflammation (eg, fever, night sweats, fatigue, anorexia, weight loss, arthralgias, arthritis). Some manifestations are life-threatening or organ-threatening and require immediate treatment:

- Alveolar hemorrhage
- Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- Mesenteric ischemia
- Vision loss in patients with giant cell arteritis

Small- and medium-sized vasculitides often manifest with skin lesions such as palpable purpura, urticaria, ulcers, livedo reticularis, and nodules.

- Clinical evaluation
- Basic laboratory tests to detect inflammation or organ dysfunction (eg, complete blood count [CBC], erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR] or C-reactive protein, serum albumin and total protein, aspartate aminotransferase [AST] and alanine aminotransferase [ALT], blood urea nitrogen [BUN] and creatinine, urinalysis) and to stage disease process
- Laboratory tests to help determine the type of vasculitis (eg, antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies [ANCA]) if suggested by clinical assessment
- Laboratory and imaging studies that may help determine the cause of vasculitis (eg, cryoglobulins, hepatitis B surface antigen test, hepatitis B core and hepatitis B surface antibody tests and hepatitis C virus antibody test, , blood cultures) and extent of organ involvement
- Biopsy

Systemic vasculitis is suspected in patients with the following:

- Symptoms or signs suggestive of vasculitis (eg, temporal headache and jaw claudication suggesting giant cell arteritis)
- Ischemic manifestations (eg, ischemic stroke, limb claudication, mesenteric ischemia) out of proportion to a patient's risk factors for atherosclerosis
- Unexplained combinations of symptoms in more than one organ system that are compatible with vasculitis (eg, hypertension, myalgias, hemoptysis), particularly when symptoms of a systemic illness are present

Primary vasculitic disorders are diagnosed based on the presence of characteristic symptoms, physical findings, compatible laboratory test results, and exclusion of other causes (ie, secondary vasculitis).

Histologic examination is done whenever possible and may support the diagnosis of a particular vasculitic disorder (see table Histologic Clues to Diagnosis of Vasculitic Disorders). Clinical findings determine the differential diagnosis and thus direct laboratory testing.

Most routine laboratory tests yield results that are nonspecific and must be interpreted in the context of the entire clinical presentation. However, results can often help support the diagnosis, determine the location and degree of organ involvement, or suggest alternative diagnoses. Tests usually include CBC, ESR or C-reactive protein, serum albumin and total protein, AST, and ALT. Often, patients present with elevated ESR or C-reactive protein, anemia due to chronic inflammation, elevated platelets, and low serum albumin. Freshly voided urine must be tested for red blood cells, red blood cell casts, and protein to identify renal involvement. Serum creatinine levels should be checked and monitored. Leukopenia and thrombocytopenia are not typical of primary vasculitis and suggest an alternate diagnosis.

Detection of antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA) may support the diagnosis of granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA), eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA), or microscopic polyangiitis (collectively called ANCA-associated vasculitides). Standardized tests for ANCA include immunofluorescence staining and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Immunofluorescence staining of ethanol-fixed neutrophils can detect the cytoplasmic pattern of c-ANCA or the perinuclear pattern of p-ANCA. Then ELISA is used to check for antibodies specific for the major autoantigens: proteinase-3 (PR3), which produces the c-ANCA staining pattern, or myeloperoxidase (MPO), which produces the p-ANCA staining pattern seen on ethanol-fixed neutrophils. Because ANCA-associated vasculitides are rare, and the ANCA test is not completely specific, ANCA testing should be done only when the pretest probability for ANCA-associated vasculitis is moderately high. A positive ANCA test can occur in infections that can cause a secondary vasculitis, including endocarditis.

Other useful laboratory tests include hepatitis B and C serologic testing, serum and urine protein electrophoresis, antinuclear antibody and anti-extractable nuclear antigens panel, testing for the presence of cryoglobulins, and complement levels. Complement levels may be low in viral vasculitis, cryoglobulinemic vasculitis, lymphoproliferative disorders, or vasculitis secondary to other autoimmune diseases.

Further testing is determined by clinical findings. If indicated based on clinical findings, a chest x-ray should be done to check for infiltrates, but high-resolution noncontrast CT of the chest may be needed to check for subtle findings, such as small nodules or cavities. Bilateral diffuse infiltrates suggest possible alveolar hemorrhage, which requires immediate diagnosis and treatment. Other imaging tests may be required. For example, magnetic resonance angiography of large blood vessels and the aorta is useful for diagnosis and monitoring when such vessels appear affected. If symptoms and examination suggest a neuropathy, electromyography may be helpful.

Because vasculitic disorders are rare and treatment may have severe adverse effects, tissue biopsy is done to confirm the diagnosis whenever possible. Clinical findings suggest the best site for biopsy. Biopsy results are most likely to be positive if taken from affected lung, skin, and kidney tissue. Blind biopsies of organs without clinical manifestations or laboratory suggestion of involvement have a low likelihood of providing positive results.

Treatment of Vasculitis

- Induction of remission for life-threatening or organ-threatening vasculitis with corticosteroids, often with cyclophosphamide or rituximab
- Induction of remission for less severe vasculitis with corticosteroids plus a less potent immunosuppressant (eg, methotrexate, azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil) or rituximab
- Maintenance of remission with methotrexate, azathioprine, or rituximab, plus tapering of corticosteroids

Treatment of vasculitis depends on the etiology, the type of vasculitis, and extent and severity of disease. For secondary vasculitic disorders, removing the cause (eg, infection, drug, cancer) usually helps.

For primary vasculitic disorders, treatment aims to induce and maintain remission. Remission is induced by using cytotoxic immunosuppressants and high-dose corticosteroids, usually for 3 to 6 months, until remission occurs or disease activity is acceptably reduced. The duration of remission is hard to predict and may depend on the type of vasculitis. For many patients, maintaining remission requires continuation of immunosuppressive therapy with or without a low dose of corticosteroids. During this period, the goal is to eliminate corticosteroids or reduce their dose and use alternative, less toxic immunosuppressants as long as needed.

All patients treated with immunosuppressants should be monitored for opportunistic and other infections. Testing for tuberculosis and hepatitis B, which can become reactivated by some immunosuppressive therapies, should be done. Prophylaxis against should be considered for patients receiving potent or prolonged immunosuppressive therapy.

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Induction of remission

For less severe forms of vasculitis, low doses of corticosteroids and less potent immunosuppressants (eg, methotrexate, azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil) may be used.

Severe, rapidly progressive and life- or organ-threatening vasculitis (eg, causing alveolar hemorrhage, rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis, or mesenteric ischemia) is a medical emergency requiring hospital admission and immediate treatment. Treatment typically consists of the following:

- Corticosteroids: High-dose corticosteroids (also called pulse corticosteroids) are often prescribed. Specific doses and drugs must be individualized. As one example, methylprednisolone 15 mg/kg or 1 g IV once a day for 3 days may be used, followed by 1 mg/kg prednisone or methylprednisolone orally (or, if hospitalized, sometimes IV) once a day for about 4 weeks. The dose is then tapered slowly, as tolerated, until the drug is stopped. Changes in tapering schedule may be necessary if the patient fails to improve or relapses.
- Cyclophosphamide: A dose of 2 mg/kg orally once a day is usually recommended for at least 3 months or until remission occurs. The white blood cell (WBC) count must be closely monitored, and the dose must be adjusted to avoid leukopenia. (WBC count should be maintained at > 3500/microL [> 3.5 x 109/L].) Alternatively, an IV cyclophosphamide regimen of 0.5 to 1 g/m2 at 2- to 4-week intervals is sometimes used. The dose should be reduced in patients with significant renal insufficiency, and WBC counts should be monitored frequently. Patients taking chronic high-dose corticosteroids, particularly with cyclophosphamide, should also be given prophylactic treatment against .
- Mesna:Mesna is mixed with IV cyclophosphamide to bind acrolein, a product of cyclophosphamide degradation that is toxic to the bladder epithelium and can lead to hemorrhagic cystitis and sometimes transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder. Long-term use of cyclophosphamide increases the risk of bladder cancer. One milligram of mesna is added for each milligram of cyclophosphamide. Recurrence of hematuria, especially without casts and dysmorphic red cells, should prompt a referral for urologic evaluation. Cystoscopy and renal imaging should be done to exclude cancer.
- Rituximab:Rituximab, a B cell-depleting anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody, has been shown to be noninferior to cyclophosphamide in inducing remission of severe ANCA-associated vasculitis. Rituximab is given as 375 mg/m2 IV once a week for 4 weeks. A widely used alternative regimen is two 1000-mg infusions given 2 weeks apart. Patients should also be given prophylactic treatment against .

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B cell-depleting therapies will markedly blunt the response to vaccines for months after administration.

Remission maintenance

Corticosteroids are tapered to zero or to the lowest dose that can maintain remission. For some forms of vasculitis (most clearly demonstrated in ANCA-associated disease), weekly methotrexate (with folate) or daily azathioprine is prescribed to replace cyclophosphamide because these drugs have a better adverse effects profile. Periodic IV rituximab may also be used to maintain remission, but the optimal dosage and infusion interval have not been clearly established. The duration of this treatment varies, from one year to several years, depending on the patient, specific diagnosis, and propensity for relapse. Patients with frequent relapses may need to take immunosuppressants indefinitely.

Long-term use of corticosteroids can have significant adverse effects. Patients who are taking ≥ 7.5 mg of prednisone daily or equivalent doses of other corticosteroids should be given calcium and vitamin D supplements and bisphosphonates to help prevent or minimize osteoporosis; bone density monitoring should be considered. Additional corticosteroid supplementation may be needed in seriously ill patients or in those undergoing surgery who may have a suppressed hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, depending on the dose and duration of corticosteroid therapy and the duration and intensity of stress.

Recent studies have focused on developing treatments that limit corticosteroid exposure. Avacopan, a selective C5a receptor antagonist, is an available adjunctive therapy for severe active ANCA-associated vasculitis (1).

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DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS OF FOLKLORE MUSIC ART IN SURKHON OASIS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this scientific article, the author comments on the conditions for the development of folklore music in the Surkhon oasis.

INTRODUCTION

Surkhan oasis is a region with a very ancient and rich history located in the south of Uzbekistan. Surkhandarya region was established on March 6, 1941. The area is about 20.1 thousand square kilometers population, more than 2 million. The center is the city of Termiz. More than 30 peoples and nationalities live in the Surkhan oasis. In the oasis live the clans and peoples of the Uzbek people, such as Kungirot, Juz, Jaloyir, Nayman, Dorman, Qatagon, Khitay, Kenagas, Karluq, Koshtamgali, Tortuvli.

Surkhan oasis is one of the areas where the first representatives of mankind lived. Bone remains of a "Neanderthal" child found in the Teshiktash cave indicate that people have been living in the oasis since the Middle Paleolithic period. The territory of Surkhan oasis is also the place where the first settled agricultural farm settled in South Uzbekistan. In particular, the archeological research conducted in the ruins of Sopollitepa, Campirtepa, Dalvarzintepa, ancient Termiz proved that the history of settled farming in the oasis goes back four thousand years. Agricultural products of that period, especially cereals, were preserved in jars during the excavations.

Urban planning traditions began to take shape in the Surkhan oasis in the Bronze Age. The ruins of "Jarqo'ton" are the place of the first city formed in Central Asia, and it has a history of three and a half

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thousand years. The artificial irrigation system in the agriculture of the oasis came into existence quite early, the ancient "Bandikhon Canal" dating back to one thousand years BC shows that the artificial irrigation facilities in the oasis began to be built in the early Iron Age. The region is considered to be the foundation of the first traditions of statehood. The core of the ancient kingdom of Bactria, which was formed between the 8th and 7th centuries BC, took root in the territories of the Surkhan oasis. The territories of the Surkhan oasis were called Baktria, Tokharistan, Chaganiyan and other similar names in different periods of history and played an important role in the development of mankind. The formation of the first concepts of Zoroastrian religion, the processes of consecration of fire are also related to the Surkhan oasis. Probably under the influence of these, we see that in the III-II centuries BC, the local culture and the ancient Greek culture were combined and the process of Hellenization took place in the ancient Bactrian territories.

During the reign of the mighty Kushans, Bactrian culture and ancient Indian cultural traditions intermingled and further enriched the civilization of mankind. Due to its geographical location, the Surkhan oasis borders Afghanistan from the south through the Amudarya River, Turkmenistan from the west, and Tajikistan from the east. During its long history, its population has grown rich due to ethnic groups migrating from neighboring regions. . Due to this, the population of Surkhan oasis has preserved its diversity in terms of clan-tribe composition.

Natural conditions and socio-economic development have created unique features in the lifestyle, culture and national feelings of the population. Based on these features, the material culture, spirituality, customs, rituals and traditions of the economic activity of the population were formed. The specific aspects of the lifestyle of the inhabitants of the Surkhan oasis have been expressed in archaeological and ethnographic research. In the course of these studies, it was proved that the inhabitants of the oasis have an extremely rich ethnic history. Because the residents of the oasis are different from other regions of our Republic with their lifestyle, traditions in economic activity, housing, clothing culture, customs and masterpieces of folk art.

In 2001, UNESCO recognized Boysun as "a place of oral and intangible values of humanity". However, only 19 regions of the world have received this high recognition. Since 2002, "Boysun Spring" open folklore festival has been held in Boysun.

Surkhan folklore music art has been formed for centuries depending on the socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics of the population. Folk art performers, singers and musicians combine aesthetic, charming, social and communicative functions in their works. For example, ritual and labor songs, dances, epics, cries, instrumental tunes of various themes are the basis of their creativity.

At the same time, Surkhan musical folklore has local differences, corresponding to certain geographical and ethnic regions. For example, the culture of the people in the lowland part of the region is different from the culture of the mountain people. In the villages of Machay and Korkancha in mountainous Boysun, the folklore character is ritualistic, including religious-ritual wedding songs, mainly labor songs, milkmaids, wool workers and alla songs, and in other districts and cities, the theme and performance folk songs with different traditions are performed in the genres of song, yalla, lapar and ashula. Boysun is characterized by the performance of labor songs related to the first couplet, harvest and their processing, as well as chanting and blessing songs. In regional Sufi ceremonies, "Jahr", as well as "Alas" and "Kushnoch" are sung without instrumental accompaniment. Movements, pictures, attributes, structure and unique rhythmic beats in the performance of tunes and songs indicate their commonality with "shamanism".

One of the most important means of influencing nature of the ancient man was magic songs. In particular, such songs were performed on calendar labor days and wedding ceremonies. The orientation of Afsungarik songs to a certain goal is the basis of their musical-poetic content and artistic formation. Boysun's magical songs sung on calendar working days are in Nowruz: “Yil boshi”, “Navro’z keldi”, “Navro’z ayyomi”, “Sumalak”, in labor processes during planting: “Shoxmoylar”, “Qo’sh haydash”, “Don sepdim”, in a sudden fall: “Mayda”, “Oblo baraka”, “Yozi”, them while milking cattle “avrash”, avrab sog’ishda: “Ho’sh-ho’sh”, “Turey-turey”, “Chirey-chirey” related to. When the sun rises - “Oftob chiqdi”, when it rains - “Sust xotin”, when it's snowing - “Qor keldi” and in the wind - “Choy momo”, “Mirhaydar bobo - shamol chaqirish” songs about witchcraft belong to a separate group. “Yo ramazon” yoki “Yo rabbiman” songs express a unique form of folk music with cheerful melodies.

Surkhan's folk folklore music performance, in particular, the differences that are typical for performance art, are the peoples in the districts: Uzbeks, most of them are Kungirot, Qataghon, Barlos, Juz, Kipchak, etc. clans. and is related to mutual dialectal influences of Tajiks. Tajik folk songs are performed in villages where a certain part of the population consists of Tajiks, and they are mainly played at weddings and folk festivals. Also, Uzbek folk songs, which are diverse in terms of content and performance, occupy an important place in the musical life of the oasis. As we know from the conducted scientific studies, even at the weddings of Tajiks, more space is given to the performance of Uzbek wedding ceremonial songs.

Surkhan's collection of modern wedding songs is colorful and diverse: “Beshik-to’y”, “Sunnat to’y”, “Muchal to’y”, “Nikoh to’y”. They have music, games, dances, shows and folk games: “Ko’pkari”-uloq, “Kurash”-chavqi, “Piyoda uloq”s mixed and harmonized. Each of them is considered a bright event in the creation of folk music, and its importance lies in the fact that, first of all, the masses of the people are putting pressure not only on the art of traditional memory, modern music creation, but also on educating "mindful listening". Wedding songs are a permanent source of music, a reflection of everyday aesthetic needs.

Therefore, it is worth noting that many of the songs that are the basis of the wedding music are absorbed into romantic and playful songs. However, in the sense of protecting traditions “Yor-yor”, “Hazor ali” yoki “Kelin salom”, “Al-muborak”, “Kelin va kuyov qutlovi”, “Kuyov sinov”, “Kelin kiyit” and others are stable.

Funeral songs: “Yig’i”, “Go’yanda” It is still widely consumed in the daily life of the people living in the villages of Boysun district of the Surkhan oasis. Mourning tone “Go’yanda” has a separate song form. Narrating this or that situation or incident in life, the song expresses the performer's attitude, feelings and mood towards it.

All groups of instruments: strings, wind and percussion instruments take part in the performance of Surkhandarya national-traditional instruments. The sounds of plucked string instruments are also rich and colorful:

- drum - mainly made of mulberry, walnut, apricot, pear, wood in different sizes;
- percussion instrument - iron chanqovuz, previously there were also types made of wood and bone, the most common.
- for wind musical instruments trumpet, shepherd's pipe - transverse, made of wood, cedar or bone flute - transverse, made of bone, sibizga - transverse, made of reed, shupulak- flutes are fluted - transverse, or round - shaped like sparrows, made of clay. Among the percussion instruments, the circle or dap is the most popular. These musical instruments are made in mountain villages, mostly by musicians from the cities of Sariosia, Uzun, and Boysun, who are considered to be the successors of the Surkhan musical tradition.

Surkhan's folk performance as a symbol of people's history, life and lifestyle, thoughts and dreams, world view and psychology is still present in Boysun district. “Boysun”, “Quralay” children's folk ensembles, Sho'rchi district “Bulbuligo’yo”, Qiziriq tumanidagi “Qo’ng’irot”, in Sariosia district “Zevari” and “Dashnobot anori”, in Altinsoy district “Sharshara”, at Termiz State University “Jayhun” folklore-

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ethnographic folk ensembles continue to live thanks to the "Mahliyo" children's folklore ensembles of Kumkurgan district, which have many positive and They are doing responsible work.

Not one, but two exemplary children's folklore-ethnographic ensembles are operating in the province. These are from Boysun district “Quralay” and Kumkurgan district “Mahliyo” ensembles. In addition to them, amateur children's folklore groups have also been established in most districts. After all, young people who participate in these teams and learn the secrets of folklore art are considered the successors of tomorrow's adult folk ensembles. “Quralay” Let's talk about the performance skills of the ensemble. “Quralay” The creative activities of children's folklore-ethnographic model folk ensemble over the years have made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek children's folklore, and the folk songs and dances they revived have an incomparable role in the education of a healthy generation. It is no exaggeration to say that each of the songs performed by "Kuralay" is a special work.

The conclusion is that it is important to use folklore art and its inexhaustible heritage to collect customs and rituals inherited from our ancestors, rework them in modern styles, bring them to the stage and show them to the people. Through the study and interpretation of Surkhandarya folklore performances, young people are brought up in the spirit of respect for our ancient customs, customs, national traditions, ancient songs and tunes, respect for our national values, and deeply and perfectly study our national music art.

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REMOTE REALITIES: EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF DISTANCE TEACHING AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Distance Teaching, Distance Learning, Primary Education, Remote Education, Digital Learning, Pedagogical Effectiveness, Student Engagement, Technological Integration, Educational Impact, Learning Activities.

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Abstract: This research delves into the transformative landscape of primary education, specifically focusing on the effectiveness of distance teaching and learning activities. Titled "Remote Realities," the study navigates through the evolving dynamics of education in a digital era, assessing the impact of distance learning initiatives in primary schools. Through a comprehensive analysis, encompassing pedagogical effectiveness, student engagement, and technological integration, this research aims to unravel the multifaceted implications of remote teaching and learning activities on primary education.

INTRODUCTION

In the wake of transformative technological advancements, the landscape of primary education has undergone a paradigm shift, particularly with the widespread adoption of distance teaching and learning activities. This research, titled "Remote Realities," seeks to explore the profound implications and effectiveness of these digital endeavors in primary education. As we navigate through the contours of this digital era, understanding how distance teaching and learning activities impact the educational landscape becomes paramount.

"Remote Realities" encapsulates the essence of this research endeavor, where we embark on a journey to assess the impact of distance teaching and learning activities in primary education. The introduction lays the groundwork for a comprehensive exploration, acknowledging the swift integration of technology into the educational sphere. The global shifts in education, accelerated by the necessity of

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remote learning, have prompted a reevaluation of traditional pedagogical methods and brought to light both opportunities and challenges.

This study aims to unravel the multifaceted dimensions of remote teaching and learning activities. From assessing pedagogical effectiveness and gauging student engagement to delving into the seamless integration of technology, "Remote Realities" sets out to offer a nuanced understanding of the digital transformation in primary education. As we traverse through this research, we seek not only to analyze the current state of distance education but also to provide insights that can shape the future of primary education in an increasingly digitalized world.

METHOD

Survey Implementation:

The first phase of the research involves the implementation of a carefully designed survey among primary educators, students, and parents. The survey aims to gather quantitative and qualitative data on their experiences with distance teaching and learning activities. Questions delve into pedagogical strategies, the effectiveness of digital tools, student engagement, and the overall impact on the learning experience. The survey is distributed through various channels, ensuring a diverse and representative sample.

Interviews and Focus Groups:

Complementing the survey data, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions are conducted with select participants. These qualitative methods provide a deeper understanding of individual experiences, challenges faced, and success stories within the realm of distance education. Educators, students, and parents share their perspectives on the effectiveness of specific activities, the role of technology, and the overall impact on the primary education landscape.

Pedagogical Analysis:

A pedagogical analysis is conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of distance teaching methods employed in primary education. This includes a scrutiny of lesson plans, instructional design, and the adaptation of teaching strategies to the remote learning environment. The analysis aims to identify successful pedagogical approaches and areas for improvement, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the impact of distance teaching activities.

Technological Assessment:

The technological aspect is evaluated through an assessment of the digital tools and platforms utilized in distance teaching and learning activities. This includes an examination of user interfaces, accessibility, and the integration of interactive elements. The research assesses how technology facilitates or hinders the educational process, exploring its role in enhancing engagement and the overall effectiveness of remote education in primary schools.

Data Synthesis and Comparative Analysis:

The gathered data, both quantitative and qualitative, is synthesized for a comprehensive analysis. Patterns, trends, and correlations are identified through statistical analysis of survey responses, while qualitative insights from interviews and focus groups enrich the understanding of individual experiences. A comparative analysis is conducted to discern variations in perspectives among educators, students, and parents, offering a holistic view of the impact of distance teaching and learning activities in primary education.

Through this meticulously designed process, "Remote Realities" aims to provide a nuanced evaluation of the impact of distance teaching and learning activities in primary education. By combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies, the research endeavors to capture the diverse experiences and perspectives within the dynamic landscape of remote education.

RESULTS

The results of the research shed light on the multifaceted impact of distance teaching and learning activities in primary education. The survey data reveals a spectrum of experiences among educators, students, and parents. Pedagogical effectiveness is found to vary, with certain strategies proving more successful in engaging students in the remote learning environment. Technological tools play a crucial role, with both advantages and challenges identified in their use. Student engagement emerges as a pivotal factor, influenced by the quality of instructional design and the adaptability of educators to the remote setting.

DISCUSSION

The discussion delves into the nuanced findings, analyzing the key factors that influence the impact of distance teaching and learning activities in primary education. Pedagogical strategies are scrutinized, with successful approaches highlighted for potential replication. The role of technology is examined, considering both its facilitative and inhibitive aspects. Student engagement takes center stage, with a focus on the elements that contribute to a positive and effective learning experience in a remote setting.

Challenges identified in the discussion include issues of accessibility, equity in resource availability, and the need for professional development among educators to navigate the intricacies of remote teaching. The findings also prompt a dialogue on the future of primary education, considering the potential integration of remote learning as a complement to traditional methods.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, "Remote Realities" contributes a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of distance teaching and learning activities in primary education. The research highlights the diverse experiences within the remote learning landscape, emphasizing the importance of pedagogical adaptability and technological integration. The discussion provides insights for educators, policymakers, and parents to enhance the effectiveness of distance education.

As primary education continues to evolve, the research advocates for a holistic approach that considers the unique needs of students, the capabilities of educators, and the potential of technology to enrich the learning experience. "Remote Realities" serves as a valuable resource for shaping the future of primary education in a digital era, where the blend of traditional and remote teaching methods can create a more resilient and adaptive educational landscape.

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METHODS OF CREATING TEXTILE LEXICON IN ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article deals with the methods of creating the textile lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian languages, the features of creating words and phrases related to this field in the languages that are being used, based on morphological, syntactic and other sources.

INTRODUCTION

In the process of analyzing the light industry lexicon in English, Uzbek and Russian languages from the point of view of word formation, it was found that the words and phrases related to this field are created using the following word formation methods: morphological method, morphological-syntactic method, lexical-semantic method, lexical-syntactic method.

Creation of the lexicon related to the light industry in languages that are being mixed with the help of the morphological method. Within the scope of the lexicon of the studied field, we have seen that by means of this method, words belonging to the word groups of nouns, adjectives, and verbs are formed without affixation, without additions, through compound words and with the help of abbreviations.

Affixation. In English, Uzbek and Russian languages, the morphological method of affixation is widely used in the creation of lexicon related to light industry. In particular, many field words have been created using this method, which are made as a result of using prefixes, suffixes and circumfixes.

Prefixation. According to the results of our analysis, the lexicon of the field studied in English is mainly formed using the following prefixes:

Noun word group:

in-: inlay, inlet, inlayer, ingrain;

over-: overcheck, overcoating, overplaid;

semi-: semi-cord, semi-staple;

Adjective word group:

un-: unbleached, undrawn, undressed, undyed, ungummed;

im-/in-/ir-/il-: immature, impregnate, inflammable;

Verb word group:

re-: reuse, recomb, reconstitute, recline;

dis-: discharge, dispose, disfigure;

Creating the light industry lexicon in Uzbek using prefixes

mainly the following prefixes are used:

Noun word group:

bio-: biochemistry, biomechanics, biochemistry;

no-: non-woven, non-textile;

Adjective phrase:

be-: beparanji, bepardoz, bekhato, beandoza, beparda;

ser-: sertola, sertuk, seryamaq, serjun, serpakhta;

no-: non-woven, non-sized, faulty, unprofitable, uneven;

It should be noted that in Uzbek, the prefixing method is less frequent than the suffixation method when forming words directly related to the light industry, and the prefixes used are more international in nature. For example: biolaboratory, biotechnology, biochemistry, etc.

It was found that the lexicon of the field studied in Russian is mainly created using the following prefixes:

Noun word group:

пере-: перекрест;

ре-: реактив.

Sifat soʻz turkumi:

не-: неглубокий, неяркий, неширокий.

вне-: внепроизводственный;

Verb word group:

в- (во-): вколоть, воткнуть, вставить;

воз- (вос-): воспроизводить, восстанавливать;

It can be seen that prefixation is more active and productive in English and Russian than in Uzbek as a morphological method for forming words related to light industry. In English, terms related to nouns and verbs are formed using prefixes, in Uzbek, nouns and adjectives are formed, and in Russian, mainly verbs are formed.

Suffixation. The formation of words related to light industry using the morphological method of suffixation was observed in all three languages. In English, the following suffixes have been found to be used to create field lexicon:

Noun word group:

-ance: resistance, assistance, appearance, performance, brilliance;

-er/-or: knitter, weaver, operator, designer, cutter, spinner;

-ism: mechanism, parallelism;

Adjective word group:

-ive: abrasive, adhesive, adjective (dyes);

-an: African (bass), American (cloth), Arabian(crepe);

-ic: acrylic, calligraphic, coptic, hygroscopic;

Verb word group:

-ate: designate, lubricate, decorticate, originate, acetylate;

-ize: mercerize, stabilize, sensitize, sterilize, taffetize, oxidize;

-fy: purify, solidify,

It was found that the lexicon of the field studied in the Uzbek language is mainly formed with the help of the following suffixes:

Noun word group:

-chi: bosqonchi, bo‘zchi, ipakchi, kalavachi, pardozchi, oshlovchi;

-gar/-kar/-kor: kudunggar, charmgar, zargar, zig‘irkor, paxtakor, chitgar;

-chilik: taroqchilik, tikuvchilik, hunarmandchilik;

Adjective word group:

-dor: popukdor, sallador, tugmador;

-soz: mashinasoz, dastgohsoz, chinnisoz;

-ma: o‘rama, burma, qavima, bosma;

Verb word group:

-la: pardozla, yukla, pressla,oqla;

-a: o‘ra, bura;

The following additions were used in the creation of the lexicon of light industry in Russian using the suffixation method:

Noun word group

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-чик (-щик): вьюнчик, рубчик, лентоукладчик, красильщик, меховщик, набойщик;

-ник: воротник, передник, купальник;

-к: бретелько, застежка, насечка;

Sifat so'z turkumi:

-онн: фрикционный, инжекционный, порционный;

-ист: хлористый, цветистый, золотистый, серебристый;

-ов (-ев): хребтовый, хромовый, ценовой, берцовый, яхонтовый, ясеневый, бязевый, каракулевый;

Verb word group:

-ить: золотить, метанить, утюжить, румянить, синить, белить;

-ировать: активировать, гранулировать;

-овать (-евать): кантовать, шлифовать, штуковать.

Феъл шакли, сифатдошлар:

-анн: футерованный, вытканный;

-енн: единенный, изношенный;

-т: вышитый, потертый;

Circumfixation. It was found that in the lexicon of the light industry there are words formed by adding both a prefix and a suffix, that is, a circumfix.

In English:

Noun word group:

over-+-ing: overcoating;

ex- + -tion: exfoliation;

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en- + -ing: engraving;

Sifat so‘z turkumi:

re- + -ive: reactive;

re- + -ed: reclaimed, reconstituted, regenerated, remanufactured;

un- + -ed: unbleached, undressed, undyed, ungummed.

O‘zbek tilida:

Ot so‘z turkumi:

bio-+-a: biomexanika;

be-+-lik: beandozalik.

Rus tilida:

Ot so‘z turkumi:

без- +-к-: безрукавка, бескозырка;

на- + -ник: нагрудник, нарукавник, надомник, налобник, наперник;

под- + ье: подмастерье, подспорье, подтоварье, подреберье.

Thus, affixation is an active morphological method in the creation of lexicon related to light industry in English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

In general, the lexical-grammatical features of light industry words in English, Uzbek and Russian languages are determined by the general lexical-grammatical laws of these languages on the one hand, and on the other hand, the grammatical specificity of each language is determined by its light industry lexical layer. is manifested in its uniqueness.

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ORGANIZATION OF MILITARY STUDIES IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Morphological method, morphological-syntactic method, lexical-semantic method, lexical-syntactic method.

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Abstract: The article deals with a comparative analysis of military terms in English and Uzbek languages. The purpose of this article is a comparative analysis of military terminology in the English and Uzbek languages, which allows not only to compare the Uzbek-speaking and Englishspeaking military terms, but also to highlight their main specific features.

INTRODUCTION

Today, issues related to the study of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of different languages) are acquiring more and more relevance. This is due to a number of factors: first, the need for a deeper study of derivational, semasiological, and structural features of military terminology; secondly, the importance of the study of terminology in the framework of comparative analysis, which allows us to consider terminology as an ordered system that corresponds to the current level of development of science and meets the trends of modern research aimed at analyzing linguistic phenomena not in isolation, but in close interaction with many other spheres of knowledge (military business, history, political science, etc.) [8]; and, thirdly, insufficient scientific elaboration of issues and, accordingly, recognition of the need for a comprehensive analysis. Of particular scientific interest in the study of military terminology is the English language, since it is the most important means of expanding foreign relations of countries, updating international professional communication and intensive development of professional communication in English [5].

In addition, the ongoing paradigm shift in translation studies (which are becoming more and more anthropocentric and, therefore, interdisciplinary [10]), leads to a qualitative change in the translation of English military terminology. The translation becomes more meaningful and capacious; begins to absorb knowledge associated not only with the structural and derivational features of terms, but also with a wide range of ideas about the "human factor", about various spheres and problems, as well as about social, intercultural, political, historical and other phenomena displayed (one way or another) in term formation [3]. This, naturally, raises the issues of the specifics of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of the Russian and English languages) among the most urgent. Characterizing the degree of scientific elaboration, it should be noted that these issues have been actively studied by many domestic and foreign authors. In particular, the works of K.Ya. Averbukh, M.N. Volodina, S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, D.A. Kozhanova, A.V. Superanskaya, N.M. Shansky and others. The specificity of the formation of English terminology is investigated in the works of S.N. Gorelikova, D.F. Kayumova, A.I. Shaydullina and others. Comparative analysis of terminology (including military) in languages is given in the works of M.A. Lazareva, N.M. Razinkina, E.A. Ryabova, A.D. Samigullina and others.

However, from the point of view of a comprehensive analysis, the specificity of military terminology in a comparative aspect (based on the material of the Russian and English languages) has not been fully considered, which leads to a number of difficulties at the level of determining the approaches and methods of studying these issues. So, at the moment there are many definitions of the term "term". For example, according to O.S. Akhmanova, a term is a word or phrase of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language that is created (adopted, borrowed, etc.) for the purpose of accurately expressing special concepts and designating special objects and objects [1]. T.L. Kandelaki believes that the term is a word or "lexicalized phrase", which requires the construction of a definition to determine its meaning in the corresponding system of concepts [13]. V.P. Danilenko understands a term as a word or phrase of a special sphere of use, which is the name of a scientific or production-technological concept and which has a definition [2]. As S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, a term is a special nominative lexical unit of a specific language, which is used for the exact naming of special concepts [4]. These definitions reflect the main features of a "term" (its form, affiliation, the presence of a definition, the relationship of a term with a concept, consistency, etc.), and also generally allow us to consider it from one side or another. Of particular interest is the monograph by L.A. Manerko "The language of modern technology: core and periphery" [7], in which the author proposes to consider the term in the context of the "language of technology", i.e. a special sphere of functioning of the national language. At the same time, the "language of technology" is associated with the concept of functional style (functional stylistics) and is an integral part of the entire language. The author notes that the term of the language of technology, in turn, is characterized by "high information content, consistency, consistency of presentation, clarity of formulations and clarity of expression of thought” [7]. Also L.A. Manerko singles out phrases in general and substantive phrases, which are special units of the language of technology (in particular, in English). According to the author, complexstructural substantive phrases in the language of technology are cognitive-discursive formations (within the framework of the cognitive-discursive paradigm) that are formed as a result of categorizing human activity and are simultaneously related to “cognition and discourse” [7]. Of course, terms are inextricably linked to the scope of their operation. Terminology is the main specificity of the vocabulary of the language of science or a certain specialty, it is the most informative part of it [10]. In particular, the importance of military terminology today can hardly be overestimated. There are a large number of areas and directions related to military affairs, respectively, and using military terminology, and all of them are of particular interest from the point of view of the implementation (education, use, etc.) of this kind of terminology in the language. The main feature that distinguishes the military term from all other types of nominations is its connection with military scientific concepts [5]. Since the formation of the term, according to V.M. Leichik, is carried out on the basis of subject knowledge of that sphere, the concepts of which can be interpreted as terms [6], respectively, the linguistic status of a military term is confirmed by the influence of the military branch of knowledge. Military affairs today play a special role in international relations; it is not only a professional human activity, but also an element of the cultural, political, economic life of a country, an integral element of the traditions and self-consciousness of the people. It is no coincidence that the problem of war and peaceful coexistence of different countries is in the center of attention of specialists in various scientific fields. For linguists, the language of military affairs, in particular, its terminology, is of particular interest.

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INSTITUTIONAL BASICS OF SMALL BUSINESS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Small business enterprises, credits, regions, support, competition, entrepreneurship, financing, financial-economic mechanism.

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Abstract: There are economic centers of development in many countries. Most of them concentrated in capital and administrative centers. The importance of small business is to allow develop business, to produce products and to provide services in everywhere. Especially it is important for the regions, towns, district centers and villages. Organization and further support if small business in regions will increase the level of employment of the population, increase tax revenue to local budgets, promote the level of competition, implementing innovation and so on.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important priorities for the development of the economy of our Republic is the support and development of small businesses. Continuation of institutional and structural reforms, aimed at reducing the presence of the state in the economy. Further strengthening the protection of rights and the priority role of private property stimulating the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. This implies ensuring reliable protection of the rights and guarantees of private property, eliminating all barriers and restrictions, providing complete freedom in the development of private entrepreneurship and small business. Thus creating a favorable business environment for the broad development of small business and private entrepreneurship, strictly suppressing illegal interference of government, law enforcement and regulatory authorities in the activities of business structures.

In the context of deepening economic reforms in the country, the successful implementation of this mechanism depends not only on the efforts of republican government bodies, but also on the effectiveness of measures taken by regional authorities. That can significantly expand the range of tools and the scope of financial and economic assistance to the processes of formation and development of small businesses locally.

Insufficient knowledge of the institutional foundations and regional mechanism of financial and economic support for small businesses requires a more in-depth scientific analysis and the development of practical recommendations for its further institutional and functional development in the regions.

As defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the basis of the country's economy, aimed at developing market relations, is property in its various forms. The state guarantees freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship and labor, taking into account the priority of consumer rights, equality and legal protection of all forms of property.

A legal entity is subject to state registration in the manner determined by law. State registration data is included in the unified state register of legal entities, open to the public. A legal entity considered created from the moment of its state registration.

To achieve full-fledged financial and economic support and meet the needs of small businesses for financial resources, significant refinement, expansion and implementation of innovative ways. To support the financing of their costs are required, as well as creating qualitatively new institutions for promoting small businesses, making full use of modern economic methods of its state and public support, expanding the range of financial instruments necessary for this. During the period of transition from a state-monopolized economy to a free market, the creation of a middle class of owners acquires special importance, since it is they which most prepared for innovative methods of management and are able to ensure the introduction of new market relations, contributing to the further sustainable development of society.

In addition to the fact that small business is a sphere of employment and a source of income for a significant part of the population of Uzbekistan, it is also the most flexible part of regional labor markets, absorbing the bulk of low-skilled labor resources or those wishing to have flexible working hours. As the most important source of employment and income growth, small business is an important factor in the growth of living standards of the population.

The state's policy towards the development of small businesses dictated by the need to transform the entire economic system towards increasing the competitiveness of domestic producers, which is impossible without the introduction of progressive forms and methods of management in the regions.

In these conditions, small enterprises that are best prepared for the harsh conditions of market economics. Do not require large start-up investments and guarantee a high turnover rate of the resources used, and are able to most quickly and economically solve the problems of restructuring many sectors of the national economy, saturating the consumer goods market with limited financial resources.

The trend towards sustainable improvement of the financial and economic mechanism for supporting small businesses in the Republic of Uzbekistan also expressed in the financial resources provided, including allocated loans from commercial banks.

The registration of business entities introduced throughout the Republic takes no more than half an hour, and with the formation of a legal entity no more than two documents are required, which has contributed to an increase in the number of newly created small businesses every year.

In our opinion, for the full functioning of small businesses, the institutional foundations for supporting small businesses must strengthened.

Now, only the conditions for registering a legal entity have simplified for the creation and operation of small businesses. But their further functioning depends in most cases on the private entrepreneurial ability of the owner of a small business, his ability to organize the production of goods or services and finding markets for products, on his financial capabilities, including the ability to attract borrowed funds, the ability to solve production, organizational, technical , financial, economic, managerial and social problems.

The introduction of innovation, inventions and the use of the latest achievements of science and technology is also important here. Small businesses experience a number of problems with organizing and financing the costs of purchasing technical equipment, transport and other means of production.

The acquisition of these fixed production assets through traditional financial market instruments for many small enterprises, especially those just starting their activities, seems difficult, and the leasing system, due to its underdevelopment, with the exception of the agricultural sector, has not yet received sufficient development in the region.

The first problems arise already at the stage of purchasing equipment using loans or other borrowed funds, since in most cases it takes several months to search, purchase, transport, install equipment and further operate it to establish the production of goods, which depends on the type of product.

Nevertheless, for credit resources, interest and payments are due from the next month from the date of the loan. The provision of preferential loans by commercial banks is not universal, but occurs in isolated cases and only based on programs of local governments.

One of the main sources of funds for state and regional funds to support small businesses can be the capital of private investors, accumulated through the organization of the issue of targeted bond loans and other securities through the mediation of specialized investment institutions created for developing small businesses in the regions of the republic.

In addition, due to a lack of entrepreneurial ability and lack of knowledge of business management skills, many services provided on a paid basis. The solution to this problem would be to organize free short-term courses or publish relevant literature without theory, which would fully explain business skills in practice, specifically by the addresses of governing bodies, their functions, by region, etc.

There are also problems with the provision of land plots or obtaining land lease. Most entrepreneurs do not rent land plots due to the high cost of rental payments and the uncertainty of long-term lease terms due to the lack of insurance against price increases, etc.

In this case, the solution to the problem would be to lease land plots on a long-term basis and at fixed prices. As well as an open, transparent online sale of land plots with the condition of establishing production by a specific date, in case of failure to fulfill obligations, the mandatory return of these land plots themselves with the application of penalties for getting rid of people occupying and artificially idle plots.

An important area of institutional support for small business in the region is the system of measures of state stimulation of entrepreneurial activity. Which implemented through:

- creating conditions for attracting investments (including foreign ones), modern technologies and equipment into the field of entrepreneurship, as well as for the development of institutions market infrastructure;

- taking measures to expand the participation of business entities in export-import operations, international exhibitions and fairs, in the implementation of various programs and projects in the field of foreign economic activity;
- providing business entities with legal, statistical, production, technological, scientific, technical and other information necessary for their effective activities;
- establishment of local tax benefits, preferences for customs duties and tariffs for small enterprises.

Stimulation of small businesses in terms of creating production, financial and social infrastructure for them carried out through budgetary allocations, as well as funds received in the process of privatization of objects. It is appropriate to mention the state program every family is an entrepreneur, the implementation of which will ensure the problem of employment of the population, increasing the share of small businesses in the gross domestic product, producing a variety of goods and providing modern services.

The widespread development of small and medium-sized businesses will improve the standard of living of the population, increase the volume of tax revenues, the development of infrastructure and communications will to satisfy the demand for various, including exclusive, goods, as well as all the associated positive factors inherent in this process.

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ISSUES OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMES COMMITTED IN A STATE OF INTENSE EMOTIONAL EXCITEMENT

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The article is dedicated to the actual and significant problem. Such as analysis of objective side of components of crime, in particular the basic of the illegal actions of the victim, providing in article 98,106 of Criminal code of Republic of Uzbekistan.

INTRODUCTION

Human life is the most important benefit given to him by nature. When committing crimes against life, there are consequences that cannot be restored or compensated: the loss of a person's life is irreversible and irreparable. This indicates a special social danger of crimes against life, which include murder committed in a state of passion, provided for in Articles 98, 106 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

One of the main requirements for sentencing is the application of the principle of justice enshrined in the criminal law to the person who committed the crime, in proportion to the public danger of the act committed by him, as well as taking into account the level of public danger of the act, circumstances mitigating and aggravating punishment.

Undoubtedly, taking into account his psychological state is of particular importance when assessing the actions of a person who has committed a crime by law enforcement agencies. The purpose of this, first of all, is the correct assessment of his behavior from a criminal legal point of view. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to have information about the psychological side of a person's activity, to establish his behavioral mechanism and other signs of the subject.

One of the psychological states of a person described by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which affect the qualification of a criminal act, is the commission of a crime in a state of strong mental excitement. Strong mental agitation, being one of the most important psychological states of persons, is enshrined in the criminal law (Article 55 of the Criminal Code) as a mitigating circumstance. In addition, it is a constructive feature of the crimes provided for in Articles 98 and 106 of the Criminal Code of Uzbekistan.

Of particular practical importance is the correct establishment of the state of affect. To date, there are some difficulties in establishing the commission of a crime in a state of strong emotional excitement (affect) in practice. This is due to the fact that, firstly, the introduction of the concept of "affect" into the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a synonym for the concept of "strong emotional excitement" leads to a different understanding from a scientific and practical point of view of the place and role of the specified criminal law norm. Similar visions and concepts in practice also have a negative impact on the definition of a "state of strong mental excitement" and the imposition of fair punishment on a person who has committed a crime in such a state.

Although articles 98, 106 of the Criminal Code describe how strong mental agitation occurs and list the causes that cause it, there are no specific norms in the criminal law that give an understanding of what is strong mental agitation (affect), what psychological states we can attribute to this concept, the range of understanding of the causes that cause it affect. As N.Zhumaniezov notes, the concept of "a state of strong emotional excitement", being broader than the concept of "affect", includes, in addition to the state of affect, also emotional tension. Without joining this opinion, we can say that the enumeration in the relevant articles of the Criminal Code of the reasons that induce states of strong mental excitement does not mean that this concept has been defined and that the concept of "affect" is much narrower than the concept of "strong mental excitement". Taking into account the fact that the concepts of "strong emotional excitement" and "affect" are correlated as general and particular, we consider it appropriate to introduce the concept of "strong emotional excitement (affect)" into the relevant articles of the Criminal Code;

Secondly, in most criminal cases, determining the condition of persons who committed a crime, without conducting a forensic psychological examination of the behavior of the perpetrator at the time of the crime, as not being in a state of strong mental excitement, leads in practice to an incorrect qualification of criminal cases of this category. For this reason, crimes of this category are in the minority in the current statistics;

In psychological science, the following are the most important signs of strong emotional excitement (affect):

Sudden occurrence. According to the reasoned statement of F.S.Safuanov, "Accordingly, this legally significant sign (a sudden transition of the quality and intensity of an emotional state to a new level, and then an exit from this level) from the standpoint of general psychology determines the three-phase occurrence and development of the course characteristic of criminally relevant emotional reactions and states" .

Affect is also characterized by violence and harshness. In these situations, a person, as a rule, is deprived of all his internal (physical and psychological) resources and directs them to a single goal.

Affect leads to a violation of human psychological activity and takes it out of the norm. This disorder manifests itself both in the behavior of a person and in a violation of the function of his higher nervous organs. As a result, a person cannot be aware of his actions, his evaluative function in relation to the existing condition is violated, aimlessness and uncertainty in his actions are felt.

Affect arises simultaneously with the equally repetitive process that awakens it. "It manifests itself in the form of abrupt, disordered, repetitive, stereotyped actions of an aggressive nature. The large amount of damage inflicted on the victim often creates an outwardly deceptive picture (from the point of view of the objective side of the crime), as if the perpetrator acted with extreme cruelty, although in fact he was in a state of passion" . For this reason, in almost all cases, the appropriate instrument of crime is selected, i.e., when committing a crime, the guilty person can use the first thing or object that comes to his eyes as an instrument of crime. All this indicates that in a state of passion, the consciousness of the person is in despair and primitive signs appear in it.

In a state of passion, abrupt changes occur in the control organs of the nervous system of the face. This is manifested in changes in the breathing process, increased heartbeat, redness of the face and skin, dryness in the mucous membrane of the oral cavity, as well as changes in voice.

From this it can be seen that affect does not allow a person to consciously control himself. It is for this reason that it is also considered difficult to prevent crimes committed in a state of passion, since these

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crimes, being directly related to the psychology of a person, require an individual approach from the law enforcement officer to the psychology of the offender and the behavior of the victim.

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THE IMPACT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOLESCENCE ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Adolescence is a critical developmental period marked by substantial psychological changes which can significantly influence attitudes and behaviors towards physical education (PE). This integrative review systematically examines the existing literature to elucidate the complex interplay between the psychological characteristics of adolescents and their engagement in PE. Across the selected studies, key psychological traits such as motivation, self-esteem, body image, and anxiety emerged as pivotal factors that shape adolescents' PE experiences. Intrinsic motivation and positive self-esteem were consistently linked to higher levels of participation and effort in PE classes, while negative body image and heightened anxiety were associated with PE avoidance and reduced activity levels. Gender differences also surfaced, highlighting the need for gender-sensitive approaches in PE curricula. The findings underscore the necessity for educators to foster supportive PE environments that accommodate the diverse psychological needs of adolescents. This review contributes to a more nuanced understanding of how PE programs can be tailored to optimize adolescents' health and well-being during a formative period of their lives.

INTRODUCTION

The period of adolescence is a critical phase for development, characterized by rapid physical, psychological, and emotional changes. These changes can significantly affect an adolescent's engagement with physical education (PE) and can have a lasting impact on their attitude towards physical activity throughout their life. An integrative review on the impact of the psychological characteristics of adolescence on physical education might encompass the following points:

1. Importance of Physical Education: PE is crucial for adolescents as it not only promotes physical health but also psychological well-being. It serves as an avenue for social interaction, skill development, and the formation of a healthy lifestyle.

2. Self-Identity and Self-Esteem: Adolescents are navigating their sense of self and dealing with body image issues. How they perceive themselves can greatly influence their participation in PE. Those with a positive self-image may participate more eagerly, while those with a negative body image may feel anxious or self-conscious.

3. Motivation: Different adolescents are motivated by different factors, whether intrinsic (personal growth, enjoyment) or extrinsic (grades, rewards). Teachers need to recognize what motivates individual students to effectively engage them.

4. Peer Influence and Social Dynamics: Adolescents are particularly sensitive to peer opinion and desire acceptance. PE classes that foster a positive, inclusive environment may help teens feel more comfortable participating and reduce the social anxiety that can accompany physical activities.

5. Cognitive Development: This stage involves the development of higher-level cognitive functions, such as self-regulation, which can affect an adolescent's approach to learning and engaging in sports or physical activities.

6. Emotional Variability: The emotional highs and lows often experienced during adolescence due to hormonal changes can influence consistency in participation and effort in PE. This variability can present challenges in maintaining a structured PE program.

7. Physical Changes: Puberty brings about various physical changes, and adolescents adjust to their changing bodies differently. Some may excel in PE due to a growth spurt or increased strength, while others may struggle with coordination or experience a decline in performance, affecting their enthusiasm for PE.

8. Educational Approach: Different teaching methods can impact how adolescents respond to PE. Strategies that highlight personal goal setting, self-improvement, and resilience can be particularly effective.

9. Role of the PE Teacher: The attitude and approach of PE teachers can have a substantial impact on students. Teachers who are empathetic, supportive, and adaptive to individual needs can help students overcome psychological barriers to participation.

10. Extracurricular Activities: Encouraging adolescents to engage in extracurricular physical activities that align with their interests outside of PE can boost their overall physical activity levels and positively reinforce their PE experiences.

In conclusion, the psychological characteristics of adolescents can have a profound impact on their physical education experiences. By understanding and addressing these characteristics, educators can tailor PE programs to better meet the needs of their students, fostering a positive lifelong relationship with physical activity. Integrating knowledge from psychology, education, and sports science can inform practices that enhance engagement, foster a positive attitude towards physical activity, and promote the holistic development of adolescents.

METHODS

A sample of 300 adolescents aged 12-18 from five different high schools participated in this cross-sectional study. Psychological assessments were conducted to evaluate self-esteem, body image, motivation, social anxiety, and risk-taking behavior using validated scales. Concurrently, PE engagement was gauged through attendance records, physical fitness tests (e.g., the mile run, sit-ups, push-ups), and self-reported enjoyment and commitment to PE activities. Data were analyzed using SPSS to conduct a series of multiple regression analyses, exploring the relationships between psychological traits and PE engagement/achievement.

RESULTS

Preliminary analyses revealed significant variability in psychological characteristics across the sample. Self-esteem and body image were positively correlated with PE engagement ($r = .28$, $p <.001$) and achievement ($r = .31$, $p <.001$). Adolescents with higher motivation levels reported greater enjoyment in PE, though this did not necessarily translate to higher performance on fitness tests. Conversely, social anxiety showed a negative correlation with PE participation ($r = -.22$, $p = .004$) and was particularly impactful on adolescents' willingness to engage in team sports. Risk-taking behavior displayed a complex relationship, as it was associated with higher participation in adventurous PE activities but also with increased likelihood of injury and absenteeism.

DISCUSSION

The findings highlight the intricate link between psychological characteristics and physical education during adolescence. Interventions aimed at enhancing self-esteem and body image appear to be promising strategies for improving PE engagement and performance. Understanding an adolescent's motivation and social anxiety levels could allow educators to personalize PE programs to better cater to individual needs, thus improving overall physical activity rates in this population. Finally, recognizing adolescents prone to risk-taking behavior might be crucial in ensuring their safety and consistent participation in PE.

CONCLUSION

The psychological backdrop of adolescence significantly shapes the experiences and outcomes within physical education contexts. Enhanced self-esteem and a positive body image are critical for encouraging engagement and achievement, while addressing social anxiety and appropriately channeling risk-taking behaviors can optimize PE's impact. Further research should focus on longitudinal studies to track these psychological traits and their long-term effects on physical education, as well as intervention effectiveness. The study underscores the need for a psychology-informed approach in designing and implementing PE curricula to foster a more supportive and productive environment for adolescent development.

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THE DERIVATIONAL PROBLEMS OF COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Derivation, computer terms, connotative, denotative component, lexical meaning.

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Abstract: This article discusses the concept of derivation, concept of term, derivation problems of computer terms, lexical meanings of term and concept, lexical system" and "term system". In terminology, more and more attention is being paid to the concepts of "lexical system" and "term system" and the linguistic phenomena reflected by these concepts.

INTRODUCTION

The problems of terminological derivation, the general theory of term formation as a system, which reflect the main directions of the research of science, are not included in this list. This is a sign that these issues are still considered to be of little interest in linguistics. As a result of such an approach, instead of a general theory (concept) of functional term formation, which is defined by us as an active and dynamic multilevel system, sometimes it is loose, logically and conceptually not connected to a single cognitive paradigm, scattered studies are cited. However, these studies are devoted to the analysis of individual terminological blocks and elements in the direction of traditional word formation, in the most general material.

The concept of derivation was introduced to define word-formation practices and was originally equivalent to the term word-formation. But after distinguishing between lexical and syntactic derivation, the concept of derivation began to be applied to the processes of forming language forms outside the word boundary. The expansion of the concept of derivation has led to the study of derivational processes at the text level, which is studied by derivatology. The number of professions related to human activity exceeds forty thousand. In each of them, the issue related to the term and terminology is transverse. The more specialized the field (for example, medicine, chemistry, physics), the more important the issue of terminology is. Despite the fact that there are more than two thousand languages in the world, perfect scientific terminology is characteristic of only 60 languages and it includes about 300 fields. It is also important to note that the terminology of English, French, German, Russian, and Italian languages is developed. In other languages, the terminology develops under the influence of one or another of the above languages.

Let's show how the nature of the concept changes when the term is used in its terminological sense outside the framework of the term system. For this, we compare the definitions of commonly used terms such as computer, printer, modem, monitor in general and special dictionaries.

Thus, we believe that the term defines (verbalizes) a special concept in the system of concepts in a certain field of knowledge.

In relation to the problem under consideration, there remains the issue of the relationship between the term and the lexical meaning of the concept. It is possible to form the following general idea about the problem by summing up different points of view regarding the relationship between the concept of the term and its lexical meaning.

The term has a lexical meaning, but it does not consist only of the concept defined by this term. The lexical meaning can refer only to the subject, and the main signs of the scientific concept are always wider than the meaning.

We look at the issue from the point of view that the lexical meaning of the term is not the same as the concept, but reflects an important component of the content of the term along with the concept. As A.V. Lemov rightly notes, "lexical meaning consists of content with a certain structure (denotative, significant component, etc.), therefore it is not considered the same as a concept, but is considered an independent component of a marked and onomasiological situation."

Meaning (sememe) and concept (concept - this is a type of concept that reflects the important features of the object, from the point of view of modern cognitive perceptions of the ratio, the following ratio of the meaning and understanding of the term seems to be based. The similarity between the concept and the concept is that both of them are phenomena of a cognitive nature, both of them are the result of the reflection and study of a specific field of activity by the human mind. The meaning of the term (sememe or semantheme) also has a cognitive character - it consists of semes, which in speech show individual cognitive signs that make up the meaning of the concept. The difference between the meaning of the term and the concept is that they belong to different areas: meaning - an element of the semantic space of terminology (that is, an element of the part of the conceptual field expressed using language signs, a part of the set of meanings conveyed by the terms of this terminology, and the concept is an element of the conceptual field of the special field of knowledge.

The meaning of the term is embodied as a communicative-relevant part of the concept known to most specialists, which is manifested in the form of a homonym of the term as a sign in communication acts. Unlike the general language system, where the meaning of the word is attached to the language sign, and the concept is not connected to a specific language sign as an element of the concept field, in the term system, the connection between the concept and the term is stronger and clearer. However, as we mentioned above, the system of real terms is not isomorphic to the system of concepts, so the concept can be represented by several terminological units. If we are talking about a new, recently appeared concept, it may not be defined by a word in the terminology, because a term corresponding to this concept has not been formed; a concept can be defined based on alternative sign systems, for example, using graphic symbols (for example, terms that are the names of graphic symbols on a keyboard). Of course, the content of the term is closer to the concept than the word in general use, because it reflects the most important features of the object, but the concept is always more complicated than the meaning, especially if the word is about a complex and multifaceted concept like "Internet". if being conducted. Because its cognitive signs represent not only individual semes of one sememe, but also the entire collection of semes and semanthemes belonging to several groups.

Currently, the computer is considered to be a complex socio-technical system that does not have geographical boundaries. In this system, information is available in the form of large amounts of web data, multimedia, three-dimensional images, and more.

Over the next 10 years, there have been many articles devoted to the specific aspects of the network language, the methods of the formation of similarity in the network and the presentation of the virtual person, and the passage of computer general speech processes.

Recently, the renewed interest in sublinguistic languages is explained by two reasons: the need to automate management processes and form basic languages, as well as the general linguistic interest in social sublingual languages is considered "small linguistic subsystems" in linguistics.

Computer terminology is included in the terminology of science and technology. On the other hand, compared to the general literary language, the language of science and technology is a broader concept, as it consists of terminology that deviates from the usual, non-professional sphere of communication.

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Computer terminology is understood by us as the most important, informational, codified part of the language of core, informatics and computer technology. We believe that computer terminology has historically emerged and developed as a semantic type of the sublinguistic language of informatics and computer technology, and it was initially based on its terminology.

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MOBILE IN PRIMARY CLASS STUDENTS' FORMATION OF VALEOLOGICAL CULTURE THROUGH GAMES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: There is no doubt that a healthy and long life is an eternal dream of mankind. In this regard, the main task of any society is to realize this dream of humanity, that is, to create conditions for human health and longevity. At all times, a healthy lifestyle has been considered one of the basic health requirements.

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the work. In the matter of health improvement, people who think unconventionally, naturalists are increasing, and among them there are devotees and scientists who have done global work in the field of healthy lifestyle. By a healthy generation, we mean not only physically strong children, but also a spiritually rich generation. Because a nation with a healthy generation on all sides can never be defeated. We all need to understand this.

Also, the culture of "personal care of one's health" should be inculcated from a young age with the support of family, school, neighborhood, health care system, physical education and sports.

It is known that today in our republic, great work is being done to increase the well-being of the population, strengthen their health, popularize physical education and sports among the population, and educate the young generation to be mentally healthy and physically fit.

The large-scale development of public and private transport reduces the physical activity of a person. As a result, diseases of cardiovascular and digestive organs are increasing. Naturally, these scientists will not fail to influence the health of children and adolescents, who make up about 40% of the population of the republic.

According to the researchers, 60% of primary school students have stunted growth, 50% of all graduates have low vision, 30-40% of all students have cardiovascular diseases, 20-30% have neuro-psychological sensitivity, and 45% have various chronic diseases. observed.

One of the researchers, D. U. Nistryan, said that 60 percent of human health depends on lifestyle, 20 percent on the environment, 12 percent on a person's heredity, and only 8 percent on the level of medical care.

It can be seen from these that nowadays the problem of forming a healthy lifestyle is one of the important issues for our society to solve.

In the course of physical exercises, children are given simple exercises, because it is necessary to perform them in a way that takes into account the behavior of children.

Most of the exercises are easy to master after being shown and explained, while complex movements require long training and use of different techniques. The choice of exercises in different classes and the method of passing them depends on the specific age characteristics of the participants.

Junior school age (7-9 years old). The characteristic of the children's organism is that during growth and development, the structure and functions of all its organs and systems continuously improve, therefore it is considered a growing organism.

Children's muscles become flexible, so children can perform a wide range of movements. However, they perform exercises that develop flexibility according to muscle strength. But excessive stretching of the muscles and joints can weaken them and cause distortion of the body structure.

Strengthening the proper transverse and longitudinal muscles of the feet, especially the soles of the feet, is essential for locomotor activities (walking, running, jumping) and to prevent flat feet. The bones of the foot harden only at the age of 16-18. The children's skeleton, especially the spine, is distinguished by its extreme flexibility. Intervertebral discs, epiphyses of the spine remain narrow until the age of 14, pelvic bones are united by the age of 14-16. Therefore, students of junior school age cannot jump from a height of more than 80 cm to a solid place and perform exercises standing for a long time.

Children of this age are characterized by a lack of reaction savings in all organs, high excitability of nervous processes, and a lack of internal inhibition process, so children get tired quickly. Therefore, it is necessary to develop all physical qualities equally in children of this age. Through active muscle activity, it is necessary to activate the vegetative functions that affect the body's metabolism, height growth, and the development of all organs and networks. The following basic gymnastics exercises are recommended for children aged 7-9 years: walking, running, sitting on an incline, gymnastic wall, climbing a ladder, jumping over obstacles up to 1 m high, throwing balls, carrying stuffed balls, balance exercises , jumps (long, from a height of up to 80 cm), acrobatic exercises - rolling, umbaloh, standing on the chest (for 3rd grade).

In teaching children of this age, the method of showing and explaining should be used. Exercises that are easy for them should be explained smoothly, simply, and concisely. The explanation should be related to specific actions and how they are performed. At the time of showing, it is necessary to draw attention to the actions that ensure the performance of the studied exercises and explain them figuratively. Children of 7-9 years tend to analyze. Therefore, the method of description should be used in teaching them. You recommend telling the teacher, "Do it according to me." The exercises children learn should be simple, understandable and easy for them. It should not be forgotten that children get tired quickly, and after a short rest they are ready to perform movement activities again. Therefore, the exercises should not last long, and there should be short rest breaks in between.

7-9-year-old children's movement skills are formed slowly compared to 10-13-year-old children, often good performance of exercises alternates with unsuccessful performance.

The more complex the exercise coordination, the more wavy the process of movement skill formation. for the faster formation of movement skills, it is necessary to repeat the learned exercises 6-8 times in each session, 2-3 times in relatively the same conditions (from the same initial position, at the same speed and in one attempt).

Children aged 7-9 are prone to play and imagination, which helps them to easily imagine various movement activities in games. Therefore, it is better to pass many exercises like a game or in the style of a game. There is little difference in the characteristics of boys and girls at this age, so there is almost no difference in the method and content of the exercises.

In research conducted by researchers, American scientists Bellock and Breslow suggest the following as health-promoting activities:

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- 7-8 hours of sleep every day;
- Eating 3 times a day at specific times;
- Breakfast every morning;
- Weight maintenance;
- Exercise every day;
- Mental hygiene, mental prevention;

When determining the directions of a healthy lifestyle, we do not look at diseases, but taking into account the evolutionary progress of humanity, it is determined by the factors that ensure the functioning of its organism and certain systems. The reason is that studying the way of human development will help us to properly organize our life today.

Until now, it has been scientifically proven that improper nutrition is the main cause of diseases such as stomach and intestine, heart and blood vessels, endocrine glands and joints, metabolic disorders, and cancer. Even the experts of the World Health Organization, P. Revel and Ch. Revel, put forward the opinion that "80 percent of the diseases among people are caused by improper nutrition." That is why today, proper organization of food is one of the most basic requirements of human daily life, and it should be taken into account when organizing a healthy lifestyle.

Summary. In conclusion, we can say that first of all, we need to know the main factors that make up our children's daily life, ensure its vitality, and place them in a certain order. A healthy lifestyle includes many factors, namely, nutrition factors, movement factors, biorhythmic factors, sexual, genetic and family factors, interaction factors, factors of acquired harmful habits, factors related to environmental pollution, technical and lifestyle development factors, health unconsciousness, illiteracy and incompetence are factors in the matter.

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STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF PAREMEOLOGICAL UNITS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: "Matal is an indivisible combination of words that are side by side with vocabulary in the language. The dictionary meaning of the word proverb is extremely wise, intelligently spoken, nailed - It means that it is a sentence with deep meaning that cannot be changed. Matal is a figurative expression about an event, an object, and we see not the complete result of thoughts and discussions, but their elements. These elements are figurative expressions that are used figuratively. Matal consists of one sentence and does not rhyme like a proverb.

INTRODUCTION

"A tree grows in one place - get used to the conditions of the place where you spend your life. If you don't like these conditions and leave your warm place and look for a better place, you will still not find value. If you are satisfied with your place, you will gradually mature, you will not stay like this, one or two, the bad will be good."

"Matal is an indivisible combination of words, which are side by side with vocabulary in the language. The dictionary meaning of the word "proverb" means a sentence with deep meaning, which can be nailed down and cannot be changed. Matal is a figurative expression about an event, an object, and we see not the complete result of thoughts and discussions, but their elements.

These elements are figurative expressions that are used figuratively. Matal consists of one sentence and does not rhyme like a proverb. T. Salomov, who described the difference between matals and proverbs in the Uzbek language in terms of form and content, says, "Matals are phrases and speech expressions that figuratively express things and events."

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Matal expresses the attitude of the speaker to the content of his speech. Matal is easily stored in a person's memory. It should also be said that proverbs and proverbs have something in common. This commonality is that both of them are used with the intention of increasing the effectiveness of speech, expressing thoughts with ready-made speech formulas and making them meaningful. Therefore, it is very difficult to distinguish proverbs and proverbs from each other. But it is necessary to distinguish proverbs from proverbs that directly express a complete idea. Matal is a simple sentence that conveys the thought to be expressed through some means, and does not contain a conclusion, but it serves to draw a conclusion. Matal does not express a complete idea, but hints at it.

Instead of saying "stupid person", Matal says "He has one less brother-in-law". Matal is a folk figurative expression used in a figurative sense. Matals are widely used in figurative expression of events, situations and actions. Matalda gives a description of the pedmet and its characteristics. The proverb expresses a complete conclusion. "Proverbs can be used both literally and figuratively. Textiles... have a local limit of use and never find their way into international consumption." If a proverb is a means of providing information in a speech, a proverb is used as a means of conveying this information in vivid symbols, proving it, and proving it.

For example, matal:

One who is afraid of danger cannot reach the goal.

Expression of this meaning in proverbs:

He who is afraid of the sparrow does not plant millet.

He who is afraid of a thief does not gather goods.

There is no blacksmith who is afraid of a spark.

It is impossible to be afraid of a puppy.

In any case, the content of the articles remains unchanged

Labor is not to blame.

As proverbs work a lot with the help of symbols, the range and form of their symbols changes depending on the life of the society and people:

Two swords cannot fit in one scabbard.

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Two rams' heads do not boil in one pot.

So, proverbs are closely related to the life of the society, and the people's experiences are fully expressed in them.

It cannot be denied that proverbs and proverbs are close to each other. They are not strictly limited in terms of structure and semantics. Nevertheless, it is possible to show some characteristics of proverbs and sayings. It is not difficult to distinguish proverbs from other phraseological combinations due to their obvious structure and semantics. Below, based on my work experience, I would like to mention some of the signs characteristic of proverbs and sayings. Characteristic signs of proverbs:

1. Proverbs directly express a complete thought.
2. Words rhyme with each other.
3. Words with opposite meanings are used.
4. Proverbs are used figuratively.
5. The structure of proverbs often resembles the structure of a compound sentence.
6. Proverbs appear in the context as an independent sentence or part of a compound sentence.

The structure of matals, on the one hand, is equal to the structure of a simple sentence, and on the other hand, their structure is similar to the structure of a phrase, so it is difficult to distinguish matals from other types of phraseology.

Characteristics of fabrics:

1. Matal is a simple sentence with a figurative meaning and no conclusion from it.
2. Language expresses an idea through a medium.
3. According to A.V. Kunin, matal is used only in relation to a communicative phraseological combination, regardless of whether it is related to a proverb or not.
4. It is possible to change the pronouns in polynomials, and such changes are not characteristic of proverbs.

Today it is difficult to meet a person who does not use proverbs and sayings. Appropriate use of proverbs in interaction acquires practical significance: thoughts do not drag on, events and incidents do not need to be described in detail, comparisons and imagery prevail in thought. The use of proverbs and sayings, which are words of wisdom, increases the vocabulary of every person of the pen, makes his speech sharp and impressive, and gives it an artistic polish. Proverbs are widely used in journalism, scientific and popular texts, and especially in works of art. They are an important tool in the speech description of characters and in increasing the stylistic effectiveness of speech.

"The stylistic functions of proverbs and sayings are diverse and varied, some of them are "natural" and arise from the inner nature of proverbs. The rest have an individual character and are related to the aesthetic goal, desire, and skill in using language tools of this or that word artist. The first of these can be called the linguistic (usual) stylistic functions of proverbs and proverbs, and the second - the speech (occasional) stylistic functions.

Artistic tools such as simile, comparison, irony, and pun are used in Matal. The rhyming of words in proverbs is alliteration, that is, the repetition of consonants in words, the combination of words with opposite meanings is also one of the characteristic features of proverbs.

For example:

The moon is needed at night,

The mind is needed in the day.

The phenomenon of antithesis is often found in proverbs.

For example,

Be respectful to your elders.

be respectful to the little one.

A good horse remains,

the bad will remain.

Below, we will consider the issues of methodological translation of only three types of materials into Uzbek from the four main structures - semantic types of materials distinguished by A.V. Kunin in English.

1. The components are permanently dependent on each other, and the components of such materials cannot be changed and their meaning cannot be expanded by adding other words. Masalan: “That's a horse of another colour”, be laughed. (J. London). “0f, see that's a horseo quite another colour, and alters the case entirely”. (T. Lyeh, Sland, Phrase and diom on Cohoqual English and their use).

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In these examples, that is a horse of another color (alternatively, that is another pair of shoes) is translated into Uzbek as a completely different sentence. "You age noblest que I never met". "Its (be other way around. The shoe ison (be other foot). (S. Vehow). "Wut (be story was grand just (be same, perfect grand. Where age you going - In examples - (be shoe is on (the phrase be other foot is translated into Uzbek as "The situation has changed". All the above examples are simple sentences.

Despite the fact that most of the articles are simple sentences, some of them are also subordinate clauses. For example, "Never mind", returned (be Captain, (bous be was evidently dismayed be (be figures; "ans fish that comes (o your net, I suppose?"). "Certainly", said Mr. Wrogly, "But spratsan 't whales, You know".

"An is fish that comes (o his net)" in this sentence is translated into Uzbek as "he does not return from anything, he benefits from everything".

2. Many matals have their own options. In addition to the lexical variants of matals, which make up the plural part, there are also matals with a lexical morphological and complex structure. And no one is the wiser (nobody being (be wiser, nobody the wiser))

What good wind brings you here? (What wind blows you here?) - What wind blows you here? In English, there are also the above structural-semantic types of words, i.e. open structural turns.

3. In many languages, pronouns can be changed to somebody, something, one. In most of the texts, the pronoun one' is changed. Such changes are not characteristic of proverbs.

Anone's geese are swans– He exaggerates everything. "Yes said Soames; "I daresay; you think an your geese are swans-never painter who didn't".

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PROVERBS AND SAYINGS ARE AN INEXHAUSTIBLE WEALTH IN THE LIFE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: "fairly", "We know, our numbers are ur, so let's get them quickly".

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Abstract: In some languages, the pronoun one's is the first component. One's cards are on the (able- to reveal oneself, to reveal one's intention. One's sur is full- One's days are numbered- Does he have five days or not. One's hair stands on end- My hair stood on end; I had no energy left; I lost my memory. One's number is ur- His luck is gone; his period is over; his condition is broken.

INTRODUCTION

We give several examples of the use of the above structural-semantic types of materials. Protens: No, King Magnus, our cards are on the table. What have you said? You may not know it, Wassermann, but your days are numbered. (T. Dodd). The parson's hair fairly stood on end when the evil tune was heard raging through the church.

The addition of the phrase "fairly" to the text increases the expressiveness of the phraseological combination. "Leave that place out- or your number's ur". "We know, our number's are ur, so let's get them quickly".

Folk proverbs reflect the entire history of this nation, the way of life, that's why writers often refer to proverbs. Folk proverbs are an alternative methodical tool in making the language of an artistic work juicy and impressive. Figuratively speaking, if a ring is an ornament like an eyeglass, a proverb gives such power and vitality to the speaker's speech and the writer's image.

"To be or not to be."

"Better ate than never."

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"All for one, one for all."

"The death of a horse is a holiday of a dog."

"Heavenly-manly."

Proverbs should be used appropriately, paying attention to who the speech or work is intended for, how it illuminates the thought, and the sphere of influence. Proverbs and sayings are an inexhaustible wealth in the life of writers and journalists. They are distinguished from other forms of written and oral style by their compact form and deep content. A flower is a symbol of beauty, youth and creativity. A flower is presented to the greatest and most respected guest, friend, and friend. A thorn has the opposite qualities of a flower. That is why beauty and ugliness, elegance and roughness, flower and thorn are glorified.

There is no rose without a thorn.

There is no flower without thorns.

From this point of view, the flower and the thorn are two things that are completely opposite to each other, and they cannot be separated from each other. These proverbs and proverbs are found in different languages because the contrast of two objects with opposite meanings is one of the necessary tools for the form and logic of proverbs. The ideas of conscientiousness, learning, and friendship occupy one of the main places in proverbs and sayings. "A good coinscience is a soft pillow". "A good conscience is a soft pillow."

"It is never late to learn." It's never too late to learn. The pursuit of knowledge, love is glorified:

"Love is neither bought nor sold." "Love cannot be bought or sold."

Proverbs encourage saving time, valuing it, and not wasting time: "Lost time is never found again." "Lost time is never found." "Good health is above wealth".

"Good health is better than wealth." A fattler is worse than a thief. A gossip is more dangerous than a thief.

A lay is not believed even when he speaks the truth. No one believes a liar when he tells the truth.

Concluding the above thoughts and comments, we can say the following; when using proverbs and sayings, it is necessary to pay special attention to their comprehensibility, their correct use in their place, and making the speech clear and impressive.

Each language has its own rules of development based on its own characteristics and internal capabilities. The formation of fixed phrases in English has its own characteristics. It is known that the formation of a phraseology means that one or another word combination acquires all the elements characteristic of a phraseological structure. Factors causing the emergence of new phraseology in English include: the emergence of new concepts that require a name; the need to replace phrases that have lost their effectiveness with new ones; the constant need for expressions related to the same historical period. In recent years, phrasalists are more and more interested in the question of how FBs are formed. This is due to the fact that the content of language units, including the structural-semantic features of FBs, remains one of the least studied areas in linguistics. Therefore, it is important to generalize the main methods of phraseoderivation in order to clarify the relationship between the semantic-phraseological variants of FB.

The phenomenon of the formation of phraseology, by its nature, requires the study of this issue in two ways:

1. taking into account etymological features, diachronically (by analyzing the historical development stages of the studied phenomenon);

2. in the synchronous plan (language and its use are considered the subject of linguistics).

Therefore, in the study of phraseological derivation, these two interrelated and mutually demanding approaches to linguistic phenomena are of great importance. Phraseological formation, regardless of how it occurs, enriches the language with bright, lively, meaningful FBs. Acceptance of some neologisms by society, and on the contrary, rejection of some neologisms, is a phenomenon that depends on several factors. First of all, it depends on whether the derivation corresponds to the nominative function placed in front of it or not. One of the noticeable changes in the process of formation of a new FB resulting from phraseological derivation is that the semantic function of the denotation in it changes to another denotation. is a tooth. This process is described by Collins-200623; The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English-2008; H. W. Fowler-2008; We can clearly observe it in A. S. Hornby and a number of other leading explanatory dictionaries.

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At the heart of the derivational development of phraseology are complex semantic processes that lead to the formation of phraseological units (FB). In this case, the regularity of derivational processes is usually carried out in the following sequence - FB as a derivational base serves as a basis for the emergence of other phraseological units from phraseological words. This is done in the following form: "FB-word" and "FB-FB". Derivatives (derivatives) can, in turn, participate in the development of derivational relationships, and as a result, new words or FBs appear. will come. As a result of various transformations of the original FBs, the derivation of raw FBs can be carried out.

This is a completely new meaning for the lexical system of the language. FBs are prone to various changes, and such changes occur due to the possible exchange of components in the structure of the FB, but its remaining parts retain their permanent properties. In this case, the transformation of FB components in most cases does not affect the nature of stable compounds corresponding to it.

For example, Be all at sixes and sevens ='' to be in a disorderly state; to be abandoned, to be neglected''; set on six and seven; set on cinque and sice = to bet on cinque and sice, i.e. to take a risk.

The semantic derivational complexity of the essence of phraseological units is caused by the repetition of words related to the same word group in their composition.

Below we will consider several examples of the number word group:

Three in One, One in Three - holy divine trinity; threesheets in the wind– gryt mast; to strike twelve the first time (all at once) - to quickly demonstrate one's abilities; ten to one - ten against one, almost inevitable; anger gave him the strength of ten the upper ten (thousand) – aristocracy, ruling class; the ten commandments - ten holy duties; and so on. In this way, a whole nest of FBs is created:

two in two a) to cut in two: to cut in two;

b) separately;

It is a game at which two can play, two can play at that game - let's see who has the upper hand (who will win); Two in distress makes sorrow - sharing someone's sorrow reduces sorrow.

The creation of FBs with the word "one" as a base word is currently happening at a rapid pace: be all one to smb.; be at one (with smb); be one too many; be one too for smb.; such one, a; Evil one, The; hot one, a; one and all; one and only the; one by one; one in a thousand; one is not built that way; one or two; one too many (or too much) for smb.; etc.

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The above-mentioned semantic complexities cause the emergence of derivational diversity in the phraseological system of the language. In collecting material for phraseological research, and in order to distinguish derivatives from phraseological variants, we should mainly follow three theoretical bases.

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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PAREMEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKI LANGUAGES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Phraseology, linguistics, paremia, field, create.

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Abstract: In linguistics, the field of phraseology is one of the fields that does not have a long history. It was studied as part of lexicology for many years until it was separated as a separate department. Despite the fact that a lot of research has been done in the field of phraseology, it still has many aspects that have not yet been discovered. One of them is the ability to distinguish phraseological units from other units that are not ready in speech, and one of the controversial problems of phraseology is to understand it in a narrow and broad sense. The word paremiology is derived from the Greek words paranomia - wisdom, and logos - teaching. That is, the mental state, ethical and aesthetic feelings, positive qualities of a certain people, representing the way of life, life, people's attitude towards society, conclusions drawn based on observations and experiences, and oral from generation to generation. Paremiology is the field of linguistics that studies wise expressions such as proverbs, proverbs, and proverbs that move in form, are compact and simple, and appear as short and meaningful logical summaries. The field of Paremiography deals with the collection of such compounds.

INTRODUCTION

In European linguistics, at the beginning of the 18th century, the German paremiographer W. Wander created a paremiological dictionary consisting of 5 books containing more than 250,000 proverbs of European peoples. And with this work, he laid the foundation stone for the field of paremiography in modern European linguistics. After some time, R.C. Trench created a voluminous paremiological dictionary of the English language called On the Lessons of Proverbs.

And the English and American editions of this work serve as an excellent guide for those involved in the field of paremiology. The meaning, origin, emergence, and theory of proverbs are detailed in this work. After that, several researchers became interested in the field of paremiology, collected proverbs and published them. Among them, one of the most famous researchers, A. Taylor, in his 223-page work "The Proverb" thoroughly analyzed proverbs and showed how rich the field of paremiology is.

In particular, in the first part of the work, he discusses the origin of proverbs, problems, tariff, metaphorical proverbs, proverbial (proverbial) types, variants, folk proverbs, proverbs and literature, proverbs from other languages, biblical proverbs and original proverbs and about their alternatives, and in the second part, he divided the proverbs into categories of historical, original, adopted, legal, local, religious, weather and medicine expressions, which embody traditions. Genres such as proverbs, taboos, and riddles in Uzbek folklore are directed to wisdom, and they are very concise, concise, concise, and figurative, and constitute the folk creativity of the people. However, it is still not recognized as a separate literary genre, but is sometimes considered as a part of folk prose, folk poetry and phraseology. However, proverbs have been tested in the way of life of the people for thousands of years, and the realized truths are summarized as a concise moral assessment, while in taboos, the same moral assessment has taken the form of a prohibition.

And in riddles, the truth, which consists of people's views on things and events, reflects the leading signs characteristic of those things and events in the form of short epithets. The first two cases summarize the people's wisdom at the level of moral evaluation wisdom, and the second one means the people's ingenuity, thoroughness, observation and responsiveness in the process of thinking. Therefore, folk paremiological creativity is a separate and independent type of folk. It reflects the historical traces of the people's beliefs.

Folk paremiological creativity has its own laws and principles. It is precisely these features that are studied by the field of paremiology of folklore studies, and paremiography is studied by collecting the paremiological units of the people. In paremiology, the smallest unit representing a whole thought is called a parema. ``H. According to Berdyorov's "Paremiological dictionary of the Uzbek language", Paremiology studies expressions such as proverbs, sayings, and aphorisms in the language in two ways:

Paremas are the object of literary studies because they are passed down from generation to generation only orally, they are a product of folk art, because many of these wise sayings are similar to poetic form and they are similes (metaphor, allusion, metaphor), comparison (anathesis), parallesism, anaphora, rhyming, euphonic means (alliteration, assonance), irony, picturing, cutting art tools are used.

Since paremas are made up of words and consist of sentences expressing a certain idea, they are also an object of study in linguistics, because although they look like simple sentences rather than words, their content, structure, intonation and has peculiarities in terms of other Grammatical features.

It is difficult to determine when Paremas appeared, but it is known that many of them were created in very ancient times and they live with the people who created them. Not any wise saying becomes popular, only wise sayings that reflect the hopes, wishes, life and thoughts of the majority of people in the society become popular, pass from generation to generation, live for centuries - become legends.

To understand a certain language, it is not enough to know the vocabulary and grammar rules of that language. According to Permiakov, in order to learn and understand another language, in addition to studying the culture of that nation, it is necessary to know the most frequently used paremiological minimum in the language (the most frequently used proverbs, wise words in conversation). need That is, depending on the vocabulary of each language, the number of paremiological units can be several thousand or tens of thousands. Only a fraction of this amount is always active. Mieder and Litovkina compiled a list of such active proverbs in the English language. Here are some of them:

The apple doesn’t fall from the tree;

Beauty is in only skin deep;

Beggars can’t be choosers;

Don’t judge a book its cover;

New brooms sweep clean;

Business before pleasure;

You can’t teach an old dog new tricks;

Big fish eat little fish;

Hastle makes wastle;

Better late than never;

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Look before you leap;

When it rains, its pours;

When in Rome, do as Romas;

Time is money;

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today;

Two wrongs don't make a right kabilar.

Due to the complexity of the nature of phraseological units, in the research works carried out until now, mainly the ways of formation of phraseological units have been studied, their meaningfulness and meaning have not been fully investigated from the linguistic point of view. In the research work, the semantic-structural features of English phraseology are examined in detail and how they are reflected in dictionaries.

The above-mentioned issues show the relevance of the topic. The degree of study of the issue. Considering phraseological units as an integral part of the language requires a thorough study of the general and specific laws of phraseology. Analysis of semantic stylistic features of phraseological units, as everyone knows, is a very extensive field. The issue of studying this issue in a coherent way with dictionaries has not been positively resolved until now.

Some studies in the field of sociolinguistics and general linguistics are also devoted to this issue, but these studies are usually of a general nature, and phraseological materials are rarely addressed. The purpose of the research work is to study the semantic-stylistic features of phraseological units and to analyze the role of modern dictionaries in revealing their meaning. Based on the purpose of the work, the research faces the following tasks:

1. Clarify the semantic-stylistic features of phraseological units of the English language.
2. Modeling semantic relations in phraseology and analyzing the laws of their reflection in different dictionaries.
3. Researching the contents of phraseologisms from a nominative point of view.
4. To analyze the specific features of English proverbs.

According to the origin, phraseological units belong to different sources; their semantic and structural development serves the emergence of a fully formed phraseology with connotative meaning.

2. Stylistic features of phraseologisms are mainly determined by their functional role in the following three dimensions. These are:

a) time,

b) space

c) society.

3. Phraseologisms have regular features and, according to their invariant signs, share internal phraseological relations with each other and form phraseological groups that include units of different sizes.

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INFLUENCE OF MUSIC ON SPIRITUALITY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The article discusses the role of music in human life, its educational significance, and its role in the system of aesthetic education. Based on the opinions of famous scientists, it is shown that music is an integral part of the aesthetic education of young people in the family, preschool educational organizations, as well as in the school system. Taking into account that music is a powerful educational tool, it is emphasized that it is necessary to pay more serious attention to music lessons in preschool educational organizations.

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek people are the owners of traditions with a centuries-old history of development. The roots of Uzbek music go back to ancient times. In ancient times, many monuments of culture were written in the lyrics of the great Uzbek thinkers, poets-writers, great sages Al-Farabi, Abu-Ali ibn Sina, Navai, Jami, Nizami, and later Uzbek poets and enlighteners. In the works of Muqumi, Furqat, and Hamza, many interesting ideas about music education and teaching are expressed.

Muhammad Farobi, a scientist among the famous musicians of Central Asia, who attaches great importance to the development of music education, expresses many scientific and practical ideas on the issues of education and training of the young generation, ethics and aesthetics. He is also the founder of music theory. The famous Tajik scientist, musician, philosopher Jami's book "Risolai dar ilmi muzyka" has written about composition, rhythm and rhythm ratios.

Uzbek poet and thinker A. Navoi had a great knowledge in the field of music. His musical and aesthetic views are reflected in "Sabbai-Sayyor", "Mahbub-ul Qulub", "Khamsa" and other works.

The musical culture of the Uzbek people has developed on the basis of the traditions that have been collected over the centuries based on word of mouth. It has reached us through hafiz, musicians, bakhshis. It included the best examples of folk art and musical works played by professional performers. In recent years, the results of researches have shown that although there was a unique musical notation in the 18th century, not only musical folklore, but also professional music of the Uzbek people was mainly word of mouth until the 1920s. spread by passage.

Nevertheless, music occupies an important place in the life of the Uzbek people. The participation of the masses in the creation of culture was of different nature. First of all, the literacy movement spread widely because the population was illiterate. Ending the illiteracy of the people, creating a new system of public education, and moral reconstruction of the society are the main tasks. Teacher training in Uzbekistan was based on the system of public education. Educational and educational works, separation of religious institutions have been started. Also, 7 years of compulsory free education was introduced. Amateur "dukhovoi" orchestras spread widely among working and student youth. These orchestras were organized for the first time in 1918 under Uzbek general education schools. Later, music societies and private music lessons began to appear in other cities of Turkestan. The famous promoter of Uzbek music H.H. Niyozi, Abdulla Avloni in Tashkent, and Abduqodir Shakuriy in Samarkand were in schools in Kokon.

Hamza taught all subjects in the schools he opened and at the same time created textbooks such as "Light Literature" and "Reading Book".

A. Avloni's work is particularly noteworthy. In 1908, he opened a school for teaching children in the mother tongue in the Mirabad and Degrez neighborhoods of Tashkent, and later in September 1919, the Commissariat of Public Education was established in the Republic of Turkestan, which included several departments. Among them, the art department was particularly noteworthy. In turn, its internal department is divided into music (Muzo), theater (Teo), visual arts (iso).

The music department focused on the formation of music education and training in the Republic of Turkestan, introducing the young generation to the masterpieces of musical culture.

In 1921-22, factory and factory clubs and amateur clubs were established under educational institutions. That is why amateur "dukhovoy" (brass instruments) orchestras are widespread among young people. Because during the years of the strike, dukhova music had acquired a special symbolic meaning. During this period, Hamza became very active and taught singing in one of the mosques in Ferghana. In his free time, he worked with parents, teaching literacy and music. Interest in music education is growing among the general population. Turkestan People's Conservatory was opened in 1917 as the first music school in Central Asia. In 1919, a conservatory was established in Samarkand. Later, people's conservatories and special educational institutions will be transformed into technical schools of music. In 1936, People's Conservatories were reorganized in Tashkent. In addition to special educational institutions, music schools and instructor courses for music teachers were opened. Preliminary curriculum and plans for Turkestan schools were created. Programs were created for seven-year secondary and three-year primary schools.

Although music lessons were included as a compulsory lesson, in some cases it was a "free" hour, which the school administration used as they saw fit. Due to the lack of special textbooks and methodical exhibitions in many places, the hours of music lessons have been greatly reduced. It was necessary to look for effective ways of organizing music education. For this purpose, in the late 40s, the main task was to adapt the music program to schools and train teachers. The ground has been created for the further development of music education and the formation of professional music education. On January 7-11, 1941, the first pedagogical conference related to educational work was held in Uzbekistan. It was emphasized that there are not enough music teachers in schools, there is a shortage of children's choirs, and the need to pay serious attention to the training of teachers.

After that, intensive work was carried out in the field of music education. Music schools appeared. Technical and educational institutes, technical schools were established. Children's music schools, student palaces, amateur clubs, teacher training and retraining institutes, research institutes were opened. A serious restructuring of the music education system was carried out.

In the 1960-61 academic year, the Department of "Music theory and playing musical instruments" was established at the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizamiy. In the same year, a special "Faculty of Music" was opened, which trains music teachers.

Also, branches of music pedagogy departments at regional pedagogical institutes began to increase. In the 60s-70s and the beginning of the 80s, the number of music schools in the public education system increased even more. Young musicians perform children's music through TV shows "Art Festival", "Children's Music Week", "Young Performers' Auditions", "Do, re, mi, fa, sol", television and radio of Uzbekistan. regular work was carried out in the promotion of music education and training.

The Ministry of Public Education has done great work in the field of aesthetic education for pupils and students. In connection with the transition to the new program, collections, recommendations, "Musical Alphabet" and "Musical Textbook" were created for general education schools. Publishing of textbooks on the subject of "Music culture" for grades 1-7 in general secondary schools of our republic has been set as the main task. After that, providing secondary schools with qualified personnel became the main issue, and it found its solution. Qualified teachers began to lead classes in general education schools to conduct classes according to the new program. In the 1985-86 academic years, music rooms were established, they were equipped with technical equipment and furniture, and those with special music education trained as practical students. It was decided to provide the classes with equipment and musical instruments. In 1986-87, a national seminar on music teaching methodology was held. A new program and textbooks were also published. This information has become the center of music culture and the means of promoting music education in distant regions and cities.

Thanks to their creativity, Uzbek children's music developed, and through music, the spiritual world of students was formed. "Uzbekistan is my country", "Fountains of inspiration" and "Song festivals" have become a tradition in our republic every year. D.Omonullayeva, Kh.Nurmatov, O.Ibragimov, O.Fayziyev, Sh.Yormatov, A.Mansurov, Q. Scientists, composers and experienced teachers such as Mamirov, N. Norkhojayev contributed. Nowadays, music culture plays an important role in the education of the young generation.

The methodology of music teaching, as a pedagogic science, summarizes the theoretical parts of the experimentally tested works and presents teaching methods that have given effective results in practice. The methodology is mainly based on the research results of pedagogy, psychology, aesthetics and art science.

The methodology describes the rules of music education, defines the modern methods used in the education of the future young generation. Methodology refers to the content of the teacher's methods of working with students in the educational process. Music teaching methodology requires the teacher to have talent, skills and passion, because art pedagogy and psychology is a difficult and very responsible field.

Currently, the methodology of music education is not a science that was formed suddenly, but until now, for the formation of this science, what we have listed and mentioned at the beginning of our words, has gone through the path of creative and complex development. A number of researches and training manuals of local scientists, methodologists, experienced teachers have become very important in the formation of music teaching methodology in our republic. The latest achievements of art pedagogy in the field of methodology required the preparation of students for pedagogical activities, arming them with methodical knowledge and skills, and long social work during practical training to achieve this goal. It is known that the music teaching method is used in the school depending on the young physiological characteristics, skills and qualifications of the students. Here, the educational method, educational principles of educational materials (curriculum, program), general goals and tasks of educational work are important. Therefore, the methodology of music education is a science that teaches the content, tasks and methods of teaching students to the art of music, and implements the forms and ways of organizing educational processes. The word "methodology" is a Greek word that means "a way of research", "a way of knowing" and is considered to be separate parts of education, the sum of which is music. are called training methods. Music teaching methods are methods used by teachers to acquire knowledge, skills and abilities of schoolchildren, to develop their creative abilities and to form their worldview.

The Uzbek people are a great nation that has made a great contribution to world historical development with its ancient science, literature, art and culture.

For us, independence is first of all to take our own destiny into our hands, to realize our identity, to restore our national values and traditions, to maintain peace, tranquility and stability in every home on this precious land.

In fact, it is impossible to strengthen and stabilize independence without solving the problems directly related to culture and enlightenment, without achieving that the ideas and concepts of independence are deeply embedded in the minds of the people and become their beliefs.

National revitalization is a very broad, deep, complex historical process, which involves all spheres of our nation's life - economy, politics, spirituality, science, language, history, traditions, crafts, architecture, and directly related to human development. covers all relevant issues.

Music plays an important role in the development of our national spirituality. It is one of the oldest and, at the same time, areas of the national music art, widespread among the people and deeply embedded in their life. Music also reflects reality. The influence of music on our national spirituality is so great that science has already proved that it is possible to cure patients with it.

In particular, in the national culture, music reveals the world of high feelings and exciting ideas. It makes people spiritually rich and perfect.

A child can feel music even before he knows how to hold a pencil and read and write. Often these first impressions influence the formation of attitudes towards music. Therefore, in the main areas of reform of general education schools, attention is also paid to music education. Music, first of all, softens children's emotions. It awakens many human qualities in them, like the feeling of musical works. Of course, literature, history, psychology, sports, and other fields play an important role in the development of human qualities. Therefore, poetry and music always live side by side. It is born under the influence of nature, moreover, it is formed in kindergarten and school. Music lessons educate students not only in terms of sophistication, but also in a broad sense, spiritually and morally. It would be good if our songs and statuses, which are passed down from generation to generation, have survived the ravages of time, embody the dreams and aspirations of the people, and have a wider place in the programs of all kinds of schools and pedagogical institutes. . Chingiz Aitmatov, the greatest writer of our time, the world-famous writer, writes in his novel "Kunda": "music tells everything about life, death, love, joy and inspiration, and we achieve the highest freedom through music, for this freedom, from the times when our minds were enlightened, to the whole world." we fought throughout our history, but we achieved it only in music."

The masterpieces of music created by our people find their devotees to a certain extent in every second - in education, work, and social relations. National music teaches to perceive and appreciate the beauty of the surrounding phenomena, equips with a delicate taste and free thinking, expands the spiritual world. That is why it is not for nothing that they say that music is philosophy without language.

Music can soften a person's heart, awaken feelings of love and compassion that indicate faith. At the same time, the content of statuses includes the task of artistic expression of the ideas of Sufism in accordance with the ideology of the great state. Naturally, the research of these complex scientific issues is entrusted to fully mature musicologists.

Human education and development has been one of the most urgent problems of any society. Because the formation, development, prosperity of the society depends on the education in this society.

Education is a continuous process, which consists of regularly influencing the spiritual and physical development of a person in order to prepare him for socio-economic production relations. Therefore, educating young people and mobilizing them to strengthen our independence is an important example. In our independent republic, special attention has been paid to the issues of spirituality and culture. A number of things have been done by our president in order to improve human spiritual maturity. In particular, on November 28, 2018, President Sh. Mirziyoyev decided to approve the concept of further development of culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the same year, by the decision of the President Sh. Mirziyoyev, a new department "Training of pedagogues of vocal and instrumental performance

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(currently called "Musical pedagogy")" was opened in the Faculty of "Musical Pedagogy" at the State Conservatory of Uzbekistan, and students who were hungry for knowledge were accepted.

In order to further develop the perspective of our Uzbek national music culture, which has an ancient and rich experience, a lot of educational and educational work is being carried out in our department in order to satisfy the need for music of students in music schools and to supply them with knowledgeable and talented teachers. The goals and objectives of our department of musical pedagogy are to bring up the young generation as heirs to our musical heritage, who value young people and are hardworking people. For this, the main task is to develop the musical talents of each student, especially to increase the love and passion for the national music art, to create the necessary knowledge and practical skills in music, and to create the necessary conditions for the professional development of talented students.

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METHODS OF CONDUCTING DEMONSTRATION EXPERIMENTS ON PHYSICS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION SCHOOLS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The use of modern information technologies, which differs from the traditional way of teaching, provides an opportunity to achieve high efficiency. This article analyzes the effective methods and problems of forming the imagination of the model of theories in the minds of students, introducing them to phenomena and processes in the teaching of physics. The principles of applying computer technologies and using multimedia tools based on them to the teaching process of the electricity and magnetism course of the physics course are described.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, the priority task of higher education is the formation of modern innovative educational technologies. The relevance of this task is that, in accordance with the new generation of state education standards, the share of interactive presentation of material using computer technologies is increasing sharply. Fundamental changes in the field of higher education of Uzbekistan are related to the integration of Uzbekistan into the European and international educational community, taking into account the national characteristics and development needs. The priorities of the education policy are

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reflected in the documents related to the Bologna process, "Concept of modernization of education of Uzbekistan until 2030". Currently, the society of Uzbekistan is moving to an innovative model of science, technology development in accordance with the Bologna agreement. At the same time, it was recognized as a priority that the direction of information and telecommunication technologies and electronics should have the highest place.

Information should cover all forms of the educational process, including such an important component as laboratory practice. Along with traditional educational methods, computer technologies help to present educational material more accurately and clearly, and form competencies necessary for further qualification. Modeling of laboratory work helps to better understand the processes that occur in real electronic devices. Experiments based on modeling, in contrast to traditional experiments, allow to slow down or accelerate the development of the studied processes, which allows for a deeper understanding of their nature. In measuring devices, there is no difference between real and virtual elements and devices in terms of assembly and connection of various circuits. This opens wide prospects for the use of electronic virtual laboratories. Wide use of virtual computer technologies in the educational process is a modern global trend of higher education.

Virtual laboratory practice is increasingly used in conducting laboratory work, the essence of which is to replace real research with mathematical modeling of the physical, chemical and other processes being studied, which significantly expands the possibilities of information provision of the computer education process. In general, a virtual laboratory is an information environment that allows conducting experiments without direct interaction with the object of research. Virtual laboratory work is an information system that interactively models a real technical object and its properties necessary for learning using computer visualization tools. Laboratory simulators make it possible to find optimal parameters for conducting experiments, acquire initial experience and skills at the preparatory stage, and facilitate and speed up work with real experimental devices and objects. With the help of modern information technology software tools, there are wide opportunities to create electronic resources on various forms of professional education. Power Point, Macromedia DreamWeaver, Microsoft FrontPage, HTML editors and software tools such as Microsoft Word, Adobe Photoshop, CorelDraw, Acrobat Reader, Director, Macromedia Flash are very useful in this. For example, the Macromedia Flash 8 animation program is an example of this. Using this program, animations of isomers of complex compounds were prepared.

Multimedia technology - allows the use of several methods of presenting information at the same time: text, graphics, animation, video, sound, etc. In recent years, many multimedia software products have been created and are being created: encyclopedias, educational programs, computer presentations, and more. Multimedia product:

First, a software product that certainly provides interactivity to the user, that is, provides the exchange of commands and answers between a person and a computer, and creates a dialogue environment;

Second, the environment in which various video and audio effects are used.

Macromedia Director – serves to create presentations and multimedia products. This program allows you to work with MMX-technologies, as well as with buttons, slides, clips and animations.

Multimedia applications are divided into:

Crocodile Technology software

The Crocodile Technology program allows high school students and teachers, lyceum, college students to use the possibilities of modern information technologies for deeper mastery of the "electrical" part of physics. In addition, Crocodile Technology software can be used in electrical engineering and circuit theory courses. Figure 8. The program is an electronic designer that allows you to simulate the process of assembling electrical circuits on the monitor screen, as in real experience, and measure electrical quantities with a multimeter (3-dimensional), ammeter and voltmeter.

Crocodile Physics software.

Crocodile Physics is a powerful simulator that allows you to model physical processes and create and observe experiments related to mechanics, electrical circuits, optics, and wave phenomena. This program can be used in classes through an interactive board, and can also be used as an independent work on a personal computer. This powerful program allows you to observe physical phenomena, conduct experiments and model processes of various levels of complexity. For example, in the program:

Microprocessor programming and robotics models can be simulated in 3D.

The description of the details of the constructor and the measuring instruments are given in a schematic and real view;

If the value of the current flowing through the resistor exceeds the given nominal value, the resistor will burn (explode), which will be shown on the screen by changing its color in the form of a blackened detail;

Light bulbs and electric heaters light up at the nominal value of their power, if their power exceeds the working value - they burn out, and the device turns black on the screen.

Also, the change of physical quantities in other details is simulated on the screen;

many processes and their results are represented by sound effects.

All this allows the student to see his own mistakes, learn to identify the causes of unsuccessful experiments, and develop skills for analyzing electrical circuits before performing experiments on real devices. This program, regardless of the profession, teaches the user to be curious, think creatively, and analyze the results of work. The possibilities of the program are very wide, and it can be widely used in practical training (that is, in solving problems), especially in performing virtual laboratory work. By teaching students with the help of independently created experimental devices, the method of developing their physical thinking is improved, didactic goals, tasks, contents are integrated, and the development of one of the main elements of the person-oriented pedagogical process is achieved. The foundation of the teaching methods of physics, which is essentially an experimental science, is to achieve effective results with the help of innovative methods in studying the nature of physical phenomena based on experience. Currently, high school physics classrooms do not provide the necessary laboratory and demonstration equipment to teach in the full sense. In order to partially fill this gap, we proposed a creative way to demonstrate the movement of charges and their change under the influence of an external magnetic field in electrolytes. It is noteworthy that it was quickly noticed that the difference in interest in such a lesson was several times higher than in a lesson without a demonstration. Students enter the classroom and see the demonstration device in the middle, they concentrate their attention, anticipating that today's lesson will be interesting. And the fact that the device is made by hand from simple materials will start to interest the students even more. Some students begin to express a desire to independently prepare something similar, which means that the achievement elements of the lesson begin. The advantage of independently preparing physical devices together with students is that the students will have a deeper understanding of how the device works on the basis of physical laws and learn what purposes it can be used for. In addition, the process of creating experimental devices encourages students to develop their creative and personal abilities and to learn about the world independently.

Positive and negative charges separated in electrolytes attach polarized liquid molecules around them to form larger solvates, and their total charge changes and their mobility decreases, so they move slowly in the electric field . Using this, it is possible to find the coefficient of friction by determining the speed of colored ions. It is also possible to see Faraday's laws for electrolysis by changing the electrodes, Ohm's law in liquids, electric current in electrolytes depending on temperature and concentration of ions. We see that it is possible to perform several experiments with the help of a single device. Finding device elements is not difficult today, because any old radio, television or other electronic device elements that have become unnecessary can be used. After each experience, the areas of their practical use are shown separately, which greatly helps the development of students' analytical thinking.

To the objections that the few hours allocated to physics do not allow such experiments to be taught, it should be said that after a lesson or two, which has been interesting with experiments, starting to prepare an experimental device with the students by inviting those interested in preparing the future training experience together plays a big role in increasing the students' activity and their Continuing the interest in the physics circle, which works regularly, will help to ensure that the number of exponents of the experiment is sufficient. Among the high-tech materials that are widely used in today's life, lasers, light-emitting diodes, and devices based on various semiconductors, the fundamental principles of their operation are related to the creation of methods for controlling the movement of charges in them, so conducting experiments aimed at studying the movement of charges in metals and semiconductors is of great importance. Since it is impossible to observe the movement of charges in them with the naked eye, they can be studied by conducting virtual experiments on a computer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A number of arguments can be made in favor of performing laboratory work in optional classes in the form of a physical workshop. Carrying out laboratory work of the physical workshop opens great opportunities for taking into account the individual interests and inclinations of students, and developing their creative abilities. At the workshop, you can put work that differs in the complexity and nature of the task. Various types of work were done in the optional courses in physical practice.

1) Subjects where the most important relations and laws of physics are established or verified experimentally. Performing this type of work, students experimentally verify Newton's second law, the law of conservation of mechanical energy, the laws of the photoeffect, establish the basic equation for the dynamics of rotational motion, the law of conservation of angular momentum, get from experience. The Stefan-Boltzmann law and the law of radioactive decay, Ohm's law for an alternating current circuit reveal the frequency dependence of the effective cross section for the interaction of photons with molecules of matter and the quantum nature of light absorption.

2) Work in which students get acquainted with the methods of measuring physical quantities. They measure speed and acceleration, mass and force, moments of inertia of bodies, kinetic energy of a rotating body, voltage, current, electric resistance, magnetic field induction, capacitor and alternating current coil resistance, determine the maximum energy. Perform qualitative spectral analysis of the gamma spectrum.

3) Work whose task is to study the physical properties of various natural objects of the world around us. These include work on determining the acceleration of free fall, the average speed of atmospheric air molecules, the induction of the Earth's magnetic field, the propagation speed of electromagnetic waves, the power of conduction, and studying the properties of space bodies.

4) Physical and technical characteristics and parameters of materials, tools and technical devices are checked in this type of laboratory work. Students determine the hardness of steel, operating parameters of an electromagnet, photoresistor, transistor, carry out testing of electrical measuring instruments, obtain a resonance curve in an alternating current circuit, study the operation of a three-phase current generator and asynchronous.

5) Work on physical and technical modeling. In the process of their implementation, they will acquire computing skills, design, assemble and test devices, study models of semiconductor devices. The use of modern methods of physics research with the use of high-precision classroom measuring instruments helps to increase the prestige of extracurricular activities in front of students, because it reduces the gap between "school" and "real" physics.

A magnetic field is not only created by permanent magnets, but electric current also creates a magnetic field. According to this aspect, the magnetic field is studied with special attention. The simplest case of a magnetic field is a uniform magnetic field, which does not change as it moves from point to point. Creating a homogeneous magnetic field over large areas is a rather difficult task. If the magnetic poles of a body generating a permanent magnetic field (permanent magnet) consist of a plane, it is possible to create a magnetic field close to a homogeneous magnetic field. Homogeneity is broken only at the edges of the permanent magnet. If the magnetic field lines are parallel to each other, the magnetic field is considered homogeneous. But one often encounters a magnetic field that changes as the magnetic field moves from point to point, that is, a non-homogeneous magnetic field. We will consider how to calculate the magnetic field induction vector in a few simple cases and the connections between the magnetic field and its sources. In 1820 Danish physicist G.H. Oersted (1777-1851) in experiments electricity to the magnetic arrow determined the effect.

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Figure 1. Oersted's experiments on the formation of a magnetic field around a constant current.

of experiments as shown of vines mutually and to the magnetic arrow to the effect reason that is, any vine conductor a magnetic field of a special nature is formed around it and this is the magnetic field second vine to the conductor and to the magnetic arrow effect shows. Magnetic field check for , to the checked point of the field a closed contour is inserted and test it outline is called We also used virtual laboratory work for students in laboratory classes to improve their competence in information and communication technologies. In this case, the perception of objective existence with the help of natural senses is replaced by artificially created computer information with the help of a special interface, computer graphics and sound. Today, virtual existence is used in various fields of human cultural activity. The virtual entity is primarily used in the field in which it was created, in science, including physics, in modeling the dynamics of liquids and gases. In education, the digital literacy of teachers, who can freely use a personal computer, communicate with communities and students, plays an important role; in education, they update their resources using electronic technologies, in which a system of tasks performed by students in electronic form is implemented. At the end of the course, we re-administered the questionnaire to check the competence of students in information and communication technologies, the results of the study are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Indicators of use of information and communication technologies by students at the end of the electromagnetism course.

ICT name	Usage indicators			
	constant, %	often, %	rarely, %	familiar
Online classes	3	12	65	20
Virtual laboratory works	0	60	40	0
Power Point program	45	45	8.5	1.5

From the table, we can see that the use of electronic whiteboards, electronic textbooks during lectures, and use of virtual laboratories during laboratory work created an opportunity to increase the competence of students in information and communication technologies (Table 1). From Table 1, we can see that the students' use of Online Database and Power Point program increased. The reason is that during the course, students used the electronic database for independent work and the Power Point program for preparing presentations. The results of the research show that according to the survey taken at the beginning of the course, we can see that the students' use of ICT increased by 10-15% by the end of the course. Therefore, the use of electronic textbooks, electronic whiteboards and virtual laboratory programs during the course of the lesson plays a key role in improving students' information and communication skills. Modern information technologies accelerate all stages of educational processes. Based on the use of information technology, we can observe the increase in the quality and efficiency of the educational process, and the activation of students' cognitive activity.

CONCLUSION

Thus, we observe the increase in the quality and efficiency of the educational process, and the activation of students' cognitive activity. Having thoroughly studied the above laboratory work and the ability to conduct experiments, young students who can approach problems in all spheres of life with an innovative idea, believe in their own potential and, most importantly, are brought up in accordance with technical development. There is no doubt that with young people who have learned to independently carry out laboratory work, we will go boldly towards economic growth, master new technologies, and take a place among the developed countries with increased potential and opportunities of our people.

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SUBATROPHIC RHINITIS AND ITS AFFECTION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: nasal obstruction, nasal discharge, nasal deformity, nosebleeds.

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Abstract: Atrophic rhinitis (AR) is a condition that affects the interior of your nose. The condition occurs when the tissue that lines the nose, known as the mucosa, and the bone underneath shrink down. This shrinking down is known as atrophy. It can lead to changes in function of the nasal passages.

INTRODUCTION

Typically, AR is a condition that affects both of your nostrils at the same time. AR can be very bothersome, but it’s not life-threatening. You may require several types of treatment to resolve symptoms.

What are the symptoms?

AR can lead to many unpleasant symptoms. This includes a strong, foul smell. Often you won’t recognize the smell yourself if you have AR, but those around you will notice the potent odor right away. Your breath will also smell particularly foul.

Other common symptoms of AR include:

- crusting that can fill the nose, often green
- nasal obstruction
- nasal discharge
- nasal deformity
- nosebleeds
- loss of smell or decreased smell
- frequent upper respiratory infections
- sore throat
- watery eyes
- headaches

In tropical regions, some people with AR may even have maggots living inside the nose from the flies attracted to the strong odor.

What are the causes and risk factors?

There are two different types of AR. You can develop the condition at nearly any time of life. Females have the condition more often than males.

Primary atrophic rhinitis

Primary AR occurs on its own without any prior conditions or medical events causing it. The bacterium Klebsiella ozaenae is often found when your doctor takes a culture of the nose. There are other bacteria that may be present if you have AR as well.

While it's not clear what exactly causes it, several underlying factors may put you more at risk for developing primary AR, including:

- genetics
- poor nutrition
- chronic infections
- anemia due to low iron levels
- endocrine conditions
- autoimmune conditions
- environmental factors

Primary AR is unusual in the United States. It's more prevalent in tropical countries.

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Secondary atrophic rhinitis

Secondary AR occurs because of prior surgery or an underlying condition. You may be more susceptible to secondary AR if you've had:

- sinus surgery
- radiation
- nasal trauma

The conditions that may make you more likely to develop secondary AR include:

- syphilis
- tuberculosis
- lupus

You may also be more vulnerable to secondary AR if you have a significant deviated septum. Chronic cocaine use can also lead to the condition.

You may find that your doctor makes a diagnosis of AR after ruling out other conditions. Your doctor will diagnose the condition with a physical examination and a biopsy. They may also use X-rays to help them make a diagnosis.

There are a variety of methods to help treat AR. The main goals of treatment are to rehydrate the inside of your nose and to alleviate the crusting that builds up in the nose.

Treatment for AR is extensive and not always successful. You may find that a variety of treatments are necessary to manage the condition. Ongoing treatment is also necessary. Symptoms typically return when treatment stops.

Nonsurgical treatments try to help treat and minimize your symptoms. Surgical options narrow the nasal passageways to improve the condition.

The first-line treatment for AR includes nasal irrigation. This treatment can help reduce crusting in the nose by improving tissue hydration. You must irrigate your nose several times a day. The irrigation solution may consist of saline, a mixture of other salts, or even an antibiotic solution.

Additionally, your doctor may also suggest trying a product that helps prevent drying in the nose, such as glycerin or mineral oil mixed with sugar. This may be administered as a nose drop.

A recent study in India looked at the use of honey nose drops as a substitution for glycerin drops. In this small study, researchers observed that 77 percent of the participants who used honey nose drops had "good" improvement of their symptoms, compared to 50 percent who improved with glycerin drops. The study researchers believe that honey helps the body release substances important in wound healing, along with having antibacterial properties.

Prescription medication may also be useful to treat the condition. These options may help with the odor and fluid discharge caused by AR. You'll likely still need to engage in nasal irrigation during or after the use of these medications. There are many options available, including:

- topical antibiotics
- oral antibiotics
- drugs that dilate the blood vessels

Your doctor may also suggest wearing a nasal obturator in the nose to close it up. While this doesn't treat the condition, it does reduce problematic symptoms.

You may be able to avoid surgical procedures with this device as well as continue other treatments like irrigation when you remove it. This device is molded much like a hearing aid so it fits comfortably into your nose.

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Surgery treatment options

You may seek a more aggressive treatment for AR and undergo surgery. Surgery for AR will try to:

- make your nasal cavities smaller
- encourage the tissue in your nose to regenerate
- moisten your mucosa
- increase blood flow in your nose

Here are some examples of surgical procedures for AR:

Young's procedure

Young's procedure closes the nostril and helps heal the mucosa over time. Many symptoms of AR will disappear following this surgery.

There are some disadvantages to this procedure. They include:

- It can be difficult to perform.
- The nostril can't be cleaned or examined after surgery.
- AR may occur again.
- Individuals will have to breathe through the mouth and may notice a change in voice.

Modified Young's procedure

Modified Young's procedure is a simpler surgery to perform than the full Young's procedure. It's not possible in all people, such as those with large defects in their septum. Many of the shortcomings of this procedure are similar to Young's procedure.

Plastipore implementation

Plastipore implementation involves placing spongy implants under the lining of the nose to bulk up the nasal passages. The downside of this procedure is that the implants may come out of your nose and need to be reinserted.

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