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BIOLOGISCHE WISSENSCHAFTEN

THE SPREAD OF PARASITIC PLANT NEMATODES IN THE ROOT AND ROOT OF THE PLANT.

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Annotation. In this topic you will get a general overview of plant nematodes and post-transplantation symptoms. Using this information, we have learned how to protect plants in our plantation or laboratory from plant nematodes.

Keywords: Stylized nematodes (meloidogyne). ootek. wheat nematode (anguina tritice) anabiosis, potato nematode (ditylenchus destructor) knot dimorphism, insulation, invasive, hypoderma, sinsitis, valic, dorvontral bursa.

General information: Nematodes contain several tens of thousands of species adapted to live in different environments. They can be found in almost all the basins of the earth and in the mud of the water. Nematodes make up the bulk of multicellular organisms in soil biocenosis. Any decay process in the soil will not take place without the presence of nematodes. Many types of nematodes are parasitic in various animal and plant organs. The sturdy cuticle covering the body of nematodes protects them from exposure to harmful substances and enables them to live in a variety of environments. Nematodes' movement pattern is suitable for all environments.

External structure: The body is dorsal, the front and the end are thin cross-sectional. There is an oral hole at the front end of the body and an anal hole at the other end. The tail part of the body after the anal hole forms a tail. The abdominal area of the body is called the abdomen. The pores of the genitalia and the septum also open outside the abdominal cavity.

The body of the nematodes is multicellular from the surface, covered with a cuticle. The cuticle nematoda protects the body against mechanical damage and toxins. In addition, the cuticle acts as a base for the somatic muscles along with the inner cavity.

The hypoderma beneath the caucus is composed of sinsitia formed from the merger of the primary larval epithelial cells. Nematodes have four lining lines along the sides, back and abdomen. In the hypoderm, there are four shafts (joints) that fit these lines and the muscles beneath them. The hypoderma divides the muscles of the rolls into four blocks. The muscles of the back and abdomen move from the bend of the body in the nematode in the dorzoventral direction to the side of the nematode.

Muscle cells are much longer. The layers of the cuticle, the hypoderma, and the muscles together form the muscular sac of the skin. The backpack covers the space of the body. The body cavity, along with its base position, is important for the metabolic process. Through the cavity, substances pass through the intestines to the muscles and other organs. End products of metabolism are excluded. The first bodily space also fulfills the function of the internal environment of the body. Nematodes do not have any cells. Even the hypermethyroids are non-kinky.

The reproductive organs. Are usually of the same gender in the nematode and the sexual deformity is well developed. The genital system consists of a long tube in the cavity. Female genitalia are double and male. The thin third of the femoral sex system is called the ovary. Eggs that are formed in the ovary are fertilized in the egg path and move to the uterus, which is like a sack. The uterus joins and forms a sexual vagina. The genital vagina opens up with a sexual hole. The thin third of the male reproductive system is called the ovary. The ovary is slightly contaminated and forms a seed path. The seed path is opened to the short and large shoots. Seeds are collected in the sperm. The spinal cord is narrowed to a narrow and muscular spinal cord and the sperm opens to the posterior part of the posterior colon. Kiloaka also opens a pair of fungal sacs, which contain cuticular spicules. Kiloaka also opens a pair of fungal sacs with funicular spicules. Spicules perform the function of expanding the sex vagina at birth of nematodes. Most nematodes produce a thin veil around the anal anal male. Bursa performs the task of keeping male nematodes on their females.

Meloidogyne in the nematode. It is parasitic in the underground parts of the plant (root, node.). In the affected area of the nematode, various excretions appear. Female nematodes are not well nourished 1.5 to 2 mm in adult males with a

well-developed sexual deformity. Females feed on plant cells by means of a special scoop. Female nematodes lay about a hundred eggs in a special egg-bags. The larvae from eggs hatch into the soil and damage the plant's roots. Under favorable climatic conditions, several generations of nematodes develop throughout the year. In Uzbekistan and other Central Asian republics, five species of Invertebrate Nematodes are harmful to crops. The most severe damage to vegetables and melons is the nematodes of zinc (*M.incognia*) and Araxis (*M arenaria*). In the southern regions, corn and other crops are damaged by corn nematode *M.acrita*. Inverted nematodes are particularly susceptible to damage to light soils. It destroys 40-60% of the crop. Introduction of non-hazardous crops for crop rotation is carried out by insolation (sun drying of the soil), planting of non-destructive varieties and partially by the use of chemical preparations to fight nematodes.

Wheat nematode-*Anguina tritice* harms wheat and some cereals. In damaged wheat cereals, nematode is replaced by grain. Inside the cavity there are larvae of nematode in anabolic state from 15 to 17,000. In dry grains, larvae can survive up to 20 years. When the larvae fall into moist soil with grains, water is absorbed into the soil from the budding cone and penetrates into the leaf bush through the roots of wheat grass. When wheat is sown, it grows to the root of the flower, where it feeds, grows, and grows. Female nematodes fertilize up to 2500 eggs. From each egg there is an invasive larva. Each grain produces 6-8 adult nematodes.

Potato nematode-*Ditylenchus destructor* damages the roots and roots of the potato. The yield of the damaged plant will be reduced. The node starts to rot and rapidly decomposes. Parasitic nematodes of plants are spread through soil, seedlings and water.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ В РЕГИОНЕ АРАЛЬСКОГО МОРЯ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ТУРИЗМА.

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Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются меры по решению и решению проблем общественного здравоохранения в регионе Аральского моря, а также по содействию развитию туризма, гигиены окружающей среды, образования и здравоохранения, а также окружающей среды. создание защитной системы и эффективное создание защитной лесной плантации в регионе, а именно: зеленый покров пустынной растительности на высохшем дне острова.

Ключевые слова: 72-я сессия Генеральной Ассамблеи ООН, резолюция о Государственной программе развития региона Аральского моря на 2017-2021 годы, мех, туризм, кондиционирование, инвестор, экотуризм, концепция Кошачий Город.

Когда Шавкат Мирзиёев занял пост президента, он начал заниматься политикой в двух наиболее важных областях. Хотя он уделяет первоочередное внимание выслушиванию и решению проблем людей во внутренней политике, он подчеркивает политику примирения и дружбы с соседями из Центральной Азии во внешней политике. С этой точки зрения принципы политики Президента необходимы для решения аральской проблемы. Поскольку проблема Арала, с одной стороны, является одной из наиболее острых проблем народов Хорезма и Каракалпакстана, ее решение зависит от совместных действий всех государств центрально-азиатского региона. Это одна из самых актуальных экологических проблем современности - опять Аральская катастрофа. Вот карта, показывающая бедствие Аральского моря. Мне не нужно комментировать дальше. Смягчение последствий высыхания моря требует

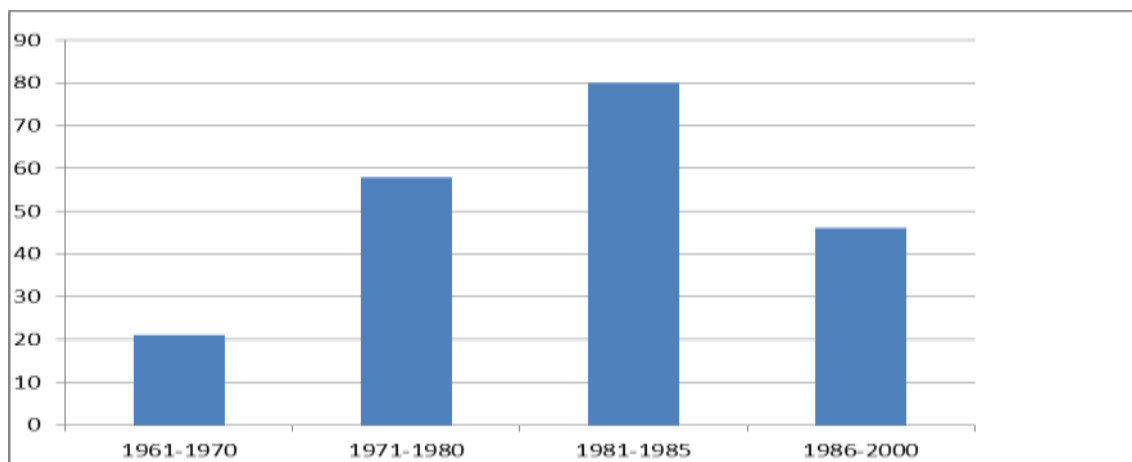
активной консолидации международных усилий. Мы привержены полному осуществлению Специальной программы действий ООН по оказанию помощи населению, пострадавшему от Аральского моря, в этом году. Аральская трагедия была вызвана ошибками людей, особенно советских людей, которые преследовали производство, основанное на идеологических идеях. Аральская катастрофа возникла в результате чрезмерных хлопковых плантаций, недостаточного водоснабжения Аральского моря и большого количества воды из Амударьи и Сырдарьи на хлопковые плантации, не доходя до Аральского моря. Как только они это сделали, у них была возможность работать вместе, чтобы решить эту проблему. К сожалению, пока все страны не предприняли существенных шагов в направлении решения проблемы, в результате чего регион Аральского моря, особенно Каракалпакстан, Хорезмская область и регион, страдают от последствий катастрофы Аральского моря. Во-первых, потеря Аральского моря, которое выполняет функцию кондиционера в регионе, вызвала необычные температуры, особенно летом. Во-вторых, из-за нехватки воды Арала, которая препятствует ветрам проникать в регион со стороны России, холодные ветры могут достигать южных регионов, особенно зимой. В-третьих, ветры из России каждый год сносили миллионы тонн соли из засушливых районов Аральского моря и распространялись на Каракалпакстан, Хорезм и даже Бухару. Об этом свидетельствуют соляные отложения, накопленные у фундаментов Хивинского и Бухарского памятников, в результате которых территория вокруг региона засолилась, а ее продуктивность снизилась. В результате воды и даже засоления болезнь становится все более и более трудной для лечения. Трудно справиться с последствиями Аральской катастрофы. Строительство многих крепостей в древнем Хорезме связано с именем Африг. В 305 году хорезмский царь Африг перенес свою резиденцию в Кэт. Гробница восстановлена, и король строит новый дворец в форте Аль-Фир. С тех пор хорезмские цари афруги были поражены серебряными монетами с королем и всадником на спине и стали независимыми во внутренней и внешней торговле страны. В населенных пунктах стало легче перемещаться в другие регионы. Эти меры позволили многим людям, страдающим от болезней в Хорезмской области, особенно пожилым людям и детям, добраться до чистых районов и вылечить болезни. Это привело к сокращению биоразнообразия, изменению климата и ухудшению здоровья людей в регионе. Цели Программы отражают приоритеты,

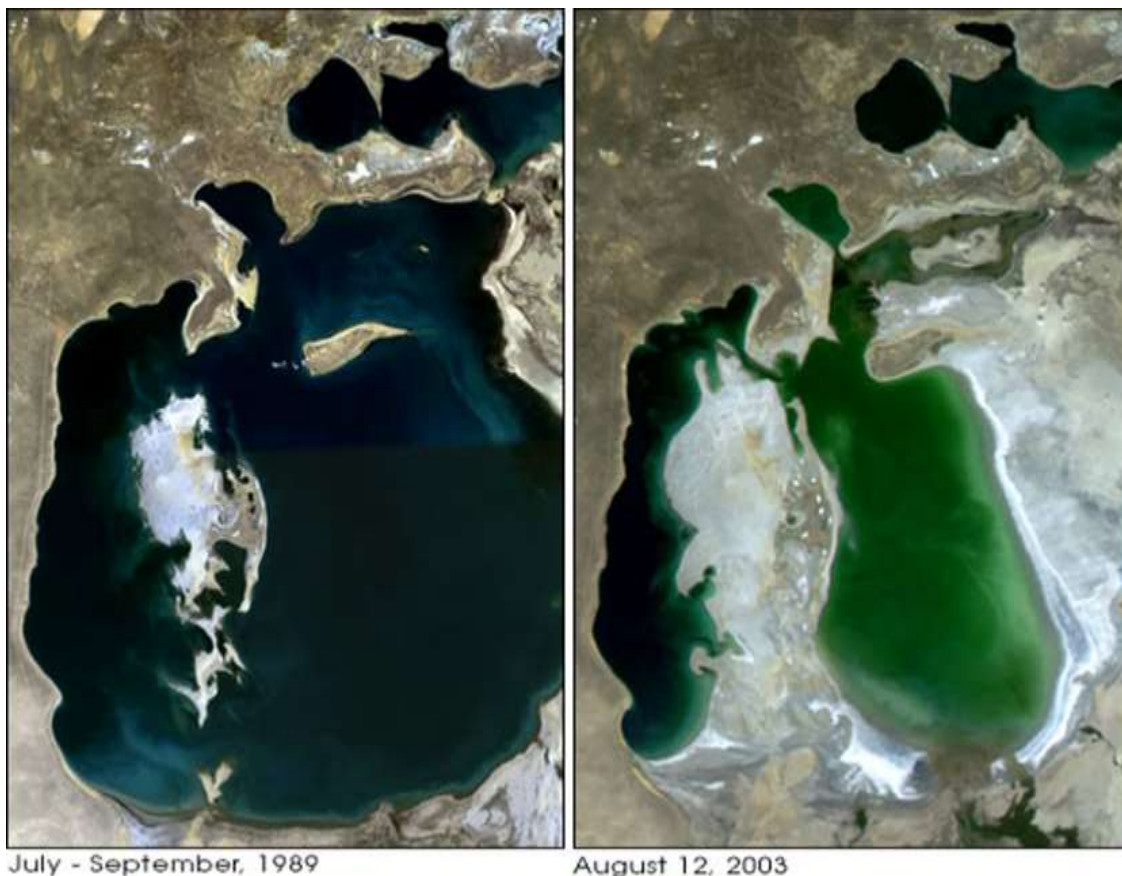
установленные Правительством в Государственной программе развития региона Аральского моря на 2017-2021 годы. Они также отражают инициативы Объединенной программы по достижению Целей в области устойчивого развития (BRM) в соответствии с национальными целями в области устойчивого развития. Одной из последних новостей на сегодняшний день является одно из соревнований в прибрежной зоне. Турнир, организованный Генеральной прокуратурой Республики Узбекистан, Министерством физической культуры и спорта и Государственным комитетом по развитию туризма, будет организован на Аральском море и на плато Устюрт. Целью данного мероприятия является популяризация туризма в регионе и пропаганда здорового образа жизни », - сказал Руслан Тасимбетов, прокурор отдела правоохранительных органов Генеральной прокуратуры Муйнакского района Каракалпакстана. - Гонка начинается от районного центра и проходит через поселок Черный кувшин, озеро Судочье и плато Устюрт к фронту Аральского моря. На обратном пути через склон Кабанбай «Учсай» проходит через аулсайдскую деревню.

В 2017 году в Узбекистане были созданы два туристических комплекса для развития туризма на Аральском море. Об этом сообщил Байрам Кусекеев, начальник территориального управления Государственного комитета по развитию туризма Республики Каракалпакстан, первый туристический комплекс был организован компанией «Тазабай Гранд Сервис» на Белом Пятне в Мынакском районе Каракалпакстана. Вторая туристическая база также открыта туристической компанией Muinok на Аральском море, которая предоставляет туристам услуги отдыха, питания и транспортировки. Туристические комплексы созданы в соответствии с Указом Президента Республики Узбекистан от 18 января 2017 года «О Государственной программе развития региона Аральского моря на 2017-2021 годы». Создать 500 000 га леса в 2019 году. Снижение вредного воздействия токсичных частиц песка, соли и пыли, поднимающихся с высохшего дна Аральского моря, эффективное создание защитных лесов в этих районах, зеленого покрова из песка и пыли. - Вопрос о создании «зеленого покрова» - защитных лесных насаждений на высохшем дне Аральского моря Государственным комитетом лесного хозяйства Республики Узбекистан и Советом Министров Республики Каракалпакстан в целях предотвращения солеобразования. 27-28 мая 2018 года в общей сложности 40 СМИ и экспертов организовали медиа-тур в регион Аральского моря и

Муйнакский район. Они познакомились с фауной, посетили редких птиц фламинго, посетили исторический памятник XII-XIII века в Судоче и достигли Аральского моря, разбив ночную стоянку на берегу моря. Расположенное в двух километрах к западу от моря, плато Устюрт является историческим памятником - рядом исторических памятников, связанных с Курганским (Даулетгирейским) археологическим комплексом 12 и 13 веков, каналом Устюрт, кочевыми племенами, которые еще не были обнаружены.

Спад в Аральском море с 1961 года варьировался в разные годы, с 1961 по 1970 год, со средним спадом 21 см, 58 см в 1971-1980 годах, 80 см в 1981-1985 годах, 46 см в 1986-2000 годах. Это было в некоторые годы, когда уровень воды был даже более 1 метра.





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ВАЖНОСТЬ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ БИОЛОГИИ В СРЕДНИХ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛАХ

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В настоящее время использование различных инновационных технологий и методов в развитии навыков рационального использования природных богатств, особенно с использованием электронных образовательных ресурсов, дает высокую эффективность в развитии творческого и самостоятельного мышления учащихся.

Необходимость кардинального повышения методов обучения учащейся молодежи для формирования навыков освоения новых достижений техники и технологий остается требованием времени. В решении этой важной задачи неминуемо важную роль играют современные педагогические и информационно — коммуникационные технологии, широкое использование электронных образовательных ресурсов, которые интенсивно внедряются в образование. Предполагается, что проведение уроков посредством электронных образовательных ресурсов, виртуальных стендов, анимационных программ, включенных в число проверенных в настоящее время специальных средств массовой информации: компьютерной техники, аудио и видеоборудования, дает учащимся эффективные результаты для освоения урока. Процесс организации занятий с использованием электронных образовательных ресурсов эффективно помогает учащимся не только слышать, но и воспринимать полученные знания через зрительные ощущения и глубоко осознавать идеи и содержание понятий. Можно непосредственно убедиться в том, что ряд авторов с помощью различных электронных средств обучения внедряют освещение тем, при этом повышается уровень знаний учащихся, что необходимо дальнейшее совершенствование и выведение на более высокий уровень, поэтому

организация образовательного и воспитательного процесса на уроках биологии должна быть актуальной задачей каждого педагога.[1]

При использовании электронных средств обучения необходимо обратить особое внимание на:

- разработка методических требований к учебным материалам; - не превышать 25-30 минут продолжительности использования анимационных программ;
- обсуждение преподавателями и учащимися представляемых тем в форме двусторонних контактов;
- достижение самостоятельной переработки читателем представляемых материалов, формирования новых понятий;
- определение критериев оценки результатов обучения.

Известно, что педагогические и информационные технологии, применяемые в процессе обучения, делятся на несколько видов, наиболее важным из которых является обучение с использованием средств компьютерной техники. Исходя из этого, с учетом требований, предъявляемых к электронному учебнику, вертикальным стендам, целесообразно разработать и использовать лекции по биологии, лабораторные работы, практические занятия в электронном варианте.

Поэтому из биологических дисциплин можно представить виртуальные доклады на темы клеточного, тканевого, организующего и морфологического, анатомического строения растительного, животного, человеческого организмов, физиологических процессов, протекающих в них. Эти кадры созданы в стиле анимации, что важно для повышения уровня знаний учащихся.[2]

Например: доведение процессов деления митоза и мейоза до читателей в виде анимации или видео.

Таким образом, последовательность этапов, происходящих в процессе митоза, то есть интерфаза, профаза, метафаза, анафаза, телофаза и представление читателям изменений, происходящих на каждом этапе в них, имеют важное значение в развитии их навыков по предмету, в укреплении полученных теоретических знаний. А организация уроков биологии и

лабораторных процессов с использованием таких электронных образовательных ресурсов требует от учителей, конечно же, труда и работы над собой.

В настоящее время на высоком уровне развивается научно-технический прогресс, всестороннее воспитание учащихся, формирование у них научного мышления и мировоззрения, воспитание их как зрелых, конкурентоспособных кадров становится требованием времени. В последующие годы в преподавании биологических наук особое внимание уделяется повышению уровня учебной воспитательной работы. Для этого, как уже говорилось выше, от учителя требуется пройти урок в соответствии с требованиями времени. В результате увеличивается интерес учащихся к науке. В них возникает желание глубже изучить основы науки. [3]

Суть использования электронных образовательных ресурсов в процессе урока биологии заключается в том, что в процессе обучения все ученики вовлечены в процесс получения знаний. Еще больше формирует интерес к урокам биологии, позволяет закрепить полученные знания.

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NEW REFORMS IN THE SYTEM OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

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Annotation: This article analyses the new reforms in the public procurement system in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, it provides some favorable conditions created by governmental bodies for entrepreneurs and budget organizations.

In the modern economy, the public procurement system is a mandatory element of managing public finances and other resources of the public sector of the economy and is designed to perform not only the functions of ensuring public needs, but also the functions of state regulation of the economy.

As in many countries of the world, Uzbekistan pays considerable attention to reforming the public procurement system. The government has taken a number of measures to ensure the openness, transparency and efficiency of procurement processes through the use of e-Commerce processes and to increase competitiveness through the broad involvement of business entities in the public procurement process.

In order to modernize the economy and increase the attractiveness of the investment environment, new opportunities and favorable conditions in various fields have been created in the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years. In particular, the public procurement system uses five methods of electronic bidding, such as e-shop, auctions to reduce the initial cost, tenders, contests, and public procurement from a single supplier.

At the same time, the integrity of the public procurement system is important, based on the principles of openness and transparency, competitiveness and objectivity are key factors in attracting private sector investment in the economy and increasing investor confidence in the domestic market. Along with improving the legislative framework in this area, the development of a competitive environment and the

involvement of business entities in the public procurement process is one of the priorities.

The organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD) noted the great progress of public procurement reform in Uzbekistan, but believes that the results of the new system of organization and regulation of procurement are yet to be seen.

For 19 strategic entities, full information on the volume of their purchases is not provided. However, the available information shows the importance of regulating and controlling purchases in this part of the economy.

If we look at the relevant statistics of strategic enterprises, we can see significant changes in the public procurement system.

Table 1. Procurements of strategic enterprises for the years 2017 and 2018

Procurement method	Quantity	Value	Share in total
		Mln sum	Percentages
E-auction			
2017	466	99,587	0%
2018	4,200	365,132	2%
E-shop			
2017	2	60	0%
2018	270	1,532	0%
Contest			
2017	377	17,474	0%
2018	266	591,343	3%
Tender			
2017	922	14,961,509	39%
2018	1,014	1,029,743	6%
Direct procurements			
2017	8,227	2,799,401	7%
2018	9,098	5,346,007	31%
Selection optimum proposals			
2017	8,471	20,364,718	53%
2018	7,899	9,776,801	57%
Total			
2017	18,157	38,229,270	100%
2018	22,747	17,128,557	100%

As can be seen from the above data, the share of purchases through direct Contracting is growing and unacceptably high (31%), while there is also a large share of contracts (57%) concluded on the basis of a competitive, but very opaque selection of the best offers.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed a Decree "on measures to further improve the system of public procurement and broad involvement of business entities in the public procurement process".

On December 5, 2019, the President signed a decree on improving the public procurement system and attracting business entities to it. The document contains three important innovations.

The first concerns strategic buyers-they are starting from January 1, 2020:

before purchasing by selecting the best offers, you must place an ad on a special information portal. It specifies the deadline for the procurement Commission to accept proposals-at least 15 days, as well as information provided for in article 52 of the Law " on public procurement»;

on the day of registration of the Protocol of the procurement Commission for the selection of the best offers, place it on the same portal for public discussion for 2 working days;

information about contracts concluded within the framework of public procurement is entered into the appropriate register no later than 3 working days after their conclusion;

they can make purchases through an e-store and through an auction to lower the starting price in accordance with established criteria.

The second is implemented from the same date and is already distributed to all government customers. From the beginning of next year, they will be able to carry out public procurement in the context of regions (Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent) among domestic manufacturers, performers and service providers using an additional page of the electronic store. The Ministry of Finance together with the UzRTSB was instructed to create it within a month. But if the contract on the results of the procurement procedure on this additional page is not concluded due to the lack of goods (works, services), the state customer has no right to enter into direct contracts with a self-selected supplier without using the main page of the electronic store.

And, finally, the third innovation-from April 1, 2020, the mechanism of Treasury execution in relation to foreign currency of budget organizations is being introduced by opening Treasury personal accounts in the Treasury of the Ministry of Finance.

In particular, how to implement the above changes in practice, in the new trading system milliydokon.uzex.uz and emilliydokon.uzex.uz the first transaction was made on a special information portal for public procurement, which allows to conduct public procurement in the context of regions with the participation of local entrepreneurs.

So, on January 5, 2020, the Fergana regional branch of JSCB "Qishloq qurilish bank" signed the first contract for the purchase of 5 thousand film coatings in the amount of 825.0 thousand soums. Electronic auctions for public procurement are held in accordance with the established procedure within 48 hours for budget customers in milliydokon.uzex.uz and for corporate customers-in emilliydokon.uzex.uz. To participate in electronic auctions for public procurement, entrepreneurs need to register on a special information portal for public procurement www.xarid.uz.

These all above mentioned conditions and innovations implemented in the very sector will give its fruit in upcoming years. Moreover, this enables to simplify and provide justifiable policy in the public procurement system

LEARNING ASPECTS OF IRRIGATIONAL AND MELIORATIONAL TERMS IN THE LINGUISTIC RESEARCH.

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ANNOTATION

This article covers the learning aspects of water management terms in the linguistic research. It also shows the most common methods for predicting the vocabulary of the terms "irrigation and melioration" in English language.

Key words: terminology, terms, irrigation, melioration, engineering field, cognitive-pragmatic approach.

Currently, in the field of terminology, it is necessary to distinguish three main areas of work, depending on the science and technology and the conditions that exist in different languages: the order of the existing terminology; the creation of national terminology; the harmonization of terminology at the international level (in different languages). Terms belonging to different languages, dealing with the theoretical problems of terminology g.A. Vinagor, A.A. Reformatsky, V.V. Vinogradov, S.G. Barkhudarov, O.S. Akhmanova, K.A. Levkovskaya, B.N.Y. Golovin, V.P. Danilenko, V.M. Leychik also studied the practical aspects of the problem D.S. Latte, S.A. Chaplina, S.I. Korshunova, T.L. In Kandelaki studies, the terminology question was mainly used in two meanings:

1) Terminology is a set of words and word combinations that express a special meaning in certain areas;

2) Terminology is a separate aspect of linguistics, which deals with the study of certain laws related to the role of terms on grammatical level and their validity in the language

Irrigation and melioration the English terminology system combines groups of terms developed in various disciplines (geography, geomorphology, geology, etc.) and engineering fields (gravitation, melioration, etc.), such as the Uzbek language. If the

already defined terms are created through the use of the basic mass common words, then with the development of technology, the penetration of the International word in various fields will further increase the wealth of modern English dictionary. Scientific and technical terminology consist of common words, general technical and special terms. In terms of structure, the English linguistic terms form three categories: one-word, complex and vocabulary terms.

The urgency of considering the term system of "irrigation and melioration" as a theoretical basis in the aspect of the cognitive-pragmatic approach is based on the following. From the position of the cognitive-pragmatic approach, language is studied not only as a unique object considered in isolation, but also to a large extent "as a means of accessing all the mental processes that occur in the head of a person and determining his presence and activity in society."

The most common methods for predicting the vocabulary of the terms "irrigation and melioration" in English are the following:

- syntactic (using different terms and phrases); sky wave, day water, water storage, Reservoir, watershed form;
- morphological (the formation of new lexemes by adding various prefixes and suffixes to the existing base) disafforest, rotating, turning, overirrigation, caving, placement;
- morphological and syntactic (conversion edge (n) - dam, embankment dam, edge (v) - dam to form an embankment; head (n) - source, head (River), head (v) - derive the beginning (on the river) and the word structure, fishway-fish pass; streamline-flow line; spillover-spill dam;
- semantic (metaphorical and metonymic migration, changes in the semantic volume of words, bed-bed, tub; head (n) - source (River); roller-swollen shaft, race-pipeline, canal, trough)

Analysis of the word wealth of the water industry has shown that at present the most productive way of exchanging terms is the syntactic formation of terminological expressions.

Elements of the term Irrigation and melioration are based on the classification of scientific concepts used at this stage of the development of the real structure of water management and the area of knowledge under study. Terminological field, according to O. V. Akimova, "for the existence of the term is a linguistic environment, in which,

having understood all its features, one can perform the main task of naming a special concept." Belonging to a particular sphere is an important feature that distinguishes word terms from simple words.

The study of different terms is not possible without their separation from the sphere of existence. In modern terminology, there are two areas of terminology: the field of fixation (dictionaries, glossaries) and the field of activity (scientific, scientific-journalistic, scientific-technical texts). From the point of view of Danilenko, the study of terminology should be carried out only within the framework of a certain system, and the issues related to the definition of the characteristics of terms should be solved in the field of terminology, that is, in the field of application to express a special concept. In this area, "the ordered set of terms has established a relationship and reflect this relationship between the concepts referred to in the terms."

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PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN MODERN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: the article talks about contemporary issues related to women.

Keywords: socio-political activities, the legitimate interests of women, active participation in socio-political life, socio-economic life.

Over the years of independent development, Uzbekistan has made great strides in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of women. No less significant are achievements in the field of ensuring their active participation in the socio-political and socio-economic life of the republic.

First of all, it is necessary to note the work carried out in Uzbekistan in the field of developing the regulatory framework in this direction. Over the past years, about 100 national and international legal acts aimed at protecting the interests of women have been adopted and ratified. The cornerstone document guaranteeing the fundamental rights of women is, as you know, the country's Constitution. The list also includes a number of decrees and resolutions of the President of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers, including "On increasing the role of women in state and public construction", "On additional measures to protect the health of mothers and children, the formation of a healthy generation" and many others. Annually, special state programs are adopted, within the framework of which systematic work is carried out in a certain direction, which in one way or another is related to improving the conditions and quality of life of women in Uzbekistan.

In addition, Uzbekistan was one of the first in Central Asia to ratify a number of UN conventions and the International Labor Organization, such as "On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women", "On the Protection of Maternity", "On Discrimination in Labor and Occupation" and other documents.

Particular attention in Uzbekistan is paid to the creation of an effective healthcare system, the priority of which is the comprehensive provision of health for

girls and mothers. To this end, specialized medical centers have been opened throughout the country, and a wide network of primary health care institutions, including rural medical centers, is functioning efficiently. There is a network of screening centers that guard the health of young mothers and babies.

Another area where Uzbekistan fully guarantees the right of girls and women to receive education is an effective system of pre-school, secondary, specialized secondary and higher education. In addition, in general educational institutions, vocational colleges, academic lyceums and universities of the country, mainly female professionals work.

In order to encourage pupils and students every year in all regions of Uzbekistan, the most gifted of them are awarded the Zulfiya State Prize. This measure encourages girls to more fully demonstrate their abilities in the field of science, education, literature and art, and also gives the opportunity to receive grants for studies at higher educational institutions.

Such results were achieved thanks to an integrated approach, according to which not only a solid legal foundation was created, but also an effective institutional base. An example is the establishment of a public organization, the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, which has become a productive mechanism for supporting this part of the population, protecting their rights and legitimate interests.

The participation of women in public administration is becoming more and more active. The number of fair sexes in the country's political parties has increased through the creation of a female wing. The participation of women has also been expanded in local government bodies and in mahalla structures (the institute of local self-government).

At the same time, the role of women in the socio-economic life of the country is expanding. For example, in recent years, the share of the beautiful half of Uzbek society in the structure of employment has increased many times. A growing number of women entrepreneurs who open their own business and achieve significant success.

It should also be noted that, taking into account the key role of women in raising a healthy generation, Uzbekistan has adopted a number of programs to provide them with social support. In particular, benefits for the care of a child up to 2 years old are paid to non-working mothers. In addition, the employment contracts include such benefits as material assistance to women during pregnancy and childbirth, maternity

leave until children reach 2 or 3 years old and a reduction in working time by one hour if they have children less than three years of age.

The emergence of Uzbekistan as a legal democratic state with a strong civil society is an important factor in the growth of social and political activity of women. Obviously, over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has already achieved a lot on this path. It is also certain that the favorable conditions for life, work and upbringing of the young generation created and created for women will continue to serve as a serious help for them and Uzbekistan as a whole to achieve even greater accomplishments and successes.

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СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

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Аннотация: В статье проанализировано влияние цифровой экономики на развитие Республики Узбекистан, перечислены целевые индикаторы на долгосрочную перспективу развития страны. В настоящее время проводится внедрение цифровой экономики во все отрасли промышленности, разрабатываются и утверждаются целевые законодательные акты и программы, которые станут трамплином для развития цифровой экономики.

Annotation: The article analyzes the impact of the digital economy on the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, lists target indicators for the long-term development of the country. Currently, the digital economy is being implemented in all industries, target laws and programs are being developed and approved that will become the springboard for the development of the digital economy.

Ключевые слова: цифровая экономика, цифровизация, цифровые технологии, конкурентоспособность экономики, информационное общество, высокотехнологические услуги.

Key word: digital economy, digitalization, digital technologies, economic competitiveness, information society, high-tech services.

С изменением экономического и политического строя в Узбекистане начали формироваться новые тенденции в экономике, которые были направлены на социально-экономическое развитие страны. Одним из тенденций является цифровая экономика. На современном этапе социально-экономического развития цифровая экономика начинает играть главную роль в общественной жизни. Цифровой тренд предполагает, что человеческая деятельность по

производству, обмену, распределению и потреблению общественных благ непосредственно связывается с созданием, переработкой и использованием большого массива информации и знаний, представленных в цифровом виде. В условиях современной технологии растет роль передовых технологий и инноваций в развитии экономики. Новейшие технологии позволяют увеличивать эффективность производственных и бизнес-процессов. Традиционные подходы и методы работы меняются по мере проникновения новейших технологий во все новые отрасли и сферы жизнедеятельности человека.

«Цифровая экономика» - это обеспечение цифрового пространства для всех сфер жизнедеятельности стран, а именно возникновение новых возможностей, позитивным образом отражается на жизни человека. Она способствует росту производительности труда, повышению конкурентоспособности компаний, снижению издержек производства, созданию новых рабочих мест, преодолению бедности и социального неравенства. Благодаря развитию цифровых технологий потребитель может быстрее получать необходимые ему услуги, экономить, покупая продукты в интернет-магазинах по более низким ценам. В конце концов, потребитель даже может начать свое дело онлайн, стать предпринимателем, не выходя из дома.

Развитие современного общества идет таким образом, что только цифровая среда позволит экономике Узбекистана интегрироваться в мировое пространство, поскольку сфера бизнеса во взаимодействии с гражданами уже давно использует цифровые технологии, в том числе и крипто валюту. Она в значительной степени увеличивает товарооборот и создает положительную динамику в развитии экономики в целом.

Правительство Узбекистана включило в план стратегического развития государства программу цифровой экономики, целью которой является формирование полноценной цифровой среды и цифрового поля в республике. По мнению правительства, именно «цифровизация» экономики позволит стране в кратчайшие сроки решить вопрос глобальной конкурентоспособности и национальной безопасности. В послании президента республики Узбекистан Ш.Мирзиёева Олий мажлису от 28 декабря 2018 года отмечается: «...нам следует начать разработку в 2019 году национальной концепции цифровой экономики, предусматривающей обновление всех сфер экономики на базе цифровых

технологий, и на этой основе внедрить программу «Цифровой Узбекистан-2030»¹.

Это программа не просто очередной крупный государственный проект страны, это важный аспект инновационной деятельности Республики Узбекистан, основная цель которого не просто достичь высокого уровня развития, но и интегрировать и взаимодействовать с разными государствами мира. Основная задача программы состоит в создании правовых, технических, организационных и финансовых условий для развития цифровой экономики в стране последующей интеграции ее с цифровыми экономика и зарубежных стран. Этапы данной программы продлятся до 2030 года.

Формирование цифровой экономики В республике прежде всего предполагает адаптацию нормативной правовой базы к новым видам отношений, новым потребителям цифровой экономики, создание инфраструктуры, платформ и создание компьютерно-грамотного общества, подготовка квалифицированных кадров, обеспечение информационной безопасности, законных прав и интересов владельцев по доступу к данным и их конфиденциальности. По пути формирования цифровой платформы как нового компонента экономики стало объявлением Президентом Узбекистана Шавката Мирзиёева 2018 года Годом поддержки активного предпринимательства, инновационных идей и технологий. Более того, Указ Президента Страны О Государственной программе по реализации Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах от 22 января 2018 года определил приоритетные направления реформ на текущий год, в рамках которого предусмотрены законы, нормативно правовые документы и мероприятия по совершенствованию сферы экономики стала ключом к новым возможностям роста на рынках и отраслей цифровой экономики, характеризующимся переходом на использования информационно телекоммуникационных технологий. В какой-то степени люди, в частности молодежь, стали зависимы от цифровых устройств и социальных сетей, будь то на работе, в школе или университете, в магазине или ресторане, дома или в пути. В условиях неограниченных возможностей технологий, предприятия подключаются к цифровой среде, все больше и больше ведя бизнес в

¹ Пресс-центр

электронном виде и взаимодействуя онлайн с клиентами. Подобная интеграция деятельности на разных уровнях (ресурсы, доступность, приложения) создает ценность, которая делает конкретные бизнес-модели рентабельными. Драйверами роста экономики Узбекистана, определяющими ее отраслевую структуру, являются высокотехнологичные отрасли, такие как разработка программного обеспечения, научно-исследовательская деятельность, а также в целом все наукоемкие производства, формирующие базис нового технологического уклада региональной экономики.

Отправным шагом на пути формирования цифровой платформы как нового компонента экономики стало объявление Президентом Узбекистана Шавката Мирзиёева 2018 года “Годом поддержки активного предпринимательства, инновационных идей и технологий”. Более того, Указ Президента страны "О Государственной программе по реализации Стратегии действий по пяти приоритетным направлениям развития Республики Узбекистан в 2017-2021 годах от 22 января 2018 года определил приоритетные направления реформ на текущий год, в рамках которого предусмотрены законы, нормативноправовые документы и мероприятия по совершенствованию сферы экономики стала ключом к новым возможностям роста на рынках и отраслей цифровой экономики, характеризующимся переходом на использования информационно телекоммуникационных технологий. Обозначенные задачи в Государственной программе Узбекистана предусматривают меры, направленные на стимулирование развития цифровых инноваций и использование в различных секторах.

В течение двух месяцев Президент поручил завершить разработку программы “Цифровой Узбекистан – 2030”.

В ходе послания парламенту 24 января президент Шавкат Мирзиёев отметил, что в 2020 году страна должна совершить коренной поворот в развитии цифровой экономики.²

Развитие современного общества идет таким образом, что только цифровая экономика позволит экономике Узбекистана интегрироваться в мировое пространство, поскольку сфера бизнеса во взаимодействии с гражданами уже давно использует цифровые технологии, в том числе и

² 24.01.2020г. #послание Президента Республики Узбекистан Ш.М.Мирзиёева.

цифровую валюту. Одновременно с физическими деньгами в обороте присутствует цифровая валюта. Она в значительной степени увеличивает товарооборот и создает положительную динамику в развитии экономики в целом. Рыночной формой телекоммуникационных отраслей в развивающихся странах часто является олигополия или даже монополия. В Узбекистане и в остальных странах СНГ телекоммуникационная отрасль в основном ограничена одной ведущей компанией, которая наделена особыми полномочиями и ресурсами. Важным шагом на пути к цифровой экономике станет отмена государственной монополии на международные шлюзы, которая запланирована в 2020 году. Либерализация телекоммуникационной отрасли позволит Узбекистану предоставлять своим гражданам безопасные и доступные интернет-услуги и получать выгоду от цифровой экономики.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ В МИРОВОЙ ФИНАНСОВОЙ СИСТЕМЕ

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Annotation: This article aims to highlight the unfolding trends in global finance and to address the issue of global financial stability in regulating international economic relations.

Key words: financial system, currency relations, global stability, cryptocurrency, gold standard, blockchain, monetary policy, bitcoin, reserve currency, liquidity

Известно, что кризис свидетельствует о наличии многих проблем в плане обеспечения стабильности в сфере финансово-экономических отношений и валютных отношений. В результате возникли вопросы, которые ждут многих решений для обеспечения глобальной финансовой стабильности и устойчивого роста мировой экономики. Для решения проблемы обеспечения глобальной финансовой стабильности в мировой экономике использовались различные системы, в частности, золотой стандарт, стандарт золотого девиза, Бреттон-Вудская система. И это говорит об актуальности выбранной темы.

Многие зарубежные и республиканские ученые пытались изучить в своих исследованиях этапы развития мировой валютной системы. В частности, М. А. Эскиндаров и Е. А. Звонова³, также изучали современные этапы развития

³ Эскиндаров М.А., Звонова Е.А. Мировые финансы. Том 1. –М.: Юрайт, 2016. –373 с.

мировой валютной системы, сравнивая и анализируя их. Л. Н. Красавина⁴ изучала международные валютные отношения и денежную систему, эволюцию валютной системы и современные проблемы в этой области.

Однако зарубежные ученые Алексей Полански⁵, Светлана Русова и Андрей Рябих⁶ попытались исследовать особенности новых инновационных продуктов, в частности блокчейна и криптовалюты, которые наблюдаются в мировой валютной системе.

От ученого нашей республики Е. А. Хошимова⁷ если в своих исследованиях он изучал вопросы дальнейшей либерализации валютного рынка, то Т. С. Расулов⁸, с другой стороны, рассказал об анализе операций, проводимых на валютном рынке, З. Хебердиназаров⁹, с другой стороны, в своем исследовании попытался изучить теоретические основы совершенствования валютной политики.

Известно, что для решения проблемы обеспечения глобальной финансовой стабильности в регулировании международных экономических отношений использовались различные мировые валютные системы, в том числе золотой стандарт, золото-валютный стандарт, Бреттон-Вудская, Ямайская валютные системы.

В последние годы произошли значительные изменения в международных валютных отношениях, в частности:

* исчезла связь между внешними рынками валют и их товарными поставками; * движение капитала и кредитов в платежном балансе стран увеличилось по объему от движения текущих операций и сменила роль; * наблюдалась конкуренция между развитыми странами за статус резервной валюты. Нестабильность мировых валютных систем порождает необходимость создания новой мировой финансовой архитектуры. В частности, кризис в

⁴ Красавина Л.Н. Международные валютно-кредитные и финансовые отношения: 2-е изд., перераб. и допол.—М.: Финансы и статистика, 2001. — 608 с.

⁵ Полански А. Эра криптовалюты. —М.: Изд. АСТ, 2018. — 320 с.

⁶ Русова С., Рябых А. Как заработать на криптовалютах и блокчейне. Объясняем на пальцах. — СПб.: Питер, 2019. — 256 с.

⁷ Хошимов Э.А. Ўзбекистонда валюта бозорини эркинлаштириш: муаммолар ва ечимлар. — Т.: Akademnashr, 2010. — 168 б.

⁸ Расулов Т.С. ва бошқ. Валюта бозорларидаги операциялар: назария ва амалиёт. — Т.: Молия, 2011. — 308 б.

⁹ Бердиназаров З.У. Валюта сиёсати методологиясини такомиллаштиришнинг назарий ва амалий асослари. Монография — Т.: Инновацион нашриёт-матбаа уйи, 2018. — 254 б.

странах Юго-Восточной Азии в 1998 году, глобальный финансово-экономический кризис 2008 года и аналогичные нестабильные обстоятельства создают условия для реконструкции или пересмотра мировой финансовой архитектуры. В частности, введение криптовалют с 2008 года свидетельствует о начале новых тенденций в мировой валютной системе.¹⁰

В настоящее время проводятся десятки, сотни исследований с целью изучения влияния криптовалют на мировую финансовую систему, прогнозирования их волатильности и будущего развития. Следует отметить, что из того факта, что большое количество крупных банков, частных и государственных финансовых систем и институтов тратят значительное количество времени и денег на проведение подобных исследований, можно сделать вывод, что блокчейн и криптовалюты заняли свое место в международных финансовых отношениях и находятся на стадии дальнейшего развития и развития. Хотя мировая валютная система позволяет странам самостоятельно проводить денежно-кредитную и денежно-кредитную политику, в действительности для этого необходимы достаточные валютные резервы.

Новым направлением в мировой валютной системе является спрос на период углубленного изучения технологии "блокчейн" и лежащих в ее основе криптовалют. Биткойн считается инновационной составляющей современных международных финансовых рынков и обладает высоким потенциалом развития.

Вместо вывода следует отметить, что необходимо учитывать интересы каждой независимой страны, которая служит им и обеспечивает стабильность в мировой финансовой системе, внедрять новую денежную систему. Бунда считается важным фактором в достижении предотвращения конфликта интересов.

¹⁰ Полански А. Эра криптовалюты. –М.: Издательство АСТ, 2018. –320 с.

PHILOSOPHIE

CONCEPT AND ESSENCE OF THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING

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Annotation: Article is devoted concept and essence of well-being of the people. One of the purposes of this article is the analysis of well-being of the population and consideration of factors which are necessary for considering.

Keywords: a people's well-being, a standard of living, material and spiritual needs satisfaction of requirements.

In different parts of the world sights at well-being of people have improved in due course. The concept of well-being has appeared for the first time in religious sights, and occurrence of the states has allowed them to be more various. In religious doctrines of the ancient world, in particular Zoroastrianism, Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Maoism, Christianity, and philosophical heritages of the Greek-Roman philosophers the idea of a people's well-being developed. Their important feature consists that well-being of people is enriched by religious ideas, such as work, avoidance population stratification, a state role in well-being and spiritual needs.

The XX-th century has shown, that well-being of the people is shown in satisfaction of requirements for social and economic and spiritual spheres, and also in satisfactions of own life.

The concept well-being is analyzed from the point of view of philosophy, economy and sociology. In the modern world the word "well-being" is used as a synonym of successful development; the well-being indicator is used by economists and sociologists for comparison of a standard of living of people in the different countries.

Well-being is a standard which is defined by high borders of economic prosperity and satisfactions of own life and activity, interest, work and the world, leadership of the law and freedom is reached by means of such factors, as requirement.

Well-being of the people inseparably linked with economic reforms and spirituality of citizens. We can reach well-beings of the people through socially focused market economy.

For the good of the people, first of all, in economy development freedom should be given a private sector. Secondly, it is necessary to improve functions of the state which co-ordinate parameters of well-being of the population.

At definition of social and economic indexes of well-being of people, first of all, it is necessary to analyse a problem of well-being of the person seriously. The person is a subject who from a birth till the end of the life remains the participant of public relations. Its formation depends on subjective factors, such as social and economic and spiritual development of a society which are both objective, and personal.

The well-being question should be considered from the point of view of the person, instead of a society. Process begins with its birth. The well-being estimation should be based on satisfaction material and spiritual needs of the person throughout all his life. Proceeding from it, we can tell, that at studying of social and economic indexes of well-being we should study process of satisfaction material and spiritual needs of the person throughout all it or her lives.

The standard of well-being historically varies. He submits to objective laws, such as development of level of a social production, gradual increase of well-being of people, increase in a share of the moral and social blessings and differentiation of well-being in a society.

The social security system represents set of objects and the organizations connected with satisfaction household, spiritual, of material requirements, and also manufacture and production distribution.

The concept of well-being of people has the objects and subjects. Subjects of social security are separate persons, social groups and segments, communities and a society as a whole which possess these privileges for satisfaction and use of the requirements. Objects are material, spiritual and social the relation, intended for satisfaction of various requirements of members of a society. Their interaction occurs purposefully and regularly, working on the blessing of all members of a society.

The people's well-being system is based on economic mechanisms and social policy. The economic mechanism is a basis of relations of production which reflects

forms and the methods of managing based on interrelation of the industrial enterprises. Social policy is the active state policy directed on social protection of the population in market relations and on well-being of the people.

Standards for well-being measurement include:

1. Stratification of the population from rich, average, poor and lowest parts.
2. A standard of living (economic norms)
3. Quality of a life (social and spiritual norms)
4. The international index of a people's well-being

The population standard of well-being reflects indicators of economic development, economic growth, social, household and cultural spheres. At definition of social and economic indexes of well-being of people, first of all, it is necessary to analyse a problem of well-being of individuals seriously.

Well-being of the people is the continuous process which essence depends on a direction and character of social and economic reforms of the state.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

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Annotation: The article provides clear practical bases for psychological study of communication skills in children with autism syndrome. The results of experimental studies on this scientific problem are presented. The psychological characteristics of the problem are briefly analyzed.

Keywords: autism, individuality, communicative, tactile intuition, integration, sensory perception.

Autism is a syndrome, which means "autos" in Greek, meaning "self", which means deviation from reality, separation from the outside world, and disruptive communication with the outside world. Without examining the environmental perception of children with this syndrome, we cannot identify their strengths and weaknesses, in other words, the problems of children with this syndrome¹¹. The sensory, social, and emotional difficulties that children with autism have to deal with during their lifetime are related to their individual perceptions of information. In order to understand the specifics of these children in their perceptions and behaviors, we need to study the process of sensory information processing, or sensor integration, coming from outside the world. We believe that only such an approach can help to clarify the field of autism research.

The central nervous system and the main brain are in such a structure that the ability to regulate and process all incoming sensory information under the general system.

No part of the central nervous system can function independently, or in isolation from other systems. The information is transmitted from one part of the

¹¹ Leo Kanner "Аутистические нарушения эмоционального контакта" tarjima V.I.Kagana//Вопросы психического здоровья детей и подростков. – 2010.

central nervous system to the other one¹². Skin sensors help to see, seeing help to maintain the body balance, body balance help to sense body position and movement in space, and movement help to cognitive activity as well as learning. The brain, of course, needs stimulation, it stimulates the brain and creates functional activity in it. This will allow you to breathe, eat, move, speak and study.

Sufficient stimulation leads to an increase in the number of connections between brain cells. Every second, the brain receives a large amount of information from the sensory organs. The brain needs to organize, regulate sensory signals, sort out the most important of them, and distinguish what is invalid. Nerve impulses coming from the sensory and internal organs are an important factor in the development of the baby's nervous system. Sensor integration is an unconscious process that occurs in the brain. It regulates the information received by the sense organs (sight, hearing, taste, smell, skin, and movements). The sensor also determines the relevance of information received through integrated sensors, and filters out the information that needs attention (for example, listening to a teacher without having to respond to street noise).

Sensor integration is an important part of brain activity. It is the body's nourishment for the brain, and it provides the brain with the knowledge needed to control the body and mind. Many symptoms of sensory information processing disorders are characterized by autism. Such children face considerable difficulties in interacting with the environment. They also have problems with tactile localization signals and action planning. There three main and the most common sensory processing disorders of Children with autism: firstly, sensory signals are not "properly registered" (ie not accepted) by the brain¹³.

Therefore, the child is neglected to somethings and too sensitive to other things. Second, there is worsening of the sensory signal modulation, mainly in the field of vestibular and tactile signals. As a result, gravitational insecurity and tactile hypersensitivity develop. Third, there is an impairment in the activity of the parts of the brain that are primarily responsible for the movement and the exchange of movement. As a result, there is usually a loss of interest in constructive and useful work. There is the area of so-called limbic systems, which is responsible for complex decision-making process for the implementation of certain information related to new information entering the subcutaneous cerebral cortex. In children with autism, this

¹² F.I.Xaydarov,N.I.Xalilova. Umumiy psixologiya. – Toshkent: "Nizomiy nomidagi TDPU" 2010

¹³ Website - www.autism.ru.

crucial system is impaired. Therefore, they cannot comprehend much of what others perceive. The worse this system works in the brain, the more difficult it is to get the skills that they need in their daily lives.

Inadequate perception of emotions can make it difficult for a child to interact with others, and the child's behavior can begin to show negative effects such as capriciousness and innocence. The main purpose of sensor-based therapy in the case of autism is to assist in the development of simple adaptive responses as a means of improving sensory information processing and balancing behavior in order to modulate senses and respond effectively. If therapy is effective, it can significantly improve the life of a child with autism.

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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION

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Annotation: The article discusses the restoration of the principles of objectivity in covering history with the priority of universal values and interests, which means nothing but a reflection of objective social processes in the human mind, has had a great influence on the formation and updating of the ideological orientation of historical research.

Keywords: History, heritage studies, national culture, universal values, totemism, attitude, analysis of historical views

The process of updating our society, caused by the need for further historical development of human civilization, led to a review of a number of methodological approaches to the problems of socio-economic, cultural and political development of society, which served as a powerful impetus for the intensification of research in the field of the history of sociological sciences.

The restoration of the principles of objectivity in highlighting the history of sociology with the priority of universal values and interests, meaning nothing more than a reflection of objective social processes in the human mind, has had a great influence on the formation and updating of the ideological orientation of historical and sociological research. At the same time, a healthy interest in universal values and all the humane things that exist in every national culture is considered very important, without degenerating into attempts to isolate oneself from the objective process of interaction and rapprochement of national cultures.

In the course of mastering and studying the heritage of the past, one should increase the best achievements of the spiritual development of mankind, its rich moral experience. In the Uzbek history of sociology, culture, this is most concentrated in the problems associated with the development of personality, its morality and spiritual quest.

Consequently, without a deep and comprehensive study of historical heritage, which has concentrated centuries-old experience; without mastering the values of the past, it is impossible to successfully understand the laws of development of scientific consciousness, and at the same time, it is also impossible to optimally solve the problems facing the science of the history of sociology.

In this regard, of great interest are studies of the analysis of sociological views of prominent representatives of philosophy, science and culture, not only the Middle Ages, but also representatives up to the twentieth century.

In their heritage, along with various branches of knowledge, socio-philosophical teachings occupy one of the key places.

In the history of Central Asia, there were thousands of thinkers who left their directions, special schools, and their points of view on education, training, and also research on social processes. Therefore, the study of the history of culture and scientific heritage are important for the revival and justification of the worldview and development of human excellence, and, accordingly, for the improvement of today's society. Indeed, for the improvement of today's society, it is necessary not only the revival and presentation in the society of the history of the scientific heritage of the ancestors, but their deep analysis. This rich heritage, based on the basis of philosophical, scientific, religious, social, pedagogical and literary thoughts, combined with traditions, customs, mores, faith, trends, has formed a complete chain of educating the mind and knowledge, developing the perfection of the spiritual generation of man.

Currently, in order to perfect a worldview in order to find more suitable forms and ways of upbringing, it is necessary to renew such properties and qualities of a person as: humanity, truthfulness, respect for friendship, stability, virtue, mutual understanding, self-knowledge, etc.

One of the distinguishing features of Eastern socio-philosophical doctrine is that initially it emerged as the art of a right life, as a set of wisdom, which gave examples of a practical relationship to reality. The correctness of such an assessment is convincingly confirmed by the monuments of material and spiritual culture, preserved from those time immemorial. Their study leads to the conclusion that the moral and beginnings of the religious and philosophical thinking of the ancestors who lived on the vast territory of Central Asia gradually formed more or less consistent and harmonious teachings over the course of millennia. Many ancient authors note that the peoples of Central Asia are almost completely there were no vices such as lies,

violence, envy, theft, since the conditions of life together, struggle and labor, essentially ruled out the possibility of the existence of such moral vices. The established norms of behavior and duties were strictly observed by all members of the clan and tribe.

Bones of domestic animals (cows, sheep, goats), the remains of stone grains and some copper products indicate the appearance in 3 - 2 millennia BC. e cattle breeding and hoe farming, as well as the emergence of the first rudiments of metallurgy. As the monuments of material culture of Central Asia show, by the beginning of the 1st millennium BC. e. they mastered the smelting of copper and iron, from which not only household items (knives, awls, needles) and jewelry (bracelets, rings) were made, but also objects of labor (axes, hoes) and even weapons.

Strengths, weaknesses of the thinking of ancient people, their thoughts and aspirations, the pursuit of good and happiness, confidence in their mind and strength, were embodied in the mythical images of the most ancient epics (Art and Armait, Mitra and Anahita, etc.).

In the early representations of the Central Asian peoples, two distinctive features can be seen in relation to

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АБУ НАСРА АЛЬ-ФАРАБИ: МОРАЛЬНО-НРАВСТВЕННЫХ ВОЗЗРЕНИЙ СРЕДНЕВЕКОВОГО ВОСТОКА

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Аннотация: В статье анализируются философские взгляды, идеи об особенностях и структуре общественной жизни Фараби. А также рассматриваются о возможностях правильного управления государством сочетание теоретического знания с практической.

Ключевые слова: Фаробий, мысли, философские идеи, морально-нравственность, воззрения, управления, мысли, государство, знания, жизнь.

ANNOTATION: The article analyzes the philosophical views, ideas about the features and structure of the social life of Farabi. And also the combination of theoretical and practical knowledge is considered about the possibilities of proper government management.

Keywords: Faroby, thoughts, philosophical ideas, morality, views, management, thoughts, state, knowledge, life.

Достижения греческой естественно-научной мысли и общественно-философских идей явились важным источником просвещения и распространения светских знаний.

Наука в мире опирается на исторический опыт мудрости минувших эпох. До нас известны различные открытия в области математики, астрономии, геодезии, минералогии, фармакологии, медицины, обществоведения, философии.

Среди мыслителей в развитии мировой философской мысли особое место занимают взгляды основоположника арабоязычного перипатетизма, Абу Насра аль-Фараби, который также считается основоположником гуманистической традиции, морально-нравственных воззрений средневекового Востока,

последователем и продолжателем идей величайших древнегреческих мыслителей, ученым, еще при жизни заслужившим на Востоке почетное прозвище «Муаллимус Сони», что означает «Второй Учитель», которое определило его место вслед за знаменитым Аристотелем.

В своей классификации наук Фараби учитывает не только особенности объекта каждой науки, но и специфику ее собственных законов и правил, а также свойственные ей средства познания.¹⁴

Он первым из средневековых мыслителей разработал учение об особенностях и структуре общественной жизни. В своих работах он осветил круг вопросов:

Предмет и задачи наук об общественной жизни

Происхождение, состав и виды общественных объединений, форма человеческого общества и критика неправильных, с точки зрения Фараби, теорий по этим вопросам.

Город – государство, особенности и жизнь государственного объединения, функции государства и формы его управления

Место и обязанности человека в обществе, вопросы интеллектуального, нравственного воспитания.

Задачи и конечная цель государственного объединения, пути и способы достижения всеобщего счастья.

К наукам об общественной жизни Фараби относит науку о городе – государстве или политическую науку (Ал-маданийя), юриспруденцию (фикх) и мусульманскую теологию (калам).

Управление государством, по его мнению, бывает двух типов: ведущее жителей государства к истинному счастью и к иллюзорному, ложному счастью.

Искусство управления предполагает как теоретические знания общих законов управления, так и практическую деятельность по управлению. Сочетание теоретического знания с практической дает возможность правильно управлять государством в каждом конкретном случае. Этика и педагогика по Фараби, составляют часть политической науки, которая должна определить пути достижения всеобщего счастья. Этика – это знание о нравственных поступках

¹⁴ Хайруллаев М.М. Абу Наср аль-Фараби. М.: Наука, 1982. -301с.

человека, члена общества, а политическая наука – знание об управлении нравами и поступками всех членов общества в целом.

Общество возникает в результате стремления людей удовлетворить свои потребности; оно необходимо для существования людей и их совершенства.

Общество состоит из народов, которые отличаются друг от друга своим привычками, нравами, характером и языком. Своеобразие нравов и характерных черт различных народов Фараби объясняет особенностями географических условий, в которых живет тот или иной народ.

Он разделяет города – государства на добродетельные или идеальные и невежественные. Идеальный – это такой город который существует на основе взаимопомощи жителей.

Город – государство имеет внешние и внутренние задачи. Внешние – это организация обороны города и охрана его от нападения извне. Внутренние – обеспечения счастья его жителям.

Мыслитель указывал на три формы правления: единовластие, правление небольшой группы людей, правление наиболее достойной личности, избранной народом.¹⁵ При этом решающими для Фараби являются не сами формы правления, а его разумность.

В обществах, достигших наивысшего совершенства, существует возможность свободного выбора профессии. Здесь царят подлинная свобода и равноправие, отсутствует единоличная власть. Жители этих городов избирают себе главу, которого они могут в любой момент лишить власти. Главы этих городов в своей деятельности исходят из принципа справедливости, равноправия и всеобщего блага.

Глава – это своего рода учитель, обучающий своих подопечных наукам и путям постижения счастья. Однако Фараби понимает, что воплотить все требования в одном человеке трудно, поэтому он считает возможным групповое управление, когда каждый член общества олицетворяет одно какое – либо из этих качеств.

¹⁵ Фараби Трактат о взглядах жителей добродетельного города // В кн: Григорян С. Н. Из истории Средней Азии и Ирана VIII-XII веков М. 1980 С 136

Достижение общественного совершенства и всеобщего счастья осуществляется в процессе усвоения нравственных норм, вырабатываемых при помощи науки.

Истинное счастье достигается посредством овладения знаниями. Истинное счастье наступает тогда, когда устранено всякое зло и человеческая душа и разум в своем познании сущностей и всех добродетельных дел достигают наивысшего уровня – слияния с мировым разумом, являющимся вечным. Человек умирает, но достигнутое им при жизни счастье, будучи явлением духовным и возвышенным, не погибает, а остается после него и может служить человечеству. Всякий человек может достичь своего счастья только в земной жизни, лучшие деяния его бессмертны.

Мировоззрение Фараби явилось синтезом культурных достижений IX – X веков. «Аристотель Востока» оставил более 160 трудов, которые можно разделить на две группы. Работы, написанные в форме комментариев к трактатам древнегреческих ученых, и оригинальные исследования.

В центре философской системы ал-Фараби находится проблема человека, его интеллектуально-нравственное совершенствование, его стремление к достижению свободы, к личному и общественному счастью, поиск человеком лучшего будущего. Вопросы происхождения и функционирования человеческого общества, государства, его типов, форм управления, места и роли закона, принципы организации добродетельного государства, а также необходимые качества и свойства человека, наделенного властью, что актуализировалось в нынешних условиях, словом, все проблемы, которые волновали ал-Фараби и которые он поднимал в своих работах, принадлежат не только прошлому, многие его идеи актуальны и принципиально важны и сегодня.

ЭВОЛЮЦИОННЫЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В МИРОВОЗРЕНИИ МОЛОДЕЖИ ПОД ВЛИЯНИЕМ ИНТЕРНЕТА

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АННОТАЦИЯ: В статье рассматриваются эволюционные измерения в мировоззрение молодежи под влиянием интернета. И анализируется роль информационных технологий в процессе социализации молодежи.

Ключевые слова: молодежь, интернет, кибер среда, социализация, инновация, глоболизм, социальные сети, массмедия.

ANNOTATION: The article discusses evolutionary dimensions in the worldview of youth under the influence of the Internet. And the role of information technology in the process of socialization of youth is analyzed.

Keywords: youth, internet, cyber environment, socialization, innovation, globalism, social networks, mass media.

Нельзя сказать, что в последние годы информационные технологии оказали значительное влияние на социальную адаптацию молодежи к обществу. Принимая во внимание тот факт, что деятельность молодежи связана с информационными технологиями, мы видим, что в современной молодежи такие понятия, как ценности наших предков и культурное наследие, радикально меняются.

Мы не можем представить повседневную жизнь молодых людей без информации. В эпоху глобализации одним из инструментов обеспечения людей информацией является роль информационных технологий в процессе социализации молодежи. Также основной упор был сделан на изучение и анализ массового уровня информационных технологий среди молодежи.

Информационные технологии следует понимать как технологический процесс, который включает сбор, хранение, обработку и передачу информации с использованием возможностей современного технического и прикладного программного обеспечения в различных областях человеческой жизни. Н.А.Патова определяет этот термин как: «Информационные технологии - это набор инструментов и методов, которые помогают нам обрабатывать информацию».¹⁶

Интернет является частью ИТ-структуры и является наиболее популярным источником информации для молодежи.

Современные информационные технологии, которые стали неотъемлемой частью жизни молодых людей, заставили социологов возбудить не только свое индивидуальное поведение в реальном мире, но и их поведение в виртуальной среде. Под влиянием Интернета жизнь современной молодежи претерпела ряд изменений: структура досуга, традиционные каналы получения информации, характер межличностного общения, система ценностей.¹⁷

Процессы социализации молодежи не остались незамеченными. Под влиянием информационных технологий появляется новая форма социализации - интернет-социализация, которая влияет на индивидуальное поведение как онлайн, так и оффлайн.¹⁸

Под социализацией в Интернете понимается процесс, посредством которого пользователь получает доступ к виртуальной реальности на основе изучения технологии интернет-коммуникаций, сетевой навигации и поведения в Интернете в целом и в некоторых интернет-сообществах в целом. Эта социализация приводит к изменениям в области потребности-мотивации, а также в структуре самооценки индивида.

Как независимая и независимая молодежная группа, группа собирает и приобретает научные знания, профессиональные навыки и имеет большой ресурс для адаптации к быстро меняющимся социальным условиям. На наш взгляд, молодежь является стратегическим ресурсом для развития общества,

¹⁶ Апатова, Н.В. Информационные технологии в школьном образовании. / Н.В. Апатова. - М. - : ИОШ РАО, 1994.

¹⁷ Чеботарева, Н.Д. Интернет-форум как виртуальный аналог психодинамической группы [электронный ресурс] / Н.Д. Чеботарева // Портал "Познай себя и окружающих". - URL: <http://www.follow.ru/article/181>

¹⁸ Убайдуллаева Р.Т. О социальной рациональности и ее типах. СоцИСС ISSN: 0132-1625 2013г С.27-31.

поскольку она имеет приоритет чувствительности к инновационным процессам, которые выдвигают ее на передний план практической реализации всех инноваций в современном обществе, включая новые формы социализации.

Когда мы говорим о социализации молодых людей в кибер-среде, необходимо говорить как о социализации, так и о повторной социализации - приобретении человеком норм и ценностей, которые преобладают в любом сообществе в среде социальных сетей. Поскольку интернет-пользователи периодически переходят из одного сетевого сообщества в другое, периодически корректируя поведение интернет-пользователя во время эволюционных изменений в индивидуально обобществленной сети в фазовом континууме сети. нужно стоять¹⁹

В 20 и 21 веках интеграция общества в глобальную информационную среду стала реальностью. Медиа, работающие в этой среде и предоставляющие все виды информации, созданные с помощью новых технологий, стали важными агентами социализации молодежи.

Анализ социально-демографических характеристик пользователей информационных технологий показывает, что молодые люди больше всего ищут времени в информационных технологиях и Интернете. Под влиянием Интернета меняются жизни молодых людей - меняются структура досуга, простые каналы получения информации и характер межличностных отношений. Есть много способов доступа к информации. Homo virtualis становится новым типом социальной личности, создателя, носителя, пользователя виртуальной культуры. Для каждого молодого человека личное общение с глобальной сетью становится постоянной потребностью.

В результате все зависит от мотивации. В то время как сочетание объективной реальности с потребностями человека является мотивацией для поведения, чувствительность к значимым аспектам деятельности в структуре субъекта может быть отмечена как тенденция направлять его поведение.

¹⁹ Бондаренко С.В. Социальная система киберпространства как новая социальная общность / С.В. Бондаренко // Научная мысль Кавказа. Приложение. - 2002. - № 12 (38). - С.32-39.

PHILOLOGISCHE WISSENSCHAFTEN

SIMILAR WORD PATTERN IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

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Abstract: This research work provides a great number of similarities between German and English languages with their similar word pattern. With several examples as well as taken from reliable resources, it is highly proved that by this article not only ESL student manage to use but also native speakers of English can utilize in acquiring Uzbek in the future

Key words: English language, German languages, English and German, word pattern, acquiring, learner.

Introduction:

There a great variety of words which are used in not only english but also german language. 1st of all, both languages use the same Arabic numbering system which so visible from 10 till 20 in both above mentioned languages.

English: ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty.

German: zehn, elf, zwölf, dreizehn, vierzehn, fünfzehn, sechzehn, siebzehn, achtzehn, neunzehn, zwanzig.

2nd of all, some word are borrowed by english to german, for example "rucksack" to illustrate a bag carried on a person's back, vs the word 'angst', used in psychology to describe anxiety.[1]

Other similarities between English and German languages are given below. 'Computer', 'Designer', 'Album', 'Image' and 'Laser' have all been adopted from English, and English words are often borrowed when a craze starts outside of German-speaking areas. Examples of this include 'Skateboarding' and 'Aerobics', which are both recognized by German speakers.

I have – Ich habe

it is long – Es ist lang
 Where is that ?– Wo ist das?
 accent- Akzent
 affair: Affäre
 alone: allein
 baby: Baby
 banana: Banane
 battery: Batterie
 blue: blau
 book: Buch
 cat: Katze.[2]

Generally, from origin side of languages, German and English languages are almost the same. Thus, if learner has a burning desire to acquire above mentioned languages he or she can do it without any difficulties with realizing several resemblance between English and German.

Conclusion

Taking all into consideration, if a learner has already acquired an English language, without a shadow of doubt, that learner can learn German language in a fast way. Some acute examples which are given above in paper work so as to ease learning language process.

From ancient times, people always learn language to interact with each other.[3] There some languages which are almost the same, and English and are among them. Generally, this scientific paper aims to give some acute instances that help all learners to acquire English if his or her native language German or he or she has already acquired English in a fast way or vice versa.

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THE GENERAL VIEW ON METHODICS

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Annotation: The article deals with teaching English and its difficulties in private ‘one-to-one’ lessons. It is focused on vocabulary because vocabulary is essential for building knowledge of a new language.

Key words: Method, teaching, English language, learners, approaches.

English plays a key role in human lives. It is nowadays considered to be an inevitable part of general education for people practically all over the world. Having at least basic knowledge of it is more or less necessary for everyone. People meet English everywhere and every day. They need it for their job when they are dealing with their foreign business partners; they need it for their study because many specific articles are written in English for its wide international usage; they need it in their personal lives because they want to meet other cultures, travel abroad and that requires the ability of speaking another language, English preferably, because English has become an international language - a language which is communicated and understood in nearly every part of the world.

The article deals with teaching English and its difficulties in private ‘one-to-one’ lessons. It is focused on vocabulary because vocabulary is essential for building knowledge of a new language. It provides basis for learning structures and grammar. Without vocabulary it is not possible neither to communicate nor improve in language. Well acquired vocabulary ensures a good start to a successful learning process culminating in good knowledge of language and ability to use it well in real life. The target group is adult students. The constant need to satisfy language (especially English) demands stipulated by potential employers affect everyone. Nowadays children usually start with English or some other languages in very young age. Sometimes they acquire a relatively high level before the end of their compulsory education. On the other hand older generations are in a huge language disadvantage.

Learning English is not easy at all for them unless they dispose of at least basic knowledge of it (or some other Germanic language) or of general talent for languages. It is not easy at all to learn in mature age. Certain psychic barriers might negatively influence learning. To avoid that it is necessary to select the right and efficient learning strategy for adult students taking into consideration various important aspects arising out of their specific needs. The aim of this work is to discuss adult students' vocabulary teaching possibilities and outline suitable ways of effective and comfortable dealing with them.

It is not easy at all to learn foreign languages. People have various reasons for learning them. It can be a possibility of getting a better job, an interest in reading original books or to understand song lyrics. People may learn languages for pleasure or they can have many other different reasons for that. Jeremy Harmer specifies in his Practice of English teaching the most usual reasons as the followings:

Language is on the school curriculum – therefore the greatest number of language students learn it in a compulsory approach.

There occurs a chance of advancement in professional life with new language.

People live for some reason in a target language community where the knowledge of the language is necessary.

Very often there is a specific reason for wanting to learn the language. Examples of that could be, for example, the need to be able to communicate with foreign customers or business partners (English for Occupational Purposes - EOP), the need to write reports or essays and to function in seminars (English for Academic Purposes - EAP) or the need to be able to read articles and textbooks about special subjects in English (English for Science and Technology - EST).

Students are attracted to the culture of one of the English speaking countries and want to know more about its people, places or writings.

There are many other possible reasons for learning a language like tourism, fun from the learning activity itself, friend.

But the basic reason for learning foreign languages that all people have in common is communication – communication in any mode. It is a two-sided process, which requires the ability to understand each other, to be able to code a message that someone wants to convey to someone else in a way, which will be comprehensible to the receiver and also appropriate to a concrete situation and status of all participants.

Vice versa the person should be able to interpret a message that someone else is conveying to them. To acquire a good skill of communication in foreign language it is necessary to be familiar not only with vocabulary (single words and their meanings, collocations, phrases and phrasal verbs etc.) but also with language structures and above all with strategies for using them in right context according to concrete situations. The functional aspect of language is the most important one and teachers should be well conscious of that to be able to pass this sense of priority on their students.

Although some people have a gift of learning languages there are still many people who quite struggle with it. When taking into consideration the second group, which has a 'problem' with learning languages, it should be stressed that there are again many different reasons for that. These will be mentioned further in the thesis. But what is essential without any question for all students learning a foreign language is acquiring VOCABULARY. To build a good stock of vocabulary is the first and most important step when starting to learn a new language. Well mastered ability of using the right expressions, phrases, grammatical structures and functions ensure students to be successful in their communication.

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LINGVOPOETIC FEATURES OF THE POETRY OF AZAM UKTAM AND MINKHOJIDDIN MIRZO

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Abstract. This article analyzes the metaphors in the poems of famous poets Azam Uktam and Minkhojiddin Mirzo.

Keywords: portable value, metaphor, metonymy, lexical unit, semantic essence.

In literary discourse, the word serves to represent both the nominal meaning and the connotative meanings. The more versatile and unpredictable aspects of the word can be, the more artistic it is, and the potential for creativity.

"The name, sign, or use of words in a literal sense is called trop (portable value) to enhance the artistic value, expressiveness of a literary work"²⁰. Portables usually enrich poetry, creating new words or phrases that express new content, allowing the poet to express his attitude toward the object of his image. The poet individualizes the subject of the picture by means of the passages and opens it more clearly and brightly: the reader has an image of it"²¹.

The linguistic nature of poetic portables in modern poetic discourses, in particular metaphor, metonymy, the artistic and aesthetic and semantic nature of irony, their grammatical and stylistic features are important.

One of the most widely used methodological tools in fiction is metaphor. In particular, the role of metaphor in creating images in poetry, creating clear, convincing and vivid images. In his poems, Minkhojiddin Mirzo effectively uses metaphors to reveal artistic and aesthetic meanings.

There are two types of linguistic phenomena through metaphor:

- 1) naming an object,
- 2) renaming an item (second name)

²⁰ Shomaksudov and others. Stylistics of the Uzbek language. T., "O'qituvchi", 1983. 236 p.

²¹ Boboev T. Basics of Literary Studies. "Uzbekistan", 2002. 325 p.

The need to name an unknown thing can create a new seam of the word. In the second case, the existing name appears when the speaker fails to provide the same speech environment.²²

M.Yuldashev categorically divides metaphors into three groups: usual metaphors, revival metaphors, synesthetic metaphors.²³

A.Khasanov emphasizes that the revival event should be studied not as a metaphor but as a separate independent visual instrument.²⁴ E.Khudoyberdiev uses the term "living metaphor".²⁵ M.Kasimova welcomes the "live metaphor" from the linguistic point of view that revival is based on this "live metaphor" and M.Yuldashev classification as follows: usual metaphors, live metaphors, synesthetic metaphors.

We also considered the classification of M.Kasimova as a logical need for classification laws.

A. A typical metaphor.

Azam Uktam:

Қалб бор манов ерда, унда бор **туғун**,
Сўзим хоҳ тушунма ва ё хоҳ тушун,
Сенга рост сўзлагим келяпти бугун,
Фаришта эмасдир даданг ҳам, Тумор.

In the pragmatic sense, the word *tugun* "knot" can be distinguished from the following:

- 1) to tie,
- 2) can be solved,
- 3) the sum of the necessary and unnecessary things,
- 4) can be discarded

The lyricist points to the pain of the painful past that can be abandoned by the notion of a "knot in the heart" that traces a painful past that can be "thrown away" and "blows away" feelings of guilt. The phrase "not your angel is your angel" helps us to understand this more clearly.

²² Kabuljonova G. Systematic linguistic interpretation of metaphor. Phil. science. PhD ... diss. thesis. T., 2000.

²³ Yuldashev M. The secrets of the word Chulpon. T., Spirituality, 2002.

²⁴ Hasanov A. Lexical-stylistic means ensuring the literary language of Abdullah Kahhor's stories.

²⁵ Khudoyberdiev E. "Introduction to Literary Studies", T., 2003. 139 p.

Minkhojiddin Mirzo:

Кашта тикар оппоқ атиргул,
Тиззасида япроқ – кўк шойи.

Or:

Мажнунтолнинг сочларин ўриб
Ғир-ғир эсар парвона еллар.

While the lively metaphors in the lines of Minkhojiddin Mirzo provide a lyrical mood, the paintings of nature by Azam Uktam remind us of strong social and psychological relationships.

In a beautiful image based on national color, the teapot and the details of the bowl served as a vehicle to describe the cheerful mood of the old men sitting in the tea room.

Thus, the poets try to express reality in a new, unique way, without duplicating the other creator by using the language material specifically in the poetic speech.

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ABOUT THE SYSTEMAL MOVEMENT OF THE TERMINOLOGICAL LEXIS

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Annotation. The article discusses the systematic nature of terminological vocabulary, terminological paradigmatics and terminological paradigmatic relations, as well as terminological syntagmatics and terminological syntagmatical relations, including hierarchical relationships in the terminological system. Linguistic terms serve as illustrative material for the article.

Key words and phrases. Language, system, system, vocabulary, paradigmatic, paradigmatic relations, syntagmatics, syntagmatical relations, etc.

Both the language and each of its levels are a specific system, as is the system, and the terminological lexicon is a system, a specific system. The system (series) is present in all natural and social phenomena, both concrete and abstract. For example, consider the school where the student is enrolled. It is a very complex system. The main unit of this system is the student and the teacher. Neither the students nor the teachers are all in one or ten. There may be hundreds of them, especially students. In addition, they have something in common with the so-called "learners". Teachers are the same: educate and educate young people with a common "character" - regardless of nationality, education, rank, age or gender.

Another feature of the school system is that it consists of the following steps: "group - class - elementary (grades 1-4) - upper classes (grades 5-11) - teachers - principals". Without this, the integrity of the "school" cannot be imagined. As for the working team of this educational institution, their system is organized into the following steps: "student - class - head of class - class leader - librarian - laboratory assistant - teacher - specialist teacher - 1st category teacher - senior teacher - deputy director - director" encountered. From the "school" system, we can see that the "school" is a whole system composed of multiple levels of internal systems. Because every group, every class, every department (educational, spiritual, educational, and economic activities) is a part of the whole school system, its subordinate tags.

Language is such a system. In the language system, the dictionary layer has a special role and importance. It operates independently in close contact with other language systems. Vocabulary is different from other linguistic phenomena. It is an open system. Because the composition of the dictionary is always changing. Vocabulary diminished by the use of which is replaced by other lexical units. For example, in recent linguistic terminology sentence base, grammatical basis, counting tone, author's speech, speech units, alphabet, keywords, keywords, adverbs, action names, base words, suffixes, grammatical connections, and are actively used in terminology. In the modern layer of vocabulary.

Now their consumption is dwindling and they are replenished with new vocabulary units such as syntactic complementary inputs into the linguistic terminology, author's speech, speech members, alphabet, basis, keywords, and subordinate links. Like the lexical system, the terminological system is made up of different relationships between language units. The core of these relationships is paradigmatic, syntagmatic, and hierarchical. The actions and complexes of these relations contribute to the integrity and integrity of the language, each of its levels.

The paradigmatic relationship is within the paradigm. Paradigmatics refers to the grouping of units of a particular level of language based on common, similar linguistic features. For example, p, ch, sh, k, and t are the leading and decisive noise-free consonants in the formation of speech sounds; The formation of sounds b, m, n, g, d is the paradigmatic manifestation of phonetic levels of the language, which is the grouping of sound (un) as the leading and decisive consonants.

The morphological layer is also composed of specific paradigmatic groups. For example, horses, like teachers, builders, drivers, physicians, architects, are meanings of horses; iron, sand, rocks, trees, and horns form groups that represent the subject matter.

The syntactic layer-specific paradigm is present at each level of the syntax, with a set of syntactic language structures. For example, the paradigmatic group that forms the owner, regardless of its meanings, includes all nouns, diamonds, and nouns in the form of consonants. Or the paradigmatic group of nouns refers to all the words expressed in words other than the verb. The terminological paradigmatic system can be seen even though the language is not identical and active in both expression and content areas. More than one term (polysemy) in terms and their system; The

expression of more than one and the same meanings (hymnimia) forms paradigmatic groups that are specific to the term meaning field.

A number of linguistic terms that are mutually exclusive and have a non-divisive (verb), transient and irregular (verb), vowel and vowel (vowel) form also form a paradigmatic series (nest) that is characteristic of the language of expression. The dictionary-level terminological paradigm can be seen in the context of phenomena such as hyperonym (hyponic paradigm), parton, ecvone, function. However, this is not the case with regard to graduonimia. The terminological system does not have a graduated phenomenon.

The hierarchical relationship is based on the step-by-step linking of language units. This is also known as a lean, mutually dependent relationship. For example, phonetics, the formation of syllable syllables, words and words from syllables, and phrases from hierarchies is hierarchical. This is the case with the regularity of the language. In this case, the lower level units of the lingual layer act as the formation of its upper level units. We have seen this in the example above.

A more specific form of hierarchical relationship is used in the terminological lexicon. From the words 'words' they come with specific (scientific and technical) fields. Language vocabulary is an association of countless lexical-meaning groups and their alliance. For example, the functional forms of the verb combine in a small-meaning space with the terms adjective, consonant, and action term with the categorical meaning (archetype) of the verb word category, incl. This group is associated with the term "action and condition", another term, which is greater than the term, inclination, irregularity, temporal and temporal. Gradually, these groups are joined by other names of movements and states, which have the term "movement and status", and form a large group, which has a common meaning, "movement" (archives). Processes of systematic formation of small units from small groups to large groups and their resulting results are called hierarchical relationships specific to language vocabulary.

As with the lexical level of language, terminological vocabulary also has a systematic approach to paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships. At the same time, the terminological system operates within a hierarchical relationship.

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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF TEACHING WRITING

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Annotation: This article deals with the theoretical aspects of teaching writing. Author has given some features of writing skills widely.

Key words: Teaching, writing skills, essay, theory, learners, language, analysis of writing, elements of writing.

Writing is one of the basic language skills. Writing can be regarded as a technology, it is a set of culturally transmitted practices and is used for wide range of purposes, including getting things done (an instrumental purpose), building social relationships (an interactive purpose), or developing the individual's creative powers (an imaginative purpose). Essay writing is an important part of writing. It is a valued set of practices. Essay gives possibility to express writer's own opinion, but it also demands special writing techniques. More and more essays come into everyday life; essays can be written within any field of study and area of life. People prefer reading essays, because it saves time and gives material to think about. However, for authors essays are not very popular, because it takes time to complete good essay after the first draft. Nevertheless, essays are part of writing and every well-educated person should know how to write it.

Nowadays students are required to write essay at the English language examination, but it happens that they are not used to write essays or even do not know how to do it. Therefore, the academic goal of this paper is to investigate the techniques for teaching essay writing.

Several tasks were brought up in order to reach the academic goal. They are as follows: a) to investigate the methodological literature about the techniques for teaching essay writing; b) to draw conclusions about the importance of using different techniques. c) The main reasons for teaching essay writing are the following ones: d) writing is a basic language skill, just as important as speaking, listening and reading.

Essay is based on some research into topic, analysis and explanation of ideas. But it is not so formal as it sounds - essay is similar to composition, where writer can express his own opinion, but shorter and based on different organization rules. That is why essay writing can be taught and practiced in secondary school. Students in the University school are more experienced, they know different opinions and they have their own stable attitude to things, they are also more creative in exploring unknown topic and they find it easy to express their thoughts, only sometimes they do not know the right and the most appropriate way how to do it, therefore teacher's task is to instruct them. Students will be thankful to the teacher, because they already have their future plans - good education and then a good job. To achieve these aims students have to pass exams, including English exam. The essay examination is one of the most practical of all academic writing assignments. F.F. Trimmer has discovered that instructors frequently complain that students produce their worst writings on essay examination. Of course, the "speeding clock" makes it impossible to work slowly and carefully through the stages of planning, drafting and revising responses. And certainly, the pressure of taking an examination does not encourage stylistic polish. But in spite of these limitations student can still plan what he wants to say, develop his purpose into adequate essay, and reserve some time to review and proofread his answer. If student simply begins writing without using those strategies, he is likely to produce an essay that is irrelevant, inadequate, unclear, and even self-contradictory: a) try to use big words; b) sound importance; c) concentrate on avoiding grammatical errors.

To achieve student's ability to produce good work, there should be good teaching strategies and, what is the most important, student's hard work in and outside the classroom. Only then there will be success and good essays.

A remarkable number of studies concentrates on content generation, in some respect. The assumption here is that writing is difficult because it requires different cognitive activities at the same time (content generation and organization, text organization and production, revision), which are strongly interactive. If the writing curriculum can make writing easier by decomposing the whole process into meaningful elements, than writing a text becomes easier and requires less cognitive effort. Focussing on content as a scaffold in this process implies that these researchers conceive writing as a meaning creating process, rather than an instrumental process to convey meaning.

Nearly every student has trouble to start writing. Students spend too much time deciding, which is the best topic to write about. Although the topic is given, still it is difficult to start writing. Students may feel frustrated, because it seems that they cannot get their words flow, even very experienced writers may have problems, because they have too much to say. Therefore teacher's task is the pre-writing stage is to encourage students and get their ideas flow. Writing firstly is a thinking process and without any ideas it is impossible to produce a good piece of writing (also - essay). There are three important elements in writing a good essay,

- having ideas;
- organizing ideas logically;
- expressing ideas effectively.

Having ideas is very important in choosing essay title. If teacher gives students six titles to choose from, some of students choose without any hesitation, while others find it difficult to choose between two or three subjects. Therefore, students have to think about what subject they know something. If they do not have personal background experience (some knowledge, some facts, some opinions and relevant details about, and some acquaintance with the subject they have chosen), then they are unlikely to produce an effective essay.

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THE FIVE MOST IMPORTANT INITIATIVES AND YOUTH SPIRITUALITY

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Abstract: This article highlights the interest of young people in music and the arts, the importance of the Uzbek national dance in their spirituality, as well as five important initiatives put forward by the President of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: five initiatives, national identity, Uzbek dance art, music, spiritual development;

From the ancient times, Uzbek national dance has encouraged young people to do good and sensual, cultural, spiritual and moral integrity, to unite different peoples in the way of enhancing the life of society, and to promote kindness, compassion and tolerance among people. 5 important initiatives of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, aimed at improving the spirituality and meaningful organization of free time of youth, became a special historical event and were received with great interest by the general public. The first initiative is to promote the interest of young people in music, painting, literature, theater and other arts, as well as reveal their talents. In the last four years, serious attention has been given to the development of music and art education in the country. The national dance reflects the nation's identity, its ancient hopes, and its inner turmoil. There are many tasks that we need to do, including the role of dance in our cultural life, the revival, further development, popularization and promotion of endangered dances. is an artistic way to explore the universe. Life science studies "think" through concepts, that is, with

abstract conclusions. Art examines the processes of life, imagining them in a spatial and artistic generalization²⁶”.

The Decree of February 4, 2020 "On measures to radically improve the system of training highly qualified personnel in the dance industry and further development of scientific potential" has opened a new era in the development of national dance and choreography education. After all, national dance as well as other forms of art reflects the national identity, ancient past and hopes of the nation. Recording, collecting the names, attributes, and costumes of dances created by master artists, forming, sorting and classifying their descriptions in Uzbek, Russian and English, collecting material for research, creating and reproducing video versions of national dance samples one of the important problems. For example, the inclusion of “Lazgi” dance in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity means that our national art is becoming more widely recognized in the world.

The history of national dance is very ancient and its roots go to Avesto. The first cultural stages of the mythological thinking of the people are also connected with the birth of dance. It teaches to understand the wisdom of experiencing the beauty of nature and the world, enjoying the world of beauty. Dance movements and gestures have their own symbols. From this point of view, Uzbek national dance can be called the art of emotions and experiences, slogans and delicate gestures. Words and expressions, their passion are expressed in the form of plastic actions and flirting. Such qualities as kindness, tolerance, open-heartedness, desire, inherent in the Uzbek people, are a source of wisdom and are fully reflected in the art of dance. Its charm and magic draws the viewer, teaches them to respect life and beauty²⁷.

It is necessary to create effective use of modern technology, video and audio clips to preserve, enrich and promote new masterpieces of our national dance. It is a unique art form that reflects the nation's past, its identity, spirit, aspirations and dreams. Studying its history means studying the customs, traditions, present and future of the people. Determining the role of dance in our cultural and social life is important in addressing issues such as restoring lost dance, creating a catalog of terms for the names of dresses, decorations and jewelry, and dance movements. National dance dresses,

²⁶ L.Abdeeva “From the history of Uzbek national dance. The first book. T. 2001. 4 p.

²⁷ G.Matyakubova, Sh.Eshchanova Lazgi. Urgench, 2018. p. 23.

ornaments and jewelry adorn all the colors and colors of nature. Especially in bright colors there is a soothing and uplifting pleasure.

The national dance forms a sense of beauty and elegance, introduces the younger generation with the history and ancient roots of the national culture, laying the foundation for their spiritual development. Each dance has its own image, unique beauty and national colors. In dance education, young people develop skills in the study and understanding of life through art, their creative approach to art, and the emphasis is on cultivating their spiritual level and artistic taste. After all, our national dances are a treasure trove of information about our ancient past and rich history. Dance art has been developing for centuries as a unique heritage, with movement expressions and perfection. In the age of globalization, the role and significance of national dance is unparalleled in the growing cooperation and solidarity between nations and countries, and in the discovery of new horizons.

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NATURAL, SCIENTIFIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF ABU RAYHAN BERUNI WAS A GREAT NATURALIST OR SCIENTIST

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Annotation: *This article discusses Abu Rayhan Beruni's natural-scientific and philosophical outlook, his contribution to the natural sciences.*

Keywords: *naturalist, innovation, atomistic, body, comet, space, naturophilosophy.*

In the years of independence, such important tasks as revival of national history and traditions, the perfect transfer of spiritual and educational heritage of our ancestors to our descendants have become relevant. In particular, there was a special need to study the scientific, creative and artistic heritage of great thinkers, thinkers who made an important contribution to human development, science and personal development. Among them is the great encyclopaedist Abu Rayhan Beruni. The scientist's way of life is an example, and his natural, scientific and philosophical views still play a major role. "It is worth noting," wrote I.A. Karimov, in Beruniy's case, was extremely impartial and fair in his assessment of historical events and his contemporaries. That is why he suffered so much in his life, even at the end of his life, however, he did not yet renounced his faith in the face of difficult circumstances. "Beruni made interesting thoughts about the sun, its rays, and the temperature of the earth: "There is much talk about sunlight. When someone says, "It is like the sun itself, it contains particles of fire similar to that of the sun," and another says, "The air warms up like the sun warms up." This is what the saying of the sun is as hot as fire. Another says that "the sun's heat is heated because of the speed of light and even at an infinite speed." There are also differences regarding the movement of sunlight. Some people say: "Its time is fast, but there is nothing faster and he was not aware of the speed of light. For example, when knocking, the sound is slower than the light's movement.

These words of Beruni reflect on the importance of the sun and its rays, the speed of light, the importance of the earth and its depths. At that time, neither the internal structure of the sun, nor its chemical composition of the atmosphere, the sun's

rotation, solar radiation, and so on were known. Beruni provided valuable information about the land, mountains, deserts and rivers, seas, minerals, ores and their properties. His contribution to world paleontology and geology is so great that it can be highly appreciated. Indeed, Abu Rayhan Beruni is a great naturalist. It is crucial to read Beruni's works and to admire his intelligence, talent, bravery and courage, his views on nature. It is known from history that the encyclopedist has had many experiments during his lifetime. Any observations and experiments he has carried over the past one thousand years have not lost their relevance. Understanding the natural phenomena gave Abu Rayhan Beruni a great reputation. The scholar recognized Islam and believed in its fundamentals. This, of course, is due to the socio-economic and historical conditions of that time, the Beruni's presence in a certain classical environment, the fact that he always lived among the feudal nobles with whom he was associated, and his philosophical views were somewhat limited. It is the idealistic position of humanity that considers historical events. At the same time, the scientist's works contain remarkable and valuable information. For example, about Mansur Khalloj, Mazdak, Abu Muslim, Karmatians, the freedom movement of the Mukanna, religious beliefs, rituals, customs of certain nations, the weather, rivers and lakes of some countries, many various reports of native plants, natural resources and more are represented. Another noble feature of Beruni is that he was very well versed in his religious and scientific views and preferred to take a scientific approach to everything.

Consequently, According to Beruni that the scientific view of the world (including comets) is not the same as the religious one, but the opposite.

The natural and scientific views of the medieval great Abu Raykhan Beruni have continued to hold their importance for centuries. Beruni's philosophical views are of great interest to modern science. Beruni was a scientist with extensive knowledge of the experience of his time. In this regard, reference to experience in the validation and validation of various disciplines, the development of experimental buds is one of the main features of Beruni as a scientist and well-known naturalist and is an important factor in defining certain aspects of his natural and scientific and philosophical views. In this context, many scholars who study Beruni's legacy say that he was a remarkable encyclopaedist of his time.

The usefulness of Beruni's experimental work in various fields can be seen in the work of "Minerology". One of the Russian scientists studying Beruniy's mineralogical heritage, GG Lemmlein spoke about his methodology and contribution

to mineralogy: "The scientific method, which requires observation and identification of logical structures, is a method that meets the requirements of modern science," Professor GG Lemmlein said, during the Beruni period when the experimental sciences were making some progress, and the experimental method was for the first time significantly incorporated into the practice of natural science. " Talking about the philosophical significance of Beruni's natural and scientific heritage, the issues that he or she took on various specific disciplines played a significant role in the creation of a universal vision of the world in the philosophical outlook. For example, astronomy (space structure, Earth movement, etc.), geology (extensive processes on Earth, origin and structure of parts of the Earth), mineralogy (classification of minerals and their origin), biology (natural and solar). This can be seen in the issues raised by many subjects, such as the choice of law, etc. Here, Beruni combined with the philosophical views of natural and scientific views, and shows the direct effect of the former on the latter.

Innovation is an essential feature of a great scientist. No matter what science he pursued, his research always ended with the search for new ways in science and the creation of new discoveries. This can be seen in mineralogy, astronomy, geodesy, mathematics and geology.

In our opinion, Beruniy, as a famous naturalist, mentioned above, important features played a role in the formation of his philosophical views.

Since Beruniy was directly involved in Aristotel's naturophilosophy, it is very interesting that he solved a number of issues regarding the naturophilosophy of that time. Advances in natural science at that time led him to a critical approach to Aristotle's naturophilosophy, as well as to the extent of its weaknesses. So contrary to Aristotle's naturophilosophy from a religious point of view, Beruni's criticism was aimed at reconstructing the baseless aspects of Stagirit's naturophilosophy based on new scientific knowledge. Of particular importance is the criticism by Beruni of some aspects of Aristotle's naturophilosophy method.

Beruni's criticism of Aristotle was particularly evident in his correspondence with Ibn Sina. Their correspondence was mainly on Aristotle's works on "Space" and "Physics." In this correspondence, Ibn Sina defended Aristotle's naturophilosophy. At the same time, Beruni's objection to Ibn Sina's answer was of great importance to further clarify his point of view. Their discussion primarily concerned one of the important issues of Aristotle's naturophilosophy - the infinite division of bodies. Some

authors who see Beruni's opposition to Ibn Sina say that he was a supporter of Democracy. However, this issue was more complicated by Beruni. It seeks to find a way to solve the dividing problem in which the two supplies seek to overcome the inherent contradictions and limitations of the atomistic and infinite division. When asked why Aristotle did not agree with those who say that there were indivisible particles, it is worse than what the body claims to be infinite. People who say that there is a non-linear component need more than that. These objections are known to geometry scientists. In his keen mind, he spoke of the centrality of all elements, including the heavier elements before the other elements.

Beruni, in his work "India" did not refer to the simple motion of the elements to the Earth, but to the gravity of all the gravity to the center of the Earth. In addition, Beruni's acknowledgment of the gravity of the cosmic environment in his objections to Ibn Sina showed that he approached the idea that gravity existed between gravity and the Earth. Beruni's assumption of the existence of other worlds was one of his philosophical achievements. Under Aristotle's system of constraints, Beruni acknowledged the existence of other worlds. When Beruni was thinking of another world, he did not refer to the other spiritual world of religion, but rather to the other material world, which was probably the same as our world.

Ibn Sina Beruni's ideas about other worlds lead to a logical conclusion that there are innumerable worlds, which is a sophisticated one against them. Aristotle criticized the doctrine of spherical objects and circular motion, criticizing the doctrine, "When it comes to circular motion, it may also be unrelated to nature." Beruni advanced his view that the possibility of ellipsoid forms of cosmic bodies and their spheres could be avoided and even prevented further discoveries. He rejected Aristotle's naturophilosophical abstract evidence here, but admitted that he had insufficient information to address this issue. An analysis of the philosophical debates between the great thinkers shows that Ibn Sina also showed deep knowledge here and made a significant contribution to the solution of many problems.

However, he did not reverse some of the weaknesses of Aristotle's ideas, and Beruni sought to discover many of the basics of Aristotle's naturophilosophical teachings, based more on truth and experience. All this did not prevent Beruni from seeing and appreciating many of the positive aspects of Aristotle's teachings and the views of Ibn Sina, but to consolidate and further develop with Avicenna's leading social and philosophical camp in Central Asia contributed greatly to the consolidation.

All of the above points to the importance of natural, scientific and philosophical views of Beruni in the history of human thought. Beruni's role in science and world history is incomparable. He was and still is unique in his natural and scientific and philosophical views.

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ORIENTAL INFORMATION ABOUT BERUNI ON EAST SOURCES

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Annotation: This article will refer to the books and sources of the Oriental manuscripts about Beruni.

Keywords: content, revision, disbelief, geography, geomorphology, mathematics.

Our people has an ancient and extremely rich culture. We are eager to study and popularize the monuments of this culture. It is well-known that the study of the history of culture and, in particular, the history of science, is essential to the study of the lives and activities of great scholars. The manuscript in Uzbek, Arabic, and Persian, kept in the State Archives of Uzbekistan, also contains information on Beruni and his works from printed books.. The first part of them is Beruni's biography, which provides some information not yet known in the literature (for example, the names of his mentors, students, and about 100 contemporaries). The second part is devoted to summarizing information about Beruni in the manuscript and printed books in Uzbek, Arabic, and Persian. The third part is devoted only to the works of the scholar. At the same time, there were 3 indicators that included 154 works by Beruni. 20 of these 154 works have been renamed. [1]Beruni's works focus on astronomy and astronomical calendars, the geographical structure of countries, and the general historical issues of the Oriental peoples, especially in mathematics. Beruni wrote several of his works at the request of contemporary scholars and friends, and explained the reasons for his writing. His work, which has been preserved so far and is rich in content, shows what he was doing. He did not write religious or religious works. The richness of material in Biruni's works and its use of scientific terms have some meaning in the history of science. It is known that Beruni wrote or wrote almost all of his works in Arabic, some in Persian. The reason for writing in Arabic was the requirement of certain conditions at that time. This scholar knew Sanskrit, Hebrew, and Syriac. The reason why Beruniy's works were not widely distributed is that they were written in a complicated style and language. Although these books were well-known among medieval East scholars,

Beruni's works were not known to Europeans until the 12th century. In the twelfth century in Spain, some of Beruni's works on astronomy were translated into Jewish, and thus began to spread to Europe.

Beruni translated the book "Botingil", which contains many Indian sciences and sciences, into Arabic. He translated classic works on mathematics and astronomy into Sanskrit. The Hindus were astonished that these translations of Beruni were finally correct. He created many works. He had excellent writing skills. Beruni's ideas were invaluable, and his works were translated into the languages of several peoples in the 19th and 20th centuries. Beruni wrote great books with great investigations while few scientific books have been written: "Dustur", "Al jamohir fi ma'rifatil javohir" and "qitobus Saydala fit" are among Beruni's latest works. For the first time in the history of science in the East, "the earth and all planets revolve around the sun" was said by Beruni. "Ancient astronomers wanted to disobey the law of the earth that moves around the sun. I wrote a special book on this subject called "Maqdoolu ili hay" (the key to astronomy) and provided evidence to prove my findings" [2]. This theory of Beruni caused great confusion among scientists and clergy. Orientalists did not like this idea. Together with the religious leaders, they accused Beruni of blasphemy. Among the prominent scholars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Copernicus (1473-1543), Galileo (1564-1642) and Kepler (1571 - 1630) firmly supported Beruni's claim. Most of Beruni's works were written in astronomy, such as "Zijul Masudi", "Law-ul-Mududi elephant Hayt and Nujum" (Law on Sultan Masud). These are special and rare works that have been published under the name "Tafhim avoili sinat dog dog tanzim" (The Beginner's Explanation), "Maqdoolu al-Hayyi" and "Rasadu Abu Raihan". In an effort to perfect their research in astronomy, to study and deeply explore the celestial phenomena, they have created observatory observations in Ghazna, Balkh, Kabul, and Juzjan, and each has been doing research for some time. As a result of these investigations, he made his conclusions in the book Rasadu Abu Rayhan. It is a large geographical cartographic work called "Law of the Law" ("Al-Law Al-Masududi Elephant Board Van Nujum" The Law of Masud in Astronomy). He wrote about the years. [3] Researchers estimate that there are about 10 manuscript copies of the work. The work consists of 12 articles and each article is divided into several chapters. Chapters 9 and 10 of the fifth article are very important for geography. The chapters were limited to sea and land, with seven climatic distributions and geographical coordinates of 603 locations. On the basis of this, if the geographical map of the world

were to be drawn, it would be obvious how Beruni could have imagined the earth, but such a map is difficult to comprehend because of its longitudinal and initial meridian information. [4] Abu Rayhon Beruni spent most of his life working in mathematics, and he has also wrote many works related to them. He made many scientific discoveries and inventions. It is natural that scientists, who perceived and thought about the movement of the earth nine centuries ago, must have had many discoveries. He was able to find a way to adjust their speed by comparing light and sound. He disseminated theories about the globe, the first sine of astronomy, and the geomorphology of the Earth, which were not included in the book of ancient scholars and determined the ways in which different gems and different minerals can be studied by determining their hardness and specific weight. Groundwater information was and still particularly interesting. His discoveries in the field of hydrostatistics led to great popularity in his time. Just as the Beruni's laws were used by Eastern astronomers, such as Ulugbek, Giyosiddin Jamshid, and Birjand, the geographers used Abulfido to gain much experience and gain fame and victory. Beruni's works have been used by many scholars not only in the East but also in the West. Although Beruni was a mathematics expert, he was a keen thinker in medicine. Although he did not have a background in medicine, he was familiar with the lives and works of the famous well-known physicians. For example, he wrote the book *Kitabus Saydala Fit*, using the works of medical scholars such as Isaac Israeli (932), Abu Bakr Razi (925) and Ali Ibn Abbas (996). Abu Rayhan was a well-known scholar of the literary language of his time. He was talented in the use of scientific works. Although he was not a literary man, Beruni showed his ability in this field. He wrote some Arabic poems. He created his own collection of *Mukhtorul ash'or* (selected poems), including commentary on various novels and writings of Arab poets, including literary works. In his book "*Mamjamul udaba*", Yahut Hamaviy provided examples of Beruni's poems and provided a wealth of information about his literary work. The commentaries of the famous Arab classics to the devotees of Abu Tammam and Abu Nuvas prove Beruni's talent in this area. The examples of lexicons from the poems of the ancient poets in the book "*Al jamohir fi 'ma'rifatil javohir*" also show that he owned a high literary background.

It is not an exaggeration to say that Beruni was truly a scientific encyclopedia of the Middle Ages. His unique contribution to the development of Oriental science, and Beruni's scientific heritage, will continue to be an important source of scientific research.

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BESONDERHEITEN DER KOMMUNIKATIVEN GLIEDERUNG IM EINFACHEN SATZ

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Annotation:

In the article are studied word order, their semantic structural description and communicative structure in the sentence in the modern German language.

Key words:

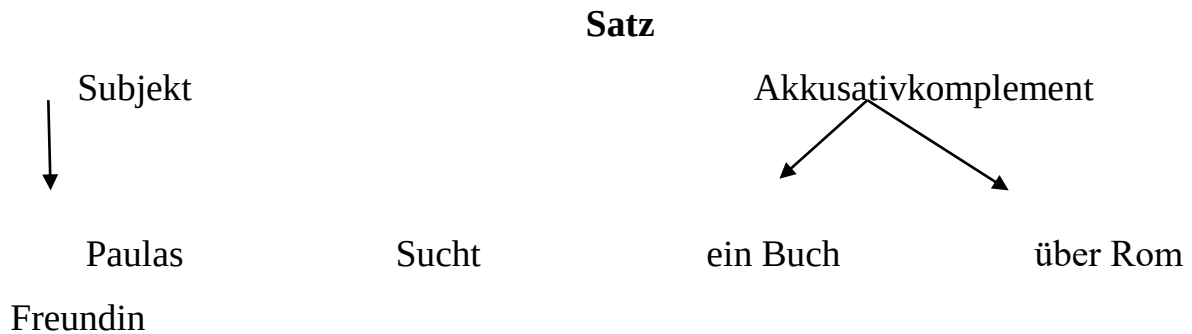
Sentencefunktion, kommunikative funktion, kommunikative structure, rhema-theme

Ein einfacher Satz informiert uns immer etwas. Der informierte Teil des Satzes enthält irgendwelche Äußerungen. Die Äußerungen bestehen aus Sätzen oder Wortgruppen. Es sind Wortgruppen oder Nebensätze, denen Satzfunktionen wie Subjekt, Adverbial, Objekt, Komplement etc. zugewiesen werden. Wortgruppen oder Sätze sind es auch, die kommunikativen Funktionen haben. Mit einem **Objekt erweitert man einen einfachen Satz**. Das Objekt **fügt** noch eine **weitere Sache oder Person** hinzu (1).

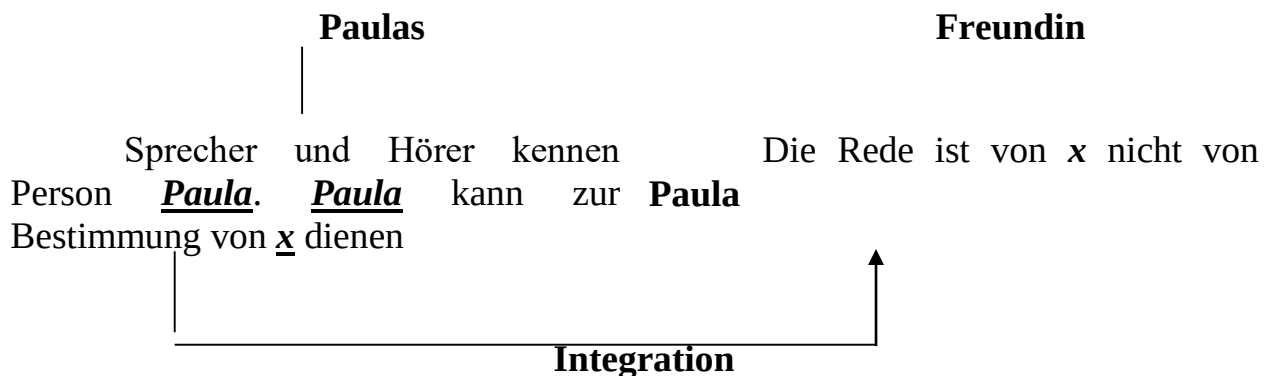
Die Satzstruktur wurde schon lange und intensiv durch die Prager Schule geforscht. Sie haben sich mit der Analyse der Funktionalität mit Hilfe der funktionalen Satzperspektive im Bereich auf der Ebene des Satzes und seiner näheren Umgebung beschäftigt. Dabei wird in Fortführung früherer Gedanken der Satz nicht linear nach seiner grammatischen Form, sondern nach seiner Informationsstruktur gegliedert. Hierbei geht man davon aus, dass ein Satz Informationen von unterschiedlicher Wichtigkeit enthält. Diese Wichtigkeit wiederum hängt davon ab, ob es sich bei den einzelnen Satzelementen um bereits bekannte oder neue Nachrichten handelt (4).

Vom Standpunkt der *kommunikativen Gliederung* wird zwischen Rhema und Thema unterschieden, wobei das Rhema Neues, und das Thema Bekanntes enthält. Durch das abgesonderte Satzglied wird im Satz als Neues informiert. So decken sich

besonders im Satz, sehr vereinfacht ausgedrückt, in der Normallage eines Satzes die Stellungen von *Thema und Rhema* mit denen von Subjekt und Objekt.



Im Satz ist *Paulas Freundin*- Subjekt des Satzes, Satzgegenstand. Und [*ein Buch über Rom*] ist Akkusativobjekt (Akkusativkomplement). Mit [*Paulas Freundin*] bezieht sich der Sprecher auf eine bestimmte Person, die der Hörer als die Freundin von Paula identifizieren soll. Zu dieser Person besteht ein Zugang, insofern der Hörer Paula kennt.



Resultat der Integration: die gesuchte Person (x) ist die Freundin der dem Hörer bekannten Paula.

[*Ein Buch über Rom*] ist ein offenbar neuer Redegegenstand (unbestimmter Artikel *ein*). Der Hörer kann zwei Informationen über ihn aufnehmen. Es ist ein Buch (a), das handelt von Rom (b). Die Präpositionalgruppe schränkt also den Bezugsbereich von Buch ein auf alle Bücher, die Rom zum Gegenstand haben.

Weitere Kennzeichen des Rhemas neben seiner meist postverbalen Stellung sind der unbestimmte Artikel und in den meisten Fällen auch noch das Vorhandensein eines Primärakzentes. Oft erweisen sich bei diesen Thema-Rhema-Untersuchungen eine Sprengung der zu engen Satzeinheit und die Einbeziehung größerer

Kontexteinheiten in die Analyse als notwendig, da dieser Wechsel oft nur über die Satzgrenzen hinaus verständlich wird. Das gilt z. B. für die Aufeinanderfolge eines Aktiv- und Passivsatzes:

Ich sah einen Wagen. - Der Wagen wurde vom Polizisten gefahren.

War im Aktivsatz *der Wagen* Rhema des Satzes, so wird es in dem folgenden Passivsatz zum Thema u. a. auf dem Wege eines Positionswechsels, der ausdrücken soll, dass nun dieses Nachrichtenelement als bekannt vorausgesetzt werden kann. Gewiss liegt hierin nicht die einzige Erklärung für den Wechsel zwischen Aktiv und Passiv. Es gibt daneben natürlich auch noch stilistische und semantische Gründe.

Für vergleichende Stiluntersuchungen zwischen dem Deutschen und Karakalpakischen erschließt sich hier auch eine Möglichkeit, die Kommunikationsstrukturen von Sätzen gegeneinander abzusetzen. Dabei ergibt sich, dass die Aufeinanderfolge von Thema und Rhema innerhalb eines Satzes wesentlich häufiger vorzufinden ist als im Deutschen. Ein mit dem Rhema beginnender deutscher Satz wie **Ein Wald von prächtigen Buchen nahm ihn auf** wird im Karakalpakischen oft wiedergegeben mit **Ол әжайып қарағайлы тоғайға дус келди**. Bei der Erklärung dieser unterschiedlichen Subjektfrage wurde oft davon ausgegangen, dass das Karakalpakische "logischer" verfähre und einer der Aktivität fähigen Person Vorrang vor anderen "inaktiven" unpersönlichen und abstrakten Subjekten gebe.

In diesem Zusammenhang muss aber darauf hingewiesen werden, dass die obengenannte Aufeinanderfolge im Karakalpakischen aufgrund einer Reihe oft triftiger Faktoren außer Kraft gesetzt werden kann. Es gibt auch im Karakalpakischen Sätze mit unbelebtem Thema-Subjekt, das als Handlungsträger fungieren kann (vgl. **Er trat in den Stapelhof. Und der Nebel verschluckte ihn – Ол текшеге қәдем таслады. Ол думанға сиңип кетти**). Wichtig scheint dabei zu sein, dass dieses unbelebte Subjekt, im Gegensatz etwa zum Deutschen, meist Thema des Satzes ist. Erwähnt sei ferner, dass die Anwendung dieses funktionalen Prinzips, das im Vorgriff auf spätere Entwicklungen auch schon einen Unterschied zwischen (grammatischen) Oberflächenstrukturen und (kommunikativen) Tiefenstrukturen machte, nicht in allen Sprachen ergiebig ist.

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MODERN ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY

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Annotation. This present article is about the new ways of using dictionaries and using it. The first English dictionary, types of dictionaries Problems of lexicography in lexicology and developing of lexicography.

It explains all the peculiarities of the dictionary and also gives a key to pronunciation, the list of abbreviations.

KEY WORDS: Lexicography, dictionaries, **encyclopaedic** and **linguistic** dictionaries, to compile, entry, border-line, explanatory dictionaries, addenda, major milestone, collocability, derivatives, arrangement of meanings, illustrative examples

Lexicography is a science of dictionary-compiling. Modern English lexicography appeared in the 15th century. In this period English-Latin dictionaries were in existence. The first dictionary of the English language was published in 1775 by Samuel Johnson, in which he gave the origin of words and examples from the works of the best writers.

Another major milestone is the New English Dictionary of Oxford English Dictionary. It was written from 1888 up to 1928. It covers the vocabulary of English with full historical evidence. It gives the full history of words. It has 13 volumes and a supplement containing neologisms (new words).

Lexicography depends on its development in the solution of some general problems of lexicology. So, lexicography is closely connected with problems of lexicology. The compilers approach to lexicological problems differently. For example, there is no clear border-line between homonymy and polysemy in different dictionaries. Thus in some dictionaries words such as **fly** - pashsha, (a two winged insect) and **fly** - tugma uchun material, (a flap of cloth covering the buttons on a garment) are as two different words and in others (*Ex:* the Concise Oxford Dictionary

and the Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English) - as different meanings of one and the same word.

There are **encyclopaedic** and **linguistic** dictionaries. An Encyclopaedic dictionary gives the information of extralinguistic world, it gives the information about the important events, animals, and all branches of knowledge. They deal not with words, but with facts and concepts.

There are two main types of dictionaries: general dictionaries and special dictionaries. General dictionaries are divided into explanatory dictionaries and parallel or translation dictionaries (bilingual and multilingual).

The best known explanatory dictionaries are: «The Shorter Oxford Dictionary» in two volumes, based on the NED, the COD (one volume). Chamber's 20 th Century Dictionary (one volume), WNID, New Comprehensive Standard Dictionary, the New Random House Dictionary, Webster's Collegiate Dictionary etc.

Most of these dictionaries present the spelling, usage, pronunciation and meaning of words, grammatical information, origin of words, derivatives, phraseology, etymology, synonyms and antonyms. Pronunciation is shown either by means of the International phonetic transcription or in British phonetic notation which is somewhat different in each of the larger reference books. *Ex.* [ɔ:] is given as **oh, aw, ɔ, ɔr** etc.

Translation dictionaries or parallel are word-books containing vocabulary items in one language and their equivalents in another language. *Ex.* **Russian- English** Dictionary under the edition of prof. A. I. Smirnitsky. The English –Russian dictionary by Muller, New English-Russian dictionary by I. R. Galperin. The Pocket English-Russian Dictionary by Benyuk etc.

The translation dictionaries are based-on the comparative study of the languages. Among the general dictionaries we find Learner`s Dictionary which is compiled for foreign language learners at different stages of advancement. *Ex.* The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English by Hornby, Gatenby, Wakefield: It is a one-language (monolingual) dictionary compiled on the basis of COD. It differs from other dictionaries because it gives the information about the lexical or grammatical valency of words. The Learner's English-Russian Dictionary by Folomkina, Weiser contains approximately 3.500 words.

Specialized dictionaries give us the information of one or two particular peculiarities of words (synonyms, collocability, frequency, etymology, pronunciation, phraseological units etc).

The choice of correct equivalents depends on the type of the dictionary, and on the aim of the compilers.

Different types of dictionaries differ in their aim, in the information they provide and in their size. They differ in the structure and content of the entry.

Selection and the arrangement of meanings of words in different dictionaries are different. They depend on the aim of the compilers. 'Diachronic dictionaries list more meanings than synchronic dictionaries of current English as they give not only the meanings in present day use but also those which have already become archaic or gone out of use. *Ex.* SOD gives 8 meanings of the verb «arrive» while COD lists only five. The meanings of words in dictionaries may be defined by means of phrases, synonymous words and expression. Frequency dictionaries, spelling books, etymological idiographic and other dictionaries may have illustrative examples.

The structure of the dictionary consists of an Introduction and Guide to the use of the dictionary. It explains all the peculiarities of the dictionary and also gives a key to pronunciation, the list of abbreviations. Dictionaries have some supplementary material. It may include addenda and various word-lists: geographical names, foreign words, table of weights and measures.

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PRINCIPLES OF COMPARISON OF THE PHONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE WORD OF CHINESE, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article is devoted to comparing the phonological structure of the word of the Chinese, Russian and Uzbek languages, as well as explanations for prosodic parameters of the perception of the etymological tone in Chinese and semantic stress as a means of contrast in agglutinative and inflective languages.

Studies of prosodic dominants in diverse systems of languages, in our case, Chinese, Russian and Uzbek languages, contribute to a deeper understanding and formation of speech production mechanisms, including speech perception in conditions of intercommunicative communication. The subject of this article is the prosodic parameters of the perception of the etymological tone in Chinese and semantic stress, as a means of contrast in the Russian and Uzbek languages.

In the process of intercultural communication, the correct setting of the etymological tone in the Chinese language is one of the essential factors for the perception of Chinese speech.

The study of tones and their functions in tonal languages, in our case Chinese, many famous scientists: M.K. Rumyantsev, N.S. Trubetskoy, N.A. Kovalenko, L.A. Kanter, N.A. Speshnev, V.A. Artemov, O.A. Nork, T.P.Zadoenko etc.

The study of prosody as a super-segment phonological phenomenon is of particular relevance in connection with the methodological justification of N.A.Kovalenko of the prosodic level of the language, its identification of the smallest unit of the prosodic level of the minimum prosode and the inclusion of the concept of prosodic determinant in scientific everyday life.

According to John Rupert Furs, the syllable belongs to the study of the phenomenon of prosody. "Prosodic features of the word include the following elements: the number of syllables; the nature of the syllable; syllabic units; sequence

of syllables, consonants, vowels; position, nature and quantity of stressed syllables; dark or light character of the syllable. Almost any type of sound can have prosodic function”. Consequently, Fers also refers to prosody characteristics such as stress, longitude, nasalization, aspiration, tone, voiced, palatalization. Proceeding from this Fers explains all phonetic phenomena in terms of prosody.

The “zone concept of intonation” proposed by L. A. Kanter, the implementation of speech phenomena at the prosodic level, forms “**steadily distinguished intonation zones**” according to the scientist, they contribute to the identification of intonemes, otherwise called language prosodemes. At the same time, the author distinguishes the intoneme as a structurally organized prosodic unit of meaning differentiation that exists in a given linguistic society and as a sound model worked out by the practice of speech communication.

Distinguishing these two terms - prosodema and intoneme, we can distinguish that the intoneme can refer only to intonation phenomena, rather than accentual, while prosodema is a broader concept that includes both intonation and accentual phenomena. One important feature of prosodema in comparison with a phoneme is that it cannot be isolated from a certain sequence of phonemes, i.e. cannot function singly in the flow of speech.

As noted in previous works, the phonetics of the Chinese language differs from other inflectional and agglutinative languages in a number of features relating to both the sound composition and structure of the syllable itself. In Russian and Uzbek languages, the quantitative composition of a syllable can include from one to seven sounds, while the sequence of sounds in a syllable can be varied. For example, *батон – батоны – батончик; гул – гулзор – Гулзода*. However, the syllable in the Chinese language is characterized by a certain structure and the number of sounds does not strictly exceed four. For example, 俄国(*éguó, эго, «Россия»*).

In its structure, the tone in the Chinese language is a syllable, i.e. it is inherent only to a certain syllable, regardless of the language function of the syllable. A significant feature of the Chinese syllable is: some syllables can be used as independent words, while others only as parts of a word; the same syllable can simultaneously function both as an independent word and as a part of a word together with its etymological tone.

In synology, along with the linguistic name “phonemes” and “intonems”, the tone inherent in our case, the Chinese language, is called “sinking”. Unlike linear or segment units in the Chinese syllable - sounds, the tone refers to super-segment. In Chinese, two different types of tone movement coexist continuously: 1. Syllabic; 2. Phrasal.

The syllabic type of tone movement is associated with lexical meaning, while the phrasal being inter-syllable shows the intonational melody of the phrase. As a result of some register shifts, syllable tones change regardless of the main location, and seem to adapt. However, despite these changes, the syllables of each individual tone retain their basic character of the tonal contour.

Since the syllabic tonal contour in the Chinese language refers to the lexical aspect, the register and high-altitude levels of the language are highlighted. For example, in narrative sentences there is a downward movement of the voice, tinted syllables are pronounced in a gradually lowering tone.

Languages in their auditing aspect are distinguished by emphasizing a syllable, i.e. type of stress. The Chinese language is in a special situation in this regard. The phonetics of the Chinese language does not need the musical type of stress, since the etymological tone plays the phonological and meaningful role in the language. Accent in the Chinese language, is manifested only in the duration of the ending of the stressed syllable and its intensity, as an integral factor.

Thus, the prosodic structure of the Chinese language, in contrast to the Russian and Uzbek languages, is organized hierarchically: syllable - prosodic word - rhythm group - syntagma - intonation group. In Chinese, the minimal prosodic word is called prosodema, which is a combination of two or three syllables, taking into account the sandhi (change) tones. The minimum prosodic group, i.e. a rhythm group, as a rule, consists of one or more prosodic words with one phrase stress and pause. Accordingly, the syntagma consists of one or more prosodems and in it the pause is more significant than in the rhythm group.

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THE ROLE OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN MEDIA EDUCATION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

This article observes the actuality of teaching foreign languages especially English in the field of journalism at the global and national level. It also emphasizes the role of foreign language lessons which assists journalists in studying foreign experience in the sphere of awareness of changes, innovation and acquiring multicultural professional communication with their colleagues over the world. Analyzing the importance of modelling these classes as they relate to current tendencies in modern journalism.

Keywords: globalization, lingua franca, journalism education, professional communication, tendencies of current journalism, modeling

The knowledge of foreign languages has always been essentially extensive and effectively appropriate. In today's fast-paced globalization, high level of professionalism, persistent research and the ability to master several foreign languages are required from journalists. The reason is that language is a means of communication between the journalist and the auditory. Foreign languages are an opportunity to be up-to-date with the latest news on the world media space, to learn changes of the field, and to make multicultural professional communication with their foreign colleagues.

According to a group of researchers at the University of Dubrovnik: "The global role of today's media and the need to be competitive in professional activities require the active use of English"²⁸ The need for English and knowledge of lingua franca within the field is just as important for journalists as knowing their own language.

²⁸ Silvija Batos. "The role of English in the 21st. century journalists' education". Clanci. UDK 107-126

A lingua franca is a neutral language that does not claim ownership of a mother language among people whose native languages are different. The term was firstly used by crusaders and merchants in the eastern Mediterranean.²⁹

The history of world shows that each long periods had its own lingua franca. Greek and Latin gave this status to French in the 18th century. After World War II, English began to take its place. Like all other fields, journalism is being enriched with English words which are internationally understandable. As an example “communication”, “news”, “information”, “fact-checking”, “media” etc. However, every journalist who aspires to be a leader in his or her career is not limited to lingua franca of the branch. Anna Zelenovskaya suggests: “journalists need to possess intercultural professional communication skills to study foreign experience in their field and communicate with their foreign counterparts.

“Professional communication is a key term for professional activities and comes in many forms, including verbal, nonverbal, and distant” –says American researcher Karen Schriver.³⁰ Unlimited possibilities of the World Wide Web and digital technologies are creating chances for interaction with colleagues all over the world. Journalists from various strategic locations on the Earth can also exchange ideas and discuss news in the sphere with the help of an intermediary language. In addition, working with foreign sources, analyzing them and evaluating reliability of original sources can be achieved through mastering a foreign language.

For this reason, currently, there is ongoing research on the training of qualified journalists for teaching foreign languages in conjunction with new media trends. In addition to general communication, it is necessary to balance foreign languages with the terminology and professional peculiarities of the field in order to build communication skills within professional activities. In this process “the foreign language is integrated with the core disciplines and begins to function as a means of complementing professional knowledge.”³¹

To guide future journalists to transfer media knowledge and world experience to independent learning through the development of perceptive and receptive skills is one of the objectives of the modeling lesson. The content and potential of educational

²⁹ European commission Directorate. *Lingua Franca: Chimera or Reality*. 1/2011. P. 7

³⁰ K.Schriver “What we know about expertise in professional communication” New York, NY: Psychology Press. 2012, P. 276

³¹ A. Zelenovskaya, S.Ignatova “Journalists’ professionalism as the object of foreign language training at universities”. The European Proceedings of Social & Behavioural Sciences. 2019.08.02. P. 502

literature should be taken into account in achieving these objectives. In international practice, each institution of higher education has different approaches in this regard. “Croatian universities will be included in the syllabus from the second semester of English studies in journalism courses. After the course “English basis for Journalist” is taught for one semester, the following steps will be continued with “English as a media language”.³² As the titles of the subjects suggest, the English language used by future journalists should be different from in other areas of activity. “In the department of Mass Communication at the university of Dubrovnik, French, German, Italian, Spanish are designated as optional subjects, while English is included in the syllabus as a mandatory subject.”³³

According to the official website of the Moscow State University named after M. Lomonosov, the undergraduate students of the journalism faculty of the university study Spanish in 3-4 semesters and English in 5-8 semesters. However the manual “Frost an Nixon Learn English Watching Films” by E. G. Gimatdinova is chosen as a textbook and this is not a perfect guidebook for developing professional language skills as a practical manual. The content of the textbook lacks the simultaneous and interrelated development of four language skills. It would be useful to revise the textbook on media terminology.

There are three universities in Uzbekistan that train media cadres. As an example of the Uzbekistan Journalism and Mass Communications University where the Russian and English classes are taught compulsory. In undergraduate course, the English language classes are 4 hours per week. “face2face”(Nicholas Tims with Chris Redston & Gillie Cunningham) is chosen as a textbook and intended for general English learning, but it does not reflect the specifics of journalistic activity. As a complimentary literature, the monograph “Check Your Media English” by G. Khan is used, but the handbook is narrow in content and does not contribute to the development of all language skills. The manual is implied for teaching vocabulary words, and its overall content consists of texts and new words. In the annotation of the book, the author noted that it is for users with beginner and intermediate language levels. However, the fact that, one guidebook is designed for students with two different levels

³² Silvija Batos. “The role of English in the 21st. century journalists’ education”. Clanci. UDK 107-126

³³ Silvija Batos. “The role of English in the 21st. century journalists’ education”. Clanci. UDK 107-126

of language at the same time means that they do not fully understand the capabilities of the users.

It is evident that, teaching English language, which is an integral part of modern journalism education, researching on the teaching materials and literature, achieving their contextual excellence are becoming a new and actual issue in the field of English for specific purposes.

THE ISSUE OF EVALUATING STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION

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Abstract. This article analyzes the effective ways of teaching foreign languages. The suitable activities require students to become attentive, which are prerequisites for effective learning. It also discusses teacher evaluation system – based on continuous assessment and feedback rather than a high-stakes test.

Key words: effective teaching, progress, high-stake test, over-interpret, multiple benefits.

We define effective teaching as that which leads to improved student achievement using outcomes that matter to their future success. Defining effective teaching is not easy. Our research keeps coming back to this critical point: student progress is the yardstick by which teacher quality should be assessed. Ultimately, for a judgement about whether teaching is effective, to be seen as trustworthy, it must be checked against the progress being made by students.

Educational institutes currently use a number of frameworks that describe the core elements of effective teaching. The problem is that these attributes are so broadly defined that they can be open to wide and different interpretation whether high quality teaching has been observed in the classroom. It is important to understand these limitations when making assessments about teaching quality.

A formative teacher evaluation system – based on continuous assessment and feedback rather than a high-stakes test - must incorporate a range of measures, from different sources, using a variety of methods. A key to suitably cautious and critical use of the different methods is to triangulate them against each other. A single source of evidence may suggest the way forward, but when it is confirmed by another independent source it starts to become a credible guide [1, 65-75].

Currently available measures can give useful information, but there is a lot of noise around a weak signal, so we must be careful not to over-interpret. If we were to use the best classroom observation ratings, for example, to identify teachers as ‘above’ or ‘below’ average and compare this to their impact on student learning we would get it right about 60% of the time, compared with the 50% we would get by just tossing a coin. Therefore, these judgements need to be used with considerable caution.

One of the features of research on effective practices is that there are a number of reviews available with quite different claims about what characteristics of teacher practice are associated with improved outcomes.

In this article we present two examples of teacher approaches, classroom practices and skills that meet our criteria of being well-defined, implementable and linked to gains in student outcomes.

We have sought to include here some practices that are counterintuitive, or that challenge the accepted orthodoxy about what is effective teaching, on the grounds that these examples may have value more as a prompt to critical questioning rather than a checklist of desirable behaviors. Teachers may need to have clear understanding of why, when and how each of these practices can be effective, and exactly what it means to demonstrate them in a way that is optimal to promote students’ learning.

Human Tableau or Class Modeling – Groups create living scenes which relate to the classroom concepts or discussions.

If students are going to be able to work with growing independence, it needs to have be . We’ve seen some brilliant examples of this: in English, when teachers are modeling how to produce a piece of creative writing from a visual stimulus.

Educational modelling can be defined as giving students a demonstration or example of a process or product that is representative of the skill or content they are expected to perform themselves. It’s more than just giving a visual representation of content; rather, a model is a product or process students can imitate to develop their own skills and understanding [2, 2].

Also, Human Tableau or Class Modelling can help students see the relevance of the tasks we ask them to do. It might be difficult for students to understand before doing something what the point is. Just ask the Karate Kid when he was frustrated painting Mr. Miagi’s fence. But a clear demonstration of what the outcome looks like

will help students see how the individual tasks they're performing contribute to their growing set of skills and knowledge [3, 3].

Build From Restricted Components – Provide limited resources and either literally or figuratively dump them on the table, asking students in groups to construct a solution using only these things.

The techniques listed below have multiple benefits: The activities provide practice with the material. The activities require students to become attentive and engaged, which are two prerequisites for effective learning. As the instructor, you can easily and quickly assess if students have really mastered the material.

So far we have reviewed the evidence about what great teaching looks like, and how it can be safely identified. This evidence is important for teachers to understand, but it is in some ways just a preamble to the crucial question of how that understanding can be used to improve students' learning. Before we can do that, we must first clarify some validity issues that arise out of any attempt to 'measure' teaching quality. We proceeded with high quality teacher explanation and modelling. Then we consider relevant evidence about how feedback about teaching quality can be used most effectively, and how this relates to the broader issue of teachers' professional development.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTING WRITING ACTIVITIES INTO THE ELT CLASSES

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Abstract

This thesis is aimed to reviewing the number of resources concerned to teaching writing skills during English classes. It discusses the vitality of implementation of writing tasks into the language learning process along with descri

bing the types of writing activities.

Key words: Writing activities, traditional method, communicative approach,

Recently, researchers have shown an increased interest in developing of teaching writing, as providing writing instruction in EFL context is considered to be a global problem (Manchon, 2009). Many researchers mention it as the most challenging among the four language skills. Even many adult native speakers of a language find writing difficult: as it is not simply speech written down on paper (Raimes, 1983). Writing embraces the practice of almost all language areas: it strengthens the ability to use grammatical structures and vocabulary; it gives the opportunity to be imaginative with the language, to take risks to express ideas with more than they have learned. Also, writing provides fulfillment of a real need for finding the right word and right sentence. By reason of such wide areas this skill covers, it is essential to comprise writing activities into English classroom.

Despite the fact that most L2 learners weightily need writing to reach further success in language development, researchers have continued to focus on oral language, viewing the spoken language as core (Leki, 2000). However, in the last decades they have become highly aware of how much significance has teaching L2 writing, so a considerable amount of literature has been published recently. Thus this section will review some works that show the position of writing in language learning/teaching, and find the recommendations on introducing the writing into the teaching process.

Some people believe that if they are able to speak the language adequately, they clearly will be able to write it (Raimes, 1983). Not necessarily, these two skills are not indistinguishable. If compare with L1 writing – we learn to speak our L1 without systematic instruction, whereas we have to be taught in school how to write that same language. Learning L2 we learn how to communicate with other people, and the integral part of getting involved into a new cultural setting is to be able to communicate when the other person is not right there in front of us, listening to us and seeing our non-verbal expressions.

Raimes (1983) shows the vitality of writing, defining numerous main reasons to teach this skill. Firstly, foreign language learners visiting another country often have to fill some forms, write a letter, or give written instructions – they should be able to express their ideas counting just on the words and punctuations, rather than on gestures and voice. Secondly, written language demands the knowledge of grammar, syntax, and vocabulary covering several aspects at the same time. Thirdly, while writing preferably to use complex sentences, connecting words and synonyms, which provides language development and logical progression. She firmly states ‘We have to teach writing’(p.6). However, planning and teaching writing can be an intimidating task because of the numerous implementation factors that must be considered (Richards and Renandya, 2002). But, being aware of suggested methodologies it is possibly realizable to success in introducing writing into classes.

Each writing production has the following features: syntax, grammar, word choice, purpose, content, mechanics, the writer`s process and audience. As teachers have stressed different features of writing, combining them in a way as they think writing is learned, they have developed a variety of approaches. There are as many various approaches and teaching styles as teachers and types of learners (Raimes,1983). So the following paragraphs will describe the common approaches for teaching writing from the more traditional to the current methodologies.

As a sample of traditional methods of teaching writing can be mentioned the Controlled-to-Free and Grammar-Syntax-Organization approaches. The first emphasizes grammar, syntax, and mechanics rather than fluency or originality. This approach does not allow students to write any composition expressing their idea until they reach the advanced level. Students have a rare chance to make a fluency mistake as they work on a particular material given by the teacher and perform strictly prescribed operations.

The later stresses more than one feature of writing, considering the organization as well as the grammar and syntax. In this approach before giving the task teachers should review or teach all necessary features for writing. For instance, to write the instruction on how to operate a calculator the writer not only needs the appropriate vocabulary, but also simple forms of the verb, sequence words – ‘first, second’, and sentence structures as ‘When..., then...’. So writing is not a composition of separate skills which are learned one by one, it requires the combination of several aspects of the language.

The approaches that can be found in modern classrooms the communicative, process, and genre-based approaches.

The Communicative approach considers the purpose of writing and the audience for it, where students need to ask themselves such crucial questions as Why am I writing this? Who will read it? Some teachers believe if students write for a communicative act for a real reader, they will do their best.

The Process approach consists of four principal stages, such as planning, drafting, revising, and editing; and concentrates on the process of writing rather than a written product (Seow, 1995). The process of writing is the process of discovery for students, where the role of the teacher and the groupmates is very important in the planning and drafting stages. Implementation of the process approach considers modeling teaching strategies for each stage, to guide students at every stage to set and achieve specific writing goals, and to use a flexible programme for different student needs.

A Genre-Based approach provides students with an opportunity to practice the different purposes of written communication. Researchers (Reppen, 1995; Caisiri, 2010) suggest the implementation of this approach combining with process approach. So, in this case, it will comprise the four stages of process writing on the basis of genre-based writing:

Building knowledge of the field – discussion to make an idea about the genre;

Modeling of text – text analysis to identify the purpose, structure, language features of the text;

Joint construction – the teacher and students construct a text together;

Independent construction – students write on their own. (Chaisiri, 2010)

Despite the fact that all mentioned approaches have their particular features they can be effectively implemented by following steps: goal determination, planning content, organizing the syllabus, preparing and selecting the right materials and activities, feedback methods and course evaluating (Raimes, 1995).

This work has attempted to provide a brief summary of the literature relating to determining the importance of writing skill, and revealing the approaches that can be used for different learning contexts.

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TEACHING APPROACHES AND THEIR FEATURES

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Annotation: This article deals with teaching approaches, their peculiarities and differences between methods.

Key words: Approaches, communicative approach, lexical approach, methods, language, teaching.

Teaching methods are closely connected with teaching approaches. What is the actual difference between a method and an approach? Methods are collections of individual technique, systematic sets of teaching practices that are based on particular theory of language learning. They are used in lessons with the aim of a good language acquisition. Approaches are then the ways through which the methods are achieved. Similarly to methods approaches vary in their ideas and contents but there can also be included a few of them into one method. We have already introduced the Building-block Approach and as examples of some other approaches there should be mentioned Communicative Approach, Lexical Approach, Eclectic Approach, Contextual Approach and Self-explanatory approach.

Communicative Approach. New teaching methods (TBL, TPR, Suggestopedia,) have brought new ideas that originated in today most widely used Communicative Approach. It is a way of teaching that puts the impact on usage of the target language. Jeremy Harmer offers the following characteristics:

“Because of the focus of communicative activities and the concentration on language as a means of communication such an approach has been called the communicative approach.”

Not only structures and vocabulary are stressed but also the ability to be communicatively competent. Generally speaking this approach uses graded series of communicative tasks and activities working with various situations (greetings,

advising, dis/agreeing...) communicative activities have three main features: information gap (a person knows something that other person does not), choice (students have a choice of what they will say and how – open-ended activities) and feedback (as true communication is purposeful, students should have the chance to

evaluate whether or not the purpose has been achieved or not). Through these activities students are taught when and how to use the language. A wide range of authentic language in real context is introduced to students, who should be able to work with it and use it. Grammar and structures are acquired naturally, fluency is stressed.

Lexical Approach. Using words of the ‘Father’ of Lexical Approach, Michael Lewis says:

“The Lexical Approach can be summarized in a few words: language consists not of traditional grammar and vocabulary but often of multi-word prefabricated chunks.”

His idea is that an important part of language acquisition is the ability to comprehend and produce lexical phrases in such unanalysed ‘wholes’ – chunks (any pairs or groups of words which are commonly found together or in close proximity). Language consists of chunks and they, when combined, produce continuous coherent text. Language is viewed as lexis rather than a combination of grammar and vocabulary. On the other hand value of grammar is not denied but communication of meaning is central. Emphasis is put on the main carrier of meaning, vocabulary, but its concept is extended from words to lexis. The aim is to achieve fluency through acquisition of a large store of fixed and semi-fixed prefabricated items. Grammatical knowledge should be applied later into a sufficiently large mental lexicon.

Lexical approach gives great emphasis to spoken language than to writing, which is also connected with grammar, as written grammar is different to that of spoken language. Task and its process is emphasized over exercise and its product. Therefore the usual PPP (Present – Practice – Produce) cycle is rejected in favour of another cycle: Observe – Hypothesis – Experiment.

Activities used are based on target language / native language comparison and translation (chunk-for-chunk rather the word-for-word) with looking for equivalent expressions from native language. Meaning of vocabulary is often guessed from context. Language patterns and collocations are noticed and well noted into carefully organized notebooks. Key is the accurate recording, which supports self-repetition.

Students are encouraged to work with monolingual dictionaries, which provide good resource for active learning. Listening is emphasised at lower levels while at higher levels it is reading, intensive reading – short texts read in class and extensive reading – texts chosen on the basis of personal interest, read outside of the class and for pleasure.

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CONCEPTION ABOUT REALIAS AND ITS PROBLEMS IN FICTIONAL TRANSLATION

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Abstract: The article deals with the problem of translation realias in fictional texts. We discussed the opinions of scientists as S.I. Vlahov, S.P. Florin, A.V. Fedorov, L.S. Barkhudarov, Y.I. Retsker who have made an enormous contribution to the development of the theory of translation. Book readers perceive the translated text as the original one. That's why the translator of fictional texts becomes a co-author of this work. Translation of reality requires a good level of cultural and national training from a translator.

Key words: reality, artistic style, transcription, transliteration, calque half-calque, adaptation, non-equivalent vocabulary.

The fact that the text is not directly translated remains an important issue for theory and practice of translation. Issues of translation in the work of S.I. Vlahov, S.P. Florin, A.V. Fedorov, L.S. Barkhudarov, Ya.I. Retsker, mainly, the theory that devoted to the translation of realias excluded the possibility of full translation[1, 2, 3, 4]. But this theory has been ignored by live translation. Nevertheless, each of the literary works has such lexical compounds that can be difficult to translate. Realias are regarded as a clear example of this.

The term of realias gives the meaning about the things that has material aspect or the things that exists in human's conscious. In the lexicon-translation dictionary of L.L. Nelyubin the word realias expressed in four meanings [5].

1. Words and phrases expressing things, concepts and situations that were not in the human experience of other languages;

2. Different factors studied by external linguistics and translation are the way in which how the national weapons, culture and history of that country, the linguistic contacts of the linguists, etc. are presented in that language;

3. The material and cultural subject that underlies the nominal meaning of the word;

4. Words expressing national-specific character of life and existence.

For example, terms (Complementär - комплементария), possessive nouns (Gunter Grass - Гюнтер Грасс), customs, religion and terms related to the working activities of a nation (Bosch - Бош (everyday life technique)), Polterabend - полтерабенд (wedding night), and so on. Both local and international researchers have paid sufficient attention to the reality. In the early 50s of the 20th century, color owners spoke about specific elements of national realias, but it is still one of the biggest issues of nature and the science of translation.

Like many other genres, literary translation has its own distinctive features. The art style influences the emotions and the mind of the reader, expresses the author's thoughts, and uses the richness of the vocabulary, with the help of various styles, to have a figurative and emotional character. The art chooses language tools in advance, so all language tools are used to create the image. A distinctive feature of the art style is the use of power and colorful literary tropes to illuminate reality.

The main feature of the literary translation is its independence from the original, and thus becomes part of the literary and social environment of the language. Students accept translation as the original, so the translator of the literary work becomes the co-author of the work. The translator transmits it to a different culture that is comparatively different from the pre-translation culture.

When translating a literary work, the interpreter must convey the content, emotional impact, and aesthetic value of the original work, and try to convey the text's effects to the readers as shown in the original. However, the translator faces issues that need to be addressed in his or her work and do not always produce the expected results. One such issue is realia.

The translation of reality is not only difficult because it is familiar with the language, but probably because of the amount of use, the role of the language, and the nature of the language. The translator must recognize the realias and convey it to the culture of the language in which it is being translated. In order to deliver a realias when

translating the translation, the translator needs to know exactly what the real meaning is and what background is behind it.

The question of classification of realias has not yet been solved, but based on all classifications there is a subjective principle. S. Vlahov, S.P. Florin presents a more detailed classification of realism [1]. On the basis of the subjective classification of realias lies the subject and phenomenon. The realias is divided into three groups depending on the subject:

- geographical realias - words, phenomena of nature, the kinds of plants and animals encountered in a particular area, as well as those related to the activities of people living in a particular area;

- ethnographic realias - realias that are related to the culture and way of life of the nation, which can be terms related to customs, religion and the labor activity of any nation;

- Socio-political realias - the social structure of society and the proceeds associated with administrative-territorial weapons, associations and authorities.

S.I.Vlahov and S.P.Florin present two key issues in translating reality, whether they are not the equivalent of realias in the translated language and the issue of national or historical colors. The authors have identified two types of delivery of realias: transcription and translation [1].

Transcription is the first word transmitted according to the phonetic rules of the translated language. By the way, this method is similar to absorbing words from other languages. Transcription is generally used when translating terms such as firm, company, printing house, brand, etc.

A transcript-like method is the transliteration of words from other languages into the translated language. The disadvantage of these methods is the emergence of words that are not well understood in the translation and are usually not used.

Calque is the translation of lexical units of the original text by changing the complex language components of the translated language to the lexical combinations. According to the Calque method, a new word or phrase occurs in the language that is being translated. Such a new set of units will copy the lexical meaning of the original language.

Half-calque - isolate words from other languages and make word fragments of the original language or word-by-word translation.

Adaptation, also called cultural substitution or cultural equivalent, is a cultural element which replaces the original text with one that is better suited to the culture of the target language.

Semantic neologism is a new word or phrase in the translation process to subdue non-equivalent lexical compounds. In comparison to Calque, it is not etymologically linked to the original language.

In conclusion, the omission or incorrect delivery of real words during translation does not fully explain the meaning of these words, and as a result, foreign language teachers do not understand their connotative colors or references. Translation of realia words is an art that requires the interpreter to have a great deal of national and cultural knowledge.

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JUDICIAL REFORMS IN THE MIRROR OF PRESS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the coverage of judicial reforms in the newspapers and magazines of Uzbekistan. Special attention is paid both to the successes and shortcomings of journalism, both in general and in specialized areas.

Keywords: mass media, periodicals, newspapers and magazines, judicial reform, democratization and liberalization, transparency, openness, general journalism, online publications, social networks.

One of the main priorities of the reform program on modernization and the formation of the rule of law in Uzbekistan is the consistent democratization of the judiciary as the most important branch of state power. It is aimed at ensuring the rule of law and legality, reliable protection of human rights and interests.

In the early 70s of the twentieth century, in his classic study, "Judicial Supervision in the Modern World," Mauro Cappelletti noted that judicial supervision, which at that time was an exception on the public legal map of the world, was conquering the democratic world, in fact becoming part of it. According to the researcher, this was an unconditional public good that combined double faith. "1) faith in the "supreme law", obliging even democratic legislative bodies, the main content of which were norms protecting the rights and freedoms of the individual from tyranny, even tyranny of the democratic majority. 2) faith in courts, constitutional or general, supreme or regular, as "the most effective guarantee of compliance with such a higher law. Judicial control has become a hallmark of the very concept of the rule of law"³⁴.

³⁴ [Lustig D.](#), // [J.H.H. Weiler](#). Judicial review in the contemporary world - Retrospective and prospective International journal of Constitutional law Volume 16, Issue 2, April 2018.

Guided by this and other similar ideas, the development of legal acts began in Uzbekistan. They are aimed at a radical change in the structure, nature of legal proceedings, the system for selecting candidates for a particular position, etc. According to the country's media, an act of exceptional importance that received wide public attention was the introduction of a moratorium on the death penalty in January 2008. A lively response in the press was also received by the new order of appeals, decriminalization of criminal and criminal procedure legislation, changes in the classification of crimes, many of which were transferred to the category of not representing great public danger.

In general, the press of Uzbekistan, both general and specialized, pays some attention to reforming not only the entire legal, but also the judicial system. Under the headings “Point of View”, “People on Modern Justice”, “View”, “Attention”, etc., raise the most diverse aspects of the course of transformations in the field of law and the rule of law. It must be admitted that sometimes this is done successfully, and sometimes not. And this is despite the fact that newspapers and magazines often use materials from sociological studies, in particular the «Public opinion». Republican Center for the Study of Public Opinion, to publish their materials.

In the domestic media both in traditional print and online publications, in social networks there are materials that differ in their level of preparation. There is not always enough skill and knowledge in the development of certain issues. This is partly due to new and complex trends in our lives. Not only the judicial system, but market transformations, etc. require authors to know the specifics of each sphere, the development of which they begin. This means that the mass media in the conditions of an emerging market and a competitive society need to adapt to their laws, which is possible by improving their skills and learning to present “goods face” in a literal and figurative sense.

In this sense, judicial reform in Uzbekistan is not an exception. The difficulty lies in the fact that people who live here not only from history textbooks, television programs and Internet materials know what this area was in the past, but they are also well aware of its realities today. On the one hand, mass media, both general and specialized, almost daily report on government decisions, new decrees, decrees aimed at making the courts independent, in order to establish a dialogue between the judicial community and the population, and on the other, little changes reality.

Legal reforms are underway in Uzbekistan, but also how the press approaches their coverage. Sometimes in the development of certain events, phenomena, with an interesting formulation of questions, incorrect conclusions and conclusions are made. Here it gave not only survivability in the minds of the patterns of the past, but also in the conservatism of public opinion. Representatives of society do not always understand why in Uzbekistan the ultimate goal is to build not only a democratic, but also a rule of law state.

The latter involves the transfer of the special status of the judicial branch of power. That is, times have passed when for all unresolved and problematic issues you should turn to the authorities, especially if they relate to legal aspects. It is this idea that the channels of information should simply and intelligibly explain to their recipients. This is precisely the enlightening (educational) function of newspapers and magazines in the transitional period from totalitarianism to democracy, from the old judicial system to the new, which involves preparing materials for printing not in the legal language, but in the language of the average man.

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FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF THE WORD GAME IN THE HEADINGS OF THE MODERN ENGLISH PRESS

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Annotation: In this article the author discusses the use of puns in language, how to translate in native language, also the meaning of puns and its effectiveness in teaching of a language;

Key words: features of translation, modern English press

Newspapers are an integral part of modern life, and with the advent of the Internet - websites of publications they have become more affordable. Title - the brightest part of the article, which not only informs the reader about its content, it is the key, which sets the pace for the entire article. Therefore, the authors of the article or essay try to make the headlines as attractive as possible. A play on words, like no other device, is suitable for this purpose. The task of the translator is, to keep the title attractive and informative, which sometimes requires a lot of effort.

Play on words, another pun - is a stylistic turns of phrase or a thumbnail from an author, based on the comic using the same sounding words, with different meanings, or similar-sounding words or groups of words, or the different meanings of the same word or phrase.

Linguists have not yet reached a consensus on understanding the essence of puns, which is reflected in the existence of various terms to denote this technique. Pun called not only "play on words", but also "verbal sharpness", "double meaning" and so on. In addition, the content of these concepts and their relationship are treated as - differently.

In theoretical works, there are different classifications of puns. However, their translation is most often considered in general terms at three levels: phonetic, lexical and phraseological. The phonetic level is characterized by

the predominance of the sound side over the semantic side and sometimes so much that it becomes doubtful whether the turn is referred to as a pun . The group of lexical puns are different types of word games , based on the NCCA plays whole words or parts , to ambiguity or homonymy , a number of other lexical categories , such , as Antonio - mia , etymology, and so on .

Phraseological puns have their own , purely phraseological features , and a play on words based on the phraseological units often do not exclude the participation of and lexical units : playing out the individual components of stable combinations is the most common trick .

Often, when using a pun, comic situations are created that are not understandable to everyone , since with the help of puns, a fine line of humor is transmitted . Humor can be different , and humor using wordplay can be classified as intellectual . In this and it is difficult to translate a word game from English into Russian . Difficulties can arise in the most unexpected places , even when translating the simplest words .

Many considered untranslatable puns , N . Gaal is confident , that if the interpreter recognizes untranslatable play on words , he thereby admits its impotence .

The translation of puns or puns cannot be literal , verbatim . The pun is the author's intent , so the translator must preserve it , resorting to any tricks and ways , up to writing your own pun . The translator has to decide , what is more important in a particular case - to transfer content , abandoning pun or pun save , replacing the image , deviating from the exact value of the source text .

It is necessary to note the fact , that the translation of puns in newspaper headlines complicated stylistic features of this type of text . To achieve the adequacy of the translation of a newspaper headline, it is necessary to focus on its functional dominant ; therefore , the functional - communicative approach is most applicable to the translation of a newspaper headline.

Puns , used in headlines , may contain elements of - or sayings or refer the reader to the literary work . For example ,one of the articles of the Financial Times newspaper had the following heading : “ Much ado about lending, ” which can be translated as “ A lot of noise around the loan .” The phrase in the English language is a reference to the title of the play have . Shakespeare's " Much ado about nothing " , which translates as " A lot of noise from nothing ." The name familiar to

most English speakers , which has already become a winged expression , is a vivid example of a play on words .

It is an interesting headline « Affluenza: the SICK Society ». In order to understand its meaning , it is necessary to consider the meaning of the word " affluenza " , which is a compound word , formed by way of compounding , or blending . The adjective " affluent " , the beginning of which is the first component of the blend , is " a rich man , having a lot of money ." The word influenza, the end of which is used as the second part of the hood , has the meaning " flu . " Thus , the title can be translated as " The epidemic in society : money , like a virus ." When translating this heading, the lexical substitution technique was used .

The pun is also used in the title “ Love? I would better fall in chocolate! ”. In English, the expression “ fall in love ” means falling in love , literally it can be translated as “ falling in love ”. This header is used pun , which alludes to the fact , that the speaker prefers chocolate love . Therefore, the title can be translated as " Fall in love ? I would prefer chocolate ! ” or “ love ? ” Yes, I’m more likely to fall in love with chocolate ! ”

The heading is " Trick or Treatment ? " reminds us of Halloween , of that period , when children go to the neighbors to collect candy , shouting , " Trick or treat ! ", the truth is this title used only a part of this sentence , the word " treatment " corresponds to the word life in a Russian translation . The translation may be : “ Treatment or deception ? ”

Another interesting example of a header using word games found in the newspaper ' of The of Sun ', which announces the beginning of December the heading « Decembrrr », transmitting readers mood of the winter months . Russian language can translate this word , using tracing paper " Dekabrrr " and can be translated as " Dubabr ", because there is a verb in Russian language " dubet ", which means " to stiffen , freeze , freeze ." In this case, the pun is preserved in Russian .

The title “ Ain ' t life brand ” in The Economist Business Miscellany 's article is another striking example of a play on words . The author uses a pun , based on the popular expression " ain ' t life: grand ", which has in the Russian language equivalent of " Is not life wonderful ? " And since the article is devoted to the origin of the names of famous world brands , the title in Russian may sound like " Isn't life a brand ? " You can also translate this title using a pun . The Russian language is

the expression , indicating excellent , carefree life - " not life , and raspberries " , which can be changed : " Not life , and the brand ."

The article « You are what you drink », published in the Daily Express , the author reports that , that you can tell a lot about a man , judging by the fact , which he prefers coffee . Therefore, the well-known phrase “ you are what you eat ” in this heading came in handy , and in the translation into Russian, the play on words is saved in the heading : “ You are what you drink .”

In one of the rooms The Sunday People published an article about the ridiculous lawsuits in the United States under the title « writs a mad, mad world !». In this case, based on the design pun substitution " it ' s " word " writs " , denoting writs . Translate this header , saving the game of words and its meaning , is quite difficult . One of the options may be such a translation : “The world has gone mad , Your Honor !” .

As can be seen from the examples examined , in the process of translating newspaper headlines into Russian, various types of lexical and grammatical transformation are used . Literal translation , namely, transmission of not only the content , but also form , to which a translator seeks as an ideal in translating pun , could be achieved only in rare cases . As a rule , this is not without losses . Therefore, the translator is always faced with a choice : to transmit the content , abandoning the pun , or to retain a pun by losing the information content of the title . Having carefully weighed all the transmission possibilities pun , translator stops at one , which provides the greatest benefits , regardless of the use of the author of the reception .

Thus , the translation of the pun in English headlines is a very difficult task , since the translator needs to create the most expressive , bright and concise heading and try to keep it informative .

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THE PROBLEMS OF INTERLINGUA INTERFERENCE IN TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE .

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Abstract: The article considers the phenomenon of interference, the main source of which are differences in the systems of interacting languages: the different phonemic structure, composition of different grammatical categories and/or different ways to express them. Also considered objective and subjective content of the learning , the processes of interaction between languages, derived from different classifications. Presented examples of obstacles that slow down the process of second language acquisition, and interference under the influence of the native language.

Keywords: interference, communicative competence, motivation, perception, play back, specific language feature, category.

The purpose of the educational activity is to teach a foreign language and use it in various types of cognitive and practical activities. The objective content of the learning objectives is reflected in the identification of areas of communication, situations, issues that form the activity-oriented communicative ability of students. The subjective content of the learning objectives is their realization. Learning goals are understood as a system of goals and objectives that reflect the communicative and cognitive needs of the student [1].

But when teaching foreign languages, interference is essential, which inhibits the process of learning a foreign language. Interference (The Latin roots of *interference* are *entre-*, “between,” and *ferire*, “strike.”) - the interaction of language systems in the conditions of bilingualism, which develops either when contacts are linguistic or when an individual learns a foreign language; expressed in deviations from the norm and system of the second language under the influence of the native. Interference is manifested as a foreign accent in the speech of a person who speaks two languages.

The main source of interference discrepancies in systems of interacting languages: different phonemic composition, different composition of grammatical categories and / or different ways of expressing them. [2] Due to interference, we encounter a variety of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical errors by students. In most languages of the world, grammatical categories differ in formal and semantic features. Students automatically correlate some grammatical categories and lexical units of a foreign language with the corresponding analogues in their native language. [3] As an example, we turn to the simplest common Russian or Uzbek words, when translated into English, in which students make mistakes:

a) (russian) Вчера вечером мы занимались в читальном зале: делали упражнения, читали про себя тексты.

b) (uzbek) Кеча биз ўқув залида шуғулландик: машқлар бажардик, текстларни овоз чиқармай ўқидик.

c) (english) Yesterday we were in the reading room: did the exercises and silent reading.

From the above examples, we see that lexical units are used in accordance with the norms of each language and when translating into English, students make the following mistakes: from the Russian language they "read to themselves" - read about ourselves; from the Uzbek "ovoz chiqarmay" (which literally translates as "without making a sound or soundlessly") - without voice.

The next translation difficulty encountered by students is the word order in the sentence. In the Russian language there are no strict rules on how members of a proposal should line up; the word order in the sentence is free. In the Uzbek language, the predicate always takes the last place in the sentence, while in English the narrative sentences have a solid word order - subject + predicate.

1) (russian) Мальчик рыбу поймал. Мальчик поймал рыбу. Рыбу поймал мальчик. The meaning of the context isn't changed.

2) (uzbek) Бола балиқ тутди.

3) (english) The boy caught a fish.

In the corresponding English sentence, changing the order of words is not possible. If, for example, a subject and object are rearranged, the meaning will be misinterpreted: A fish caught the boy. The fish caught the boy.

From the classification of languages, the most famous are genetic (genealogical) and morphological (linguistic). If in a genetic (genealogical) classification, languages are grouped according to the commonality of their origin, then the morphological classification takes into account the principles of building words in different groups of languages.

According to the genealogical (genetic) classification, the Russian language is part of the Slavic branch of the Indo-European languages, English is the German group of the Indo-European languages, and the Uzbek language is in the Turkic group of Altai languages.

According to the morphological classification, languages form two main groups:

a) Languages without affixes:

b) Languages with affixes, which in turn are divided into flexional (from Latin - “bending”) and agglutinative (“gluing - from Latin - sticking),

The Russian language, like other Indo-European languages, belongs to inflective languages, and the Uzbek language, like all other Turkic languages, belongs to the agglutinative type. The difficulty of assimilation of Russian and English sounds by Uzbek students is caused, first of all, by the difference in the articulation base, which should be understood as the special initial position of the speech organs, a special system of movement of these organs, characteristic of each language.

In comparison with Russian, the Uzbek language is characterized by:

1) a more rear articulation base of sounds formation;

2) pronunciation of vowels and consonants at a lower rise.

The main differences between the consonant phonemes of the Russian and Uzbek languages are that the Uzbek language has 25 consonant phonemes.

Uzbek consonants are pronounced firmly, but soft consonants embarrass Uzbek students. Comparing the phonetic systems of Uzbek, Russian and English, we notice that in Uzbek there are sounds that are absent in English, for example [x] [κ] (solid k and h), and in English there are sounds not represented in Uzbek and Russian [w] [Θ] [ð] . [4]

Observations show that deviations in the perception and in the reproduction of foreign sounds do not always coincide with each other. Depending on the degree of attention and interest, various speakers can suppress potential interference or allow its

random manifestation. / θ / Sound substitutions are replaced by [s] [z] or [f] or [t]; / w / on [v]

Such Russian phonemes like [f], [ts] are absent in the original Uzbek words, as well as English x- [ks], which is pronounced in Uzbek by a combination of sounds [ékes] make it difficult to pronounce correctly. The Uzbek sound [j] as well as in English is pronounced softly, unlike Russian.

The Uzbek diphthong [ng] is a posterior lingual nasal sound, sonorous. It is absent in Russian, but exists in English. For example: keng - wide, eng - the most, tong - dawn, etc., listening, morning.

Uzbek [v] is pronounced mainly by the lips, without the participation of teeth. In Russian and English, when pronouncing the sound, the lower lip touches the teeth.

The Russian vowel [ы] under stress is difficult to pronounce by foreigners due to articulation stress, which requires the exact location and tension of the articulate organs and is replaced by sound [i].[5]

The nature of stress and its phonological mobility in word forms make great difficulties in learning pronunciation.

In Russian, the stress is much stronger, therefore vowel phonemes undergo reduction (i.e., weakening), changing not only by the duration of pronunciation, but also qualitatively. For example: zamók (lock) and záмок (castle). In the Uzbek language, stress is free, i.e. it can fall on 1 and 2, 3 syllables. For example: ke'ldi (came), kela'di (will come), kelama'n (I will come). In English, the stress most often falls on the first syllable. If the noun or adjective has 2 syllables, then the stress usually falls on the first syllable: 'happy,' sofa, 'sister. If the verb has 2 syllables, then the stress often falls on the second syllable: be'gin, att'end.

Since students of non-linguistic universities face similar difficulties in learning English, thematic phrasebooks, dictionaries of synonyms and phraseology are created to help students in learning the language, acquiring the simplest communication skills in everyday life.

Thus, the teacher must fully and accurately set aims in teaching foreign language, takes into account motivation, individuality, the particularity of the language and learn how to use literature correctly.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES IN ENHANCING STUDENT ACTIVITY

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Annotation: It can be said that problem-based teaching is important in the educational technology of preparing students for creative activity, so that the teacher is able to focus on the lecture process and give them appropriate instructions for their learning activities.

Key words: problem, education, learning problem, teaching, creative method, occupation, activity, step by step

It is a way of organizing the work of problem teachers based on the transfer of new knowledge by solving theoretical and practical problems and the problem-solving tasks created by these difficult situations. Discussions of problem students are based on the analysis and synthesis activities carried out in their observations. This is a research type of education.

Stages of problem education:

1. Create a perfect situation
2. It poses problems based on case analysis.
3. Solving problems that involve the replacement and verification of children
4. Checking anything.

It may be difficult for problematic learners to face varying degrees of complexity, depending on how and how much they are trying to solve this problem. The problem arises in the specific learning environment, which is purposefully organized by specific pedagogical tools. It is also necessary to develop specific ways to create such situations, based on the nature of the topics studied. Thus, the problem of learning is not simply a state of mental stress associated with an "unexpected obstacle in the way of thinking". It is a state of mental tension, the purpose of which is the specific purpose of knowing. At the core of this situation are the roots of previously

learned knowledge and the ways of mental and practical action to solve the emerging problem. At the same time, it should be noted that not every problem can be linked to a problem. Mental stress is not a problem unless new knowledge is linked to previous knowledge. This challenge differs from any mental disorder, in which the student understands the inner and hidden relationship between the subject and the task that is known to him or her before. Thus, the essence of the problem is that it is a conflict between information that is familiar to the student and new facts and events. Conflict is the driving force for the creative acquisition of knowledge.

Symptoms of the problem are as follows;

1. presence of unknown facts in the morning;
2. Instructions for the student to perform the tasks, their personal interest in solving the problem of cognition.

Being able to get out of a difficult situation has always been associated with an understanding of the problem, that is, the unknown, its speech and solution. A critical analysis of the problem is an independent mental activity. It will help the student to understand the causes of the intellectual challenge, to enter it, to articulate the problem in words, that is, to think actively. The consistency here is brilliant, first the problem arises, and then the learning problem is formed.

In teaching practice, there is another option, which corresponds to the emergence of a problem in appearance. Ideas, expressions of the problem in the form of contradictions and theoretical rules reflect the existence of a problematic situation in which the question "why" is usually answered. The problem consists of three components: specific (based on the task), unknown (finding them leads to the formation of new knowledge), and previous knowledge (student experience). They are necessary for the search to find the unknown. First of all, the problem of the learning problem, which is not known to the student, will be determined, and the methods of its implementation and the result will be unknown, but the students will look for the expected result based on their previous knowledge and skills. .

Thus, a task that students know and how to solve it independently will not be a learning problem, and second, a learning problem, even if they do not know how to solve a problem and how to find it.

It is worth noting that a prerequisite for problem-based learning is to give students a positive attitude towards the search for results. Students' creative and

exploratory cognitive activity in problem-based learning is when students express a problem in a classroom, that is, describe the nature of the learning difficulties, and then look for ways to solve the problem. He makes different assumptions, bases on one of the assumptions that students find to be true, and proves that the research is completed when the problem or task is completed. The study period of the person's cognitive activity can be described in specific schemes: problem-learning-problem-learning-problem-solving to solve the learning problem.

Thus, the task of problem-based learning is to assist students to effectively master the systems of knowledge and mental and practical activities, to solve problems of learning and upbringing, to develop and strengthen the skills of creative application of new knowledge.

The first prerequisite for the organization of problem-based learning is a system for improving educational information. The second condition of problem-based learning is problem-based learning, which provides for the choice of how to handle information when transferring it to a learning task. The third prerequisite for problem-based learning is the subjective position of the learner, understanding their goals and decision-making, and evaluating the tools they can use to solve the problem and achieve the outcome.

The methodology of conducting problem-based training requires justifying the methods used. The main methods are: creative, partially creative heuristic, problem-based reporting of information, problem-based reporting.

The creative method fully implements the creative independence of the learner. The student performs the task assigned to the teacher, while at the same time they form a learning problem, attempt to solve their own hypothesis, carry out research and ultimately achieve the results. attainable. The creative method requires long-term and specialized training. The creative work of students is colorful. It is important to note that the learning process is not limited to "problematic" or "imperfect" methods, it is advisable to use a variety of methods to make it effective.

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WAYS OF FORMING PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article deals with the ways of forming phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages. It is discussed the classifications according to their forming.

Key words: Phraseological units, forming, classification, English and Uzbek languages, examples, analysis.

Through the linguistic literature one can discover quite a lot of approaches to the classification of phraseological units, based on various criteria and principles.

Koonin A.V. classified phraseological units according to the way they are formed. He pointed out primary and secondary ways of forming phraseological units.

Primary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a unit is formed on the basis of a free word-group:

Most productive in Modern English is the formation of phraseological units by means of transferring the meaning of terminological word-groups, for example, in cosmic technique we can point out the following phrases: *launching pad* in its terminological meaning is бошланиш нуқтаси, in its transferred meaning –*ишга киришиш*, to link up–*ўрнатмоқ*; in its transformed meaning it means –*танишмоқ*;

A large group of phraseological units was formed from free word groups by transforming their meaning, for example: *granny farm*–қариялар уйи, *Trojan horse* - компьютер программаси, преднамеренно составленная для повреждения компьютера;

Phraseological units can be formed by means of alliteration, for example: a sad sack — бахтсиз ҳодиса, culture vulture- қизиқучан одам, fudge and nudge — ўзини олмоқ;

They can be formed by means of expressiveness, especially it is characteristic for forming interjections, for example: “*My aunt!*”, “*Hear, hear!*” etc;

They can be formed by means of distorting a word group, for example: *odds and ends* was formed from *odd ends*;

They can be formed by using archaisms, for example: *in brown study* means *in gloomy meditation* where both components preserve their archaic meanings;

They can be formed by using a sentence in a different sphere of life, for example: *that cock won't fight* can be used as a free word-group when it is used in sports (cock fighting), it becomes a phraseological unit when it is used in every day life, because it is used metaphorically;

They can be formed when we use some unreal image, for example: to have butterfly in the stomach – хаёжонланмоқ, to have green fingers – қули гул etc.;

They can be formed by using expressions of writers or politicians in everyday life, for example: *corridors of power*, *American dream*, *the winds of change*.

Secondary ways of forming phraseological units are those when a phraseological unit is formed on the basis of another phraseological unit; they are:

Conversion, for example: *to vote with one's feet* was converted into *vote with one feet*,

Changing the grammar form, for example: *make hay while the sun shines* is transferred into a verbal phrase - *to make hay while the sun shines*,

Analogy, for example: *curiosity killed the cat* was transferred into *care killed the cat*;

Contrast, for example: *cold surgery - a planned before operation* was formed by contrasting it with *acute surgery*, *thin cat - a poor person* was formed by contrasting it with *fat cat*;

Shortening of proverbs or sayings, for example, from the proverb *You can Y make a silk purse out of a sow's ear* by means of clipping the middle of it the phraseological unit *to make a sow's ear* was formed with the meaning *ошибаться*;

Borrowing phraseological units from other languages, either as translation loans, for example: *living space* (German), *to take the bull by the horns* (Latin) or by means of phonetic borrowings *meche blanche* (French) etc.

Phonetic borrowings among phraseological units refer to the bookish style and are not used very often in everyday speech.

The above mentioned principles of classification will further be applied to our language material and the results will be presented in the next chapter.

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FACTORS IN COMPARISON OF REALITY

A doctorate

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Annotation. There is an opinion about the concept of comparison and its reality.

Key words: comparison, comparing, analogy, sign, contrasting.

Comparison – is a polyhedral philosophical - logical concept. It has a social-linguistic character and has not been specifically studied in linguistics in Uzbek linguistics. "The comparative dictionary of the Uzbek language" provides the following explanation: 1. Mutual conversion, comparison, confrontation, analogy, likening. 2. Resembling, equal, likeness [2;275]. It is seen that comparisons arise mainly by calling, comparing, or comparing a particular character between objects or events, expressing the character's superiority, similarity, equality, and sometimes incongruity (like nothing else).

One of the important factors in the development of comparisons is the understanding of the nature of the subject. The nature of the objects is determined by logical reasoning and expressed in linguistic means. Thus logically and linguistically, comparative and confrontational processes are interrelated and require the other. After all, the analogy is based on a person's sense of objective existence, the interpretation of what he or she perceives and experiences through new ways, based on the discovery of similarities and likeness between objects and events. In this case, the analogy ensures new expressions, unexpected content and meanings.

Philosophy is defined as the emotional and logical cognition of knowing the world [1;407]. Emotional cognition is a common knowledge of all people, an understanding of the direct manifestations of objects. When compared to emotional cognition, a certain sign between objects is understood and expressed equally by all people. For example, the red apple feels the same and represents the same color. There is also an emotional awareness based on such comparisons as lightning fast, rock hard,

and honey sweet. Logical knowledge is usually the separation of similarities and differences between things and events as a result of careful observation based on logical conclusions. In literary texts, comparisons are also often made of emotional and logical cognition.

Prof. A.Nurmanov, when considering the comparative method, explains the role of comparisons in the process of describing what is known “Comparison of the studied object plays an important role in the knowledge of the universe. One of the most important ways to know when comparing a previously studied object to a new object is to study. As a result of the comparison it is revealed the general and peculiarities of the objects being compared” [3;55-56].

When objects are compared with certain criteria, they are defined by their unifying and distinguishing features. In the definition of these properties, the principle of contradiction is important because in simple comparison the sign of the object is more or less compared to the other. According to Nurmanov, “Conflicts require not only the symbols used to distinguish members of the opposing body, but also the common sign for both opposing members. Such signs serve as "a basis for comparison” [4;73]. It is well-known that objects cannot be compared unless there is a sign that can be contradicted. Conflict is the differentiation of a common character in the subject.

While it is important to differentiate between symbols in comparison, the character that is common to the comparable subjects is indispensable. Because in the comparative process, the objects are compared to each other, not on the basis of their presence, but because they have a common character, and the change in the quality of the sign is the basis for the contradiction of the object's characters.

A benchmark for comparison is a character attributable to at least two subjects, and is determined by the relation of one to the other. However, the absolute features that are specific to some objects may not be in other subjects and in this case the subject is not comparable to another. The relationship of the common sign in the subject is the aspect that makes it the basis for comparative expression.

When objects are compared on the basis of distinct but identical features, one can see that a particular sign is more or less represented in one subject. When objects are compared on the basis of similar signs, the sign is identical in both subjects. For example, *the Child became dear, and the cotton was dearer than the child.* (Togay Murod. “Otamdan qolgan dalalar (The yard inherited from my father”) The comparable subjects in the sentence are not equal in character, but the basis for the comparison is

that the child is more valuable than cotton. *The blue leaves of the willow began to shake as the girls' little twigs.* (Chulpan. "Night and Day") The comparable subjects in the clause are similar in terms of comparisons, not pure comparisons, because the shape of the hair pin and the girls' pin is similar in form.

The essence of comparisons in the knowledge of the universe is that the incomparable universe cannot be fully understood and expressed. The members of the Universe are diverse in their objective traits. In the process of speaking, a person grasps the universe based on the understanding of these symbols in the subject, the differentiation of the object, and the comparison between them. Comparing them to their place in space, and comparing each other with their characteristics is one of the most important features of human nature, which leads to the knowledge of the world and the conclusions it has made.

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ORGANIZATION OF INTEGRATED STUDENTS' PRACTICE ON THE BASIS OF COMPETENT APPROACH.

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Annotation

The system of measures on further improvement of the system of continuous education, development of qualified personnel training policy and strengthening of the material and technical base of education is identified as one of the priority directions of modernization and further development of the society.

Калит сўзлар: professional practice, professional competence, competence approach, integration, innovative technology, creative collaboration.

The program of comprehensive development of higher education aims to equip the future pedagogical staff with higher professional knowledge, skills and skills, as well as increase their professional competence. Successful solution of these tasks requires a combination of theory and practice. For this purpose, improving the knowledge and skills acquired by future teachers in theoretical trainings, in close connection with the process of professional practice, is important in the formation of professional competence.

Formation of the professional competence of students currently studying at Higher Pedagogical Institutions depends solely on theory. After all, professional competence is manifested in practical activities. Extending the content of the practice; We have determined that we need to activate the following processes to extract important concepts from it:

- Integration of professional disciplines and professional practice on the basis of a competent approach, reducing the likelihood of a subjective approach to the identification of the condition;

- to draw students' attention to important aspects of professional practice;

- Continuous implementation of organizational work on the use of didactic means for the effective implementation of this integration based on a competent

approach, expanding the independence of creative initiative and professional practice of students;

- Creating creative collaboration between teachers and students;
- Formation of students' professional competence, scientific outlook through this integration, social life in accordance with modern requirements.

Providing integration of professional disciplines and professional practice in higher education institutions will help to systematize students' knowledge, develop their independent thinking skills and deepen their knowledge at the lower levels of education. This process shapes and enriches students' perceptions of the environment, human, nature and society. The task of summarizing the knowledge gained on the basis of these problems is effectively solved. Students develop their knowledge through the use of key concepts and terms in the course of specialization subjects.

We believe that the function of integration of professional disciplines and professional practice on the basis of copecent approach is to improve the process of professional practice in the system of specialties on the basis of the acquisition and development of concepts that form the basis of modern knowledge:

- The richness and generality of the competence, the formation of students' worldview through this integration as a form of knowledge, enhancing the efficiency of their acquisition of knowledge;
- Competence function of integration of professional practice, defining important directions of improvement of professional practice, which can meet social requirements of student's development;
- this integration will help to gain knowledge and understanding. In order to master the content of the subject matter, it is essential that all aspects of the subject matter be described in the syllabus and in the textbook. Achieving the integrity of teaching materials as a result of this integration;
- Creation of favorable conditions for application of modern pedagogical and innovative technologies in the process of professional practice as a result of this integration.
- This integration will help to shape the students' scientific outlook. This world view is a methodological focus in the study and evaluation of events in material and social existence;

- this integration will help ensure systematicness in the practice. Students will be able to complete the methodological tasks of acquiring knowledge in a professional practice only if they understand this integration and demonstrate professional competence;

- This integration encourages students to pursue independent learning, creativity and entrepreneurship. This will improve the pedagogical skills and ensure the unity of the teaching team in addressing the various tasks of organizing practices.

This integration, which is implemented on a regular basis, will also help students to acquire and diversify their knowledge and skills. Their interest in learning increases the efficiency of the process. This integration is one of the didactic opportunities for acquiring knowledge and organizing professional practice. It is based on the methods of practice defined as the basis for developing and developing students' competence abilities.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА УРОКОВ В ШКОЛЕ

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В данной статье рассмотрены проблемы использования информационно-коммуникативных технологий школы. Для поддержания плодотворной и эффективной деятельности учащихся, удачно применение нетрадиционных форм проведения занятий, которые формируют внутреннюю мотивацию.

Ключевые слова: использование материалов ИКТ, мотивация, видеоматериалы, аудиоматериалы

Key words: the use of the IT materials, motivation, non-traditional methods of teaching, video materials, audio materials.

Важным направлением развития современного общества является информатизация образования. В последние годы обучение с помощью информационных технологий получило название информатизации, использование которой повышает положительную мотивацию учащихся к

учению, активизирует познавательную деятельность, развивает мышление и творческие способности ребенка. В современных учебных и воспитательных учреждениях значительно расширяется арсенал средств обучения, повседневно применяемых учителем и воспитателем в учебно-воспитательной работе. Педагогический принцип наглядности обучения требует постоянного совершенствования средств обучения, соответствующих уровню развития науки и техники. Повышение качества преподавания тесно связано с коренным улучшением методов обучения, что в свою очередь зависит и от применения учителем и воспитателем широкого комплекса технических средств обучения.

Главная роль в решении повышения эффективности учебного процесса отводится не только формам, методам, но и средствам обучения. От рациональной организации применения различных средств обучения в значительной мере зависит эффективность урока. Активное применение технических средств обучения становятся неотъемлемой частью учебного процесса везде, где есть увлеченные своим делом учителя, где обучение стало творчеством. Там, где технические средства используются грамотно и систематически, они способствуют повышению эффективности и качества обучения. Внедрение ИКТ в практику работы образовательного учреждения открывает большие возможности для улучшения и совершенствования образовательных педагогических методик, обмена опытом и творческого подхода к преподаванию. Основой для этого является накопление учебно-методических материалов во внутреннем информационном пространстве школы и использование Интернет-технологий как для оперативного, так и для отсроченного общения с коллегами и учениками: электронной почты, форумов, видеоконференций. В связи с повсеместным использованием средств новых информационных технологий и в повседневной жизни очень важно научить учащихся работать с современной техникой. К наиболее часто используемым элементам ИКТ в учебном процессе относятся:

- электронные учебники и пособия, демонстрируемые с помощью компьютера и мультимедийного проектора,
- интерактивные доски,
- электронные энциклопедии и справочники,
- тренажеры и программы тестирования,
- образовательные ресурсы Интернета,
- DVD и CD диски с картинками и иллюстрациями,
- видео и аудиотехника.

Умение учащихся работать с информацией на современном уровне, используя при этом традиционные источники, электронные носители информации и Интернет, позволяет учителю организовать учебный процесс и внеклассную работу таким образом, чтобы у учащихся развить познавательный интерес, интеллектуальные и творческие способности. Использование ИКТ

технологий открывает для учителя новые возможности в преподавании своего предмета.

Изучение любой дисциплины с использованием ИКТ дает детям возможность для размышления и участия в создании элементов урока, что способствует развитию интереса школьников к предмету. В последнее время наблюдается массовое внедрение Интернет в школьное образование. Увеличивается число

информационных ресурсов по всем предметам. Нельзя не сказать о значении Интернета для самообразования учителя и использования богатейших ресурсов сети для подготовки к урокам. Причём не стоит отказываться от посещения англоязычных сайтов, так как на них могут быть очень интересные иллюстрации, которые можно сохранить и использовать при создании мультимедийных презентаций. Использование новых информационных технологий позволяет существенно повысить интерес детей к учебе, а, следовательно, и улучшить качество знаний учащихся.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ТОПОНИМОВ В ЯЗЫКЕ И РЕЧИ.

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Аннотация.

В статье рассматриваются лингвистические свойства имен собственных, дается классификация топонимам по морфологической структуре и по геополитической значимости.

Annotation.

The article is devoted to the linguistic properties of proper names, a classification is given to toponyms according to their morphological structure and geopolitical significance.

Ключевые слова: топоним, топонимика, ороним, ойконим, гидроним, урбаноним, макротопоним, микротопоним, антропотопоним.

Key words: toponym, toponymy, oronim, oikonym, hydronym, urbanonym, macrotoponym, microtoponym, anthropotonym.

Каждый день на письме и речи мы используем слова, обозначающие имена собственные, но мало кому известен термин «топоним». Топонимы это языковые знаки, обозначающие названия топографических пространств. Эти знаки формируют систему, которая называется топонимикой. Существуют различные толкования слову «топоним»:

Подольская Н.В в «Словаре русской ономастической терминологии» дает следующее определение данному лингвистическому явлению:

«Топоним (географическое название географическое имя) — разряд онимов, собственное имя любого географического объекта»³⁵

В толковом словаре Ожегова дано следующее определение:

³⁵ Подольская Н. В. Словарь русской ономастической терминологии. Изд. 2-е, перераб. и доп. / А. В. Суперанская. — М.: Наука, 1978. — 198 с

Топоним - «собственное название отдельного географического места (населенного пункта, реки, уголья)»³⁶

Другое, более развернутое определение этому термину дал И.П. Литвин:

«Топоним это индивидуализирующий элемент полной топонимической формулы (в состав полной топонимической формулы входит имя собственное и сопровождающий его географический термин (имя нарицательное)), который разъясняет, к какому типу географических объектов относится данное название)»³⁷

Термин «томонимика» впервые в русской литературе появился в 1920-е годы, позднее появился термин «топономастика». Данный термин имеет греческое происхождение *toros* «место, местность» и *opota* «имя», т.е. «относящийся к имени». Это раздел ономастики, изучающий географические названия (топонимы), их значение и происхождение, структура, развитие и изменение во времени.

Топонимы изучают и подразделяют географические названия по определенным признакам: по языковым (русская, английская, итальянская топонимия), по историческим (англосаксонский топонимический пласт, кельтский топонимический пласт и т.п.), по территориальным (топонимия России, топонимия США).

В лингвистике различают две классификации топонимов:

по классам обозначаемых географических мест;

по структуре.

Существуют следующие разновидности топонимов: оронимы, ойконимы, гидронимы, урбанонимы, макротопонимы, микротопонимы также антропотопонимы. Оронимы (от греч. *oros* — гора) обозначают названия гор (*the Grampians, Pennines*). Наименования маленьких заселенных мест образуют еще одну группу, которая называется ойконимы (с греч. *oikos* — жилье, пристанище). К ним относятся названия городов и деревень (*Five Oak Green, Earlswood*).

³⁶ Толковый словарь Ожегова [Электронный ресурс]. – Словари и энциклопедии- Режим доступа <http://endic.ru/ozhegov/Toponim-35639.html>

³⁷ Литвин И. П. О структуре и функции названий физико-географических объектов в своей и чужой среде (на материале некоторых европейских языков) [Текст]: / И. П. Литвин // Ономастика. Типология. Стратиграфия. – М. : Наука, 1988. – С.

Названия водных объектов, таких как моря, озёра, реки, каналы объединяются в группу, которая называется - гидронимы. Данная группа имеет тесную связь с историей, миграцией и этническим прошлым народов мира. Названия водных ресурсов сохраняются и передаются веками и тысячелетиями и не изменяются. Часто в гидронимах используются диалектизмы и архаизмы, слова народов проживавших на определенных территориях в прошлом.

Различают пелагонимы – названия морей (*the North Sea, the Irish Sea*), лимнонимы – названия озёр, прудов (*Loch Tummel, Loch Ney, Llyn Cerrig Bach*), потамонимы – названия рек (*Severn, Thames, Great Ouse*), гелонимы – собственные имена болот, заболоченных мест (*Lindow Moss*).

Урбанонимы (от лат. *urbanus* — городской) слова, обозначающие названия объектов расположенных внутри городов и сел, они подразделяются на подгруппы: агоронимы (от греч. *agora* — площадь) — названия площадей (*Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus*), годонимы (от греч. *hodos* — путь, дорога, улица, русло) — названия улиц (*Baker Street, Lime Street, Whitehall*) и дромонимы (от греч. *dromos* — бег, движение, путь) — названия путей сообщения (*Fosse Way, Icknield Way, Broxden Roundabout*).

Макротопонимы (от греч. *makros* — большой) названия крупных географических объектов. Это имена собственные, обозначающие названия стран, областей или провинций. Они могут быть образованы от этнонимов (*Franks — France, Greeks — Greece*) или наоборот этноним может быть образован от названия страны (*America — Americans, Australia — Australians*).

Микротопонимов (от греч. *mikros* — малый)- слова, обозначающие небольшие незаселенные географические объекты, такие как улицы, поля, луга и т.д, знакомые в ограниченном кругу людей, проживающих в одном районе.

Очень часто названия географических объектов образуются от личных имен, и в этом случае они называются антропотопонимами (от греч. *antropos* - человек). Например, названия городов: *Ottery St Mary, St David's (Уэльс), Elizabethtown*. В английском языке такой тип топонимов встречается гораздо реже, чем в русском языке (*Ивановка, Алексеево, Федоровка*).

По морфологическим признакам топонимы делятся на 4 типа:
простые;

производные;
 сложные;
 составные.

Простые топонимы – слова, состоящие только из корневого слова без суффиксов и аффиксов. Многие названия перешли из других языков, и признается как чистая основа: *Comb, Barrow, Down, Stall, Moor* и т.д.

Производные топонимы – слова, образованные при помощи присоединения аффиксов к корню имен собственных: *Stanton, Kingston, Birmingham, Scarborough* и т.д.

Сложные топонимы – слова, состоящие из двух морфем, которые являются основой топонима: *Wallingwells, Whitbarrow, Blackpool, Brentside* и т.д.

Составные топонимы – названия мест, состоящие из словосочетаний двух и более частей речи: *Standing Stone, Cold Harbour, Barton under Needwood, Black Notley* и т.д.

Из приведенных классификации следует, что топонимы можно описать по типу какой объект он обозначает и по морфологической структуре.

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THE PLACE AND ROLE OF RESEARCH ACTIVITY IN THE PREPARATION OF THE COMPETITIVE EXPERT.

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Annotation.

The article states that the modern specialist should now be fluent in the profession, innovative technologies to navigate the related professions, speak a foreign language, to be able to design, research activities, that is, to be guided in related specialties, to be competitive in the labor market. It is known that the pursuit of science and the creation of research projects open up new opportunities for the student, actively developing its creative thinking, increase its subjectivity and responsibility for implementation created a creative product, in the process of protection form his ability to defend his point of view. Therefore, this article a lot of attention paid to the organization nauchnoe research which generates the necessary professional and personal qualities of the future specialist.

Keywords: science, research and development activities, nauchnoe issledovanie, educational process, creative and analytical thinking, scientific research.

Modernization of the Uzbek education system, introduction to educational institutions of new educational standards, demanded a solution to one of its most important objectives - improving the quality of the competitive expert in the labor market.

To solve these problems May 8 of this year, PresidentsignedResolution "On approval of the preschool education system development concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan till 2030". The document will be the basis for the development of programs and a set of measures aimed at modernizing the sector. The concept provides for the elimination of the lack of qualified teaching staff, improvement of material and technical condition and maintenance of educational and methodological materials of public preschool.

For the first time sets clear targets to ensure measurable progress. In particular, the task to increase by 2030 preschool enrollment from 38.1 percent to 80.8. DHS also will continue to increase the capacity of educational institutions: in 2021 the number of seats will increase by 56.8 percent (in 2030 - to 132.3) due to the opening of new preschool, as well as the development of public-private partnerships and alternative forms of pre-school education, relevant to the remote areas of the country. Particular attention will be paid to the teaching and administrative staff in the coming years. Work will be carried out in two directions: increasing the number of teachers and the introduction of new approaches to training, retraining, professional development, selection and development of employees.

A modern professional should be fluent in the profession, innovative technologies to navigate the related specialties, to be able to work effectively in the chosen profession at the level proposed by world standards. Indeed, the processes of globalization, the active exchange of experts between the Country and the regions, led to the development of the world market, but in order to take its rightful place in it, it is important not only to adapt the obtained professional competence for the upcoming practice, but also a good command of at least one foreign language and the language professions.

Therefore, the modern graduate - a person is ready for continuous professional development, self-education, to social and professional mobility. Youth competitiveness in modern conditions is its most important vital necessity, as any professional activity requires specialist not only subject competence, knowledge, skills, craftsmanship, but also independent of information maturity, assuming the capacity for independent search for important professional inofomatsii and its adaptation to the chosen specialty. the labor market and a modern recruitment strategies require specific professional behavior of the person, as a young specialist should work in the workplace, in companies, institutions and organizations, which are in different segments of social, economic, industrial, scientific spheres, and with different forms of ownership. If in one case an employer it is important that young people have the basic and related (additional) qualification in another, it is important for him that came specialist would be able in the shortest time to create and implement a particular project, effectively promote the organization, to give impetus to its further development or withdraw its crisis. In this case we are talking about professional ability to design, scientific research activities. 3 Effective implementation of the project,

research activities, it is important to have quality, new graduate, new personality characteristics, the new requirements, which are formed from it, first in the family, then at school, later in the period of study at an educational institution. science classes and the creation of research projects open up new opportunities for the student, actively developing its creative thinking, increase its subjectivity and responsibility for implementation created a creative product, and in the course of his defense he formed the ability to defend their point of view. College students involved in student scientific community (CHO), which was incorporated and is actively engaged in scientific and practical research from college, come to production with their own thoughts and ideas, offering effective solutions to improve the quality of the production process and the product produced. At the same time, young people, keen innovation faster than others acquire new technologies, knowledge and skills. Enthusiasm for research and development activities to develop students are important qualities and capabilities that meet the demands of a modern employer. Among them are such personal qualities as a versatile erudition, curiosity, perseverance and performance, initiative in solving non-standard tasks, creativity and independence, communication and organizational skills, the need for professional self-education and the continuous enrichment of the professional knowledge and skills; professional quality - the ability to carry out the analysis, synthesis, diagnostics, the ability to design professional activity, taking into account the specific conditions of production and specificity. inquisitiveness, persistence and efficiency, initiative in solving non-standard tasks, creativity and independence, communication and organizational skills, the need for professional self-education and the continuous enrichment of the professional knowledge and skills; professional quality - the ability to carry out the analysis, synthesis, diagnostics, the ability to design professional activity, taking into account the specific conditions of production and specificity. inquisitiveness, persistence and efficiency, initiative in solving non-standard tasks, creativity and independence, communication and organizational skills, the need for professional self-education and the continuous enrichment of the professional knowledge and skills; professional quality - the ability to carry out the analysis, synthesis, diagnostics, the ability to design professional activity, taking into account the specific conditions of production and specificity.

In other words, the competitiveness of graduates must be prepared for system activities in a professional situation, to show responsibility and independence in the face of uncertainty, to strive for self-improvement and creative self-realization.

Questions should be organized in educational and training institutions of qualitative research activities with the aim of training a competitive specialist - are not new. Research activity includes, at a minimum, three values of subject - science research activities. Science is a specific field of human activity, which is defined as "a system of knowledge about the laws of nature, society and thinking ...". [1; s.397]. Science is the world in terms of logic, laws and categories. If research activities aimed at obtaining objective knowledge about the world, their theoretical basis and systematization, the research activity is related rather to the practical solution of certain creative tasks, it has successive stages, the elements, the research work plan, the selection and use of these stages techniques issleovaniya selected problems, organization and implementation of experimental work, their subsequent analysis and conclusions, etc. [2; from. 34]. The traditional forms of research Student of (laboratory work; essays; Olympiad, scientific circles and scientific societies, scientific and practical conferences, competitions of students' works, preparation and presentation of reports, writing term papers and dissertations) in recent years have increasingly dobpaylyaetsya project method, products of project activities and their public defense. Project-based learning - a way to achieve the goal as received practice-oriented results that may be in the form of a scientific paper, research paper using traditional and innovative knowledge. Project-based learning in the framework of research activities - is a specific didactic system, and the project method is the means by which operates this systems3; from. Developing, writing and defense of the project is the inclusion of students in the creative process, which begins and ends with the development of the idea of the protection of this idea in the form of a presentation or research paper. which may be in the form of a scientific paper, research paper using traditional and innovative knowledge. Project-based learning in the framework of research activities - is a specific didactic system, and the project method is the means by which operates this systems3; from. [3; from. 65.] .. Developing, writing and defense of the project is the inclusion of students in the creative process, which begins and ends with the development of the idea of the protection of this idea in the form of a presentation or research paper. which may be in the form of a scientific paper, research paper using traditional and innovative knowledge. Project-based learning in the framework of research activities - is a specific didactic system, and the project method is the means by which operates this systems3; from. [4; from. 124.].. Developing, writing and defense of the project is the inclusion

of students in the creative process, which begins and ends with the development of the idea of the protection of this idea in the form of a presentation or research paper.

Thus, the analysis of the place and the role of scientific research in the preparation of the competitive expert, showed the need for the organization and implementation of this activity because it is of scientific, research activities generate significant incentives and motivations - the moral and material. Under moral incentives and motives, we understand the satisfaction of human creative activity, learning and discovery for himself early knowledge of the unknown, the opportunity to gain recognition among their peers and the approval of the scientific community. On a par with this, the important role of research activity plays in shaping incentives, expressed through joint grants, joint research projects and custom jobs.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ИСКУССТВА НА УРОКЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В СТАРШИХ КЛАССАХ СРЕДНЕЙ ШКОЛЫ

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В данной статье рассмотрены проблемы использования материалов искусства на уроках иностранного языка в старших классах средней школы. Для поддержания плодотворной и эффективной деятельности учащихся, удачно применение нетрадиционных форм проведения занятий, которые формируют внутреннюю мотивацию. Внедрение музыки различных жанров, просмотр кинофильмов в оригинале, чтение и анализ стихотворений и поэм, а также постановка сцен и ролевых игр способствуют активизации процесса обучения иностранному языку.

Ключевые слова: использование материалов искусства, мотивация, культура, искусство, видеоматериалы, аудиоматериалы

Key words: the use of the art materials, motivation, culture, art, non-traditional methods of teaching, videomaterials, audio materials.

Культура и общение неразделимы, поэтому важно уделять большое внимание внедрению материалов искусства на уроках английского языка. Использование материалов искусства играет большую роль в достижении высокой мотивации в изучении иностранных языков, поскольку большинство учащихся любят культурные мероприятия, такие как пение, танцы, просмотр фильмов, ролевые игры или изучение культуры других стран и народов. Исследования и опыт педагогов-новаторов показали, чтобы сделать уроки английского языка интересными и эмоционально насыщенными, а тем более в старших классах, когда внимание учеников отвлечено профильными предметами, для поддержания плодотворной и эффективной деятельности учащихся, удачно применение нетрадиционных форм проведения занятий. Видео-урок, урок-дискуссия, урок-спектакль, урок-экскурсия, которые поддерживают интерес учащихся к предмету и повышают мотивацию к учению. Чтобы у учеников была мотивация, им нужно, хотя бы время от времени,

переживать успех. То есть видеть, что прилагаемые ими усилия идут на пользу. Однако для того чтобы учиться успешно, учитель должен определить главные параметры: то, каким образом учащиеся лучше воспринимают информацию (на слух, зрительно, при решении конкретных задач и т. д.); как запоминают новую информацию (через повторение, впечатление, ассоциацию, построение связей, конспектирование, группирование данных и т.). Несложно заметить, что мы быстрее запоминаем какие-то выражения, если слышим их в нашей повседневной жизни, а не читаем в учебнике. Поэтому на современных платформах в обучении иностранному языку используются фрагменты из фильмов и сериалов, тексты песен и задания на описание своих чувств, которые вызывает картина.

Одним из более распространенных и эффективных способов изучения английского языка является музыка, так как она является сильнейшим психическим побудителем, проникающим в глубины нашего сознания. Каждый учитель должен дать своему ученику не только знания, но и помочь ему вырасти как личность. Поэтому он не может не думать об эстетическом развитии своих учеников, знакомя их с разными видами и жанрами музыки. В средних классах это может быть классическая музыка, а вот в старших уже можно использовать современные популярные жанры такие, как джаз, поп-музыка, рок и так далее. Раз в неделю можно брать одного исполнителя, вы-

брать песню и дать ученикам задание на дом прослушать её, а на следующем уроке обсудить незнакомую лексику, времена, которые в ней использует автор, и понять смысл.

Видеоматериал стимулирует интерес, является образцом для подражания, расширяет знания студентов о лингвокультурных особенностях изучаемого языка, а также предоставляет эффективный материал для последующего обсуждения. Использование видео в обучении иностранному языку открывает широкие возможности для преподавателя и студентов в овладении языком и иностранной культурой. Страноведческие видеофильмы способствуют развитию культурологического кругозора учащихся. Такие фильмы являются еще одним аутентичным источником информации о странах изучаемого языка. Они интересны и полезны не только из-за своей практической языковой информации (слова, фразы, лингвострановедческие реалии), но и из-за

расширения фоновых знаний, связанных с историей, культурой, искусством, архитектурой, географией стран.

Представляется, что включение стихов и пьес в учебный процесс могут быть эффективны в развитии коммуникативной деятельности у учеников старших классов средней школы. В них можно приблизиться как к культурному содержанию, так и к смыслу. Стихи должны быть прочитаны вслух и объяснены целостно, в то время как задача учителя состоит в том, чтобы познакомить учеников с автором, его биографией, историей создания, культурой, со стилем и с новой лексикой.

Итак, следует подчеркнуть, что использование материалов искусства не исключает традиционные методы обучения. Но следует отметить, что многие ученики, имеющие хорошую успеваемость на уроках английского языка, иногда испытывают трудности в переписках с носителями языка или при использовании языка в реальных жизненных ситуациях. Это может быть результатом изучения иностранного языка без надлежащего понимания его культуры. Учебные видеокурсы и видеофильм, песни, стихотворения, сценки и пьесы дают широкие возможности для развития всех аспектов языка, таких как говорение, чтение, аудирование и письмо, и делают учебный процесс овладения иностранным языком более привлекательным.

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CHEMIE UND CHEMISCHE TECHNOLOGIE

USING INTERACTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING 'ALCOHOLS' THEME IN CHEMISTRY.

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Annotation

The article is dedicated to using interactive methods of teaching 'alcohols' theme in chemistry. We can achieve this objective by using interactive teaching methods. These methods take into account the contemporary issues and changing priorities - from the general content building for the courses to independent, student-centered cognitive activities.

Key words: teacher-training, organic chemistry, interactive methods, alcohol

Nowadays, our time is a time of change. About 5% of theoretical and 20% of applied knowledge is updated annually. The rapidly evolving changes in society and the economy today require a person to be able to quickly adapt to new conditions, find optimal solutions to complex issues, show flexibility and creativity, and be able to establish effective communications with different people. The goals of school education, which are set by the state, society, and family, in addition to acquiring modern knowledge and skills, are to reveal and develop the potential of the child, create conditions for the formation of an independent personality, owning the tools of self-development and self-improvement. From the variety of modern teaching methods, as leading interactive ones are offered.

The word "interactive" is derived from the word "interact" (English), where "inter" is mutual, "act" is to act. "Interactivity" means the ability to interact or be in dialogue mode. Consequently, interactive learning is, first of all, interactive learning.

Dialogue is also possible with traditional teaching methods, but only on the lines “teacher - student” or “teacher - group of students (audience)”. In interactive learning, the dialogue is also built on the lines “student - student” (work in pairs), “student - group of students” (group work), “student - audience” or “group of students - audience” (presentation of work in groups), “Student is a computer”, etc.

We present the table of applications of interactive methods for educational content such kind of themes in table 1.

Table 1. Applications of interactive methods for educational content.

	Topic	Used interactive methods
1.	Hydrocarbons (summary)	> brainstorming > game > discussion
2.	Natural sources of hydrocarbons	> debate > case study > discussion > role-playing game > developing the project
3.	Physiological effect of ethyl alcohol	> developing the project > case study > discussion
4.	Carbonyl derivatives of hydrocarbons	> method of associations > discussion > content analysis > teamwork > developing an intellectual card

The game method as an interactive technology for teaching chemistry should be applied more widely in the educational process, moreover, systematically, and not from case to case. Only a systematic purposeful use of various game situations can give certain results both in changing the basic qualities of a child's personality, and in the effectiveness of educational activities and in learning in general. The game is not an end in itself, but a learning tool that helps to enhance the educational activities of schoolchildren, the use of which in combination with other means should contribute to solving the educational problems of the comprehensive school.

In [chemistry](#), alcohol is an [organic compound](#) that carries at least one [hydroxyl functional group](#) (-OH) bound to a [saturated carbon](#) atom.^[2] The term alcohol originally referred to the primary alcohol [ethanol](#) (ethyl alcohol), which is [used as a drug](#) and is the main alcohol present in [alcoholic beverages](#). An important class of alcohols, of which [methanol](#) and [ethanol](#) are the simplest members, includes all compounds for which the general formula is $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{OH}$. Simple monoalcohols that are the subject of this article include primary (RCH_2OH), secondary (R_2CHOH) and tertiary (R_3COH) alcohols.

We may use such kind of interactive methods of teaching alcohols in chemistry. For example, Pour 1 ml of water into 1 test tube, 1 ml of ethanol into the second test tube, add 1-2 drops of vegetable fat to each. Shake the tubes. The students conclude that alcohol is soluble. The data is written to the table as an example: alcohol, State of aggregation, color, Smell, Solubility in water, Fat solubility, ethanol, Liquid, colorless, characteristic smell, miscible with water in any ratio, dissolve fats. At the end of the experiment, they conclude: since alcohol is soluble in fats; the rate of passage of alcohol molecules is greater than the rate of passage of water; therefore, ethyl alcohol is rapidly absorbed into the blood.

In order to determine the attitude of students towards the use of interactive methods during the learning process, a survey was conducted at the end of the school year. The results showed that students enjoy working in an interactive environment (69%) and this positively affects their attitude towards the subject

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GESCHICHTE

"KULTUR MIT USBEKISCHER KÜCHE"

(ALS BEISPIEL FÜR DAS FERGANA-TAL IN ZENTRALASIEN)

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Anmerkung. Das Ferghana-Tal ist einer der schönsten Orte in Usbekistan, bekannt als "Perle Zentralasiens", mit seiner alten Geschichte, seiner einzigartigen Natur, seinem Klima und seiner geografischen Lage. Die Kultur des Materials bezieht sich auf die Kultur, die mit dem Essen verbunden ist, insbesondere mit dem Essen.

Schlüsselwörter. Fergana-Tal, Kultur, Esskultur, Lebensmittel, geografische Bestimmung, Fleischgerichte, Milchdiät, Fettnahrung, Pasta Palov, Potato Palov

Historisch gesehen bewahrt die materielle Kultur die Bräuche, Traditionen und Kulturen vieler Nationen. Die Hauptkomponenten der materiellen Kultur sind Unterkunft, Kleidung und Essen. In diesem kurzen Artikel möchten wir einige der Gerichte durchgehen.

Das Ferghana-Tal ist mit seiner alten Geschichte, seiner einzigartigen Natur, seinem Klima und seiner geografischen Lage einer der schönsten Orte in Usbekistan.

Das Tal ist eine besondere Region in Zentralasien in Bezug auf Landfläche (insgesamt 22.200 km²), Bevölkerung und ethnische Vielfalt. Sein Territorium ist im Nordwesten von Kurama- und Chatkal-Gebirgen und im Nordosten von Fergana, Southern Alay und teilweise Turkestan umgeben. Das Ferghana-Tal ist nicht nur für seine wunderschöne Natur bekannt, sondern auch für seine freundlichen Menschen.

In der Tat ist das Tal seit langem als "Perle Zentralasiens" bekannt, mit seiner Fruchtbarkeit, harter Arbeit, seinem Adel und seiner wunderschönen Natur. Darüber hinaus sind es die Menschen in diesem Land, die ihre eigene "Fergana" -Kultur schaffen und verbreiten. Während es sich auf das Alltagsleben und die Kultur der Menschen im Fergana-Tal konzentriert, ist es bekannt für seine nationalen Werte, historischen Traditionen und ethnografischen Manifestationen.

In den Jahren der Unabhängigkeit haben eine Reihe von Studien die Probleme der nationalen Werte, der traditionellen materiellen und spirituellen Kultur und der Volksbräuche umfassend und gründlich untersucht. Besonders wichtig ist die Analyse traditioneller Unterkünfte, Kleidung, ihrer spezifischen regionalen Merkmale und neuer Informationen über ihre historischen Wurzeln, einschließlich ihrer Küche.

Der bekannte Ethnograph I.M. In seiner Monographie "Usbeken" informiert Jabborov auch über traditionelle Usbeken im Ferghana-Tal, Kleidung, Kostüme, Kosmetika und insbesondere Lebensmittel[1].

In dem Buch "Ethnographische Szenen aus der materiellen Kultur der Usbeken des späten 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhunderts" von K. Shoniozov und H. Ismailov gibt es viele interessante Fakten über das tägliche Essen der ethnischen Gruppen im Ferghana-Tal, abgesehen von ihrer Kleidung[2].

In den letzten Jahren hat die Abteilung für Ethnologie und Anthropologie des Instituts für Geschichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften Usbekistans in Moskau eine Monographie "Usbekisch" veröffentlicht, die sich mit aktuellen Fragen der usbekischen Ethnographie in den letzten Jahren befasst [15]. Sie informieren auch über die Gerichte der Menschen in dem untersuchten Gebiet.

Die Monographie von G. Zunnunova „Transformation der materiellen Kultur und Traditionen der Usbeken von Taschkent (Beginn des XX-XXI. Jahrhunderts)“ widmet sich den traditionellen Wohnungen, Kleidern und Lebensmitteln der in der Hauptstadt lebenden Usbeken[12].

Bemerkenswert sind auch die Informationen über die Küche des untersuchten Gebiets und die Zusammensetzung der darin verwendeten Produkte sowie die darin enthaltenen Innovationen von U. Abdullayev [13] und S. Gubaeva [14].

Das Sortiment der usbekischen Küche ist einzigartig in seiner Vielfalt und seinem Reichtum. Gleichzeitig ist Essen ein wichtiger ethnokultureller Indikator und wird häufig als Mittel zum Verständnis der nationalen, ethnischen oder kulturellen Identität in traditionellen Gesellschaften wie in traditionellen Kulturen verwendet [3: 235].

Die Esskultur hängt oft von der Art der Gesellschaft und den sozialen Beziehungen ab. Die Küche des Ferghana-Tals kombiniert auch traditionelle und zeitgenössische kulturelle Ikonen, und traditionelle Kultur spielt in dieser Hinsicht eine unschätzbare Rolle.

Die traditionelle Küche ist konservativer als andere Aspekte der materiellen Kultur und behält eine stabile ethnische Identität bei. Zweifellos entwickelt sich auch die traditionelle Küche jeder Bevölkerung, abhängig vom Lebensstil der Menschen, vor allem der Wirtschaft sowie den örtlichen Gegebenheiten. Dies gilt insbesondere für die traditionellen Gerichte der Menschen im Fergana-Tal.

Ethnografische Materialien zeigen, dass die Ernährung der Menschen im Fergana-Tal aus Gebäck, Milch, Fleischprodukten sowie Obst und Gemüse besteht, das mit dem wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Typ zusammenhängt, der den geografischen Determinismus bestimmt.

Feldstudien im Ferghana-Tal zeigen, dass Lebensmittel eine wichtige Unterscheidung bei der Charakterisierung einer bestimmten sozialen Gruppe, Kategorie und Schicht sein können [4: 215]. Man kann sagen, dass die Art der konsumierten Produkte Informationen über die soziale Erfahrung des Verbrauchers und seine Rolle in der Gesellschaft liefert [5: 7]. Wie die Qualität der Lebensmittel, die Sie essen, kann die Anzahl die soziale Gruppe und ihre einzelnen Mitglieder bedeuten. In diesem Sinne sind auch familiäre und gesellschaftliche Zusammenkünfte von beschreibender Bedeutung, und obwohl sie gefüllt sind, dienen sie als Demonstration der Position des Gastgebers in Bezug auf die Zusammensetzung und den Überfluss an Nahrungsmitteln. [6:20] Zum Beispiel zeigen Fragebögen im Dorf Mindon, dass 23% der Befragten wohlhabend sind, 66% aus der Mittelschicht stammen und 11% aus Familien mit niedrigem Einkommen stammen [7:90]. Diese Statistiken repräsentieren das Qualitätsniveau des Lebensmittelkonsums. Ein weiteres Maß für das Wohl der Bevölkerung ist der Verzehr von Fleischprodukten. Die Bevölkerung der Region zeichnet sich durch Quantität und Qualität der Fleischprodukte aus. Informanten sagen: "Wenn wir kommen, kochen wir besser (im Namen der Erfrischung usw.). In einigen Fällen wird Huhn normalerweise als "Heilmittel" gekocht. Im Alltag ist Huhn eine wichtige Quelle für Eier für wirtschaftliche Bedürfnisse [8]. Außerdem versuchen die Menschen im Tal, Bohnen durch Bohnen, Eier und Milchprodukte zu ersetzen. Die Befragten geben an, dass Bohnen oder andere Hülsenfrüchte, die der Mahlzeit zugesetzt werden, weniger Fleisch hinzufügen, da die Bohnen auch reich an Eiweiß sind.

Die Art des Fettes in ihrer Ernährung ist ebenfalls wichtig. Die Bevölkerung verwendet viele Arten von Ölen, insbesondere Pflanzenöle. Kalorien- und teures Lammöl wird von der Bevölkerung geschätzt und als Heilmittel für viele

Krankheiten eingesetzt. Manty, Knödel und Desserts sind mehr als nur alltägliche Mahlzeiten, die köstliche Leckerbissen für Gastfreundschaft und Urlaub sind. Solche Daten haben auch ausländische Forscher angezogen. Zum Beispiel analysiert Russell Zanki, ein ausländischer Forscher, in seinem Artikel die Anzeichen dafür, dass die usbekische Küche identifiziert wird, indem er sagt, dass Usbeken "gebratenes" Essen oft als zart ansehen. [9] A. I. Kozlov schreibt, dass "... tierische Proteine nur aufgrund spezifischer kulinarischer, physiologischer und genetischer Merkmale konsumiert werden können" [10]. SB Borinskaya merkt an, dass "Produkte, die Menschen konsumieren, nicht nur von den kulturellen Traditionen, den Möglichkeiten der Bevölkerung abhängen, sondern auch vom Verdauungsprozess einer bestimmten Art von Lebensmitteln. Er behauptet, dass die Menge an verzehrtem Fleisch und Fett von einem der Gene gesteuert wird, die die schädlichen Substanzen im Lebergewebe neutralisieren. Der Forscher V. Stephenson merkt an, dass "der Verzehr von fettreichen Nahrungsmitteln durch Mangel an Fett und Kohlenhydraten zu lebensbedrohlichen Krankheiten führen kann, die im subarktischen Index als Kaninchenhunger bezeichnet werden." Es ist auch bekannt, dass die richtige Menge an Fett dem Körper hilft, Angstzustände zu vermeiden.

Saisonale Schwankungen spiegeln sich auch in den Ernährungsbedürfnissen wider, die mit dem regelmäßigen Verzehr von Obst und Gemüse verbunden sind. Im Winter bevorzugen die Menschen oft fetthaltige Mahlzeiten und im Sommer flüssigere Lebensmittel. Wenn Sie im Sommer grünen Tee (weißer Tee) trinken, im Winter schwarzen Tee. Saisonale Unterschiede beim Lebensmittelkonsum hängen auch mit den physikalischen Eigenschaften des menschlichen Körpers zusammen. S. A. Borinskaya betont, dass ein hoher Verzehr von fetthaltigen Lebensmitteln notwendig ist, um die menschliche Kapazität in kalten Klimazonen zu erhöhen [11:117].

Das tägliche Tagebuch umfasst Fleisch- und Kartoffeldrucke, Bohnen-, Brei-, Reis- oder Likörgerichte sowie Pilaw-, Suppen-, Brötchen- und andere Nudelgerichte. Laut den Befragten von Karakalpak aßen Usbeken in den ersten Jahren der Sowjetherrschaft Nudeln und Kartoffeln nicht gern als rohes oder russisches Essen, dh für andere Kulturen. Aber im Laufe der Jahre haben sich diese Produkte so sehr an die traditionelle Kultur angepasst, dass Pasta- und Kartoffelgerichte heute als Kartoffeln und Pasta bekannt sind.

Feiern, die mit verschiedenen Phasen des menschlichen Lebens verbunden sind, werden in der Eigenschaft der Familie abgehalten, wobei sich Essen und Tischdekorationen nicht nur in ihrer Vielfalt, sondern auch in ihrer Qualität unterscheiden.

Gleichzeitig weisen die Formalisierung der Zeremonien, die Tischdekoration, moderne Produkte im Speisesaal, die neue Dekoration des Turms und seiner Dekoration mit modernen Tischen und Handtüchern sowie Änderungen in der Ethik der Verteilung von Lebensmitteln in Familien- und Zeremonienmahlzeiten auf die Auswirkungen der Modernisierung hin.

Wenn es um Veränderungen in der Küche der Usbeken geht, ist im Allgemeinen anzumerken, dass die usbekische Küche einen starken Einfluss auf die Nachhaltigkeit ihrer traditionellen Formen und Merkmale sowie auf die Kontinuität der etablierten Traditionen hat. Es ist sehr schwierig, den Zeitraum der Änderungen klar zu bestimmen. Einerseits gibt es eine neue Art von Essen, andererseits wird die traditionelle Küche fortgesetzt.

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ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ В ЭПОСЕ «ЕДИГЕ»

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Аннотация: В статье анализируется соответствие каракалпакского народного исторического эпоса «Едиге» с историческими личностями, изложенными в эпосе и исторической действительностью.

Ключевые слова: исторический эпос, «Едиге», исторические личности, историческая действительность.

Annotation: The article analyzes the conformity of the Karakalpak folk historical epos "Edige" with historical figures outlined in the epos and historical reality.

Key words: historical epos, "Edige", historical figures, historical reality.

Каракалпакский народ на протяжении долгих времен пережил разнообразные исторические события и разделил судьбу целого ряда исторических личностей. На основе этих событий зародилось великое множество рассказов, легенд, терме и толгавов, эпосов. Среди них большое место принадлежит историческим эпосам. Говоря об исторических эпосах прошлого, необходимо учесть и их идейные особенности. Исторические эпосы посвящались широкоплановому и красочному повествованию о жизни народа, о его борьбе за свою свободу и независимость, за образование централизованного и могущественного государства, о тех тяготах, невзгодах и лишениях, которые постигали простых людей, о мужественных батырах, верой и правдой служивших своим землякам, о тех деспотах и злодеях которые беззастенчиво попирали честь и достоинство народа, о тех кто свято почитал справедливость, человечность о неравенстве и деспотизме, о насилии и рабской покорности.

XIV – XV века представляют собой в истории ту эпоху, которая исключительно богата великими событиями. История великих государств тюркских племен этой эпохи – Золотой Орды и Тимуридской империи в

Мавереннахре имеет большое значение во всемирном масштабе, так как они были могущественными тюркскими государствами. Достаточно сказать, что Белая орда, представлявшая собой часть Золотой Орды в конце XIV – начале XV веков, являлись одной из могущественных в экономическом отношении стран. Подвластными Белой Орде, владениями являлись низовья Сырдарьи, земли простиравшиеся до Аральского моря, обширные степи Дашти Кипчака, необразимые тугайные заросли. Столицей Белой Орды являлся город Сыгнак, который в отношении экономического и культурного развития превосходил другие города во времена золотоордынских ханов Орысхана и Тохтамыса и являлся одним из наиболее крупных торговых центров.

В XV веке входившие в состав Золотой Орды тюркские народы создали эпос «Едиге». Исключительно важное значение этого эпоса, в котором своеобразным сочным и красочным эпическим языком повествуется об истории Золотой Орды конца XIV – начала XV веков, заключается в том что он представляет собой живой исторический источник по истории тюркских народов.

Главными героями эпоса «Едиге» выступают Эмир Темур, Едиге и Тохтамыс. В каракалпакской версии эпоса «Едиге» Эмир Темур упоминается под именем Сатемир, Шах Темур, изображается как исключительно справедливый, правдивый, мужественный, заботливый, человечный царь. Эта та подлинная оценка которую народ дал Темуру. Конечно, эпос воплощает историческую действительность при помощи собственного стиля, приемов, изобразительно-выразительных средств. Эпизоды из исследуемого эпоса, где Едиге приезжает к Тимуру из Ногайской страны после нанесенной ему ханом Золотой Орды Тохтамысом поражения, где Эмир Темур вместе с присоединившимся к нему Едиге выступает в поход против Тохтамыса, точно совпадает с исторической действительностью. Обращение Едиге за помощью к Тимуру, оказание ему помощи Тимуром и свержение Тохтамыса также воплощается в эпосе такими, как они есть в истории. Это является исключительно огромным и главным достоинством эпоса «Едиге» при воплощении исторической действительности. Это является действительно той народной оценкой выдающегося полководца и великой исторической личности Темура. В эпосе Тимур свергает Тохтамыса, а ханом вместо него провозглашает Едиге, исполнив тем самым просьбу последнего. Как изображается в эпосе Едиге

настолько сумел завоевать расположение и симпатию Эмира Тимура, что тот даже выдал замуж за Едиге свою дочь по имени Акбилек. В целом отношения Тимура и Едиге изображаются в истории в таком же положительном плане, как и в эпосе. На протяжении четверти века Едиге играл в Золотой Орде решающую и исключительно важную роль. Эмир Тимур оказал Едиге огромную помощь в приобретении славы, в том, чтобы тот занимал ключевые посты в управлении государством, завоевал сперва белую Орду, а позднее всю Золотую Орду. Эмир Тимур видел в нем в будущем свою надежную опору. Самое удивительное заключается в том, что подобная трактовка роли Эмира Тимура существует и в каракалпакской версии эпоса «Едиге» и самой истории.

В каракалпакской версии эпоса «Едиге» повествуется о том как Тохтамыс становится великим ханом страны Ногайлы (Золотой Орды), как Едиге воспитывается в его доме в качестве сына, как хан, спасаясь того, как бы Едиге впоследствии не захватил его трона, замышляет убить Едиге с помощью яда, как Едиге узнав о замысле биев погубить его, прибывает в страну Сатемира хана (Тимура), как он с помощью Сатемира одерживает победу над Тохтамысом, как Едиге становится правителем страны Ногайлы (Золотой Орды), как совершает побег Тохтамыс, как вслед за ним погонью отправляется по поручению отца Нуратдин, сын Едиге, как Нуратдин настигнув Тохтамыса, убивает его. Если не считать некоторых фольклорных подробностей и деталей изображения, то мы воочию убеждаемся в том, как содержание упомянутых выше событий удивительно совпадают с исторической действительностью.

Хан Тохтамыс как в фольклоре, так и в истории предстает как великий человек, который несмотря на всю противоречивость его личности, прилагал огромные усилия, как хан Дешти Кипчака, Золотой Орды к укреплению, усилению могущества, становлению подвластного ему государства. Даже сам Тимур на первых порах признает, что военная сила хана Тохтамыса превосходит его собственные войска. Одним из великих свершений Тохтамыс является его попытка усилить могущество Золотой Орды. Глубокий смысл заложен уже в самом факте того, что хотя он в этом вопросе не мог прийти к соглашению ни с Едиге, ни с Эмиром Тимуром, даже неоднократно сражался с ними, к концу жизни Тохтамыс просит прощения у Эмира Тимура, даже ждет его помощи. К закату своей жизни он стал сторонником объединения с Тимуром.

Широкое распространение среди народа получили принадлежавшие Едиге мудрые наставления и изречения. Им отведено большое место в народном эпосе «Едиге». Изданные в период его правления великие грамоты – ясаки напоминают благородные свершения его современника и благодателя великого Тимура, особенно знаменитые «Темур тузуклари».

Едиге – это великий герой тюркских народов, который четверть века правил Золотой Ордой, употреблял все силы и весь свой ум на укрепление своего государства, мудрый отважный, мужественный человек, чьи заслуги и ратные подвиги стали притчей. Народу приходилось весьма по душе его свершения, заслуги, мудрая житейская рассудительность. Вот почему народ любил его и слагал о нем эпос. Уже одно это со всей убедительностью показывает, настолько прочное место занял образ Едиге в сердцах тюркских народов, какой благодарный памятник воздвигнут ему навечно в народном творчестве.

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ПОНЯТИЕ ПАЛОМНИЧЕСТВА В РЕЛИГИЯХ И ЕГО ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИИ

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Аннотация: В этой статье отражены сущность исторических видов паломничества и сравнения его в мировых религиях.

Ключевые слова: паломничество, путешествие, иудаизм, христианство, ислам, буддизм, религия, культура, духовность, храм.

Паломничество как культурное явление становится предметом научных изысканий лишь во второй половине XX столетия. До обозначенного периода подавляющая часть работ представляет собой эмпирические наблюдения и свидетельства о паломнических путешествиях прошлого и настоящего либо посвящается описаниям различных святынь.

Паломничество - один из самых древних видов путешествий, бытующий почти во всех культурах мира. Во многих мировых религиях существуют традиции паломнических путешествий к святыням, в той или иной степени, закрепленные религиозными учениями. Традиционно паломничество определяется как «странствие верующих для поклонения Божеству через святыни: у христиан в Иерусалим, Рим, у мусульман в Мекку и др.

Ученые считают, что слово паломник не случайно укрепилось в русском языке в XII веке - в эпоху, когда русские люди (как и европейцы) получили реальную возможность совершать массовые паломничества в святую землю благодаря завоеваниям крестоносцев, когда резко возросла интенсивность русско-палестинских связей, в том числе и в форме паломничеств. В течение короткого времени русские паломники начали использовать латинское слово в своей живой разговорной речи настолько интенсивно, что уже к концу века оно было введено в качестве полноправного русского слова в летописи и иные письменные документы [1].

В настоящее время исследование паломнических путешествий предпринимается в различных аспектах.

Религиозное паломничество представляет собой сложное и многообразное духовное и социально-культурное явление в жизни многих людей. Паломничество как духовный аспект религии зародилось в древности и связано с появлением развитых форм религии и на высокой стадии социально-культурных отношений в обществе. Наиболее системно паломничество сложилось при становлении и развитии мировых религий.

В иудаизме паломничество (на иврите алия, буквально восхождение, алия ле-регель). Евреи диаспоры с древних времен поддерживали тесную связь со своей исторической родиной - Эрец Исраэль. Около X в. до н. э. на территории Ханаана (сегодня Израиль) было создано объединённое еврейское царство. В столице иудейской земли, Иерусалиме, царь Соломон выстроил Первый величественный еврейский Храм единого Бога [2].

Паломничество в буддизме определяется жизни – деятельностью Сидхарты Гаутамы - Буддой. Паломники едут в Тибет, Индию и в другие страны, чтобы посетить различные храмы, связанные с месторождением и местом кремации Будды.

В христианстве основным паломничеством считается путешествие в Святую Землю, где совершал свои деяния Иисус, относится к периоду IV в., когда в 325г. царица Елена (277-327гг.), мать императора Константина великого, совершила путешествие в Иерусалим, нашла гроб Иисуса, соорудив над ним храм, воздвигла крест. Это дело дало начало празднеству «Воздвижения Креста» [3].

Хадж в исламе является обязательным действием для мусульман. Он является пятым столпом ислама. Информация о хадже приводится в Коране так и в хадисах.

По данным культурных исследований, хадж – уникальный опыт, оказывающий влияние на поведение и нравственность паломников и дарящий им чувство душевного умиротворения. Ритуалы хаджа провоцируют человека на борьбу с отрицательными чертами своего характера – гордыней, ненавистью, завистью, враждебностью и двуличием.

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Паломничество, являясь традиционной связью межкультурного диалога, приобрело в мировой истории особое место в качестве средства взаимообогащения культур различных народов и религиозных традиций. Исходя из этого, у паломников появляется возможность получения новых знаний, более глубоко понимание своей культуры ее ценность и существенного отличия от других религиозных культов, а также уважительное отношение к представителям других национальностей, рас и религий.

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DENTAL IMPLANTATION IN PATIENTS WITH CONGENITAL CLEFT LIP AND PALATE AFTER ALVEOLOPLASTY

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Congenital clefts of the upper lip and palate, widespread in all countries, have been and remain a priority in world medicine, and in particular in dentistry and maxillofacial surgery. This pathology is accompanied by a violation of the functions of organs and tissues of the oral cavity, which require the prevention of the appearance of this pathology and qualified timely surgical intervention and eliminate this problem. In the general rehabilitation of patients with congenital clefts of the lips and palate, the main place is occupied by the aesthetic and functional results of treatment that improve the quality of life of these patients, which plays an invaluable role in their formation as an individual in the social sphere of life.

Congenital clefts of the lips and palate are manifested by violations of the anatomical integrity in the form of defects that cause dysfunction of the organs of the oral cavity, significantly worsening the quality of life of children, which undoubtedly leads to psychoemotional stress and impaired physical development. For the prevention of this pathology requires an integrated approach of scientists and doctors of various specialties.

According to the WHO, the frequency of birth of children with congenital cleft lip and palate (VRHN) in the world is 0.6-1.6 cases per 1000 newborns. 75% of patients have cleft alveolar bone. To ensure complete medical and social rehabilitation of children with congenital cleft lip, alveolar ridge and palate (hereinafter VRGAON), it is necessary to start complex treatment from the moment of birth in specialized medical centers dealing with congenital facial defects, with the participation of the maxillofacial surgeon, orthodontist, speech therapist, pediatrician. Despite the complexity and staging of the surgical and orthodontic treatment in the clinical centers, its results are not stable enough in patients with dentoalveolar deformities, malocclusion:

1) the absence or hypoplasia of bone tissue, representing the initial defect of the alveolar process of the upper jaw. This is the cause of instability of the maxillary segments and mobility of the maxillary bone in patients with bilateral through clefts of the upper lip and palate, which complicates orthodontic treatment and possible prosthetics at an older age;

2) the presence of vestibulonasal anastomosis, which violates the oral hygiene, leads to the occurrence of chronic inflammatory processes in the oral cavity and nose, multiple dental caries, and also adversely affects speech;

3) a lag in the growth of the upper jaw;

4) bone underdevelopment due to scars after previous surgical interventions.

It is known that the cleft of the alveolar process refers to the clefts of the primary palate. If the upper lip splits from the bottom up, the alveolar process splits from top to bottom. With all forms of the cleft of the alveolar process, the apical base is underdeveloped or has a bone defect significantly greater than in the crest of the alveolar process. The presence of a defect in the region of the basal part of the alveolar bone leads to instability of the results of orthodontic treatment. Therefore, the elimination of a congenital defect in the alveolar ridge is one of the important stages in the surgical treatment of patients with VRGAON. Restoring the continuity of the alveolar process allows you to stabilize the split sections of the upper jaw, which reduces the severity of postoperative deformities and allows you to achieve stability of the results of orthodontic treatment.

An analysis of the literature published in recent years shows that there is still no consensus on the timing and methods of surgical treatment, which would achieve the optimal anatomical, cosmetic and functional result. Controversy continues about the choice of osteoplastic material for bone grafting of the alveolar ridge .

By the timing of bone grafting can be:

1. primary (up to 2 years),
2. early secondary (from 2 to 5 years),
3. secondary (from 5 to 16 years)
4. late secondary (over 16 years old).

This surgery solves the following tasks:

- 1) stabilization of the maxillary segments, especially with bilateral cleft;

- 2) strengthening and supporting the bone structure at the base of the wings of the nose;
- 3) elimination of retraction of the soft tissues of the lips;
- 4) there is the possibility of teething in or near the former slit-like space;
- 5) elimination of the deforming effect on the growth of not only the upper jaw, but also the entire middle zone of the face;
- 6) improved conditions for orthodontic treatment;
- 7) simplification of the prosthetics of the patient.
- 8) dental implants can be used.

Treating a patient with cleft lip and palate involves a lengthy process that ranges from very early stages of growth to adolescence and adulthood. To achieve the desired result, a multidisciplinary team is required, which includes several specialists. Alveoloplasty is an important procedure for providing a bone base that provides adequate orthodontic treatment and final rehabilitation of teeth.

From 10% to 50% of patients undergoing alveoloplasty do not achieve adequate orthodontic treatment when closing the tooth space. The decision to close the tooth spaces is determined on the basis of many variables, including the anteroposterior occlusal, vertical and lateral relationships, the quality of the alveolar ridge, the size and shape of the contralateral lateral incisor and canine, the relationship between the midline of the tooth, the effect on smiling incisors, the health of the periodontium of adjacent teeth and the presence of Oronasal fistula. Possible options: orthodontic dog management, tooth autotransplantation or preservation of the tooth space and closing it with a removable prosthesis, a standard prosthetic bridge or crown supported by an implant. Dental implant closure is a relatively recent treatment. In fact, it was first published by Verdi et al . Since then, some publications have been published; however, the number of patients included is limited. As far as we know, there are currently three reviews of dental implants in patients with ADH, and the largest published series corresponds to de Barro Ferreira et al., 120 patients and 123 dental implants

Despite the properties of implant treatment, this is not always possible, since rehabilitation with implants requires an adequate state of periodontal and alveolar bone. One of the criteria for the success of alveoloplasty is the volume of bone that remains in the cleft of the alveolar region . The most commonly used score is the Bergland scale, which indicates the percentage of bone height relative to the length of

the root of the proximal and distal tooth to the alveolar defect. The importance of bone height lies not only in adequate periodontal support of teeth and the orthodontic process, but also for subsequent rehabilitation of the implant. If there is not enough bone volume, it is impossible to install an implant; otherwise, a transplant procedure is necessary, the usual situation is due to the time interval between alveoloplasty and implant placement, 102 months in our series. In addition to the time interval between the bone graft and placement of the implant, the height of the bone during implant placement depends on the initial success of the alveoloplasty, subsequent orthodontic treatment, and negatively depends on the patient's age and patient's age.

Although there is currently no consensus on the optimal time to complete the procedure, the usual time to restore a dental implant involves installing the implant when all the teeth have been cut and the orthodontic treatment is in its final stages, usually after 16 in women and 18 in men. According to the literature, only one 10-year-old patient received an implant prior to completion of growth.

Comparison of traditional treatment with a removable partial or fixed prosthesis compared with an implant prosthesis in patients with VRHI shows better satisfaction in the implant group, there are no published reports showing safe results in the long term. Wang et al. Reported a systematic review of this aspect, showing the difference in marginal bone loss around the implants in the range from an average of 0.28 mm at 40 months of observation and an average of 3.5 mm at 76 months of observation. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct additional research in the long term, evaluating the development of peri-implantitis and other complications of the implant. Although some authors point to implant length as an important factor in its survival, we do not consider this factor relevant for survival (almost all implants for replacing lateral incisors are 10 or 12 mm long and 3.3 mm wide).

One aspect that should be considered to optimize treatment is the frequent violation of the soft tissue aesthetics in the cleft area and, therefore, the importance of placing a keratinized mucosa in the occlusal rim when performing alveoloplasty. Some authors describe a modification of the classic flap of the secondary cleft of alveoloplasty, with minimal damage to the dental papillae, with good healing of wounds.

Previous scars, the absence of keratinized mucous membranes, the unpredictable behavior of soft tissues and the absence of interdental papillae can cause discomfort in oral hygiene, as well as social restrictions when a person smiles and

shows insufficient gum tissue, and leads to a high level of complications in this operation. Therefore, along with the diagnosis and indication of dentures, the principles of periodontium should guide the planning of prosthetic work, since it is important to maintain adequate periodontal conditions. Surgical treatments performed more frequently include gingivoplasty, gingivectomy, a free gum graft or leg graft, a deepening of the vestibule with or without a free gum graft, removal of frenula and restoration of biological size. Multidisciplinary teams treating people with cleft lip and palate experience difficulty when implants are indicated in the cleft area. Difficulties include getting a healthy peri-implant area and, especially, getting a naturally looking papilla, which is necessary for aesthetic success. The area affected by cleft has a bone deficiency that usually increases with an alveolar bone graft in adolescence. Cleft lip and palate are congenital anomalies characterized by areas of rupture of the lip and / or palate due to irregularities in the fusion of the embryonic facial process. They represent the most common birth defects affecting 1 in 650 births and are a public health problem. The etiology of nonsyndromic clefts is multifactorial, and how genetic and environmental factors play a role in this malformation.

Replacing the lateral incisor in these patients is challenging. The placement of the implant in the cleft area may be contraindicated, and local factors should be evaluated to determine the optimal three-dimensional positioning. De Barros Ferreira et al. Evaluated the survival of implants placed in the cleft area and reported that cleft implants are a viable and safe treatment option, with an average survival rate of 94.3% 34 months after placement

Obtaining an outstanding aesthetic result includes teeth, lip structure and gingival tissue. Any imbalance between these components violates aesthetic principles, and the resulting disharmony is easily perceived as unattractive. When planning treatment with implants, doctors should take into account factors such as the height of the ridge, periodontal biotype, the shape of the restoration or crown, the location of the proximal contact and the position of the tooth or implant on the arch. These factors play a significant role in the location and quality of the interdental papilla. The absence of a papilla can lead to aesthetic (black triangle) and phonetic (air leak) problems.

Gingival tissue is of fundamental importance, since the quantity and quality of the keratinized gums around the prosthetic abutments and the implant create a barrier against inflammation and promote oral hygiene.

The ideal position for the implant includes the apicocoronal, mesiodistal and labioglossal planes. Apicocoronal and mesiodistal distances are directly related to the formation of interdental papillae. In patients with cleft, the quality and quantity of the gums usually worsen, so additional planning is needed to optimize the aesthetic result. The distance between the proximal contact and the bone ridge correlates with the presence or absence of the interdental papilla. If it is 5 mm or less, interdental papillae are almost always present, but if this distance is greater than 7 mm, the interdental papilla is usually insufficient.

Dental rehabilitation of persons with cleft lip and palate is one of the last stages of treatment, after completion of growth and completion of orthodontic treatment. When alveoloplasty is successful, implant placement may have the same survival rate as standard alveolar bones. Dental rehabilitation using implants is a safe procedure that allows you to close the toothless gap in patients with cleft, and this is the method of choice in almost all cases, although more complicated. Many patients need a review and soft tissue surgery before implant placement. Long-term follow-up is necessary in these patients, and more research is needed to establish specific clinical protocols.

Thus, implant rehabilitation is a reliable solution for prosthetic rehabilitation in patients with cleft lip and palate. This solution avoids removable dentures and tooth injuries.

Dental implants in patients with cleft lip and palate show high success rates and allow for sufficient oral rehabilitation. However, due to the lack of sufficient prospective clinical studies of dental implants in patients with cleft, the available data are insufficient.

APPLICATION OF XENOTRANSPLANT FROM PERICARDIAL SHEEP AT TIMPANOPLASTY

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The empirical experience of many generations of otologists indicates that a tympanic membrane defect always carries a threat of inflammatory progression, hearing loss, and therefore, in principle, must be closed. There is still no consensus on the issue of which fabrics should be used for eardrum plastics. When choosing a transplant to replace the eardrum, several factors must be considered: the ease of taking plastic material, the complete restoration of a tissue defect at the site of capture, the duration of the graft engraftment and its acoustic features.

Purpose of the study. We decided to use a sheep pericardial xenograft for tympanoplasty in patients with chronic dry mesotympanitis.

Materials and research methods. We examined 63 patients with dry perforation of the eardrum. On the basis of ENT department multidisciplinary clinic TMA, a clinical and audiological study of patients with hearing loss with dry mesotympanitis was performed. Hearing in whispering and colloquial speech and camboial studies were performed using tuning forks C128 and C2048. Rinne, Weber, Schwabaha, Jelly were also tested, Bandage and the Federici occlusion test. Audiological studies were performed on an MA-31 audiometer from Klamann. And Gralmert (Germany). The differential threshold for sound intensity (DP) was determined by the Luscher method at a frequency of 2000 Hz and and sound intensity of 40 dB above the threshold, according to the generally accepted method. We determined the patency of the Eustachian tube, which was crucial for achieving a good functional result after surgery. When performing myringoplasty, we were guided by the following indicators - all patients had central perforations, patency of the auditory tube 0- 1 degree, the absence of morphological changes in the mucosa of the eardrum with otomicroscopy, a positive cotton test. Before surgery, in audiological studies, bone-tissue conductivity was within normal limits, and the threshold of air conduction was within 29-32 dB, whisper speech was in the range from 1.1 to 5 m, conversational

from 3 to 5 m and more. To compare the results of the study, myringoplasty was performed: 30 patients using the temporal muscle fascia, 33 patients using a sheep pericardial xenograft. After surgery, after 3 months, 2 months, 3 months and 6 months, the morphological and functional results of the study were studied. Morphological results were evaluated using otomicroscopy with an ORTO microscope (Finland's producer) and a WE otoscope (made in Germany). The morphological results of tympanoplasty were evaluated by the following parameters - the engraftment is good: the graft is whitish, vascular injection from the mental flap and the handle of the malleus is noted, there are no discharge; satisfactory: the transplant is whitish, there is a slight vascular injection from the side of the handle of the malleus, no discharge, dry; unsatisfactory: the transplant is white, vascular injection is not observed, there are mucopurulent discharge. When using xenograft, good engraftment was observed in 26 (78.78%); satisfactory 5 (15.16%); unsatisfactory 2 (6.6), and when using fascia of the temporal muscle, respectively, good engraftment is 23 (76.66%), satisfactory 4 (13.33%), unsatisfactory 3 (10%).

Conclusion. Thus, the use of a xenograft (from the pericardium of a sheep) in case of tympanoplasty is more effective methods, at the same time less traumatic and reduces the length of hospital stay.

THE INCIDENCE OF HBV AND HCV INFECTION FOR TUMORS OF LIVER AND BILIARY TRACT

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Keywords: HCV, HBV, liver cancer, HCC, cirrhosis.

Background. Chronic viral hepatitis B and C are a global public health problem that over time leads to formidable complications such as cirrhosis and liver cancer. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) accounts for about 85% of all cases of malignant tumors of the liver. By world the frequency of occurrence of HCC ranks fifth among men and eighth among women. Moreover, more than 75% of HCC is associated with chronic viral hepatitis B and C.

Aim of study. To study the frequency of occurrence of HCV and HBV markers in liver and biliary tract tumors.

Methods. ELISA data were analyzed patients with formations of the liver and biliary tract who underwent research in Republican Specialized Scientific-Practical Medical Center of Oncology and Radiology in the period from 2016 to 2018. Inclusion criteria were patients with the formation of the liver and biliary tract. Exclusion criteria were tumors of a different location, refusal to study for viral hepatitis, as well as HIV-infected patients.

Results and discussion. A total of 500 patients were examined. Patients were distributed according to regions as follows: Andijan region-29 people (6%), Bukhara-18 (4%), Jizzakh-71 (14%), Kashkadarya-50 (10%), Namangan-41 (8%), Navoi -19 (4%), Samarkand-25 (5%), Surkhandarya 63 (13%), Syrdarya-35 (7%), Tashkent-45 (9%), Ferghana-67 (13%), Khorezm-14 (3%), Republic of Karakalpakstan-23 (5%).

In 271 patients (54.2%), no viral hepatitis was detected, and in 229 patients (45.8%), the markers of viral hepatitis B and C were positive. Of these, HBV was in 119 patients (49.8%), HCV in 105 patients (45.8%) and 10 patients (4.4%) had HCV + HBV co-infection. At the same time, HBV was found 4% more often than HCV.

The distribution by gender was as follows; men 259 (52%), women 241 (48%). Moreover, the incidence of men in the group with hepatitis B was higher than women by 34%. In the group with hepatitis C, the predominance of men over women was insignificant (by 6%). While in the group of patients with co-infection were only men. In the group of patients with liver and biliary tract formations with negative markers of viral hepatitis, women prevailed by 18%.

The age distribution was as follows. In the group of patients without viral hepatitis, the average age was 51.1 ± 13.5 years, with HBV- 49.7 ± 14.0 years, with HCV- 61.1 ± 10.1 years, with HBV + HCV- 56.6 ± 10.1 years. Thus, in the group with hepatitis B, the age was less than in other groups, which is most likely associated with infection with hepatitis B at an early age.

Conclusions. In most cases, malignant tumors of the liver are detected in patients with long-term illnesses, leading to damage to the liver tissue and prolonged inflammation. Such factors include chronic viral hepatitis. Given the fact that in most cases, liver cancer is diagnosed in the later stages, timely detection and treatment of chronic viral hepatitis B and C, vaccination and revaccination against viral hepatitis B is necessary, as well as screening for primary liver cancer among patients with chronic viral hepatitis, especially in the stage of cirrhosis.

POSSIBILITIES OF DIGITAL COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES IN DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC GENERALIZED PERIODONTITIS.

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Annotation.

This article presents the possibilities of cone beam computed tomography for the diagnosis and treatment of chronic generalized periodontitis, as well as a modern approach to the surgical tactics of treating this disease. Data on 3D computed dental tomography are presented taking into account the determination of bone mineral density, which may become a priority in radiology and surgical dentistry. The article also presents the effectiveness of using the T-criterion of densitometric analysis as a kind of marker in assessing surgical treatment prognoses. The results are presented, the corresponding conclusions are made.

Key words.

Cone beam computed tomography; chronic generalized periodontitis; densitometry; osteotropic material.

Introduction Emerging with the development of dental technologies to optimize the treatment process, new progressive techniques can improve the quality of life of patients with inflammatory periodontal diseases. The possibilities for clinical diagnosis of diseases and injuries of the dentition are in many cases limited due to the non-specificity of the symptoms and the fact that more than 50% of the surface area of the teeth is not visible during external examination and can only be studied radiographically.

Moreover, defects and errors in the treatment of diseases of hard tissues of the teeth, periodontal and periodontal disease in the absence of x-ray control or irrational use reach up to 75% [1,2-5,7].

In modern dentistry, the role of the X-ray method cannot be called auxiliary. This was facilitated by the significant achievements of dental science and practice, progress in the development of X-ray and computer technology over the past three decades.

Therefore, the creation of automated monitoring of bone tissue remains relevant to this day.

Purpose of the study. Based on clinical and radiological research methods, to conduct a randomized study to assess in the short and long term the determination of bone mineral density.

Materials and research methods.

We have analyzed the results of examination and treatment of 32 patients with varying degrees of severity of chronic generalized periodontitis. Of these, 18 are men and 14 are women. The age of patients is 30-62 years. The median age was 45.5 years. All examined patients were divided into 2 groups: group 1 - the main group, which included 16 patients with varying severity of clinical manifestations of chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate and severe degree, who were assessed by X-ray examination for SIRONA cone beam computed tomography, which was also determined bone mineral density. T and Z criteria were taken into account. The control group included 16 patients with various clinical manifestations of chronic generalized periodontitis, who underwent only orthopantomography. As an osteotropic material to replace a bone defect in the main group, bone material was used, which is β -3 calcium phosphate. Closed curettage was performed in the control group. Treatment methods included clinical and radiological studies.

Results and discussion.

The study of bone mineral density showed that in women of the main group, as a percentage of the age norm, it was $79.34 \pm 1.88\%$ ($p \leq 0.05$), and in individuals of the comparison group - $98.95 \pm 1.51\%$. BMD values relative to the age peak of mineralization in patients with chronic generalized periodontitis also decreased from the control to the main group: the lowest bone mineral density was in the main group

and amounted to $77.65 \pm 1.97\%$ ($p \leq 0.05$), persons of the comparison group - $97.13 \pm 1.63\%$. Figure 1 shows the results of densitometric studies.

It should be noted that severe forms of bone tissue pathology (osteoporosis and grade III osteopenia) did not occur.

Based on the data in the group of patients who used β - three calcium phosphate during surgical treatment, the decrease in the depth of periodontal pockets occurred much faster than in the comparison group. On computed tomography at 2 and 12 months in the main group and the comparison group, there was a tendency to normalize bone pattern and to increase bone level.

At the same time, a number of differences were identified. At 2 months, with moderate severity of CGP in the main group, computed tomography showed restoration of the contour of the cortical plate. In the comparison group on the panoramic radiograph, no significant changes were noted. In patients with severe periodontitis in the main and comparison groups, the subgroups showed the same trends, but less pronounced. At 12 months, an X-ray examination showed, with the use of β , three calcium phosphate and OTP, a clearly defined stabilization of the process both in chronic generalized periodontitis of moderate severity and in severe forms of this disease.

The bone pattern has a finely looped structure, there is a clearly defined cortical plate. There are no bone pockets, an increase in the level of bone tissue is observed. In patients undergoing surgical treatment, where xenogenic apatite was used in combination with OTP, insignificant positive trends were noted at the same time.

Based on the presented data, it is possible to note the positive effect of surgical treatment of inflammatory-dystrophic periodontal lesions as part of the diagnostic algorithm in patients with signs of osteopenia. So, in the main group, the improvement of the T-criterion from -2.21 to -1.32 ($p \leq 0.001$) was observed in almost all patients (98.7%). Whereas in the comparison group the improvement of the T-criterion was not reliably determined (-2.21 to -2.12, $p \leq 0.001$).

CONCLUSION.

The use of the surgical treatment of chronic generalized periodontitis using various osteoplastic materials has been proven as a modern treatment method.

The use of osteoplastic materials led to an increase in bone mineral density in the main group for improving the T-criterion, which both in the short and long term is of certain importance in the form of a reduction in osteoporosis, which is manifested in a decrease in the number of fractures and an improvement in wound healing, which gives reason to recommend this method of treatment as the main method of treatment of inflammatory-dystrophic periodontal lesions.

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FEATURES OF NEUROSONOGRAPHY IN INFANTS WITH DOWN SYNDROME

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Abstract: Until recently, knowledge about the structural features of the central nervous system (CNS) inherent in people with Down syndrome was based on studies of biological material. Only in recent years, new technical capabilities (magnetic resonance imaging) have made it possible to identify these features in vivo; data on a slightly smaller brain volume and a disproportionately small cerebellum have been confirmed. The paper shows the characteristic features of the central nervous system neuroanatomy in Down syndrome, revealed by ultrasound examination of the brain through the large fontanel by the method of "neurosonography". A comparative study of the brain by neurosonography was performed in 32 newborns and infants with Down syndrome and 32 healthy newborns and infants and a characteristic feature was identified that the authors called "ventriculo-frontal distance". It was found that the "ventriculo-frontal distance" in children with Down syndrome is 3-4 mm less than in children of the control group. The study identified the features of the ultrasound image of the frontal horns of the lateral ventricles, which have a more elongated and curved shape. The practical significance of "ventriculo-frontal distance" as a marker of Down syndrome is that this symptom can be used as an additional criterion that allows diagnosing or suspecting Down syndrome in conjunction with other indicators of this syndrome in screening studies of the fetus in II and III trimesters of pregnancy.

Key words: neurosonography, Down syndrome, newborns, infants.

Down syndrome is a genetic disorder (1 case in 700-800 newborns), the essence of which is the presence of trisomy in the 21st pair of chromosomes. In Russia, 2,400 children with this genetic pathology are born annually.

The history of the study of Down syndrome, or "Mongolism," as the English physician John Lang-dong Down described it for the first time systemically describing

it in 1866, is 150 years old. Currently, this violation is recognized as the most common chromosomal abnormality in humans.

With this genetic disorder, mental retardation and a delay in physical development is combined with a peculiar somatic syndrome and the specific appearance of the child. The physical condition of people with Down syndrome is characterized by: growth retardation, muscle hypotension, joint hypermobility, etc. These features are reflected in the slowdown and the peculiarity of the psychomotor development of the child. The degree of underdevelopment of intelligence can vary from mild to deep. A drop in the intelligence coefficient in children with Down syndrome is detected in the first two years of life, as the child grows older, intelligence indicators continue to decline.

Most often, in 94% of cases, with Down syndrome, regular trisomy occurs, when the "extra" 21st chromosome is detected in almost all cells of the body. "Extra" copies of genes on the 21st chromosome change the development of the fetus during pregnancy, continue to affect the baby after birth and throughout a person's life.

The risk of having a baby with Down syndrome for a woman increases from 35-39 years. More often, such children are born to mothers who have had hepatitis B or C, tuberculosis (infectious hypothesis).

The diagnosis of Down syndrome is usually clinical. It is put immediately after the birth of the child according to typical signs, which include:

1. Dysplastic features of a "flat" face and head, Mongoloid eye incision, epicanthus, short nose, flat nose bridge, small auricles, strabismus, brachycephaly, flat occiput, arched sky, dental anomalies, underdevelopment of the lower jaw, open mouth, large protruding tongue and etc.

2. Disproportions of the trunk and limbs - squat figure, lowered shoulders, short limbs, neck with a skin fold, anomalies in the structure of the fingers, four finger grooves on the wrist.

3. Muscular hypotension.

4. Multiple malformations: heart, gastrointestinal tract, chest deformity, genital hypoplasia.

Chromosome analysis is important to confirm the diagnosis. The main problem of children with Down syndrome is a lag in psychomotor development, the development of speech, and a decrease in intelligence.

The characteristic features of the CNS neuroanatomy in Down syndrome were revealed by us during an ultrasound examination of the brain through a large fontanel using the "neurosonography" method.

Neurosonography - an ultrasound scan of the brain through the large fontanel - allows you to examine the brain in fetuses, newborns and infants, to assess its degree of maturity, to diagnose developmental anomalies; identify intracerebral, intraventricular hemorrhage, hypoxic ischemic brain damage. Repeated ultrasound examinations make it possible to monitor the dynamics of pathomorphological processes, adequately conduct pathognomonic therapy, evaluate the effectiveness of treatment, and prevent the development of complications of these diseases in a timely manner. Non-invasiveness, harmlessness of the method allows neurosonography in any functional state of the child, high information content makes this method especially important when used in perinatology and pediatrics.

The practical significance of "ventriculo-frontal distance" as a marker of Down syndrome is that this symptom can be used as an additional criterion that allows diagnosing or suspecting Down syndrome in conjunction with other indicators of this syndrome in screening studies of the fetus in II and III trimesters of pregnancy.

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THE MAIN ASPECTS OF MAINTAINING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

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Annotation. The article reveals the basics of a healthy lifestyle and its norms of formation. The main aspects of maintaining a healthy lifestyle in the "Canon of medical science" Abu Ali Ibn Sina " are analyzed.

Keyword. Health, youth education, healthy lifestyle, strategy.

The greatness of the nation is determined by its origins and traditions going back centuries. Truly Uzbek family embodies the spiritual origins that are passed down from generation to generation and it reflects such outstanding personalities as Beruni and al-Khorazmi, Amir Timur and Ulugbek, Imam al-Bukhori and Ibn Sina, who made a huge contribution to world civilization. Ibn Sina is called one of the founders of the doctrine of health that we today call "healthy lifestyle". The great scientist left invaluable recommendations for preserving health from the period of conception of the fetus, the birth of a child and to old age. His theoretical and practical judgments are based on a deep knowledge of medicine in all age periods of human life. In Uzbekistan, the issue of educating young people comprehensively healthy and harmoniously developed individuals is in the center of constant attention. In the modern world, many values that have developed over the centuries are subject to critical evaluation, including the family as a social institution. However, despite certain trends in society, the role of the family in everyone's life is obvious and undeniable. Perhaps it becomes even more important in connection with the need to form the younger generation of sustainable moral values, instilling spirituality and individual responsibility for their choice in a world far from ideal. The family is the starting point of a person's life and the resource that gives strength to go further, to develop and to overcome inevitable difficulties. But not every family copes with its functions, with its main tasks. All the basic, basic, concepts of the world and of morality a person takes out of his family.

Harmonious family relationships, support and acceptance, mutual assistance, high moral values and healthy traditions have a beneficial effect on the younger generation and affect the rest of life.

Medicine and pedagogy bring knowledge to the masses, but without individual interest, without purposeful work of the family, it is impossible to create a healthy society with a Mature and responsible attitude to health as an absolute value. Only the family is able to lay the Foundation of individual health.

Before you give the concept of a healthy lifestyle, we believe it is necessary to determine the essence of health. According to the definition of the world Health Organization, "health is not only the absence of diseases in the physical and mental state, but also the complete social well – being of a person" (Charter of the world health organization, 1946). Therefore, great attention is paid to the preservation and promotion of health, disease prevention, creation of optimal living conditions. In this regard, the education of a healthy child takes a special place. It depends on the state of health of parents is determined by the biological nature of man. His heredity. The state pays serious attention to this problem in our country. Even before marriage, the future spouses must determine their health, if necessary, to recover, undergo the necessary treatment, in order to prevent various diseases primarily hereditary underlying factors. Marriages among relatives, early marriages, bad habits (Smoking, drinking, drug addiction, etc.) have a special place on the health of the future generation. According to the world health organization, more than 60% of children aged 3 to 4 years are diagnosed with health problems. In this regard, the need to form a healthy lifestyle increases, respectively, the issues of preservation and promotion of health become even more urgent. From the very first days of independence, health issues have been Central in Uzbekistan. Based on the recommendations and judgments of the great scientist Ibn Sina and analyzing the achievements of modern medicine, there is a need to create a coherent system of forming the Concept of a healthy lifestyle, the concept of which, unfortunately, for many years had a purely theoretical significance.

In the years of independence of our country successfully carried out the reform of the health care system and one of the priorities is the prevention of diseases, the formation of the philosophy of a healthy lifestyle in the population. Within the framework of the state program "Strategy of actions in five directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021" (strategy of actions, 2017) adopted in 2017 and gradually implemented, the scale of activities and projects on education of

no one and in no way inferior to youth is expanding. As a result of the work of this program, the implementation of which involved various ministries and departments, institutions, public organizations.

Measures to raise a healthy generation have been further improved, and the system of maternal and child health protection has been improved. Comprehensive measures are being taken to further develop children's and youth sports, promote a healthy lifestyle among young people, protect it from the effects of various harmful phenomena. Ibn Sina and modern science consider a healthy lifestyle in terms of spiritual, psychological, physical and medical aspects. Therefore, the system of forming a healthy lifestyle should include all these areas, which requires the development of deep approaches to each of these areas. Another equally important issue is the differentiated approach to the formation of a healthy lifestyle for each age group, starting with a woman's pregnancy and in the subsequent breast, infant, adolescent, young, Mature, elderly and senile ages. Each of these age periods requires a special approach and development of individual recommendations. Only a comprehensive approach, work to expand the medical culture of the population will allow us to cover the broad strata of the population, starting with women's consultations, kindergartens, schools, lyceums, colleges, institutes, enterprises and mahallas. The aim of the study was an in-depth study of the "Canon of medical science" Abu Ali Ibn Sina, which is relevant at the present time. The idea of maintaining health is inherent in the very definition of medicine that Abu Ali Ibn Sina gives: "Health is the ability or condition by which the functions of the organ intended to perform them are impeccable" (Abu Ali Ibn Sina, 1981).

In his major work "Canon" Ibn Sina gives numerous information about the impact of the environment, lifestyle, diet on the human body and its health. He emphasizes that " ... in medicine it is necessary to know the causes of health and disease ... the causes are of four varieties: material, effective, formal final." The effective reasons included environmental factors, the nature of the air, the quality of food, water, and housing conditions, various stressful conditions, age and sex characteristics, profession and even different habits and customs of people.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina's views on the unity of the organism and the environment, on the dependence of the state of health on their interaction can be clearly seen in the second part and in the third part of the Canon. The scientist repeatedly emphasizes the idea of an individual approach to the protection of human health, because that is useful

to one person can be harmful to another. Seven factors must be observed to maintain health. "They are the balance of nature, the choice of food, cleaning the body of excess, maintaining the correct physique, improving what is inhaled through the nose; adaptation of clothing; balance of physical and spiritual movement, the latter includes sleep and wakefulness" (Abu Ali Ibn Sina, 1981).

Abu Ali Ibn Sina pays great attention to the issues of nutrition, compliance with the regime of eating, drinking water, especially from streams, physical exercises. The scientist argues that a person moderately timely engaged in physical exercise does not need any treatment, but the exercises should be appropriate for each person.

Except for the past ten centuries, it seems that it is written today wisely, consistently, simply.

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ROLE OF HOMOCYSTEINE IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF OTHER DISEASES

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Abstract: At present, the problem of hyperhomocysteinemia is the subject of interest of researchers. High concentrations of homocysteine lead to the development of endothelial dysfunction, playing a significant role in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, diabetes mellitus, neurological disorders, etc. Based on this, it seems particularly relevant to discuss the problems of hyperhomocysteinemia in the aspect of obstetric and perinatal complications.

Key words: homocysteine, endothelial dysfunction, hyperhomocysteinemia, pregnancy.

In modern medicine, close attention is paid to metabolic factors that can cause endothelial damage. Endothelial dysfunction underlies the pathogenesis of diseases of the cardiorenal continuum, including cardiovascular, neurological, as well as obstetric and gynecological conditions. These diseases cause the development of a number of serious complications, which lead to an increase in mortality and disability. Among the many laboratory markers of endothelial dysfunction, homocysteine is currently one of the leading places.

Homocysteine (HC) is an amino acid that is a homolog of the cysteine amino acid and differs by one methylene group. As a chemical derivative of HC, it was described in 1932 by the Butz and Vigneaud chemists as a product obtained by the reaction of high concentration methionine acids. GC enters the human body in the form

of methionine with proteins of animal origin. Excess accumulated HC in the body can be transformed back into methionine. GC metabolism depends on cofactors - derivatives of vitamins such as folic acid, pyridoxine, cyanocobalamin, as well as riboflavin. Their deficiency can lead to the development of hyperhomocysteinemia (GHC). In 1960 Dr. McCully noted the association of high blood glucose levels and artery disease. In 1962, a disease was discovered, characterized by a decrease in the level of the enzyme cystathionine synthase required in the metabolism of HZ. In this condition, homocysteinuria, mental retardation, deformation of the skeletal system are observed. An interesting fact is that with such a disease, there is a rapid progression of cardiological pathology with vascular lesions and a high frequency of thromboembolism, leading to early death before the age of 30 years. Based on this concept, in 1975 McCully proposed to consider HC as one of the most important risk factors for the development of atherosclerosis. Recent studies confirm these assumptions and require a more detailed study of this problem. According to various authors, the indicator of the norm of the level of HZ blood varies widely. In some sources, an indicator of 10-11 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$ is indicated. According to other authors, the level of GC in blood plasma should be in the range of 5-15 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$. It should be borne in mind that the concentration of HC in the blood tends to increase during life, which is associated with a decrease in the excretory function of the renal system. So, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA, the normal level of HC in people under the age of 13 years is about 5 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$, in the puberty about 7 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$, in adults 5-12 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$. It is also noted that in pregnant women, as a rule, the level of HC decreases slightly, which is associated with an increase in the volume of circulating blood. Modern studies show that considering HC as a predictor of many vascular diseases, lower indices should be considered as the "lower" border of the norm. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA, recommends values for women under 60 years of age - 4.5-8.1 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$, for men - 6.3-11.2 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$.

The term "hyperhomocysteinemia" cannot be considered fully legitimate, since there are no exact quantitative indicators of this condition. It is believed that for the diagnosis of this condition, an excess of more than 15 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$ is necessary. The concentration of HC in the blood plasma of up to 30 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$ indicates moderate GHC, from 30 to 100 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$ - intermediate, and more than 100 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{L}$ - severe GHC. Moderate GHC develops in severe forms of impaired renal function, with a pronounced deficiency folate.

Moderate GHC develops in severe forms of impaired renal function, with a pronounced lack of folate. Researchers recommend indicating the exact quantitative indicator of GC for the correct diagnosis of the condition in each specific situation, taking into account the age category and anamnestic data. This indicates the need for additional study of the quantitative characteristics of GHC.

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FREQUENCY OF EXISTENCE AND STAGE OF SEVERITY OF HEPATIC FIBROSIS IN PATIENTS WITH 1 AND 3 GENOTYPES OF HCV INFECTION IN UZBEKISTAN.

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Keywords: Chronic viral hepatitis C, genotypes of HCV-infection, liver fibrosis, transient elastometry.

Abstract. 80 patients with a history of chronic hepatitis C (CHC) were collected, and the polymerase chain reaction was used to determine the genotyping of the hepatitis virus, also the degree of liver fibrosis was determined additionally by indirect elastometry on a FibroScan instrument using the METAVIR scale. It was shown that the severe degree of liver fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C was determined more often with the 1st genotype compared with the 3rd genotype of hepatitis C virus. A direct correlation of the degree of liver fibrosis according to elastometry with the HCV genotype was revealed.

Aims. The aim of this study was to determine the incidence and severity of liver fibrosis in patients with 1st and 3rd genotypes of HCV infection in Uzbekistan.

Methods & Materials. 80 patients with a diagnosis of chronic viral hepatitis C were included for the study. Patients were examined at the hepatological center of the clinic of the Virology Research Institute of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 2018 to 2019 years.

The results of hepatitis C virus genotyping studies using real-time PCR on a Rotor-Gene TM 6000 thermocycler (Corbett Research, Australia) and the diagnosis of liver fibrosis by indirect (non-invasive) elastometry on a FibroScan-502 F01462 instrument (Echosens, France) with a sensor were analyzed "70841" with an assessment of the degree of fibrosis on the METAVIR scale, value in E (kPa). The study consists of 10 stiffness measurements (measured in kPa) in the intercostal space, by measuring the propagation velocity of a mechanical wave. From ten measurements, the median is calculated, which is then compared with the Fibroscan map of values.

Correspondence of fibrosis indicators according to the METAVIR scale and elastometry results were calculated according to a special scheme.

Elastography results (kPa) by METAVIR score:

F0 <6.2 no fibrosis

F1 6.2–8.2 initial stage

F2 8.3–10.7 moderate manifestations

F3 10.8–14.3 significant changes

F4 > 14.3 cirrhosis

The study was conducted in accordance with the requirements of biomedical ethics in accordance with the Geneva Convention on Human Rights (1997) and the Helsinki Declaration of the World Medical Association (2000) with the approval of the local ethics committee. All patients received written informed consent to participate in the study.

Results. As a result of the study, groups of patients were collected, which accounted for 37.5% of men and 62.5% of women. The occurrence of genotype 1 was determined in 72.5% (58 patients) among patients with chronic hepatitis C, and genotype 3 in 27.5% (22 cases): 36.21% of those were men (21 cases) and 63.79% were women (37 cases), as well as 40.91% of men (9 cases) and 59.09% of women (13 cases), respectively.

Patients with a F4 score of METAVIR were not included to the study, since this marker is an indicator of the initial stage of liver cirrhosis.

The stages of liver fibrosis were detected in 80 patients by elastometry using a FibroScan-502 F01462 instrument, corresponding to F0 in 23 patients (28.75%), F1 - 24 patients (30.0%), F2 - 20 cases (25, 0%), F3 - in 13 patients (16.25%). The presence of severity of liver fibrosis with 1 genotype of hepatitis C virus was found in the following order: the incidence of F0 was in 32.76% (19 cases) of all patients with 1 genotype (58 patients), F1 in 29.31% of cases (17) , F2 - in 20.69% of cases (12), F3 - in 17.24% of cases (10). For genotype 3, F0 was found in 18.18% of patients (4) of all patients with genotype 3 (22 cases), F1 in 31.82% of cases (7), F2 in 36.36% of cases (8), F3 - in 13.64% of cases (3).

Remarkable situation was as following, the fact that when analyzing the data in determining liver fibrosis within the same degree, a different picture of the situation was obtained by genotypes. It turned out that F2 and F3 degrees of liver fibrosis were

found in 62.07% of 58 chronic hepatitis C patients with genotype 1, while the incidence of F2 and F3 were 50% among 22 chronic hepatitis C patients with genotype 3.

Also, moderate liver fibrosis (F2) was twice higher as common in men (14 cases) compared with women (6 patients), and the difference in the incidence of severe liver fibrosis (F3) was not large among men and women (5 and 8 cases, respectively), regardless of genotype.

Conclusion. According to the results, the study above indicates that the severe degree of liver fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C was determined frequently in the 1st genotype compared with the 3rd genotype of hepatitis C virus. Also, the expressed degree of liver fibrosis was diagnosed 2 times more often in men than in women with 1st genotype of HCV infection.

STUDY OF EFFICIENCY OF RHINOPLASTY AND POSSIBLE WAYS TO INCREASE IT USING SORBENTS

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Abstract: the number of development of possible different postoperative complications is greater in rhinoplastic interventions using the open method. Increase of efficiency of rhinoplasty results with application of sorbents in patients with post-traumatic deformations and nasal defects directly depends on selection of correct method of carrying out taking into account aesthetic and medical points of view, phenotypic features of face, which will allow to reduce occurrence of postoperative complications.

Keywords: maxillofacial surgery, defects and deformities of the nose, rhinoplasty, sorbent, open and closed methods, postoperative period.

Modern medicine develops every year, including maxillofacial surgery, using new innovative technologies. But despite the improvement of technologies and modernization of equipment, the treatment of defects and deformations of the maxillofacial area, in particular, the nose occupies one of the leading positions. According to the available literary data, it has been found that in recent years there has been an increase not only in cases with post-traumatic deformations and defects of the nose, but also in the combined trauma, and there are severe post-traumatic complications, which have a variety of clinical paintings.

Studies conducted by scientists have established that the injuries of the middle zone of the face and nose range from 25 to 65% (Nikolayenko V.P. et al., 2009;

Drozdova E.A. et al., 2011; Castellani A., 2014; Dubois L., 2015). So, Y.A. Medvedev et al. (2014) indicated that isolated nasal injuries resulting in various nasal deformations are less common and account for 35-40% of cases.

At the same time, the number of people in need of rhinoplasty has increased significantly for facial correction, after serious trauma or for restoration of normal nasal breathing. Current scientific evidence indicates that many treatments for nasal defects have been developed, but some complications in the form of edema and postoperative deformations are possible in such patients in the postoperative period. At the same time, one of the more effective methods of postoperative treatment is the use of sorbents promoting rapid healing and restoration of nasal tissues.

Our analysis of recent literary sources has shown that there is very little information about the use of sorbents in rhinoplasty. Thus, rhinoplastic operations are more likely to use an open method, however, which is considered to be a more traumatic intervention than a closed method. According to respondents presented at the annual congress of the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Aesthetic Surgery, it was determined that in more than 50% of cases the open method of rhinoplasty was more common.

D.R. Millard, a plastic surgeon who developed several methods used in operations on the cleavage of the lip and nob, argued that the conduct of open access surgery should be based on strict indications, as the consequences of invading a single nose capsule structure prove to be a more serious intervention. He justified that "Most noses can be adjusted without using the open method. Endonasal rhinoplasty provides complete visual control and access in 95% of cases. In the remaining 5%, if necessary, it is possible to resort to open rhinoplasty. But one should not succumb to temptation and become hostage to open rhinoplasty, raising it to the rank of indefatigable common practice".

Comparative analysis of literary data from the results of open and closed rhinoplasty methods revealed that patients operated by the open method were more likely to undergo repeated rhinoplasty. So, according to data of Scientific clinical center of otorhinolaryngology of Russia where operations on rhinoplasty are performed under the leadership of MD Vasilenko I. P., it is revealed that at the patients who are subject to rhinoplasty with endonasal access postoperative complaints to decrease in a back of a nose (50%), hyper correction of a tip of a nose (33%), difficulty of nasal breath in the field of the nose valve (42%), insufficient correction of length of a nose

(20%) were observed. In open rhinoplasty, the above-mentioned complaints, which were noted in an even higher percentage of cases, were also joined by external valve obstruction (50%), too short nose (39%), broad columbus (36%), excessive nose narrowing (31%), postoperative scarring on the columbus (25%), discomfort in the area of the collumella sling (19%).

Thus, the number of development of possible different postoperative complications is greater in rhinoplastic interventions using the open method. Increase of efficiency of rhinoplasty results with application of sorbents in patients with post-traumatic deformations and nasal defects directly depends on selection of correct method of carrying out taking into account aesthetic and medical points of view, phenotypic features of face, which will allow to reduce occurrence of postoperative complications.

FEATURES OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND STRUCTURE OF HEMOBLASTOSES

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The aim of the study was to study the structure, dynamics of the incidence and epidemiology of tumors of the blood system, the study of the formation of tumor transformation under the influence of various factors. An examination of primary medical documents (outpatient records, medical records, pathological anatomical autopsy protocols, etc.), a review of cytological and histological preparations was carried out. Lymphoblastic leukemia predominates in the structure of the incidence of leukemia, and B-cell tumors predominate in the structure of the incidence of lymphomas.

Key words: incidence structure, epidemiology, blood system tumors, examination of primary medical documents

Целью исследования явилось изучение структуры, динамики заболеваемости и эпидемиологию опухолей системы крови, исследование формирования опухолевой трансформации под воздействием различных факторов. Была проведена экспертиза первичных медицинских документов (амбулаторные карты, истории болезни, протоколы патолого-анатомического вскрытия и т.п.), пересмотр цитологических и гистологических препаратов. Результаты показали, что в структуре заболеваемости лейкозами преобладают лимфобластные лейкозы, а в структуре заболеваемости лимфомами преобладают В-клеточные опухоли.

Ключевые слова: структура заболеваемости, эпидемиология, опухоли системы крови, экспертиза первичных медицинских документов

Introduction: The problem of cancer is one of the most relevant in modern medicine. Every year there is a steady increase in cancer incidence, including

malignant neoplasms of the blood system, which occupy one of the most significant places in the structure of the epidemiological situation in general and in oncopathology in particular [1, 2]. A study of the state of affairs in the world on environmental radiation disasters shows that it is certain types of hemoblastoses that can be indicators of unfavorable radiation conditions [6]. These studies are of particular relevance in conditions burdened by adverse environmental and psychological factors of residence. Leukemia affects a significant number of children and adults of a relatively young age, which negatively affects the demographic indicators and the production process and, in turn, determines the medical and social significance of the problem. In men, leukemia takes 4th place in prevalence after malignant tumors of the lung, prostate and colorectal gastrointestinal tract, in women - 3rd place after tumors of the mammary gland and colorectal gastrointestinal tract [7].

The purpose of the study: To study the structure, dynamics of the incidence and epidemiology of tumors of the blood system, to consider the formation of tumor transformation under the influence of various factors.

Material and methods: The collection and verification of data on cases of hemoblastosis among liquidators was carried out according to a specially developed algorithm. Examination of primary medical documents (outpatient records, case histories, protocols of pathological anatomical autopsy, etc.), review of cytological and histological preparations were carried out by highly qualified specialists in the field of diagnosis of hemoblastosis [5, 7].

Results and it's discussion: The results of the studies expand the understanding of the morphological and functional features of leukemia and lymphomas in adults and children. The data obtained can be used in a practical healthcare system for planning the organization of oncohematological care for the population and planning clinical trials. The significance of the data on the regional structure of the incidence of tumors of the blood system complements the overall picture throughout the country and is necessary to search for the etiological factors of this pathology. In recent years, the rates of primary cases of malignant neoplasms have a tendency to increase. In the structure of the incidence of leukemia, lymphoblastic leukemia predominates, and in the structure of the incidence of lymphomas, B-cell tumors predominate. In conditions of neoplasia, against the background of inhibition of antioxidant defense, activation of the body's prooxidant systems occurs, the balance of which during the course of therapy and the effects of compensatory mechanisms

gradually begins to recover [5]. Carcinogenesis is a complex multi-stage process, a deep reorganization of normal body cells. Of all the carcinogenesis theories proposed so far, the mutation theory deserves the most attention. According to this theory, tumors are genetic diseases, the pathogenetic substrate of which is damage to the genetic material of the cell (point mutations, chromosomal aberrations, etc.). Damage to specific sections of DNA leads to disruption of the control mechanisms for cell proliferation and differentiation and, ultimately, to the appearance of a tumor.

Conclusion: The study of the epidemiological features of the spread of tumors of the blood system is necessary to search for the etiological factors for the occurrence of leukemia and lymphomas in theoretical oncology, and in practical work - to plan the organization of oncohematological care for the population and plan clinical trials. The study of carcinogenesis is a key point, both for understanding the nature of tumors and for finding new and effective methods of treating cancer.

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CLINICAL AND INSTRUMENTAL RISK FACTORS FOR EPILEPTIC SEIZURES IN PATIENTS AFTER TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

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Abstract: The severity of traumatic brain injury and aggravating factors when it occurs significantly increases the risk of posttraumatic epilepsy.

Key words: traumatic brain injury, post-traumatic epilepsy, risk factors.

Traumatic brain injury continues to be relevant not only due to its increasing prevalence as the technological development of society progresses. Complexity following injuries of rearrangements in the central nervous system causes a wide variety of complications, arising in different periods after a traumatic brain injury. Epileptic seizures are the most dramatic complications of a traumatic brain injury. Attacks can occur immediately after the development of a traumatic brain injury and subsequently During a long time. Various terms debut of epileptic seizures attest about their various pathogenesis and the possibilities of rehabilitation of such patients. If seizures occur within 24 hours after a head injury, they are considered to be immediate, if they occur during the first week, they are early, seizures that occur afterwards are called late. Diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system First of all, a neurological examination of the alleged patient is carried out. They study the features of intelligence, spatial orientation, consciousness, the level of sensitivity of the skin and reflexes. To confirm the neurological nature of the symptoms, a computed tomography of the brain is prescribed, according to the results of which it is possible to identify areas with tumor-like neoplasm's, hemorrhages. A more informative diagnostic method is magnetic resonance imaging. To assess the condition of the vessels, angiography and ultrasound are performed. Lumbar puncture, X-ray examination, electroencephalography, biopsy, blood analysis may be needed. A prospective retrospective analysis of patients undergoing treatment in a neurosurgical department was carried out. As a rule, patients were hospitalized in a neurosurgical department

from district hospitals due to the need to provide qualified specialized medical care. 106 patients with a diagnosis of "moderate to severe traumatic brain injury" were examined. Of the total number of subjects examined, 71 patients (study group) had epileptic seizures, arising at different times after suffering a traumatic brain injury, the comparison group consisted of 35 patients with a transferred brain injury without epileptic seizures in the following period. Telephone contacts were made with patients to determine if they had seizures at the time of the study. Anamnesis data regarding the acute period of TBI and the results of additional methods the studies were obtained from the medical records that were in the hospital archive. Among the patients of the study group were 56 (78.9%) males and 15 (21.1%) females, whose average age at the time of the examination was a traumatic brain injury of 65.6 ± 10.3 years. In these patients, various types of epileptic seizures that occurred during a certain time after a traumatic brain injury were observed: partial (simple and complex), primary generalized and secondary generalized. The factors that could have affected attacks regardless of the length of time past after traumatic brain injury. These were clinical manifestations of the acute period of traumatic brain injury, data of neurological status, results of neuron-imaging examination. The analysis did not reveal a significant effect of gender on the likelihood of epileptic seizures in patients with traumatic brain injury, which probably indicates the absence of any additional mechanisms of epileptogenesis depending on gender. Alcohol intoxication at the time of traumatic brain injury is one of the independent factors affecting the increase in the likelihood of an epileptic seizure in the subsequent period of traumatic brain injury. In the present work the relationship between the rate of development from the moment of traumatic brain injury was not considered, but, despite this, alcohol intoxication probably appears as a factor that increases the severity of a traumatic brain injury, which, obviously, subsequently explains the high frequency in these patients. Despite the increase the severity of traumatic brain injury in patients with, the duration of stay for both groups of patients was almost the same. Apparently, this fact indicates the existence of a patient management standard for the effectiveness of therapy, as well as for the prevention of complications of traumatic brain injury, Analysis of the influence of the localization of the zone of encephalomalacia on the risk of occurrence shows that the most "dangerous" in terms of occurrence is temporal localization. At the same time, in our opinion, the reason for this circumstance remains insufficiently clear, which requires further clarification of the connection between the localization of the lesion of the brain

with the forms of epileptic seizures and their frequency. As factors reflecting the severity of a traumatic brain injury and affecting the risk of development, the patient's location after a brain injury was significant, as well as the presence of an open head injury. The presence of post-traumatic subarachnoid hemorrhage did not have a significant effect on the occurrence. Despite the many factors evaluated in this work, we can assume the presence of even more unlit factors that are able to exert a multi-factor effect on the course of traumatic brain injury. several factors, in particular, an increase in the severity of a traumatic brain injury and temporal localization of the brain contusion zone, leads to a significant increase in probability occurrence.

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ПОДХОДЫ К ТАКТИКЕ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЛЕГОЧНОЙ ГИПЕРТЕНЗИИ

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Resume. This thesis addresses pulmonary hypertension. The thesis touches upon classification, forms, and clinical picture. A comparison of the causes of pulmonary hypertension. The article is devoted to a comprehensive study of pulmonary hypertension. Particular attention is paid to the treatment of pulmonary hypertension. The author concludes pulmonary hypertension is an urgent problem today. This problem has not been sufficiently studied and requires further research. The flock is generalized with new material on the topic under study.

Keywords: pulmonary hypertension, forms of pulmonary hypertension, treatment strategy, classification, clinical picture.

Стандартная терапия.

Для предотвращения эмболии легочных сосудов и/или развития тромбоза insitu при ЛГ используются антикоагулянты непрямого действия, в частности, варфарин внутрь после вечернего приема пищи 2,5-5 мг [3]. Дальнейший режим дозирования устанавливают индивидуально под контролем международного нормализованного отношения (МНО), которое для пациентов с ИЛАГ, ЛАГ на фоне системных заболеваний соединительной ткани или приеме аноректиков должно сохраняться на уровне 1,5-2,5. При ЛГ на фоне хронической тромбоз эмболии легочной артерии целевыми уровнями МНО являются 2,5-3,0. Кроме того, при ЛАГ показаны дезагреганты, в частности, ацетилсалициловая кислота внутрь 100 мг/сут. Оксигенотерапия рекомендуется больным с ЛГ на фоне хронической обструктивной болезни легких (ХОБЛ), у которых необходимо достижение парциального давления O₂ в артериальной

крови менее 8 кПА на протяжении не менее 15 часов в сутки. Рекомендуется длительная постоянная оксигенотерапия больным ЛГ с парциальным давлением O_2 в артериальной крови менее 8 кПА (60 мм рт. ст.). Снижение сократительной способности правого желудочка является одним из важнейших механизмов прогрессирования сердечной недостаточности у больных ЛГ, что определяет показания для назначения сердечных гликозидов. Кратковременное внутривенное назначение дигоксина у больных ИЛАГ вызывает некоторое повышение сердечного выброса, а также сопровождается существенным уменьшением уровня норадреналина в крови [4]. Мочегонные препараты позволяют улучшить клиническое состояние больных ЛГ и рекомендуются во всех случаях раз-

вития декомпенсации правого желудочка. Целесообразно присоединение антагонистов альдостерона. Во всех случаях назначения диуретиков необходимо тщательно контролировать уровни электролитов крови, а также функцию почек.

Специфическая терапия.

Антагонисты кальция.

Критериями потенциальной эффективности терапии антагонистами кальция у больных с ЛГ является положительная фармакологическая проба с вазодилататорами (оксид азота, простагландин E_1): снижение СДЛА более чем на 10 мм рт. ст. до уровня менее 40 мм рт. ст. при повышении или неизменной величине сердечного выброса. Показаниями к назначению антагонистов кальция являются сердечный индекс более 2,1 л/мин/м², насыщение венозной крови кислородом более 63%, давление в правом предсердии менее 10 мм рт. ст. Дозу препаратов подбирают, начиная с минимальной, с учетом уровня ДЛА и показателей гемодинамики. При декомпенсации правого желудочка препаратом выбора является амлодипин.

Антагонисты кальция абсолютно противопоказаны:

- при сердечном индексе менее 2,1 л/мин/м²;
- при насыщении кислородом крови в легочной артерии менее 63%;
- при давлении в правом предсердии более 10 мм рт. ст.

У больных ЛГ на фоне системных заболеваний соединительной ткани тесты на вазореактивность часто не позволяют установить возможную

эффективность длительной терапии антагонистами кальция, а высокие дозы последних плохо переносятся. Благоприятные эффекты длительной терапии антагонистами кальция в высоких дозах показаны у детей с ИЛАГ.

Простагландины.

Простациклин, продуцируемый преимущественно эндотелиальными клетками, оказывает мощное вазодилатирующее действие во всех сосудистых бассейнах, является мощным эндогенным ингибитором агрегации тромбоцитов, оказывает цитопротективный и антипролиферативный эффекты. Роль нарушенной продукции простациклина у больных ЛГ доказывается как снижением экспрессии простациклинсинтазы

в ЛА, так и уменьшением экскреции его метаболитов с мочой. Это является основанием для использования простациклина для лечения больных ЛГ, хотя до сих пор не установлено, служит ли нарушение синтеза простациклина причиной или следствием ЛГ.

В последние годы применение простациклина в клинической практике расширилось за счет создания его стабильных аналогов с различными фармакокинетическими особенностями, но с качественно сходными фармакодинамическими свойствами [5, 6]. За рубежом применяются стабильные аналоги простагландина I₂ (простациклин) с мощным вазодилатирующим действием на сосуды малого круга кровообращения

[7, 8]. В нашей стране применяется препарат из этой группы — простагландин E₁. Введение препарата начинают с дозы 5-10 нг/кг/мин, которую постепенно увеличивают до 30 нг/кг/мин внутривенно капельно (курсами по 2-3 недели). Возможно сочетание с антагонистами кальция. Простагландины E₁ и I₂ показаны при ЛГ III и IV ФК (ВОЗ), при сердечном индексе менее 2,1 л/мин/м², насыщении кислородом венозной крови

менее 63%, давлении в правом предсердии более 10 мм рт. ст. Кроме того, простагландины можно назначать перед трансплантацией легких в случае неэффективности традиционного лечения. В рандомизированных исследованиях была показана эффективность эпопростенола (синтетического простациклина) у больных ЛГ на фоне системной склеродермии, а также в неконтролируемых исследованиях у детей с ИЛАГ [9].

Антагонисты рецепторов эндотелина (АРЭ). Этот класс лекарственных препаратов реализует свое действие посредством блокады действия эндотелина-1 (ЭТ-1) пептида эндотелиального происхождения, характеризующегося мощными вазоконстрикторными и митогенными свойствами в отношении гладкомышечных клеток за счет связывания с двумя типами рецепторов — типа А, локализующимися на гладкомышечных клетках и типа В, локализующимися на эндотелиальных и гладкомышечных клетках или исключительно рецепторами типа А [10]. В нашей стране зарегистрирован

препарат этой группы — неселективный антагонист рецепторов эндотелина — бозентан. Бозентан — это пероральный антагонист эндотелиновых рецепторов, который блокирует как ЕТА, так и ЕТВ рецепторы. Рецепторы обоих типов опосредуют патогенные эффекты эндотелина при различных патологических состояниях, таких как ЛАГ. Помимо уменьшения вазоконстрикции препарат подавляет фиброз, воспаление и гипертрофию сосудов [11].

У детей доза бозентана титруется в зависимости от массы тела. В открытом неконтролируемом исследовании у детей с ЛАГ в возрасте 4-17 лет (BREATHE-3) улучшение гемодинамических параметров наблюдалось к 12 неделе лечения бозентаном в виде монотерапии или в комбинации с эпопростенолом [12, 13].

Повышение уровня трансаминаз отмечается примерно у 10% пациентов, обратимо после уменьшения дозы или отмены препарата. Наиболее вероятным механизмом действия бозентана на уровень печеночных ферментов является дозозависимая конкуренция с желчными солями, что приводит к их задержке, оказывая на гепатоциты цитотоксичный эффект [14,

15]. Рекомендуется ежемесячный контроль уровня трансаминаз в крови на фоне терапии бозентаном.

Оксид азота и ингибиторы фосфодиэстеразы типа 5 (ИФДЭ-5). Оксид азота — мощный эндогенный вазодилататор, селективно действующий на сосуды малого круга кровообращения. Назначаются 2-3-х недельные курсы ингаляций оксида азота 20-40 ppm по 5-6 часов в сутки. Силденафила цитрат — мощный селективный ингибитор фосфодиэстеразы типа 5, который предотвращает деградацию циклического гуанозин-монофосфата (цГМФ) и вызывает снижение легочного сосудистого сопротивления и перегрузку правого

желудочка [16]. В неконтролируемых клинических исследованиях силденафил применялся при ИЛАГ, ЛГ, ассоциированной с СЗСТ, врожденных пороках сердца, тромбоэмболии ЛА и вызывал улучшение гемодинамики, толерантности к физическим на-

грузкам [17, 18, 19]. В рандомизированном исследовании SUPER-1 (Sildenafil Use in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension) у 278 больных с ЛАГ, получавших силденафил в дозах 20, 40, 80 мг 3 раза в сутки. Пациенты отмечали улучшение клинической симптоматики и увеличение толерантности к физическим нагрузкам. Одобренная доза составляет 20 мг 3 раза в сутки. Однако стабильный эффект лечения отмечался при применении дозы 80 мг 3 раза в сутки.

Перспективные лечебные стратегии.

Несмотря на прогресс в лечении больных ЛАГ, их функциональный статус и выживаемость остаются неудовлетворительными. В настоящее время интенсивно изучаются возможности воздействия на различные патофизиологические механизмы формирования болезни с целью достижения максимального улучшения клинической симптоматики и прогноза. Проводятся исследования II и III фазы со следующими лекарственными препаратами — NO-независимые стимуляторы и активаторы цГМФ, ингаляционный вазоактивный интестинальный пептид, простаноидный агонист рецепторов простациклина, тканевой специфический двойной антагонист рецепторов эндотелина, ингибиторы тирозинкиназы, антагонисты серотонина.

На экспериментальных моделях изучается стратегия генной терапии. На монокроталиновой модели ЛГ у крыс показана эффективность терапии стволовыми клетками [20].

Комбинированная терапия.

Известно, что термин «комбинированная терапия» подразумевает одновременное использование более чем одного класса специфических лекарственных средств при лечении больных ЛАГ, например, АРЭ в сочетании с простаноидами или ИФДЭ-5 или иными новыми препаратами.

Во многих специализированных центрах по лечению ЛАГ комбинированная терапия является стандартом лечения, однако длительность этой терапии, ее эффективность и безопасность до конца не изучены. Серии

клинических исследований показали, что различные комбинации эффективны и безопасны. Относительно небольшое исследование BREATHE-2 выявило тенденцию к улучшению гемодинамических параметров при назначении комбинированной терапии эпопростенолом и бозентаном [12]. В исследовании PACES силденафил присоединяли к внутривенной терапии эпопростенолом у 267 больных ЛАГ. Через 12 недель лечения отмечалась достоверная динамика в тесте 6-MX, времени до развития клинического ухудшения. Случаи гибели пациентов за период наблюдения наблюдались только в группе плацебо. Важно подчеркнуть, что показанием для комбинированной терапии у больных ЛАГ является отсутствие стабильного

клинического эффекта. Из-за риска системной гипотонии требуется особая предосторожность при совместном применении специфической терапии ЛАГ с антигипертензивными препаратами, такими как β -адреноблокаторы, ингибиторы ангиотензин-превращающего фермента и др. [3].

Лечение аритмий.

Важной клинической проблемой у больных с ЛГ является лечение аритмий. По сравнению с пациентами, страдающими левожелудочковой сердечной недостаточностью (СН), злокачественные нарушения ритма, такие как желудочковая тахикардия, фибрилляция желудочков, отмечаются при ЛАГ более редко. Трепетание или мерцание предсердий встречаются в одинаковой степени и приводят к клиническому ухудшению и развитию явлений правожелудочковой сердечной недостаточности. Лечение трепетания предсердий более эффективно, чем лечение мерцательной аритмии. Восстановление синусового ритма у больных ЛГ улучшает выживаемость по сравнению с больными, имевшими постоянную форму мерцательной аритмии, 80% из которых погибали в течение 2 лет. Тем не менее, отсутствуют данные контролируемых исследований или проспективных наблюдений о том, что целью терапии должно быть удержание стабильного синусового ритма. При выборе антиаритмических препаратов предпочтение отдается тем, которые не обладают отрицательным инотропным действием, в частности, амиодарону. Предсердная септостомия. Обоснованием для проведения предсердной септостомии явились наблюдения, показавшие, что выживаемость больных с синдромом Эйзенменгера и ИЛАГ с открытым овальным окном лучше, чем в случае неизменной межпредсердной перегородки. Создание шунта

справаналево позволяет снизить среднее давление в правом предсердии и перегрузку правого желудочка, а также увеличить преднагрузку левого желудочка и, таким образом, сердечный выброс [21]. В созданных условиях улучшается транспорт O_2 , несмотря на десатурацию артериальной крови, уменьшается

симпатическая гиперактивация. Процедура противопоказана при среднем давлении в правом предсердии >20 мм рт. ст, сатурации $O_2 < 80\%$ в покое. В результате вмешательства наблюдается уменьшение синкопе, повышение толерантности к физической нагрузке. Проведение предсердной септостомии

рекомендовано только больным с IV ФК (ранее также III ФК) с частыми синкопе и/или рефрактерной правожелудочковой сердечной недостаточностью, несмотря на проводимую медикаментозную терапию, в т. ч. перед трансплантацией.

Трансплантация.

Применение специфической терапии существенно уменьшило потребность в трансплантации. К сожалению, примерно 25% больных ИЛАГ не отмечают существенного улучшения при назначении специфической терапии. Прогноз больных с III-IV ФК остается крайне неблагоприятным и зависит от этиологии. Так, у больных ЛАГ на фоне СЗСТ он хуже, чем при ИЛАГ. Наилучшая выживаемость отмечается у больных ЛГ на фоне врожденных пороков сердца, наихудший прогноз — при легочной вено-окклюзионной болезни, легочном капиллярном гемангиоматозе, когда медикаментозная терапия практически неэффективна [22].

Пациентов с худшим прогнозом следует включать в лист ожидания трансплантации комплекса сердце-легкие или билатеральной трансплантации легких. Точная статистика осложнений в виде развития систолической дисфункции правого желудочка и/или диастолической дисфункции левого желудочка неизвестна. Согласно данным регистра Международного общества трансплантации сердца и легких, при синдроме Эйзенменгера вследствие простых пороков выбором может быть изолированная трансплантация легкого с одновременной коррекцией порока. При желудочковых дефектах лучшие исходы наблюдаются при трансплантации комплекса сердце-легкие. Пятилетняя выживаемость у больных ЛАГ составляет в среднем 45-50%.

Оценка эффективности лечения.

Через 3-4 месяца от начала медикаментозной терапии необходимо оценить динамику состояния больных ЛАГ —клиническая симптоматика, толерантность к физическим нагрузкам (улучшение дистанции в тесте 6-МХ более 380м), ФК(ВОЗ) - до II. При отрицательной динамике функционально гостатуса или отсутствии изменений необходимо проведение трансторакальной ЭхоКГ и катетеризации правых отделов сердца. Вопрос о комбинированной специфической терапии больных с ЛАГ должен обсуждаться при определении следующих параметров:

- сердечный индекс менее 2,4 л мин/м²;
- давление в правом предсердии более 10 мм рт. ст.;
- СДЛА более 30-40 мм рт. ст.;
- снижение общего легочного сосудистого сопротивления менее чем на 30%.

Современные медикаментозные подходы с использованием препаратов специфической терапии (антагонисты рецепторов эндотелина, ингибиторы фосфодиэстеразы типа 5, простагландины) и их комбинаций открывают новые перспективы эффективного лечения больных ЛАГ, улучшают их прогноз. В последние десятилетия в Узбекистане наблюдается неуклонно возрастающий интерес исследователей к проблеме оценки функции правого и левого желудочка сердца, особенно диагностики его дисфункции (как систолической, так и диастолической) при хронической сердечной недостаточности, ЛГ и ХЛС. Течение ЛГ и ХЛС, лечебные и профилактические программы в значительной степени зависят от своевременно начатой эффективной тактики ведения больных. Согласно статистическим данным, только 25% случаев заболевания ХЛС диагностируется своевременно. Причиной роста распространенности и смертности от заболеваний легких и ХЛС в Узбекистане является гиподиагностика и позднее выявление. Чтобы наладить раннюю диагностику, адекватную профилактику и лечение ЛГ и ХЛС, необходимо уточнить патогенез заболевания, факторы, приводящие и усугубляющие их течение.

В то же время ведущие ученые сходятся во мнении, что по-прежнему остается невыясненным механизм развития ремоделирования ПЖ у больных заболеваниями легких. Не разработаны критерии прогнозирования развития

легочного сердца у больных заболеваниями легких и/или гипоксий и преждевременной смертности. Чтобы ответить на эти и другие вопросы, касающиеся патогенетической концепции сердечно-сосудистого ремоделирования при заболеваниях легких, нужны дальнейшие исследования. В исследованиях узбекских ученых доказано, что синдром ЛГ и ХЛС оказывает значительное влияние на физическое и психическое состояние больных, серьезно нарушает качество их жизни.[23].

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ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ МОРФОЛОГИИ ТИМУСА И СЕЛЕЗЕНКИ ПОД ВЛИЯНИЕМ ASTRAGALUS MEMBRANOSUS ПРИ ИММУНОДЕФИЦИТЕ

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Введение. В связи с широкой распространенностью иммунодефицитных состояний актуален поиск эффективных иммуномодуляторов.

Цель. Изучить влияние астрагала перепончатого на морфологию органов иммуногенеза при экспериментальном иммунодефиците.

Материалы и методы. Эксперимент выполнен на 20 пациентов, разделенных на 3 группы. 1-ой группе вводили гепарин в дозе 130 ед. на 100 г массы в течение 7 дней для моделирования иммунодефицита. 2-ую группу после моделирования иммунодефицита поили отваром корня астрагала перепончатого по 10 мл/сут. в течение 3 недель. 3-я группа получала отвар корня астрагала в течение 2 мес., после чего им моделировали иммунодефицит. Для гистологического исследования производили забор тимуса и селезенки. Препараты окрашивали гематоксилином-эозином, проводили морфометрию.

Результаты. В 1 группе на 7 сутки толщина коры тимуса уменьшилась в 1,5 раза по сравнению с нормой, в красной пульпе селезенки обнаружены гигантские клетки $411,83 \pm 102,7$ мкм². В белой пульпе отсутствовали герминативные центры, периартериальные зоны сохранялась в виде 3-4 рядов Т-лимфоцитов. В 1 группе на 14 сутки толщина коры тимуса увеличилась, увеличились ядра тимоцитов. В селезенке: гигантские клетки достигли $549,2 \pm 194,9$ мкм², отсутствовали герминативные центры, периартериальные зоны представлены 1-2 рядами Т-лимфоцитов. Во 2-ой группе толщина коркового вещества тимуса незначительно уменьшилась по сравнению с контролем, оголились эпителиоретикулярные клетки. В селезенке: гигантские клетки $667,5 \pm 104,5$ мкм², фолликулы причудливых очертаний и огромных размеров. В 3 группе корковое вещество немного истончено по сравнению с

нормой. Диффузное расселение лимфоцитов по паренхиме селезенки, сохранялись округлые лимфоидные фолликулы с выраженными герминативными центрами и фигурами митозов. Фолликулы соизмеримы с нормой, периартериальные зоны сохранены, гигантские клетки $901,2 \pm 49,8 \text{ мкм}^2$.

Выводы. Предварительное применение астрагала привело к снижению иммунодефицита в исследуемых органах.

СРАВНЕНИЕ РЕЗЕРВА ЯИЧНИКОВ ПОСЛЕ ЛАПАРОСКОПИЧЕСКОГО ИССЕЧЕНИЯ ЭНДОМЕТРИОИДНЫХ КИСТ И ГЕМОСТАЗА, ДОСТИГАЕМЫХ ЛИБО БИПОЛЯРНОЙ КОАГУЛЯЦИЕЙ, ЛИБО УШИВАНИЕМ ШВОВ.

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Эндометриоз это заболевание теорий. В большинстве случаев, эндометриоз поражает яичники и сопровождается тазовой болью, нарушением менструального цикла и, более серьезнее, бесплодием [1,2]. В свете развития и доступности вспомогательных репродуктивных технологий, защита репродуктивной функции у женщин с эндометриозом является первостепенной задачей врача акушера-гинеколога.

Поскольку пациенты с эндометриозом не могут получить пользу от медикаментозной терапии, хирургическое лечение, в частности лапароскопический стриппинг широко используется в качестве метода выбора при цистэктомии эндометриомы [3,4]. Тем не менее, снижение резерва яичников, которое связано с хирургическим удалением части здоровой ткани яичника вместе со стенкой эндометриомы, считается серьезной проблемой после операции, приводящей к риску преждевременной недостаточности яичников [5,6]. Гемостатическая процедура после удаления эндометриомы — это либо лапароскопическая биполярная электрокоагуляция, либо методы наложения швов. Биполярная электрокоагуляция — это традиционный и простой метод контроля кровотечений из раны яичника, который не требует специальных хирургических навыков. В свете развития технологий и доступности лапароскопических устройств, ушивание ткани яичника также было предложено для гемостаза, что требует высоких хирургических навыков. Действительно, нагревание во время применения электрохирургической коагуляции приводит к

повреждению стромы яичника и васкуляризации, вследствие чего, это способствует повреждению окружающей здоровой ткани яичника.

Целью данного исследования явилось – провести оценку и сравнительный анализ овариального резерва яичника между методами наложения гемостатических швов и биполярной коагуляции при лапароскопическом удалении односторонних эндометриом яичника.

Материал и методы: В исследование вошли 63 пациентки с односторонней эндометриомой, которым была проведена лапароскопическая цистэктомия. Затем пациентки были разделены на 2 группы: в основную группу вошли пациентки, которым для проведения гемостаза применяли технику биполярной коагуляции ($n=33$), а в группу сравнения вошли женщины, которым после удаления капсулы эндометриомы в качестве гемостаза применяли ушивание ложа капсулы ($n=30$). Мы оценили влияние методов гемостаза на резерв яичников с исследованием сывороточных уровней антимюллерового гормона (АМГ) и фолликулостимулирующего гормона (ФСГ), которые были измерены до операции и через 3 месяца после операции.

Критерии включения были следующими: возраст 18–42 лет, регулярные менструации, клинические и ультразвуковые данные односторонней кисты яичника в виде эндометриодных кист, жалобы на тазовые боли, бесплодие. Критерии исключения были следующими: предшествующая операция на яичниках, наличие любого эндокринного заболевания, история применения оральных контрацептивов или приема другого гормонального средства в течение последних трех циклов и предполагаемое злокачественное новообразование яичников. Кроме того, пациенты, которые забеременели в течение периода наблюдения или у которых гистопатологическое исследование показало доброкачественную кисту кроме эндометриомы, были также исключены из исследования.

Результаты: Базовые характеристики, такие как возраст и уровни АМГ и ФСГ в предоперационном периоде, не имели достоверных различий в обеих группах. Через 3 месяца наблюдения в обеих группах уровни АМГ после операции были значительно ниже, а уровни ФСГ были значительно выше, чем до операции.

Результаты свидетельствуют о том, что у пациентов, перенесших операцию с применением техники наложения швов, была более высокая

концентрация АМГ по сравнению с пациентами в группе биполярной коагуляции ($p < 0,05$).

Тип лечения отрицательно коррелировал с уровнем ФСГ, так что операция с применением техники наложения швов имела более низкие концентрации ФСГ с более высоким резервом яичников по сравнению с пациентами в группе биполярной коагуляции ($p < 0,05$).

Скорость снижения уровней АМГ была значительно выше в группе с биполярной коагуляцией ($53,42 \pm 15,28$), чем в группе ушивания ($15,94 \pm 18,55$).

Выводы: Таким образом, после лапароскопического удаления эндометриомы, интракорпоральное ушивание показало меньшее повреждение овариального резерва по сравнению с биполярной электрокоагуляцией. Согласно данным нашего исследования, рекомендуется, при лапароскопическом удалении эндометриомы яичника, в частности у женщин с бесплодием, отдавать предпочтение технике ушивания ложа капсулы кисты яичника с целью достижения гемостаза, для предотвращения яичниковой недостаточности в отдаленных последствиях.

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ЭНДОФИТНЫЕ ГРИБЫ УЗБЕКИСТАНА – ПРОДУЦЕНТЫ АНТИБИОТИКОВ

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Annotation

Searching a new natural source of effective antibiotic substances determines fast growing rates of resistance of pathogenic microorganisms, pathogens of human infectious diseases to already existed antibiotics.

Endophytic fungi asymptotically inhabiting the internal tissues of a healthy plant and protecting them from diseases, caused by pathogenic microorganisms, nematodes and insects, are just such an inexhaustible and promising source of new antibiotic compounds (1,5,6,7).

The flora of Uzbekistan has more than 4300 species of various plants, 10% of which are endemic, growing in the foothills and mountains. The high-altitude zoning of the relief, with a unique climate, weather conditions and soils, contributes to the growth of such medicinal endemic species as periwinkle, mint, tulip, astragalus, ferula, eremurus, ephedra, which have been used for centuries in Central Asia in traditional medicine as antiseptic, anti-inflammatory, antihypertensive, wound healing and other properties (3).

In this regard, the aim of the study was the isolation of endopyhtic fungi from 5 medicinal plants and the study of their antibacterial activity.

Key words: antibiotics, endopytic fungi, medicinal plants

Выделение эндофитных грибов проводили по методике Hazalin et al. (2) с модификациями из корней, стеблей и листьев следующих растений: *Peganum harmala* (Гармала обыкновенная), *Melissa officinalis* (Мелисса лекарственная), *Vinca minor* (Барвинок малый), *Helianthus tuberosus* (Подсолнечник клубненосный - топинамбур), *Celosia cristata* (Целозия гребенчатая).

В результате нами было получено более 60 грибных эндофитных изолята и классическими методами идентификации отнесены к родам *Acremonium*, *Alternaria*, *Aspergillus*, *Gliocladium*, *Fusarium*, *Penicillium*, *Trichoderma*, *Ulocladium*.

Необходимо отметить, что впервые в условиях Узбекистана были выделены эндофитные грибы: *Microascus trigonosporus* - PG126L из листа гармалы, *Dichotomomyces cejprii* – MO45S из стебля мелиссы, *Aspergillus repens* – CC202R из корня целозии, *Aspergillus egypticus* - HT166S, *Doratomyces purpureofuscus* - HT182, *Chaetomium olivaceum* – HT209 и *Myrothecium verrucaria* - HT190R из стебля, клубня и корня топинамбура.

Экстракцию метаболитов из биомассы эндофитных грибов проводили по Lang et al. (4) с модификациями. Антибактериальную активность экстрактов определяли методом диффузии в агар с помощью лунок. При исследовании антибактериальной активности тестовыми культурами служили грамположительные коллекционные штаммы, *Staphylococcus aureus* и *Bacillus subtilis*, грамотрицательные - *Escherichia coli* и *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

В результате проведенного скрининга антибактериальной активности экстрактов, выделенных эндофитных грибов, установлено, что лишь 20% экстрактов проявляют активность. Наибольшую антибактериальную активность с зоной подавления роста на уровне 20 - 22 мм против *S.aureus* и *B.subtilis* проявили экстракты эндофитов *Aspergillus terreus* - HT204 из клубня топинамбура и *Alternaria sp.* – PG127L из листа гармалы, а также *Cladosporium sp.* - CC213 из соцветия целозии и *Sclerotium minorum* - VM83R из корня барвинка против *E.coli* и *P.aeruginosa*. При этом одновременное подавление роста как грамположительных, так и грамотрицательных тест-культур выявлено только у эндофита *Thielavia microspora* - MO46L из листа мелиссы. Несмотря на то что, экстракты показали подавление роста тест-культур ниже, чем контрольный антибиотик (гентамицин – 30 мм), тем не менее, полученные данные,

представляют практический интерес. Учитывая потенциал эндофитных грибов, при оптимизации условий культивирования и подборе питательных сред, возможно значительное увеличение уровня антибактериальной активности данных культур.

Таким образом, эндофитные грибы Узбекистана, выделенные из лекарственных растений, обладают антибактериальными свойствами, что предполагает их большую практическую ценность в качестве источников новых антибиотических веществ.

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КРИТЕРИИ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНОЙ ДИАГНОСТИКИ РЕВМАТОИДНОГО АРТРИТА С HCV АССОЦИИРОВАННЫМ АРТРИТОМ

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Аннотация

Печень является основным органом поражения при вирусном гепатите С (ВГС), вовлечение в патологический процесс других органов и систем, в частности опорно-двигательной системы, вызывает повышенный интерес. Внепеченочные проявления, точнее, ревматические проявления вирусного гепатита С (ВГС) как правило не имеют серьезных последствий, т.е. осложнений, но они вносят непосредственный вклад в качество жизни пациентов с HCV-инфекцией.

Ревматоидный артрит (РА) и вирусный гепатит С ассоциированный артрит (HCVaA) из-за сходства клинической картины поражения опорно-двигательного аппарата имеют определенные проблемы в диагностике. То есть, одной из диагностических проблем является отличие РА от HCVaA: при HCVaA поражаются следующим образом, симметричность повреждения суставов, поражение мелких суставов, что очень сходно с РА, а это, естественно усложняет дифференциальную диагностику между HCVaA и РА. Для дифференциальной диагностики РА и ВГС-ассоциированного артрита в последние годы изучается роль определения различных аутоантител. Наличие (положительного) антитела к циклическим цитруллиновым пептидам (АЦЦП) является маркером РА, который может позволить различать HCVaA и РА.

Ключевые слова: хронический гепатит с ассоциированным артритом, ревматоидный артрит, антитела к циклическим цитруллиновым пептидам

Цель исследования: определить титр антител (АЦЦП) против циклического цитруллинового пептида в сыворотке крови больных РА и ВГС и изучить значимость этих показателей в сравнительном аспекте.

Материал и методы

Исследуемые группы состояли из 27 пациентов, в 1-группе 12 пациентов с диагнозом HCVaA, из них 7 женщин и 5 мужчин, во 2-группе 15 пациентов с диагнозом РА, из них 12 женщин и 3 мужчин. В 1-ю группу вошли пациенты с хронической HCV-инфекцией, подтвержденной выявлением РНК HCV методом ПЦР серопозитивности HCV (анти-HCV антител). Во 2-ю группу вошли пациенты с диагнозом РА в соответствии с критериями классификации РА Американского Колледжа Ревматологии (ACR) 1987 года. Проанализирована концентрация АЦЦП в образцах сыворотки крови, отобранных у 27 пациентов.

Результаты и выводы

В нашем исследовании показатель АЦЦП был положительным у 60% пациентов с РА и 16,6% у пациентов с HCVaA соответственно. Нами установлено, что, в отличие от пациентов с HCVaA у которых анти-ЦЦП антитела наблюдались со 98,5 % специфичностью и относительно низкой чувствительностью (78,63%), при РА данный результат выглядит следующим образом, т.е специфичность - 94,43 %, а чувствительность - 94,17 %.

Вывод

Для дифференциальной диагностики РА от HCVaA определение концентрации АЦЦП в сыворотке крови имеет большое значение так как, этот показатель необходим для анализа динамики состояния опорно-двигательной системы.

STAGES OF DEVELOPING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN KARAKALPAKSTAN SCHOOLS

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Summary: This thesis discusses the methods of teaching foreign languages in Karakalpakstan. Methods of teaching Russian, English, German and French in the conditions of Karakalpakstan are given. The adoption of a number of decisions to improve the study of foreign languages has expanded the methodological basis for the teaching of foreign languages in educational institutions in Karakalpakstan.

Keywords: foreign language, education, methodology, school, Russian, English, German, French.

Teaching foreign languages is an important task of the state policy of our country. In the context of the transition to the information stage of the development of a society based on information technologies and knowledge, education is becoming an essential resource for socio-economic and political development. The attention paid by the State to the upbringing of the younger generation has led to the development of the education system as a whole. The introduction of new teaching and methodological concepts, educational and methodological kits and other means of training increase the level of education, including to foreign languages.

Teaching methods are an essential part of the foreign language learning process. The main groups of methods in the history of foreign language teaching methods are: translation (grammar-translation and vocabulary-translation); Direct and natural methods and their modifications; the mixed methods; Conscious-comparative and conscious-practical methods; activity and personal and communicative methods.

In the middle of the 20th century, in the schools of Karakalpakstan, the process of teaching the Russian language, according to the resolution of the NSC of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (b) "On Compulsory Study of the Russian Language in Schools of National Republics and

Regions" of March 13, 1938, mainly used translation methods. It was stated that "Russian language classes should be linked to native language work. "The instructions stated that "the choice of the Russian language teaching method shall take into account: the target setting of Russian language teaching in the national school (hence the vitality of the method activity), the age of students, the language environment, the type of school, equipment, etc. (hence the flexibility of the method." In the course of teaching Russian as a foreign language, a combined method (based on so-called grammatical and natural methods) was mainly recommended. On May 27, 1961, the Government Decree "On improving the study of foreign languages" was adopted, according to which it was planned to create 700 special schools and write new textbooks for the study of foreign language, including for national languages.

The decree allowed the teaching of foreign language in kindergartens and primary schools. It was suggested that the curricula of universities, especially in humanitarian fields, should be changed so that graduates were fluent in foreign languages. During this period, the methodological base of foreign language education expanded. Methods based on active work of thinking, on development of sense guess, which were based on audio-linguistic technique of skills, appear.

During this period, a state order was formed for the production of records with foreign language lessons, the purchase of foreign educational films, the creation of special TV shows, the production of dictionaries and books of foreign classics in the languages of the original. In the conditions of Karakalpakstan this method did not have a wide possibility, as schools lacked not only educational films and plates, it was rare to have technical devices themselves. During this period, the methodological base of foreign language education expanded. Methods based on active work of thinking, on development of sense guess, which were based on audio-linguistic technique of skills, appear. In teaching foreign languages (English, French, German), the translation method was mainly used.

During the years of independence, the range of methodological innovation expanded significantly. In addition to traditional methods, which are mostly still prevalent in general education institutions, new methods have emerged (communicative method, intensive training).

The expansion of communication horizons makes it possible today to deepen intercultural relations and defines new prospects for educational and

methodological tools for teaching foreign languages throughout the structure of educational institutions of Karakalpakstan.

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FEATURES INTERACTIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR IMPROVING CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS

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Annotation. The paper discusses the methodological features of the use of interactive methods as a means of enhancing the creative activity of students in the educational process.

Key words: teaching methods, objectives, efficiency and opportunities using interactive technologies, interactive methods for use in the educational process.

Today, the use of today's teaching technologies seems to be an important circumstance in the formation of the most effective decomposition for learning and the improvement of teaching methods in education. Of particular importance in this course are innovative technologies. Because their use allows to increase the motivation to learn, and visualization and interactivity allows for improved presentation, understanding and assimilation of educational material. Teaching students innovative and information communication technologies is considered particularly important in solving the creative problems of students and students' vigorous activity during the professional training of specialists of the university.

One of the basic principles of teaching is the formation of a student's creative activity. In accordance with the activity and approach to learning thinking, this is inherently cognition, leading to the solution of problems or tasks facing a person. The active learning of knowledge and the development of thinking occurs only when the task is set during the educational process, a problem arises that encourages the search for new, non-standard solutions. Therefore, at present, modern education sets the task of preparing specialists for higher education institutions capable of:

- to be guided in changing life situations, independently acquiring the necessary knowledge, applying it in practice to solve various problems that arise, so that throughout life you have the opportunity to find your place in it;

- independently think critically, see emerging problems and look for ways to solve them rationally using modern information technologies; clearly understand where and how the knowledge they acquire can be applied; be able to generate new ideas, think creatively;

- competently work with information, i.e. collect the necessary for the solution of the problem, analyze them, make the necessary generalizations, establish statistical and logical patterns, draw reasoned conclusions;

- be able to work together in different areas, in different situations, preventing or skillfully leaving any conflict situations;

- independently work on the development of their own intelligence.

Education is faced with the question: how to organize the educational process in such a way as to form an active attitude of students to educational and educational activities, based on the position of students' life and professional self-determination.

The need to improve the quality of education due to the development of students' abilities to perception, effective processing and assimilation of information, mastering the student's self-education technology becomes urgent. What methods and techniques or learning technologies may have the most effective impact in this regard? Interactive methods are those that can resolve this issue. The essence of interactive learning is to organize the learning process in such a way that almost all students participate in the learning process, they have the opportunity to understand and reflect on what they know and think. The use of interactive technologies in education requires considering the didactic process as a scientific informational one, in which the student not only masters the skills of obtaining information, but also develops thinking and creative activity, and the very concept of learning changes: the assimilation of knowledge gives way to the ability to use information and receive it using a computer [one]. The educational process with the use of interactive methods allows activating students' cognitive activity, developing independent learning skills, developing teamwork skills, developing and shaping communication skills, and enhancing learning motivation. In modern educational practice, various forms and methods of interactive learning are mastered, original techniques for conducting discussions and

educational games are being created. In the educational process, the forms and methods of interactive learning can be divided into:

- discussion: dialogue, group discussion, heuristic conversation, round table, brainstorming, case study, discussion of video recordings, including recording your own actions, meetings with invited experts, collective modeling of production processes or situations, etc .;
- game methods: didactic and creative games, including business, role-playing, organizational and activity games;
- training forms of training, which may include practical group and individual exercises, discussion and game teaching methods.

In the interactive technology, students are full participants, their experience is no less important than the experience of a teacher, who not so much provides ready-made knowledge, but rather encourages students to search for their own. The choice of interactive learning technology depends on various factors.

Interactive teaching methods allow to intensify the process of understanding, mastering and creative application of knowledge in solving practical problems:

- work with electronic textbooks provide theoretical material, provide training, learning activities and knowledge control, as well as information retrieval activities, mathematical and simulation modeling with computer visualization and service functions subject to the implementation of interactive feedback [2].
- in the presentation of educational material, the information provided must be accurate and reliable, and it must also correspond to the set educational task.
- The computer provides feedback, while it can provide individual assistance to students, and students will also learn about their mistakes in homework after a few days.
- The computer evaluates and consolidates educational material that students need to know how they cope with the educational material.
- work with Internet search engines for information retrieval, or information retrieval systems.

One of the methods of interactive learning is the project method. It fits perfectly with the principles of modern education, such as:

- principle of learning activities;

- the principle of a controlled transition from activity in an educational situation to an activity in a life situation;

- the principle of a controlled transition from joint learning and cognitive activity and independent activity of the student;

- creative principle. Interactive technologies are used in illustrating educational material, for example, the so-called animated slide films allows, if necessary, to demonstrate the studied processes in dynamics. This helps the use of multimedia learning tools and Internet resources, which have some potential for improving the efficiency of the learning process [3]:
- in the process of learning, to activate not one channel of perception, but several, which makes possible the integration of information that is delivered by different senses;
- visually represent dynamic processes and abstract information;
- to form in the student the systematic construction of the material being studied. When using multimedia tools, trainees can make decisions, work independently on learning materials using the interactive capabilities of multimedia programs, and decide in which sequence to study them. In other words, students, students have the opportunity to choose the material that they want to study, and can repeat it several times to better assimilate the information. The use of traditional forms, means, teaching methods with the use of interactive technologies to significantly increase the efficiency and intensification of the educational process, to solve the educational and educational tasks facing an educational institution facing an actively and creatively thinking student. Interactive technology allows you to achieve the solution of the main problem: the development of students' cognitive skills, the ability to independently construct their knowledge, navigate the information space, the development of critical and creative thinking.

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DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE ACTIVITY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.

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Аннотация

Познавательный интерес – важнейшее образование личности, которое складывается в процессе жизнедеятельности человека, формируется в социальных условиях его существования и никоим образом не является имманентно присущим человеку от рождения.

Annotation

Cognitive interest is the most important personality formation that takes shape in the process of human life, is formed in the social conditions of its existence and is in no way inherent to a person from birth.

Ключевые слова: личность ребёнка, дошкольные образовательные учреждения, исследовательская деятельность, интеллектуальные способности, познавательная активность, познавательный интерес.

Keywords: personality of a child, preschool educational institutions, research activity, intellectual safety, cognitive activity, cognitive interest.

In our country, all educational activities of any preschool institution are based on the principles of taking into account the rights, individuality and development potential of pupils; creating a favorable environment for the development and socialization of the child. In this regard, the urgent issue of time is to preserve and strengthen the health of the child, and meet his needs, the formation of moral and moral qualities of children, the development of skills to understand the value of national and cultural traditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Resolutions and Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

SH.M Mirziyoyev pay special attention to the further improvement of the country's preschool education system, the introduction of innovative educational technologies in the educational process of intellectual and spiritual development of children and their preparation for life[2,3]. Therefore, it is so important today to solve the following tasks in pre-school educational institutions of the country:

- creating favorable conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of children taking into account their individual needs on the basis of "State requirements for the development of children of early and preschool age of the Republic of Uzbekistan»;

- organization of the process of education and elementary education of parents of modern children and society as a whole on the development of children of preschool age;

- implementation of systematic educational activities in any preschool educational institution in order to effectively prepare them for school [2]. Therefore, the communicative orientation of didactic training sessions in preschool educational institutions forms children's communicative and speech skills, teaches them to communicate, develops communication skills; allows them to learn to know the world through language; develops important personal qualities: diligence, accuracy, purposefulness, as well as the ability to correctly formalize thoughts in oral and written forms.

The problem of cognitive interest has been widely studied in psychology by B. G. Ananyev, M. F. Belyaev, L. I. Bozhovich, L. A. Gordon, S. L. Rubinstein, V. N. Myasishchev and in pedagogical literature By G. I. Shchukin, N. G. Morozov.

Interest is formed and developed in the activity, and it is influenced not by individual components of the activity, but by its entire objective and subjective essence (character, process, result).

Interest is a "fusion" of many mental processes that form a special tone of activity, special States of personality (joy from the process of learning, the desire to go deeper into the knowledge of the subject of interest, in cognitive activity, experiencing failures and strong-willed aspirations to overcome them).

The most important area of the General phenomenon of interest is cognitive interest. Its subject is the most significant property of man: to know the world around us not only for the purpose of biological and social orientation in reality, but in

the most essential relation of man to the world – in the desire to penetrate its diversity, to reflect in the consciousness of the essential aspects, cause-and-effect relationships, laws, contradictions.

Cognitive interest, being included in cognitive activity, is closely associated with the formation of diverse personal relationships: a selective attitude to a particular field of science, cognitive activity, participation in them, and communication with participants in knowledge. It is on this basis – the knowledge of the objective world and the relationship to it, scientific truths – that the worldview, worldview, attitude, active, biased character, which is promoted by cognitive interest, is formed. Moreover, cognitive interest, activating all the mental processes of a person, at a high level of its development, encourages the person to constantly search for the transformation of reality through activity (changes, complication of its goals, highlighting in the subject environment of relevant and significant aspects for their implementation, finding other necessary ways to bring them to the creative beginning).

The peculiarity of cognitive interest is its ability to enrich and activate the process of not only cognitive, but also any human activity, since the cognitive beginning is present in each of them. In work, a person, using objects, materials, tools, and methods, needs to know their properties, to study the scientific foundations of modern production, to understand rationalization processes, and to know the technology of a particular production. Any type of human activity contains a cognitive beginning, search creative processes that contribute to the transformation of reality. Any activity a person, inspired by cognitive interest, performs with greater passion, more effectively.

Cognitive interest is the most important education of the individual, which is formed in the process of human life, is formed in the social conditions of its existence and is in no way inherent in a person from birth.

The importance of cognitive interest in the lives of specific individuals is difficult to overestimate. Cognitive interest contributes to the penetration of the individual into essential connections, relationships, and patterns of cognition.

Shchukina G. I. considers curiosity as a stage of development of interest, reflecting the state of the child's selective attitude to the subject of knowledge and the degree of its influence on the person.

Theoretical interest is connected both with the desire to learn complex theoretical questions and problems of a specific science, and with the use of them as a tool of knowledge. This stage of active human influence on the world, on its reconstruction, which is directly related to the worldview of man, with his beliefs in the power and capabilities of science. This stage characterizes not only the cognitive beginning in the structure of the person, but also the person as a figure, subject, and personality.

In the real process, all these stages of cognitive interest are complex combinations and relationships. In cognitive interest, there are both relapses due to the change of the subject area, and coexistence in a single act of cognition, when curiosity turns into curiosity. Interest in learning about the real world is one of the most fundamental and significant in children's development.

The cognitive activity of a child of senior preschool age is characterized by the optimal attitude to the performed activity, the intensity of assimilation of various ways to achieve a positive result, the experience of creative activity, and the focus on its practical use in their daily life. The basis of the child's cognitive activity in experimentation is the contradictions between the existing knowledge, skills, and experience of achieving the result by trial and error and new cognitive tasks, situations that arose in the process of setting the goal of experimentation and its achievement. The source of cognitive activity is overcoming this contradiction between the acquired experience and the need to transform and interpret it in their practical activities, which allows the child to show independence and creative attitude when performing the task. Management of the process of developing children's non-standard thinking on the part of the educator is implemented through the use of various methods and techniques to activate the intellectual sphere of the child. In the older preschool age, cognitive development is a complex phenomenon that includes the development of cognitive processes (perception, thinking, memory, attention, imagination), which represent different forms of orientation of the child in the world around him, in himself, and regulate his activities. It is known that by the older preschool age, the possibilities of the child's initiative transforming activity are significantly increasing. This age period is important for the development of the child's cognitive needs, which is expressed in the form of search and research activity aimed at discovering new things. Therefore, the prevailing questions are: "Why?", "Why?", "How?". Often children not only ask, but try to find the answer themselves, use their little experience to explain the

incomprehensible, and sometimes conduct an "experiment". A characteristic feature of this age is cognitive interests, expressed in careful consideration, independent search for information of interest and the desire to learn from an adult, where, what and how to grow, live. The senior preschool child is interested in the phenomena of living and inanimate nature, shows initiative, which is found in observation, in an effort to find out, approach, touch.

The result of cognitive activity, regardless of what form of knowledge it was realized, is knowledge. Children at this age are already able to systematize and group objects of living and inanimate nature, both by external signs and by signs of the habitat. Changes in objects, the transition of matter from one state to another (snow and ice - into water, water - into ice, etc.), natural phenomena such as snowfall, Blizzard, thunderstorm, hail, frost, fog, etc. are of particular interest to children of this age. Children gradually begin to understand that the state, development and changes in the living and inanimate nature largely depend on the attitude of a person to them.

The child's questions reveal an inquisitive mind, observation, and confidence in the adult as a source of interesting new information (knowledge) and explanations. The senior preschooler "verifies" his knowledge of the environment, his attitude to the adult, which is for him the true measure of all things.

Education and development of preschoolers through play activities, support of the child's creative abilities, cooperation of the PEI with the family, the mahalla, the school and the public is important in the development of the child's personality.

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ЛИЧНОСТЬ УЧИТЕЛЯ И ЕЁ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА УЧЕБНУЮ МОТИВАЦИЮ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены личностные качества учителя, как фактор влияющий на формирование учебной мотивации учащихся и успешной педагогической деятельности. Отмечены главные качества педагога. Рассмотрена значимость создания благоприятных условий для личностного, умственного и эмоционального развития учащихся.

Ключевые слова: личностные качества учителя; уровень сформированности учебной мотивации; педагогическая деятельность

В процессе образования нельзя не уделить внимания такому фактору как, характер учителя, его личностные качества. Один педагог отличается твердым характером, другой может быть слишком мягким, третий характеризуется активной общественной деятельностью. Проявление вспыльчивости, жестокости, бесхарактерности, нежелание формировать свой характер может говорить об отсутствии базовых знаний педагогики и психологии. В зависимости от того какой преподаватель, как он себя проявляет в образовательном процессе зависит мотивация учащихся.

Хорошие результаты учебной деятельности зависят от того, что подталкивает учащихся на эту деятельность, т.е. зависит от мотивов. Поэтому очень важным компонентом учебной процесса является мотивация. От того как удастся развить мотивацию у школьников, побудить желание получать знания зависит успешность обучения.

Учебная мотивация определяется рядом специфических факторов:

1. Она определяется образовательным учреждением, в котором происходит процесс обучения;

2. Определяется организацией процесса обучения;
3. Личностными способностями учащегося[1].

При наличии множества факторов, которые влияют на учебную мотивацию, особое значение имеют личностные черты учителя. Учитель должен быть товарищем, понимающим, поддерживающим, уважающим ребенка, вызывающий в нем доверительные отношения к себе. Его индивидуально-личностные особенности обуславливают коммуникативные качества учителя, отражают особенности педагогического общения. Важно учитывать такое качество как общительность, искренняя заинтересованность в общении, так как у детей проявляется особая чувствительность к неискренности, лжи, фальши. Для того чтобы эффективно и радостно для детей обеспечить процесс общения, учителю необходимо владеть его предметом, т.е. «войти» в его мир мыслей, представлений в котором живет ребенок. Учителю нельзя проявлять себя в роли наблюдателя того как развивается личность ученика, он должен всячески способствовать этому процессу, применяя различные приемы и методы[3].

Важным профессионально значимым качеством личности педагога является его «личностная направленность». Она является одним из важных факторов достижения вершины профессионально-педагогической деятельности. В связи с этим был проведен эксперимент, направленный на изучение педагогической направленности учителей на учебную мотивацию школьников.

На первом этапе исследования была собрана информация среди учащихся средних и старших классов, для того что бы изучить их отношение к учебе посредством анкетирования, беседы. Было опрошено 50 учащихся. В ответах учащихся в большинстве случаев было выделено такие мотивы посещения школы, как общение с одноклассниками, указания родителей посещать школу. Учащиеся в старших классов выделяли получение знаний, возможность выражать себя, общение с друзьями.

По значимости предметов учащиеся выделили: химию, математику, физику, русский язык, биологию.

Важными качествами учителя учащиеся сочли доброту, справедливость, воспитанность, высокий уровень знаний своего предмета, хорошее чувство юмора.

Во второй части исследования проводилась диагностика, изучающая направленность мотивации школьников. Исследование проводилось по методике Т.Д.Дубовицкой[2].

В процессе исследования были задействованы учащиеся старших классов (54 человека), которые выражали свое отношение, к изучаемым предметам.

По результатам девятиклассников наиболее высокие баллы были по химии (11 баллов), математике (10 б.), физике (10 б.), истории (9 б.), география (9 б.).

У учащихся десятого класса больше баллов было по литературе(11 б.), ОБЖ(11 б.), математике (10 б.), физике(10 б.), географии (10 б.), русскому языку (10 б.).

По показателям одиннадцатого класса, более высокие баллы по: литературе (11 б.), ОБЖ (11 б.), географии(10 б.), физике(10 б.), истории (10 б.), русскому языку (10 б.), химии (10 б.), математике (10 б.)

Исходя из полученных данных, можно сказать о том, что внутренняя мотивация у школьников наиболее выражена к таким предметам как химия, математика, физика, география.

Дальнейшим этапом работы было получение результатов по опроснику Е.И, Рогова, по изучению профессиональной направленности учителя.

Полученные результаты показывают наибольшие баллы по шкале «общительность» и шкале «направленность на предмет». По полученным результатам можно.

Сравнительный анализ по результатам профессиональной направленности личности учителей и направленности учебной мотивации школьников показал:

1) Педагогическая направленность учителей и учебная мотивация школьников тесно связаны между собой. Наиболее выраженность таких качеств, как общительность (высокие нравственные качества, доброжелательное отношение, умение сочувствовать и сопереживать), и направленность на предмет (умение интересно, логически, разнообразно преподносить материал).

2) Наиболее высокую внутреннюю мотивацию школьники имеют по предметам, имеющие высокие баллы учителей по шкалам «общительность» и «направленность на предмет». Исходя из этого, можно судить о том, что

эти качества являются важными в процессе педагогической деятельности учителей.

Таким образом, можно прийти к заключению, что профессиональная направленность учителей это один из факторов, который влияет на мотивацию учеников. Учителя в своей деятельности должны обращать большое внимание к таким качествам, как высокий уровень общительности, эмоциональная устойчивость, проявлению интеллигентности. Кроме того необходимо использовать разнообразные виды и методы работ, стимулировать детей к самостоятельности в процессе поиска информации, быть творчески активным, развивать волевые качеств, что поможет в повышении уровня мотивации школьников к изучению предметов. Однако, нельзя забывать, что развитие мотивации к учению является не самой целью, а только лишь средством развития личности.

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В ВОСПИТАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены личностные качества учителя, как фактор влияющий на воспитательный процесс, требования к этим качествам. Отмечены главные характеристики преподавателя. Выявлена профессиональная ориентация педагога, в чём она состоит и что в себя включает.

Ключевые слова: личностные качества учителя; профессиональная направленность; воспитательный процесс

В учебно-воспитательном процессе нельзя не выделить такой мощный педагогический фактор, как характер воспитателя, свойства и качества его личности. Учителя отличаются по характеру, силой воли, темпераментом, стилю общения. Непосредственное выражение вспыльчивости, жестокости, бесхарактерности говорит о плохом знании педагогом психологии и педагогики, уклонении формировать свой характер и одолеть себя. Педагогический авторитет личности определяет приемлемую форму выражения и развития дисциплины и демократии в воспитании.

Педагогическая деятельность-это тот вид деятельности, на результат которой оказывает влияние характер отношений между её участниками. От нравственной позиции, профессионального мастерства, культуры, личности учителя зависит благополучное решение сложных и решающих задач обучения и воспитания детей. Коррекция учителем личных и профессиональных качеств, могут значительно улучшить уровень воспитанности, а значит, и привести к улучшению учебной деятельности школьников.

Сила воспитательного воздействия определяется тем, кто его проводит. Роль личности педагога является важнейшим фактором, влияющим на эффективность воспитательного процесса. Особые требования к личности

педагога предъявляет социальная значимость педагогической деятельности. К.Д. Ушинский отмечал, что личность учителя-это плодотворный луч солнца незаменимый ничем, действительно, с этими словами трудно не согласиться.

На сегодняшний день резко стал возрастать интерес к личности педагога, а именно к его мастерству, профессионализму, индивидуально-психологическим особенностям. Эти требования, сложно сказать, что это всего лишь интерес, связаны они с тем, что воспитательный процесс напрямую связан с личностью педагога. Должность педагога-это не просто профессия, а работа по сотворению личности человека.

Основу педагогического долга составляет любовь к детям. Это и является основополагающим качеством, предпосылкой самосовершенствования. Дополнительным, но относительно стабильным требованием является общительность, доброжелательность, интеллигентность, эмоционально-волевые качества и другие.

«Любая воспитательная работа должна начинаться с того, что педагог усваивает, осознаёт воспитательные функции...», так утверждал Н.М.Таланчук [1,с.110]. В воспитательной работе следует выделить три группы функций:

- 1) связана с воздействием педагога на ученика
- 2) связана с созданием воспитывающей атмосферы
- 3) направлена на коррекцию влияния различных субъектов социальных отношений ребёнка

Прежде чем определить связь между воспитательным процессом и ролью личности учителя в этом процессе, раскроем понятие воспитательный процесс.

Мы можем рассматривать воспитательный процесс как целостную динамическую систему, фактором системообразования которой является цель развития личности воспитуемого, реализуемая во взаимодействии педагога и ученика. Воспитательный процесс – неотъемлемое ядро педагогической деятельности образовательного учреждения, где педагогическая деятельность – это деятельность взрослых членов общества, профессиональной целью которых является воспитание подрастающего поколения[2, с.115].

В 1980-х гг. А.В.Петровский и В.А.Петровский сформулировали подход, который предполагал рассматривать личность как способность индивида «обуславливать изменения значимых аспектов индивидуальности других

людей через свою представленность в них» [3, с.20]. Действительно так, мы отражаем поведение того человека в окружении которого мы находимся. А ученики тем более, они являются подрастающим поколением, и пока у них ещё не выработался свой чёткий характер, они будут формировать его, посредством копирования. Большую часть своего времени ученики проводят в школе в окружении педагогического коллектива, и роль личности учителя имеет здесь важное место. Именно личность учителя влияет на успешность педагогической деятельности, и те или иные его свойства будут повышать или понижать воспитательное влияние.

Для непрерывного повышения уровня воспитательно-образовательного процесса и для удовлетворения профессиональных запросов проводится диагностика педагогической деятельности. (Диагностика профессиональной позиции педагога как воспитателя (самооценка). Так же позволяет распознать основные профессиональные и личностные особенности педагога тестирование, проводимое среди учеников (Классный руководитель глазами воспитанников).

Нами была проведена диагностика учителей, у учеников которых была наблюдаема средняя и низкая дисциплина в классе. Для эксперимента свою инициативу предложили два преподавателя, которые сталкивались с проблемами класса. На основании полученных результатов было выявлено, что проявление такой дисциплины связано в большей степени с личностью учителя. Преподаватели выявили свои ошибки и сделали для себя рекомендации для коррекции и самопознания.

Так же было проведено тестирования среди учеников в этих же классах и многие на вопросе «бывают ли у вас в школе неприятности и от кого они отходят?» отмечали учителей и на вопрос «Бывают ли у вас конфликты с учителем?» давали положительный ответ.

Таким образом одним из важнейших факторов влияющих на процесс воспитания является личность учителя. Педагогическая профессия относится к группе профессий предметом которых является человек.

Каждый педагог должен стремиться к яркости, эмоциональности, общительности, интеллигентности, разнообразию видов работ, содержательности занятий. Каждый учитель должен понимать важность роли своей личности в воспитательном процессе каждого ребёнка.

Проблема диагностики педагогической деятельности педагогов чрезвычайно актуальна, имеет большое значение как для совершенствования воспитательно-образовательного процесса, так и для повышения уровня квалификации педагогов. Главная ценность проведения диагностики состоит в том, что она способствует выявлению недостатков и наметить конкретные пути к их решению.

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NATIONALE POLITIK.

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TerSU. Uzbekistan, Termez.

Abstract: This article discusses the role, influence, and internal and external policies of society in the development of society. There is also a wide range of views on national policy. The article also covers the most pressing issues of current time.

Key words: Humanity, society, state, economy, politics, culture, Morality, modern Uzbekistan.

Wirtschaftliche, soziale, politische, kulturelle, spirituelle und pädagogische Ereignisse spielen eine wichtige Rolle im Leben eines Menschen, einer Gesellschaft, eines Landes und eines Staates. Politik ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil politischer Ereignisse. Politik ist die Kunst des Staatsmanagements, also der Tätigkeitsbereich, der mit der Interaktion verschiedener sozialer Gruppen in der Gesellschaft verbunden ist. Artikel 10 der Verfassung der Republik Usbekistan besagt, dass keine Gesellschaft, politische Partei, öffentliche Vereinigung, soziale Bewegung oder Einzelperson das Recht hat, im Namen der Bevölkerung Usbekistans zu handeln. Nur der Oliy Majlis (Oberste Versammlung) und der Präsident der Republik - das Staatsoberhaupt und die Exekutive - dürfen im Namen des usbekischen Volkes handeln. Ein weiterer wichtiger Faktor ist die wirksame Beteiligung der Selbstverwaltungsorgane der Bürger an der Erfüllung dieser Aufgaben. Der Staat soll im Interesse der Menschen und der Gesellschaft nach den Grundsätzen sozialer Gerechtigkeit und Rechtmäßigkeit funktionieren. Der Staat wahrt die Rechte und berechtigten Interessen der öffentlichen Vereinigungen und gibt ihnen die gleichen Chancen, am öffentlichen Leben teilzunehmen.

Art, Zweck und Art der Umsetzung der Richtlinie unterscheiden sich durch den Grad der Nutzung ihrer Interessen. Es manifestiert sich in "fairer" oder "unfairer Politik" und so weiter. Politiken haben unterschiedliche Auswirkungen auf die Entwicklung von Ländern und Völkern. Ob es eine positive oder negative Rolle

spielen kann, lässt sich aus den Erfahrungen des ehemaligen totalitären Systems und dem Leben einiger anderer Staaten lernen.

Politik ist mit der Kombination von Interessen verschiedener sozialer Gruppen und Kräfte verbunden. Andernfalls kann das politische Leben zum politischen Verfall führen, einschließlich Chaos und Uneinigkeit. Die Politik begann mit der Bildung eines Mechanismus der Staatsmacht und ist seit Urzeiten aktiv. Spätere östliche Staaten (Ägypten, Babylon, Sumer, Akkadier, Med, Persien, Indien, China, Assyrien, Urartu), griechische Polizei, Römische Republik, Baktrien, Sogdiana, Margiana, Parthia, Kushan. Es bestand die Notwendigkeit, die Technologie der Macht zu untersuchen, ihre Lösung anzustreben, politisches Wissen sowie ihre theoretischen und methodischen Grundlagen zu schaffen. Die ersten politischen Ideen und Lehren, Regeln und Vorschriften zum politischen Management sowie zu Fähigkeiten und zur Kunst der Gesellschaft wurden erstellt und in die Praxis umgesetzt.

Die Hammurappi-Gesetze, Manu-Gesetze, werden in Avesto ausgedrückt

Die politischen Ansichten des politischen Lebens von Likur, Drakant, Solon, Konfuzius, Sokrates, Platon, Aristoteles 'politischen Lehren, Justinians Codes, Temurs Befehlen, Farabi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Ulugbek, Navoi, Babur Die Menge der politischen Ideen, Ideen und Lehren, die in verschiedenen Teilen unseres Landes entstanden sind, Die politischen Ansichten, die von den politischen Denkern der Renaissance entwickelt wurden, dienten als Quelle für das Gebiet der Politikwissenschaft. Heutzutage wird der Begriff "Politik" sowohl breit als auch eng verwendet. Es ist im weiteren Sinne ein objektives Bild des politischen gesellschaftlichen Lebens. Es deckt alle gesellschaftlichen Ereignisse und Prozesse ab, die im politischen, wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Bereich der Gesellschaft stattfinden. Weil es schwierig ist, Ereignisse und Prozesse zu finden, die völlig frei von Politik sind. Jedes gesellschaftliche Phänomen in der Gesellschaft ist politisch. Im weiteren Sinne handelt es sich also um miteinander verbundene soziale Phänomene in allen Bereichen der politischen Gesellschaft.

Der Begriff „Politik“ wird häufig im engeren Sinne verwendet. In diesem Fall wird es in einigen Bereichen der Gesellschaft in Kombination mit Wirtschaft und Kultur eingesetzt. Im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes umfasst Politik die Aktivitäten von Behörden, politischen Parteien, gesellschaftspolitischen Bewegungen und öffentlichen Vereinigungen innerhalb des Landes. Dieser Begriff umfasst die Aktivitäten von Staaten, verschiedenen politischen Kräften, Organisationen auf internationaler Ebene und deren Beziehungen. Politik ist eines der komplexesten gesellschaftlichen

Ereignisse in der Gesellschaft. Die Politik ist in zwei Arten unterteilt - inländische und ausländische (internationale).

Innenpolitik ist die Tätigkeit, die von staatlichen Stellen, politischen Parteien und öffentlichen Organisationen im Inland ausgeübt wird. Es konzentriert sich auf die Erreichung der von verschiedenen sozialen Gruppen erklärten Ziele.

Die Innenpolitik gliedert sich in die Bereiche Staatsentwicklung, Politik, Sozial-, Wirtschafts- und Kulturpolitik nach den Grundbereichen der Gesellschaft. Diese Bereiche sind wiederum in interne Netzwerke unterteilt. Die Wirtschaftspolitik ist beispielsweise unterteilt in: produktive Privatisierungspolitik, Preis- und Kreditpolitik, Finanzpolitik, Agrarpolitik und mehr. Außenpolitik ist eine internationale Tätigkeit, die von Regierungsbehörden, politischen Parteien und öffentlichen Organisationen ausgeübt wird. Es ist ein integraler Bestandteil der Innenpolitik, der den Charakter des Staates und der sozialen Ordnung widerspiegelt, und bemüht sich, ein günstiges internationales Umfeld für die Erreichung der von bestimmten sozialen Gruppen angekündigten Ziele zu schaffen. Die Außenpolitik ist wie in der Innenpolitik in verschiedene Richtungen gegliedert. Zum Beispiel die Politik der Republik Usbekistan in Bezug auf den Westen, den Nahen und Mittleren Osten, den Osten und die arabischen Länder, die Außenwirtschaftspolitik, die Außenkulturpolitik und so weiter. Innenpolitik ist in Sinn und Wesen nicht dasselbe. Aufgrund der Art und Funktion der Regierung kann es fortschrittliche, noble, konstruktive oder reaktionäre, destruktive Politiken geben. Gute, kreative, fortschrittliche Politik der Völker, Nationen. Konsequenterweise schützt die grundlegenden Interessen und Bedürfnisse der Nationen, Arbeiter. Diese Politik wird ein wichtiges Instrument sein, um dringende und globale Probleme der sozialen Entwicklung anzugehen. Es schafft neue Faktoren für die Weiterentwicklung der veralteten und neuen Lebensregeln, erhöht das materielle Wohlergehen der Bürger. Diese Politik entspricht der objektiven Richtung der Geschichte und aktualisiert sie weiter. Der Begriff der Politik wird auch im Sinne der nationalen Politik verwendet. Normalerweise wird der Begriff der nationalen Politik auf zwei Arten verstanden: Erstens die allgemeine Politik, die in einem bestimmten Nationalstaat betrieben wird. Es ist bekannt, dass der Staat hauptsächlich auf nationaler Basis gebildet wird.

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betrieben wird. Es ist bekannt, dass der Staat hauptsächlich auf nationaler Basis gebildet wird. Das heißt zum Beispiel, der französisch-französische Staat ist die Hauptvölkerschaft und die Mehrheit der Bevölkerung, oder der chinesisch-chinesische Staat ist die Mehrheit seiner Bevölkerung und gibt ihm seinen Namen. Deshalb sind in solchen Ländern die Begriffe "Staat" und "Nation" bis zu einem gewissen Grad gleich. Daher bezeichnet der Begriff „nationale Politik“ in einigen Ländern eine Reihe von Richtlinien, Unternehmen, Entscheidungen, Verordnungen, Richtlinien und Anordnungen, die für die gesamte Bevölkerung des Landes gelten. Zweitens bedeutet "nationale Politik", dass in vielen Ländern, insbesondere in der Gemeinschaft Unabhängiger Staaten (GUS), der Begriff "interethnische Politik" bedeutet. In diesem Sinne nimmt die Bedeutung der nationalen Politik von Jahr zu Jahr zu. Dafür gibt es eine Reihe von Gründen: 1. Fast alle Länder der Welt sind multinationale Länder. Das Verhältnis zwischen Nationen und Nationen in jedem Staat wird immer vielfältiger, je größer die Kultur, das Bewusstsein und der Nationalstolz jedes Landes werden. Folglich beruht das Prinzip des Wesens und des Wesens der vom Staat verfolgten interethnischen Politik auf den Prinzipien des gegenseitigen Respekts, der Zusammenarbeit und der Freundschaft in den Beziehungen zwischen Nationen und Nationen, die in einem Land leben. 2. Die nationale Politik ist zu einem der Grundprinzipien der modernen Demokratie geworden. Nach diesem Prinzip hat jede Person auf dem Planeten, unabhängig von Nationalität, Religion, Rasse, Sprache, Geschlecht, Alter, politischer Überzeugung und Bildung, das Recht, ihren eigenen Wohnsitz zu wählen und in einem beliebigen Teil der Welt, des Staates oder des Landes zu leben. Infolgedessen ändert sich die nationale Zusammensetzung der Bevölkerung vieler Länder dramatisch, und die Interaktionen, Beziehungen und Kontakte der Vertreter verschiedener Nationalitäten nehmen von Jahr zu Jahr zu und entwickeln sich weiter. Usbekistan ist in diesem Fall keine Ausnahme. Als die Volkszählung von 1897 feststellte, dass das Territorium Usbekistans von 70 Nationalitäten bewohnt wurde, waren es 1926 93, 1957 113, 1989 123 und 2005 139. Die Gesamtzahl der auf dem Territorium Usbekistans lebenden Nicht-Ureinwohner hat sich im letzten Jahrhundert verzehnfacht. Die Gesamtbevölkerung des usbekischen Volkes hat sich in diesem Jahrhundert jedoch ebenfalls verzehnfacht, so dass die usbekische Bevölkerung nicht zurückgegangen ist. Gegenwärtig machen Usbeken etwa 4/5 der Bevölkerung Usbekistans aus. Außerdem sind 4,0% der Bevölkerung Russen, fast 5% Tadschiken, 4,5% Kasachen und 1,8% Tataren.

In einem demokratischen Usbekistan ist die Nationalität sogar noch höher

In einem demokratischen Usbekistan wächst die Zahl der multinationalen Bevölkerungsgruppen. Aufgrund der unserer Nation innewohnenden Eigenschaften von Toleranz, Bescheidenheit und Toleranz haben interethnische Konflikte, Konflikte und Feindseligkeiten in unserem Land jedoch nie bestanden.

Unsere Leute sind nicht gegen Einwanderer. Nur sie müssen sich von Nationalismus, Chauvinismus, Fundamentalismus, religiösen und sozialen Leidenschaften, Meinungen und bösen Absichten enthalten. Das Verlassen Usbekistans wird ebenfalls im Einklang mit der Demokratie geregelt. In Übereinstimmung mit dem Dekret des Präsidenten der Republik Usbekistan „Über die Aktionsstrategie für die weitere Entwicklung der Republik Usbekistan“ konzentriert sich die „nationale Politik“ auf die Weiterentwicklung der Grundsätze der Zusammenarbeit, Gleichheit, Toleranz und Toleranz in den interethnischen Beziehungen. Der Ziel ist der Aufbau eines neuen usbekischen Staates mit einer multiethnischen Bevölkerung unseres unabhängigen Landes.

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YOUTH RIGHTS AS A PART OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Annotation: The article highlights the importance of ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of young people and the role of international norms in this area.

Key words: youth policy, labor force, legal awareness, legal culture, legal literacy, interest, employment.

At the moment, the accepted international standards for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of young people are driven by the needs of the developing human society. In particular, young people in different countries of the world are also manifesting themselves in the most difficult economic and social conditions of society.

At the same time, states that are making bold steps towards building a legal democratic state deserve to be recognized by young people as the main leaders in their creative activity.

Also one of the most noticeable phenomena among young people is their social stratification. Of course, young people cannot protect their rights, on the other hand, they have no access to their rights, and they are also vulnerable to their use. In this context, they are unable to give an objective assessment of the country's youth policy, the benefits and opportunities created by the state.

From the foregoing, it can be said that young people moving to the future should build their livelihoods based on government attitudes. As a result, the importance and effectiveness of legal norms adopted by the state regarding the younger generation can be achieved. Many international documents have incorporated the rules to increase the legal literacy and culture of young people, and to pay greater attention to their legal behavior.

One of the main rights of young people is the right to education. After all, at the most advanced stage of society, there is a great need for young people with a high level of education, legal literacy, and high level public administration. At the same

time, improving the theoretical and practical framework of national and international youth standards is a key issue.

The rights and legitimate interests of young people are often referred to in the literature on child rights, youth organizations and youth rights. They are: R. Sparks, P. Schneiderman, J. Fletcher and others.

In addition, the sources of youth rights and responsibilities by Swedish R. Angel in developing the concept of human rights protection are indisputable. Brett from the United States, in his work, appealed to close-knit activists, such as the activities of young people in the non-state sector.

There are common international legal norms for the protection of human rights and legitimate interests (The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which is a special declaration to the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. International Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child. From European documents, the European Social Charter and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. In addition, the UN General Assembly, the UN Commission on Human Rights, UNESCO, the International Labor Organization and a number of other international instruments on the rights and interests of young people are included in the UN General Assembly.

In addition, by highlighting the importance of state youth policy in developed countries, articles 38, 39, 43 and 44 of the Russian Federation Constitution have established the basis of youth policy [1] and set the priorities of state youth policy in the country until 2025[2]. In this regard, the United States places a particular emphasis on the employment of young people in the labor market.

Under the national legislation system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state policy on youth is being pursued. An example of this is, law “On the State Youth Policy”[3] and law “On measures to increase the effectiveness of state youth policy and support the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan”[4] are accepted. These norms support young people and create a number of opportunities and benefits for them.

In conclusion, the improvement of international and regional legal systems for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of young people remains one of the

main tasks. We also believe it is appropriate to strengthen the role of NGOs in this area. Most of our young people work in these non-governmental organizations. If these organizations are empowered, young people will be able to contribute to the protection of the rights of young people. We must also keep in mind the youth and the student group among them. It promotes the future potential of the state by enhancing the capacity of representatives of this layer in various fields. After all, youth is the cornerstone of peace, freedom, democracy and building a just society.

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THE ROLE AND PLACE OF AMIR TIMUR IN HISTORY

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Abstract: the article talks about contemporary issues related to women.

Keywords: socio-political activities, the legitimate interests of women, active participation in socio-political life, socio-economic life.

Amir Temur is a Central Asian Turkic ruler, commander and conqueror, who played a significant role in the history of Central, South and West Asia, as well as the Caucasus, Volga region and Russia. The commander, founder of the Timurid Empire (1370) with the capital in Samarkand.

Amir Temur was born in 1336 on April 9 in the village of Khoja Ilgar (Yakkabak) near Kesh (Shakhrisabz). He, according to legend, was born with a piece of gore in his hand and with white hair like an old man, the same was said about Genghis Khan. His father, Emir Muhammad Taragay, was from a noble family of the Turkic Barlas family. He was an influential man and enjoyed great authority in Movarounnahr. His ancestors occupied a worthy place in the ranks of the palace elite of the Chagatai ulus and derived their genealogy from the legendary Turk leader Alan-kuva, and their possessions were around Kesh and Nefes.

Temur's father, Emir Taragai, constantly participated in the kurultai of the Chagatai beks, convened by the Khan of the ulus on the banks of the Ili River. In 1355, he marries the daughter of the emir Dzhaku - Barlas Turmush-aga.

The Supreme Emir of Movarounnahr Kazagan, convinced of the merits of Amir Temur, in the same year gave (married) his granddaughter Uljay Turkan-aga to him. Thanks to this marriage, the union of Amir Temur with the emir Husayn, the grandson of Kazagan, arose. Together they opposed the Mongols. In 1356, two sons were born to Amir Temur - Jahangir and Omar Shaykh.

The economic situation of Movarounnahr in the late 13th - first half of the 14th centuries worsened every day. This was used by the Khan of Mogolistan Toghluk Timur, who without resistance in 1360 reached Kashkadarya. Amir Temur entered his service. But when Toghluk Timur appointed his son Ilyas Khodja as ruler of Movarounnahr, Amir Temur did not want to serve this prince and having agreed with the ruler of Balkh, Emir Hussein, Amir Temur entered into a stubborn struggle against the Mongols.

At that time, Samarqand was dominated by sarbadors - the gallows, who also fought against the Mongols. The name of this popular movement came from the slogans of its participants, "Either the struggle for freedom, or the head on the gallows." In 1370, Amir Temur on the Kurultai in Balkh was proclaimed the supreme emir of Turan.

And the marriage with the offspring of Genghis Khan Saray Mulk Khanum allowed Amir Temur to add the honorary title "guragan", that is, "son-in-law of the khan" to his name.

The main task of Amir Temur was to overcome fragmentation and the unification of individual possessions into a single state. He chose Samarkand as the capital of this state, where he urgently proceeded to the construction of city defensive walls, a citadel and a palace. He laid the new Samarkand near the ruins of the ancient capital of Sogdiana (modern).

Having united and subjugated the lands between the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, as well as Ferghana and the Shash Viloyat, Amir Temur began the campaigns of conquest.

The reign of Amir Temur lasted 35 years (1370 - 1405). He created a huge empire from the Indus and Ganges to the Syr Darya and Zarafshan, from the Tien Shan to the Bosphorus. Most of his life he spent on campaigns.

Amir Temur died in the city of Ortrar in 1405 during a campaign in China.

During the life of Amir Temur, a special composition was written about public administration, known under the name "Code of Temur". This is a valuable historical source of the Middle Ages, consists of two parts. It sets forth the biography of Temur and the events connected with his life, the views of this outstanding statesman and commander on the military art, structure and government of the country. This is a

valuable code of laws, from which it can be seen on the basis of which Amir Temur created a centralized, controlled, powerful state.

Having created a huge power, Amir Temur prepared the conditions for the economic and cultural development of the country. The centuries-old traditions of past eras are reviving in a new historical context. As Maverannahr became the center of trade, economy and culture of the Near and Middle East, such ancient cities as Samarkand, Kesh, Bukhara, Termez, Tashkent, Merv and others began to be improved, completely destroyed by the hordes of Genghis Khan.

Majestic buildings of mosques, madrassas, mausoleums, caravan - sheds and baths were built. It has become commonplace that every victory or event is immortalized in architecture. In the construction activities, Amir Temur pursued certain political goals - the structures erected by him were to demonstrate the strength, power and greatness of his empire.

Over the years of his reign, Amir Temur put an end to feudal fragmentation, established trade and diplomatic relations with the largest kingdoms of Europe - France, England, Castile. Unfortunately, after the death of Amir Temur, the trade and diplomatic relations with Western Europe laid down by him were not developed.

History puts Amir Temur on a par with such major commanders as Alexander the Great, Darius the First, Julius Caesar.

Amir Temur is one of the most controversial figures in the history of mankind. Our knowledge of him, based on various sources, shows him as a ruler, conqueror, commander and warrior.

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FACTORS AFFECTING ON THE COMPETITIVENESS AND EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS IN UZBEKISTAN.

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Annotation. One of the priorities of economic reforms is to increase the export potential of businesses by increasing the competitiveness of products. At present, the quantitative and qualitative growth of foreign economic relations puts higher demands on a thorough study of these processes.

Our president is said that ‘... the Systematic work on diversification of agriculture, rational using of land and water resources and increasing of farmers' income through production of export-oriented goods are also gradually yielding its results’. we are said that 96000 hectares’ cotton and wheat fields insteaded to vegetables and greens in 2017. In fact, these areas were not suitable to planting cotton and wheats. consequences lots of tons’ agricultural commodities were exported by Uzbekistan. In addition, during these years 11,000 hectares of intensive gardens and vineyards and 1,500 hectares of greenhouses have been built. In this regard, special attendant to the wide use of the best practices of Spain, Poland, the Netherlands, Greece, Russia, China, South Korea, Turkey, Vietnam and Indonesia.

nowadays, there are 244,000 hectares of gardens and 134,000 hectares of vineyards in the country. However, this indicate are increasing year by year. the statistics are showed that 49 percent vegetable and fruits are produced by farms while the households share of 51 percent. Analyzes showed that dehkan farms are also significant in the production of fruits, vegetables and grapes besides that they issue of storing, processing, supplying and exporting their produce are still relevant today. The dehkan farms' storage and processing are based on only old traditional methods in addition they are not lack of sufficient knowledge and skills to new methods, as well as low financial capacity to attract new modern technologies.

at the same time, the causes of supplying the producers of commodities to the consumer also needs to be addressed and the inadequacy of the available equipment leads to the loss of some of the products and as a consequence, a decline in economic efficiency. there is the Farms have more opportunities to into the sales areas than dehkans which they are able to make sales contracts with processing enterprises and control the revenue streams as a legal entity moreover a numbers of dehkan farms and small volumes of produce lead to the sale of fruit and vegetable products.

the economic situation in the country through in-depth analysis Objective assessment and developing a set of measures to address the imbalances that have arisen, which is one of the most urgent tasks today. therefore, the government are going to support on the agricultural and they give some preferences to development of multidisciplinary farms. This is one of the key factors in building a competitive economy on the agricultural sector. in fact plurality multidisciplinary farms are going to make new goods and they would managed to influence to agricultural goods market. It is well known in the economic sciences that development of the agrarian sector requires more economic resources than other sectors but the efficiency is less than industries. So the agricultural sector is strongly financed aided by all countries government. there is production will be doubled in a short time, so our country also will be being high exporters in the world market. the water resources and mineral fertilizers and fuel oil are going to decrease so production of agricultural goods also will be reduced them. the intensive gardens are the best method to reducing on the natural resources. we can see FAO research that the foods prices will not be low in the next decades, but researches are predicted that the agricultural commodities prices are going to be increase a minimum 1,2 percent a year.

Undoubtedly, disproportions in the economy of our country have led to the acceleration of inflation, which is one of the main reasons for increasing the likelihood of social tension in our society. Therefore, the urgent issue in the life of our country is the establishment of a modern system of providing the population with quality foods and agricultural goods at affordable prices and the largest share of the population's expenses. This requires both location and foreign investment.

Only by eliminating the disproportions on the distribution of agricultural crops that it is enough to provide the farmers with sufficient nutrients at a reasonable price, which has been providing livestock for many years without any concessions. the providing to meat that only by eliminating the disproportions on the distribution of

agricultural crops that it is enough to provide the farmers with sufficient nutrients at a reasonable price, which has been providing livestock for many years without any concessions. For these purposes, it is necessary to carry out the registration of their livestock, to make a ration for livestock and balance with the involvement of scientific researchers, to bring the products and veterinary services in line with modern requirements.

Currently, the production of high quality agro food is one them the most problems to our farmers because they do not have enough information related to the global markets required. Despite the government are supporting with high priority to produce agricultural goods but it is not compared with foreign countries which are Turkey, China and others. the global agro markets are managed by them. For instance, the Turkey has significantly share of the cherry and other fresh fruit market. Although our products are more quality than Turkey but we do not have good opportunity access in global market.

In summary, if we achieve high efficiency in agriculture, the chemical industry, agricultural machinery, and energy sectors will also reach higher levels. Along with the growth of incomes of the population that the other branches of the industry producing consumer goods will continue to develop. As it is seen from the above that the GDP does not need to grow at the rate of 5-6% in order to improve the standard of living of the population and increase public budget revenues. in my point of view that we should strive Instead to increase the efficiency of economic activities.

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MECHANISMS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF WATER RESOURCES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: There are defined mechanisms of management using water resources in our country. The main purpose of this paper is attracting the best technologies of water saving, a view of an effective utilization of water resources and giving strategic aims to improve using of water resources. There are offered creation of the mechanism of the state support using water resources and water saving up technologies in the article.

Keywords: water resources, water consumption, water demand, water scarcity, agriculture, economical irrigation, credit.

As you know, the problem of water scarcity is increasing every year. Special attention is being paid in this country to the rational use of water. The Ministry of Water Resources was established to improve the management system in the sector.

The agrarian development strategy, developed in accordance with the instructions of the head of our state for the period up to 2030, also envisages urgent measures for water use and conservation.

With globalization of climate change and continuation of desertification on a global scale, the threat of water scarcity is becoming more serious. The water deficit in the countries of Central Asia, especially in the Republic of Uzbekistan, is clearly at the crossroads of the Eurasian continent. Therefore, taking measures to address the threat posed is a priority for the Republic's water resources management.

Water delivery, water use management, water use arrangements and mechanisms, contractual relations are incompatible with market conditions. Also, due to the physically obsolete water supply and transmission facilities, their construction and reconstruction are inadequate. Therefore, it is necessary to seek investment opportunities for their restoration and to modernize the entire irrigation system [7].

It is important to recognize the role of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan in addressing these issues [2].

It is important to study and analyze problems and deficiencies based on accurate and qualitative data, and to identify ways to address or resolve problems by providing appropriate conclusions and recommendations [5].

The time-consuming process requires the development of efficient water resource management strategies, improved decision-making processes, the introduction of effective management mechanisms, and the rational use of water resources by farms and other water consumers [3]. We must also learn the principles of water resources management. According to some scholars, “one of the most important areas of the reform program in our country is the radical restructuring of the economic management system, which is increasingly transformed into a system of market relations. This is particularly important at the enterprise level, which is fundamentally changing the conditions of market economy.”[2]

One of the main problems of the water resource management system is the inability of existing water resources to meet future needs, that is, they are inadequate. The solution to this problem can be found through the development of a water management system. This system will meet the need for water quality and volume, taking into account environmental safety.

The system of water resources management determines the extent of water (part of the river basin, basin, multiple basins, territory, region), system boundaries, outbound, access and critical communication routes, and the structure of the studied system is developed. The decision-making process during the establishment and operation of the system is reflected in the decision-making process.

Decision-making on the use of water resources in agriculture begins with the development of the agricultural development forecast (nationally or regionally) for which the system is in place (Block I). On the basis of this forecast, a water management development forecast will be developed. This will serve as the basis for the development of the plan after the decision-making process has been completed.

When designing the forecast, the amount of work done by the participants of the water sector is determined and the volume of water consumption for each water user is calculated (Block II).

Structure and technology of agriculture determine the requirements of water users for the volume and quality of water used. The quantity and quality of water resources should be in line with existing water resources.

In the second step of the systematic approach, the volume and quality of available water resources are determined taking into account the boundaries of the system being analyzed (part basin, basin, region, region). The quantity and quality of the required and available water resources are determined by comparing water and hydrochemical balances.

Once the water balance has been determined, it is possible to control (Block III). This can be done in the following ways. For example, block III of the system can be affected in three ways:

1. Conservation and efficient use of water resources;
2. Distribution of groundwater and surface water flows over time (water flow management);
3. Spatial distribution of watercourses (water flow from one place to another).

System quality control is implemented in 2 ways:

1. self-purification of water;
2. Introduction of waste-free technologies. Each group balance sheet has different management methods.

Once management methods and methods have been identified, decisions are made on the selection of technical tools that can be applied to address the issues raised by the water sector. At the same time, it is advisable to consider the number and quality control structures (Block I).

The effectiveness of water resource use is assessed not only economically but also by environmental and social effectiveness. It is precisely the importance of environmental and social effectiveness [4].

If the chosen option meets the criteria for efficiency, then the next step is to set up water management system.

The control process can be simple, ie traditional and automated. In this case, the automated water management system will consist of two parts - an automated process control system and an automated administrative process.

It is worth noting that water resources in the country are disproportionately distributed economically and socially, that is, they do not meet the living standards,

location of agricultural production and other norms [6]. For example, in areas adjacent to reservoirs, water supply is high and as water flows away from them, water demand increases. This need is increasing year by year, as the amount of water does not increase, and the population and household services, industry, construction and other sectors are increasing. Therefore, in the near future we need to implement a set of measures to address this problem:

- water saving by reducing water wastage (transition to circulating water supply);

- applying new, promising irrigation methods and improving the efficiency of irrigation systems;

- Proper (in time and space) distribution of ground and surface water;

- to introduce the technology of water quality degradation;

- finding access to water resources in glaciers and mountain basins;

- active influence on precipitation processes (according to the Hydrometeorological Center of Uzbekistan, precipitation is relatively small, ie up to 100 km²).

- Thus, the impact on water resource management is largely through the use of technical methods (water flow management, its transfer, use of additional local resources).

- It should be noted that the effect of water saving and efficient use of water is achieved through:

1. Water and Water Use and Environmental Protection Laws.

2. Legislative acts: standards, boundaries, rules, regulations, permits and licenses.

3. Administrative methods (improvement of single, regional and local water resources management systems).

4. Economic methods (payment for water and wastewater discharge, fines for violation of established standards for wastewater disposal, recovery of polluted water losses, introduction of subsidies and subsidies for sewage treatment measures, introduction of new production technologies). attracting investments for the projects, etc.).

- As a result of the research to improve water resource management mechanisms, we have drawn the following conclusions:

- Ground water is an important strategic resource for sustainable development of the country. The main strategic objective of the 21st century is to protect these water resources from waste, to identify fresh groundwater sources, and to conserve water resources based on the isolation of polluted areas;

- One of the most important aspects of water use in the agrarian sector is that water reaches the cultivated area through irrigation networks located on the surface, primarily the main canals, then inter-farm canals, and finally, on-farm irrigation networks. This process requires constant supervision, that is, operational management. Water management requires a great deal of responsibility for the constant flow of water. Most importantly, tens of thousands of water and agricultural workers will be involved in this process. As a result, huge labor and financial resources are spent. Therefore, it is advisable to switch to the automated control system. This system not only saves resources, but also helps prevent water wastage;

- it is necessary to improve the mechanism of crediting and widely inform the mass media about the benefits and advantages of water-saving technologies;

- Modernization of irrigation systems is an important promising area of water sector reform. Therefore, it is necessary to provide the management of irrigation systems and water consumer associations with modern water management techniques and water-saving technologies.

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TECHNOLOGIES OF GROWING VINE IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

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Annonation: This article provides information about growing vine and taking a high harvest from it in the mountainous area of Surkhondarya region which is located in the south of Uzbekistan.

Key words: varieties of the vine, vegetative branches , a series of perennial woody lianas.

The volume of agricultural production of our country is growing. The main reason for this is people's increased demand for food. In order to meet their demand, we must create new productive varieties, but at the same time we must prevent their content from changing. Nowadays the demand for environmental products is increasing around the world year by year. It is important to grow products with a small amount of mineral fertilizers .The most irrigated lands of our country are Fergana Valley, Mirzachul, Kashkadarya region, Zarafshan Valley and Khorezim Oasis. Our people love and cherish fruits and vegetables. One of these fruits is grapes. Vine (Vits) - a series of perennial woody lianas, belonging to the Grape family and it is considered a crop of berries. It is known that there are about 60-70 species of the vine in central and southern Europe, Asia and North America. Around seven and eight types are common in the Far East, Caucasus, Central Asia and Southern Europe. The vine is a plant that is heat-loving, frost-resistant and it is mainly cultivated in a vegetative way. The vine is cultivated from its seeds for the purpose of breeding. It starts to bear fruits in 2-3 years. Most varieties of the vine tolerate frost up to -18,-20 C° and some types endure frost up to -28,-30 C°. It grows well at 25-30 C°. The temperature above 40 C° has a bad effect on it. The vine is watered when the amount of precipitation is less than 300 mm. The vine does not actually choose the land, but the vine grows well in sandy,

irrigated, fertile lands. The vine lives 30-300 years, the bushes with their roots start to bear fruits after 60-80 years while grafted ones give the harvest in 30-40 years. Average harvest of the vine reaches 70-400 centners. Fruits of the vine are eaten, processed, canned and also various wines, cognac, jam, treacle, juice and raisins are made from grapes.). Grapes contain 65-85% water, 33% sugar, 0,15-0,9 % protein, 0,3-0,5% mineral substances, as well as vitamins C, V, V2 and provitamin A. Grapes peel contains nutrients, dyes, pectin and its seeds consist of 4-19% oil, 1,8-8% nutrients and other substances. The vine is grown mostly on flat or inclined lands. Before planting, 30-40 tons rotten manure, 600-1000 kg of superphosphate, 150 kg of potassium fertilizer are utilized per hectares and the land is plowed to a depth of 60 cm. Grafts of 35-40 cm length are obtained from the one-year well-ripened branches of the vine in autumn and seedlings are grown on seed-plots. The vine is grown in autumn and spring and its range-distance is made 2-3-4-5 m, depending on its age, soil-climatic conditions and cultivation method. Unnecessary branches of the vine are cut in the second half of summer. The bushes begin to be shaped in the upcoming spring. In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the branches are cut in autumn and buried or covered with straw to save them from cold conditions. The growth and fertility of this plant is controlled by cutting unnecessary leaves or cutting the ends of the branches of it at 1-2 cm (at the beginning of flowering). Each hectare of vineyard is given 20-30 tons of rotten manure every 2-3 years and 300-400 kg of potassium fertilizer every year. Depending on the land's conditions, each hectare of the vineyard is irrigated with 600-1000 m³ water 2-6 times in summer, whereas 1500-2000 m³ water is used for this process in winter. In order to increase productivity, vine varieties (especially female flowering charos, nimrang, etc.) are additionally pollinated. Aged branches of the vine are rejuvenated by cutting off their top part and rare varieties can be bred by grafting. Vine varieties are divided into early-ripening (in 120-130 days), average-ripening (in 135-140 days) late-ripening (in 150-170 days) varieties. About 40 grape varieties introduced in the Republic at the beginning of the 21st century (2004) are divided into three groups: 1) the types suitable for eating (Nimrang, Parkent, Kattaqurgan, Taifi, Sultaniy, Charos, Kitab Surkhagi, Husain, Kara janjal, Haliliy, Chillaki, Darayi, Rizamat, Huja Ahrari and others) 2) the varieties appropriate for raisins (Ak kishmish, Kara kishmish, Pushti kishmish, Shakarangur, Sultan Kattakurgan, Nimrang and others) 3) the varieties suitable for wine (Bakhtoriy, Aleatiko, Tarnoye, bayan Shirey, Muskats, Risling, Bihishti and etc.).

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ISSUES OF HARMONIZATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE AND PLANT PROTECTION FROM HARMFUL INSECTS

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Abstract

Harmful insects in the cotton industry not only hurt the growth and development of the cotton crop, but also reduce the quality of the harvest. This results in a dramatic decline in crop yields caused by insects. At the same time, the quality of the crop produced by the insect-infected crop elements causes a great economic loss to cotton farms. At the same time, pest control, as well as all agro-technical activities, must be carried out using resource-efficient methods and tools. In the agricultural sector today, resource management is becoming increasingly important and its importance is growing.

In this article, the author reveal the problems associated with the growing shortage of natural resources and the relevance of the development of organic agriculture, as well as put forward proposals to solve these problems.

Keywords: organic agriculture, ecological balance, land resources, pollution, plant protection, biological method, cotton.

Introduction. As you know, an increase in population on the planet leads to an increase in demand for food. This, in turn, leads to an intensification of agricultural production, an increase in the use of machinery, and the use of a large number of mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals to combat diseases and pests. At the same time, the attraction of additional financial and technological resources in production, problems associated with agricultural land, livestock, flora, water sources, cause a violation of the ecological balance in the activities of the agrocenosis, as well as pose a threat to humanity.

In Uzbekistan, over the past 15 years, as a result of the diversification of agricultural land, the sown area of cotton has been reduced, by 2018 it amounted to 1108.2 thousand hectares compared to 1472.3 thousand hectares in 2005, or decreased to 75.3 percent. However, the cotton sector, which still occupies the largest part (1/3) of the total sown area, more than any other industry, uses mineral fertilizers, harmful chemicals to control pests; during the growing season, cotton aisle is 2-3 times larger processed compared to other crops, is a source of environmental problems. In particular, to increase the production of food products, the need for intensive use of agricultural land for recultivation of re-food crops, ecological cleanliness of the soil is very important.

In view of the above, legal documents are being adopted at the national level to solve the problem of crop rotation in the cotton industry and the necessary mechanisms are being developed for their implementation. In addition, in the system of combating insects on cotton fields, the issue of resource conservation is very relevant, since by reducing harmful insects it is necessary to reduce the cost of resources in the context of increasing (or not reducing) the quantity and quality of the cotton crop[1].

The introduction of resource-saving measures to combat insect pests in cotton production should be carried out in the following areas: “absolute resource conservation” and “relative resource conservation”. At the same time, when saving resources, one should not lose sight of the state of the environment by preventing pollution of the soil, water bodies, and atmosphere.

Methods. Economic efficiency can be achieved by saving resources in the fight against harmful insects in cotton growing. For example, costs can be reduced by reducing the cost of mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals used in cotton fields. However, it is more important to use less toxic drugs, local fertilizers instead of mineral fertilizers, and a biological pest control method instead of a chemical one.

Or, you can save crops by using excessively toxic chemicals that are more effective in pest control, because the chemical pest control method is faster than the biological method. However, in this case, losses caused by environmental pollution (soil, air, water bodies) fall on the shoulders of all members of society, and not just business entities. In this regard, although the use of chemicals can primarily save resources, it is important to use the principles of environmental safety and organic agriculture.

Results. Analysis of the scale of biological and chemical treatment of cotton and grain crops in the republic in 2007-2017. shows an increase in crop yields. In particular, in 2017, the area of cotton decreased compared to 2007, but the yield increased from 24.8 kg / ha to 26.7 kg / ha, and for grain crops this indicator increased from 35.4 kg / ha to 45.3 t / ha (table 1) [2].

In the same period, the volume of cotton cultivated by the biological method increased by 8.6% in 2017 compared to 2007, while in grain growing it increased by 19%.

In cotton growing, the share of cultivated areas cultivated by the biological method increased from 66.2% of the total area in 2007 to 81.3% in 2017, or by 15.1 points. This indicator in grain growing, respectively, amounting to 45.2% and 65.2%, increased by 20 points.

For the development of cotton growing and at the same time the gradual introduction of the principles of organic farming, it is advisable:

- through regular training of permanent farm workers hired on the basis of an employment contract, employees will acquire modern knowledge on the efficient use of resource-saving equipment and technical equipment that meets environmental requirements;
- establishing a system for organizing internships (including foreign internships) in advanced farms (with the aim of studying best practices) aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of employees hired on the basis of labor contracts;
- implementation of measures aimed at increasing labor productivity and improving product quality through systematic material incentives for employees (regular and seasonal), the formation of a social package (allocation of additional food products, organization of a free lunch, material incentives) for all employees

Table 1

**Analysis of the scale of biological and chemical methods of processing
cotton and grain crops in the republic**

Indicators	Years						2017 relative to 2007,%
	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	
Number of biological laboratories	770	113,4	800	810	855	873	113,4
Cotton sown area, thousand ha	1376,8	95.2	1322,1	1316,3	1315.6	1216,9	95,2
Productivity, t / ha	24,8	107.7	25,8	26,3	26,5	26,7	107,7
Area treated by the biological method, thousand ha	911,4	108.6	950,6	947,7	986,7	989,4	108,6
Specific weight%	66,2	15.1 points	71,9	72,0	75,0	81,3	15,1 points
Area treated by chemical method, thousand ha	720,1	87.7	794,6	747,7	656,5	631,6	87,7
Specific weight%	52,3	- 0.4 points	60,1	56,8	49,9	51,9	- 0,4 points
Sown area of grain crops, thousand ha	1223,5	119.0	1323,4	1317,7	1440.1	1456,2	119,0
Productivity, t / ha	35,4	127.9	39,4	44,4	43.5	45.3	127,9
Area treated by the biological method, thousand ha	433,2	2.2	521,4	585,1	924,5	949,4	2,2
Specific weight%	45,2	20 points	61,2	63,9	64,2	65.2	20 points
Area treated by chemical method, thousand ha	674,1	90.9	698,7	640,4	661,0	613,1	90,9
Specific weight%	55,1	-13 points	52,8	48,6	45,9	42,1	-13 points

Source: calculated according to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan [3]

It should be noted that the cultivation of one or two major crops (cotton and grain) and related agro-technical measures (anthropogenic factors) on the sown area increase the risk of disturbing modern agrobiocenosis activity. In general, at present, the development of modern agriculture in order to solve the problems of food supply is increasing the sources of environmental problems, such as:

- decrease in fertility of agricultural land intensively used in the conditions of Uzbekistan, reduction in the size of leguminous crops, the use of manure and plant residues, which are an ecological source of nitrogen enrichment;
- soil erosion of sown areas, flushing of the remains of used mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals and pollution of water sources;
- deterioration of the population of natural pests of pathogenic diseases and insect pests, in the conditions of the formation of a system that excludes the diversity of crops due to the cultivation of a small main crop;
- Commercial companies, in the pursuit of profit, increase the productivity of plants and livestock through genetic engineering.

Studies show that in cotton growing the greatest damage to cotton is associated with the timing and quality of agricultural activities. In particular, it was proved that infection of 55-60% of the cotton field contours with insects depends on contamination of the field edges and sown area by weeds, failure to thin the cotton, overgrowth of the cotton from excessive watering, poor minting or minting.

In fact, agrotechnical measures to control insects are considered the most resource-saving and environmentally friendly method, should form the basis for the development of organic farming in the future. Especially, agrotechnical methods should be noted in terms of resource conservation.

This is due to the fact that the fight against harmful insects is included in agricultural activities, along with the main agricultural activities related to the care of plants and the production of high-quality crops, are inexpensive because they do not require special technical means and materials. It is important that the simplicity of the working order in this process does not require individual knowledge and sophisticated equipment from the contractor.

Discussions. Consequently, in the future, the development of organic agriculture should become one of the most important areas of agricultural policy. Currently, organic agriculture, as an important area of the global green economy, is developing in 179 countries. The area allocated for organic production in 2000-2015

increased from 15 to 50.9 million hectares. During the study period, the global market for organic products increased by 4.6 times, and amounted to 81.6 billion US dollars in 2015, by 2020 it is expected to exceed 200 billion US dollars [5] (Figure 1).

According to experts, the annual growth of the market for organic products by an average of 15% is due to the increased attention paid to the development of ecological agriculture.

In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of other important issues that exist only for the development of organic agriculture. Although many socio-economic factors play an important role in the development of organic agriculture, its main strength lies in the presence of real market demand (internal and external organic food), which is based on people's needs for healthy food.

Secondly, the development of organic agriculture is determined by the community's willingness to take into account the solidarity of arable land, sources of water, plants, livestock, poultry and, consequently, human health.

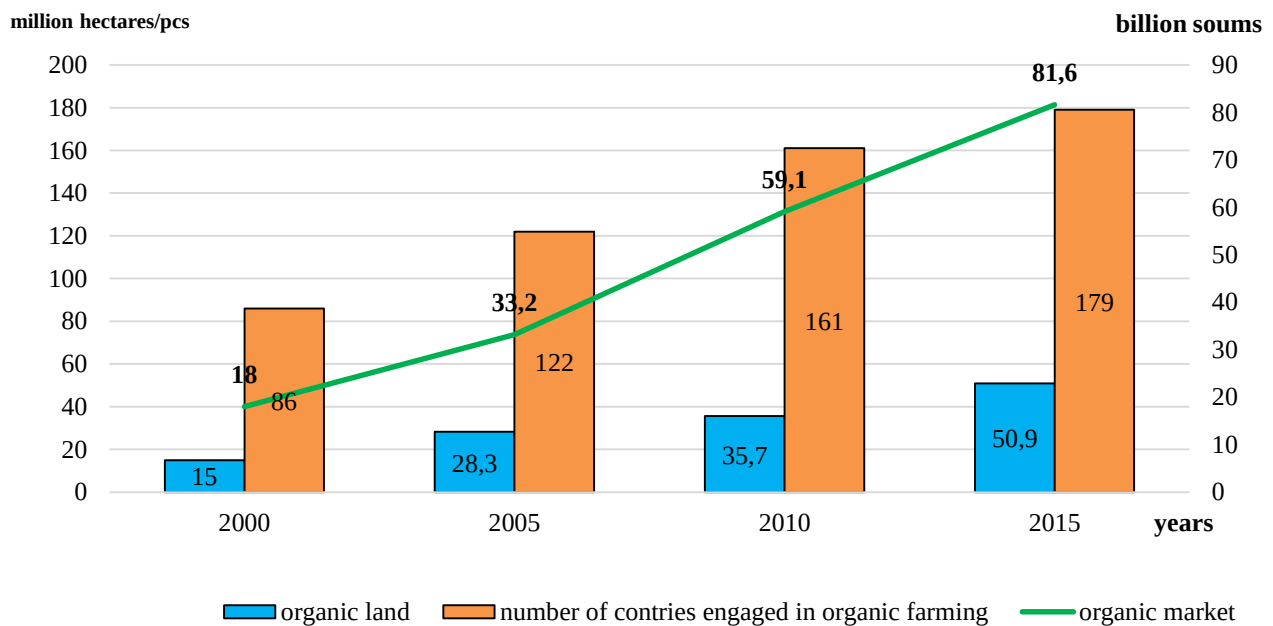


Figure 1. Indicators of the development of organic agriculture in the world (compiled by the author based on research)

Thirdly, the development of organic agriculture is accompanied by an increase in the level of economic development of the country (often measured per capita GDP) due to the formation of public consciousness in society, which contributes to a healthy lifestyle and a healthy diet and enhances medical culture [4].

Conclusion. At the same time, it should be noted that, although there are objective reasons for the development of organic agriculture in the country, this issue must be taken into account taking into account the socio-economic characteristics of the country's regions and the experience of developed countries. Global climate change creates favorable conditions for the growth of plant pests and creates new diseases and pests. This will require further improvement of biological methods of pest control, increased demand for environmentally friendly agricultural products, and the priority of biological methods of plant protection in the future [6].

Biological and chemical protection services for agricultural crops against pests and diseases do not allow the full coverage of the affected areas, especially for cotton and grain farms (neglect of the peasant farms, population gardens and greenhouses on the territory). Therefore, all agricultural enterprises in the regions should set up special associations to coordinate plant protection services with full coverage of oilseeds.

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СТРАТЕГИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН ПО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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Аннотация

Продовольственная безопасность страны – неотъемлемая часть ее национальной безопасности. Улучшение обеспечения населения продуктами питания представляет собой важную социально-экономическую задачу, решение которой имеет огромное значение для Узбекистана. Обеспечение продовольственной безопасности является приоритетным направлением государственной политики, так как охватывает широкий спектр национальных, экономических, социальных, демографических и экологических факторов.

Ключевые слова: *продовольственная безопасность, продукты питания, сельское хозяйство*

Abstract

A country's food security is an integral part of its national security. Improving the provision of food to the population is an important socio-economic task, the solution of which is of great importance for Uzbekistan. Ensuring food security is a priority of government policy, as it covers a wide range of national, economic, social, demographic and environmental factors.

Keywords: *food security, food, agriculture*

Важнейшим структурным блоком национальной безопасности в различных государствах мира являются получившие самостоятельную значимость комплексные мероприятия в области обеспечения продовольственной безопасности страны. Проблема международной и национальной экономической безопасности, включая в частности, гарантирование достаточного продовольственного обеспечения, занимает одно из центральных мест в политике всех экономически развитых государств мира. При этом вопросы развития сельского хозяйства и продовольственного положения в мире является приоритетными для международного сообщества.

Узбекистан – страна, обладающая многовековым богатым опытом в сельском хозяйстве и высоким научным потенциалом. После обретения независимости в результате осуществления реформ начался совершенно новый период в развитии сельского хозяйства нашей страны. Благодаря огромному вниманию руководства страны к данной сфере и созданию достойных условий труда для сельчан успешно достигаются поставленные цели. И все это является наглядным результатом широкомасштабных реформ, всесторонне продуманной и дальновидной политики, государственных программ, реализуемых с целью стабильного обеспечения узбекистанцев качественной продовольственной продукцией.

Аналитическое подразделение британского журнала Economist – The Economist Intelligence Unit опубликовало отчет по "Глобальной продовольственной безопасности" за 2019 год. Узбекистан улучшил свои показатели, заняв итоговое 71 место в мире, и поднялся на 9 позиций по сравнению с 2018 годом. Наибольшие положительные изменения в Узбекистане наблюдались в таких показателях, как способность городов впитывать потоки продуктов питания, безопасность продуктов питания, тарифы на импорт сельскохозяйственной продукции. Сегодня Узбекистан экспортирует более 180 видов свежей и переработанной плодоовощной продукции в 80 стран мира и с этим путем вносит вклад в продовольственное обеспечение других стран.

Дехкане и фермеры, умело пользуясь предоставленными льготами, упорным и самоотверженным трудом получают на полях и фермах высокие урожаи, надои и привесы, обеспечивают достаток на столах соотечественников, развитие агропромышленного комплекса и в целом — прогресс любимой Родины.

В стране разработан проект закона [“О продовольственной безопасности”](#). На текущий момент идет общественное обсуждение этого законопроекта. Согласно проекту закона, в Узбекистане планируется ввести порог продовольственной независимости в размере не менее 80% обеспеченности главными продуктами питания в год. В проекте закона также впервые закреплена норма о том, что “продовольственная независимость Республики Узбекистан считается обеспеченной, если годовое производство жизненно важных продуктов питания в стране составляет не менее 80% годовой потребности населения в них в соответствии с физиологическими нормами питания”.

Продовольственная стратегия Узбекистана продемонстрировала высокую эффективность и получила широкое признание и одобрение. Так, ряд ключевых компонентов продовольственной политики Узбекистана (распределение активов (земли и скота) среди малообеспеченных домохозяйств; интегрирование продовольственных программ в национальную систему здравоохранения) рассматриваются в качестве международно признанного передового опыта и рекомендуются Всемирной продовольственной программой ООН другим развивающимся странам. Вместе с тем, изменения, происходящие в глобальной и национальной экономике сегодня, определяют новые вызовы и, соответственно, предъявляют ряд новых требований в области продовольственной безопасности страны в среднесрочной и долгосрочной перспективе.

На наш взгляд, для дальнейшего обеспечения продовольственной безопасности в Республике Узбекистан целесообразно осуществлять следующие мероприятия:

внедрения системы интегрированного управления водными ресурсами путем вовлечения всех заинтересованных сторон и ее увязка с управлением земельными ресурсами;

обеспечение и поддержание ценового паритета в АПК (агропромышленный комплекс) между сельским хозяйством и промышленностью, преодоление движения к монополизму со стороны партнеров сельского хозяйства и коммерческих структур;

достаточный уровень инвестиций для поддержки аграрного сектора и использования достижений научно-технического прогресса;

развитие кооперативных форм и связей между промышленностью и сельским хозяйством;

продолжение мер по дальнейшей оптимизации фермерских хозяйств и сельскохозяйственных земель.

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SAVING NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES THROUGH DIFFERENT CONSERVATION METHODS.

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Abstract

There are a lot of methods like canning, salting, drying, freezing and chemical preservation to keep nutritional value and organoleptic properties of fruit and vegetables. All methods that mentioned before different each other and all of them have own important aspects. This article is detailed different types of conservation methods and their advantages and disadvantages aspects.

Key words: Canning, Lactic-acid bacteria, spoilage, salty flavor, special packaging, dehydration, cost-efficient, yeasts, mold, botulism.

Canning: Canning involves placing fruit and vegetables in airtight containers, typically glass and metal jars, and so prevent bacteria getting to them. Canned good can be stored on shelves for years, if required. There are two methods, although one requires a specialist machine so may not be practical or cost-efficient for many people. This is the pressure canning method, which enables you to achieve temperatures above boiling point that foods with low acidity require to effectively neutralize the threat of the botulism bacteria remaining active. It requires a pressure canning machine and is the method used to can most vegetables, as they are low in acid. Fruit, being high in acid, does not have the threat of botulism, so can be canned using a simpler method. Just place your fruit in the jar, top with boiling water, leaving an inch or so of space at the top of the jar to allow space for the fruit to expand, run a spatula around the inside edge to remove any air bubbles, then close with a threaded lid (Picture1[a]).



Picture 1. Different types of conservation methods: (a) canning, (b) drying, (c) freezing.

Whichever method you use, the jars must be sterilized before being filled. You can do this either by using sterilizing tablets such as those used for babies' bottles, or by placing the jars and their lids in an oven on a low temperature for half an hour or so in order to kill all the bacteria.

Drying: Drying dehydrates the fruit or vegetables, removing all the water along with the bacteria, yeasts and mold that live in the moisture. Besides altering the texture of the food, drying also modifies the taste, typically concentrating it. Dried food has the added benefit of being safe to store as is on your pantry shelf – you don't need special packaging to keep it in or to keep it in the refrigerator. In some countries solar drying of food is a part of life, and if you live in an area that receives high levels of consistent sunshine, you may be able to dry food that way. More likely however, is drying in an oven. The technique requires low temperature and good air circulation so use the lowest setting and prop the oven door open – this allows the air that the moisture has evaporated into to escape(Picture1[b]).

Salting: One of the oldest methods of preserving food, salting can be used for meat and fish, as well as sliced vegetables. There are two methods. The first uses a low salt to vegetable ratio (between two and five percent salt per weight of vegetables). This level of salting promotes the growth of the lactic acid bacteria, which in turn inhibits the growth of other bacterial forms that could spoil the food. It also serves to slightly pickle the vegetables. The second method uses a higher percentage of salt (between twenty and twenty-five percent), preserving the freshness of the produce but adding a salty flavor when used, even after the salt has been washed off. Whichever method of salting you use, you need to store the produce in the refrigerator.

Freezing: Freezing fruit and vegetables soon after they are picked serves to 'lock in' the flavor and freshness of the produce. Freezing and then thawing a vegetable or fruit is the preserving method that will have an end product that most closely

resembles the taste of fresh food. You effectively place the food in suspended animation in whatever condition it is in when you freeze it, so always freeze ripe produce, and avoid spoiled specimens. You can freeze the produce in wax-coated cardboard containers, in plastic boxes or jars made with very thick glass. It is recommended that you blanch vegetables you are going to freeze in boiling water for a minute or so beforehand – this limits the activity of enzymes that may spoil the produce if stored over a long time. You need a temperature below freezing point for effective long-term storage, so use the freezer compartment in your refrigerator for food that you will use within a month, as temperatures in these rarely get down to the requisite zero degrees. When thawing food, leave at room temperature until completely thawed, rather than trying to thaw in the oven (Picture 1[c]).

Different fruits mature at different times of the year. Cherries and berries are plentiful in spring; midsummer brings peaches, apricots and plums for canning and jam making; and winter sees the appearance of citrus fruits for marmalades. Whatever and whenever you are preserving, be sure to use only best quality, fresh, ripe produce and preserve as soon as possible after picking.

Food preservation helps in:

Increasing the self-life of foods thus increasing the supply. So many perishable foods can be preserved for a long time.

Making the seasonal food available throughout the year.

Adding variety to the diet.

Saving time by reducing preparation time and energy, as the food has already been partially processed.

Stabilizing prices of food, as there is less scope of shortage of supply to demand.

Decreasing wastage of food by preventing decay or spoilage of food.

Improving the nutrition of the population. Preserved foods help people to bring a variety in the diet, thereby decreasing nutritional inadequacies.

As conclusion, Food production and supply does not always tally with the demand or meets of the people. In some places there is surplus production of a food product, whereas in some other place there is inadequate supply. Even foods are perishable and semi-perishable like juicy fruits, vegetables, mangoes, tomato, and

many more, which very quickly gets spoilt. It is therefore important to improve and expand facilities for storage and preservation of food.

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ЭМПИРИЧЕСКИЕ УРАВНЕНИЯ ИЗОТЕРМ СОРБЦИИ ПЕНОБЕТОНОВ

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Аннотация: В статье приведены аналитические выражения изотерм сорбции пенобетонов различной плотности для диапазона относительной влажности воздуха от 30 до 100 %.

Ключевые слова: изотерма сорбции, влажностный режим, парциальное давление водяного пара, коэффициент паропроницаемости, удельная пароёмкость, относительная пароёмкость, равновесная влажность.

Abstract : The analytical expressions of isotherms of sorption of foam concrete of various density for a range of relative humidity of air from 30 to 100%.

1 ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Для стабильного обеспечения необходимых эксплуатационных качеств наружных ограждающих конструкций зданий в течении многих лет важным является вопрос знания закономерностей изменений влажности в их конструктивных слоях при нестационарных воздействиях внешней и внутренней среды. Разработаны математические методы расчета влажностного режима конструкций, работающих в таких условиях [1], с учетом изменения влажности материала в зависимости от параметров окружающей среды и влияния начальной влажности конструкции на влажностный режим. Путём решения дифференциального уравнения

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial z} = \frac{\mu}{\xi \cdot \lambda} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 e}{\partial x^2}, \quad (1)$$

полученного на основе аналогии теплопроводности и диффузии водяного пара через плоские стены в нестационарных условиях, можно решить эту задачу. В уравнении (1) e – парциальное давление водяного пара, Па; μ – коэффициент паропроницаемости материала, мг/(м·ч·Па); ξ – удельная пароёмкость материала, мг/(кг·Па), означает количество водяного пара в мг, необходимое для повышения парциального давления водяного пара на 1 Па в 1 кг материала. Значение удельной пароёмкости ξ даже для одного и того же материала изменчиво, с изменением температуры оно значительно изменяется. Для учета этого обстоятельства введено понятие «Относительная пароёмкость», которая означает количество влаги, измеряемое в мг, необходимое для повышения относительной влажности воздуха от 0 до 100 % в 1 кг материала. Между величинами ξ и ξ_0 существует следующая зависимость [1]

$$\xi = \xi_0 / E, \quad (2)$$

где E – максимальное парциальное давление водяного пара в Па, соответствующее значению температуры t . Известно, что в расчетах влажностного режима конструкций значение относительной пароёмкости определяется из изотермы сорбции материала. Из-за того, что изотермы сорбции имеют нелинейный характер, для отдельных участков изотермы относительная пароёмкость будет иметь различные значения. Для небольшого участка изотермы для определения средней величины относительной пароёмкости материала предложена следующая формула [1]:

$$\xi_{0,ср} = \frac{\omega_2 - \omega_1}{\varphi_2 - \varphi_1} \cdot 10^6, \quad (3)$$

где ω_1 и ω_2 – соответствующая минимальная и максимальная влажность материала (в %) на данном участке изотермы; φ_1 и φ_2 – соответствующие значения относительной влажности воздуха; 10^6 – постоянная, введенная для преобразования % них значений влажности материала и относительной влажности воздуха на мг/кг. На основе формулы (3) можно вычислить значение относительной пароёмкости ξ_0 , соответствующее конкретному значению относительной влажности воздуха φ

$$\xi_0 = \frac{d\omega}{d\varphi} \cdot 10^6. \quad (4)$$

Значит, когда уравнение изотермы сорбции известно, то при расчете влажностного режима конструкции (особенно, с использованием компьютерных

программ) закономерность зависимости относительной пароёмкости ξ_o от относительной влажности воздуха φ можно определить аналитическим путём.

2 ЭМПИРИЧЕСКОЕ УРАВНЕНИЕ ИЗОТЕРМЫ СОРБЦИИ

В условиях эксплуатации строительных конструкций относительная влажность воздуха φ в их толще обычно не понижается ниже 40 %. Поэтому можно считать достаточной в расчетах влажностного режима ограждающих конструкций зданий использование уравнения зависимости сорбционной влажности материалов ω для значений относительной влажности воздуха φ в пределах от 30% до 100 %.

В данной исследовательской работе для аналитического выражения зависимости сорбционной влажности ω пенобетонов различной плотности от относительной влажности воздуха φ автором предлагается эмпирическая формула следующего вида

$$\omega = \frac{a + b \cdot \varphi}{1 - c \cdot \varphi} . \quad (5)$$

Здесь значения c в преобразующей функции $(1 - c \cdot \varphi)$ изменяется между 0 и 1, и для разной плотности γ_o пенобетона определяется итерационным методом с помощью многошагового регрессионного анализа. Коэффициенты a и b уравнения (5) определяются методом наименьших квадратов. При выборе величины c основным критерием была принята минимальность остаточной дисперсии s_o^2 между экспериментальными значениями сорбционной влажности и расчетными значениями, определяемыми с помощью эмпирической формулы (5). Относительную погрешность в каждой экспериментальной точке определяли по формуле [2]

$$\varepsilon_i = \frac{\omega_p - \omega_o}{\omega_p} \cdot 100\% .$$

Среднюю относительную погрешность определяли по формуле

$$\varepsilon_{cp} = \frac{\sum |\varepsilon_i|}{n} , \quad \% .$$

Расчетное значение критерия Фишера определялось по формуле

$$F_p = \frac{S_o^2}{S_o^2} ,$$

где s_o^2 - дисперсия экспериментальных значений сорбционной влажности относительно своей средней; определялась по формуле

$$s_{\omega}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \right)^2 / n \right]; \quad (6)$$

$n=8$ – общее число определенных значений сорбционной влажности; ω_i – сорбционная влажность в экспериментальных точках (при отдельных значениях φ), %; s_o^2 – остаточная дисперсия между экспериментальными значениями сорбционной влажности и расчетными значениями; она определяется по формуле

$$s_o^2 = \frac{1}{n-k} \sum_{i=1}^n (\omega_i - \tilde{\omega}_i)^2, \quad (7)$$

где $\tilde{\omega}_i$ – определяемые по формуле (5) значения сорбционной влажности пенобетона, %; $k=2$ – число неизвестных коэффициентов в уравнении (5). Табличное значение критерия Фишера определяли в соответствии со степенями свободы дисперсий s_{ω}^2 ($n-1=7$) и s_o^2 ($n-k=6$). При выполнении условия $F_p > F_t$ рекомендуемое для описания изотермы сорбции уравнение считается адекватным.

Неизвестные коэффициенты уравнения сорбции (5) для пенобетонов плотностью 1000, 800, 600 и 400 кг/м³ определяли на основании эмпирических данных, приведенных в [3]. В таблице 1 приведены результаты вычислений остаточных дисперсий s_o^2 и соответствующие им значения параметра c и коэффициентов a и b для выше указанных пенобетонов.

Таблица 1

Материал	Параметры	Значения					Коэффициенты регрессии	
							<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
Пенобетон $\gamma_0=1000$ кг/м ³	<i>c</i>	0,63	0,64	0,65	0,66	0,67	1,52581	4,26577
	s_o^2	0,0110	0,0080	0,0077	0,0106	0,0171		
Пенобетон $\gamma_0=800$ кг/м ³	<i>c</i>	0,66	0,67	0,68	0,69	0,70	0,94675	3,87038
	s_o^2	0,0327	0,0291	0,0285	0,0316	0,0389		
Пенобетон $\gamma_0=600$ кг/м ³	<i>c</i>	0,87	0,88	0,89	0,90	0,91	1,98788	-0,4924
	s_o^2	0,0737	0,0318	0,0215	0,0633	0,1925		
Пенобетон $\gamma_0=400$ кг/м ³	<i>c</i>	0,93	0,94	0,945	0,95	0,96	1,89545	-1,2186
	s_o^2	0,2394	0,0653	0,0175	0,0226	0,3808		

Как видно из таблицы 1, для пенобетона плотностью $\gamma_0=1000$ кг/м³ при минимальном значении остаточной дисперсии $s_o^2 = 0,0077$ искомый параметр $c=0,65$, а коэффициенты регрессии $a=1,52581$ и $b=4,26577$. Таким образом, для пенобетона плотностью $\gamma_0=1000$ кг/м³ изотерму сорбции можно выразить следующим эмпирическим уравнением

$$\omega_p = \frac{1,52581 + 4,26577 \cdot \varphi}{1 - 0,65 \cdot \varphi} . \quad (8)$$

Результаты проверки адекватности этого уравнения приведены в таблице 2.

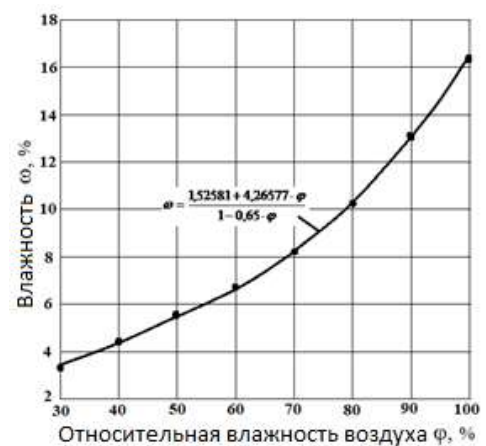
Таблица 2

Статистические данные для пенобетона $\gamma_0=1000 \text{ кг/м}^3$ при $c=0,65$

№	φ	ω_3	ω_p	$\omega_p - \omega_3$	$\varepsilon_i, \%$	$\varepsilon_{cp}, \%$	F_p	F_T
1	0,3	3,4	3,48	0,08	2,29	1,10	2606,2	4,22
2	0,4	4,4	4,36	-0,04	-0,91			
3	0,5	5,5	5,42	-0,08	-1,47			
4	0,6	6,8	6,69	-0,11	-1,64			
5	0,7	8,2	8,27	0,07	0,84			
6	0,8	10,2	10,28	0,08	0,77			
7	0,9	13,0	12,92	-0,08	0,62			
8	1,0	16,5	16,55	0,05	0,30			

Экспериментальные значения и график расчетной зависимости сорбционной влажности пенобетона $\gamma_0=1000 \text{ кг/м}^3$ от относительной влажности воздуха показаны на рис.1.

Рис.1. Изотерма сорбции пенобетона плотностью $\gamma_0=1000 \text{ кг/м}^3$:
 • - экспериментальные значения сорбционной влажности [3].



Таким образом, для пенобетона плотностью $\gamma_0=800 \text{ кг/м}^3$ при остаточной дисперсии $s_o^2 = 0,0285$ изотерму сорбции можно выразить следующим эмпирическим уравнением

$$\omega_p = \frac{0,94675 + 3,87038 \cdot \varphi}{1 - 0,68 \cdot \varphi} . \quad (9)$$

Результаты проверки адекватности этого уравнения приведены в таблице

3.

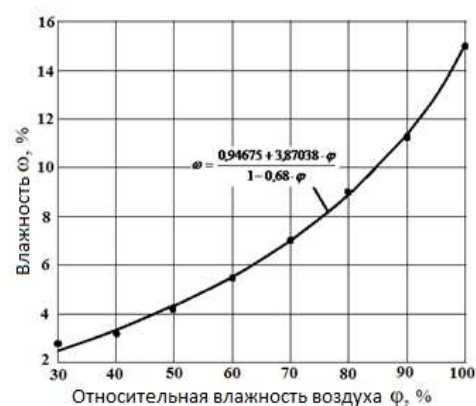
Таблица 3

Статистические данные для пенобетона $\gamma_0=800 \text{ кг/м}^3$ при $c=0,68$

№	φ	ω_0	ω_p	$\omega_p - \omega_0$	$\varepsilon_i, \%$	$\varepsilon_{cp}, \%$	F_p	F_T
1	0,3	2,9	2,65	-0,25	-9,51	2,9	645,24	4,22
2	0,4	3,2	3,42	0,22	6,62			
3	0,5	4,2	4,36	0,16	3,81			
4	0,6	5,5	5,52	0,02	3,97			
5	0,7	7,0	6,98	0,056	-4,28			
6	0,8	9,0	8,86	-0,017	-1,5			
7	0,9	11,5	11,42	-0,075	-0,72			
8	1,0	15,0	15,05	0,05	0,35			

Экспериментальные значения и график расчетной зависимости сорбционной влажности пенобетона $\gamma_0=800 \text{ кг/м}^3$ от относительной влажности воздуха показаны на рис.2.

Рис.2. Изотерма сорбции пено-бетона плотностью $\gamma_0=800 \text{ кг/м}^3$: • - экспериментальные значения сорбционной влажности [3].



При минимальном значении остаточной дисперсии $s_o^2 = 0,0215$ для пенобетона плотностью $\gamma_0 = 600 \text{ кг/м}^3$ параметр $c = 0,89$, и коэффициенты регрессии $a = 1,98788$ и $b = -0,4924$. Таким образом, для пенобетона плотностью $\gamma_0 = 600 \text{ кг/м}^3$ изотерму сорбции можно выразить следующим эмпирическим уравнением

$$\omega_p = \frac{1,98788 - 0,4924 \cdot \varphi}{1 - 0,89 \cdot \varphi} \quad (10)$$

Результаты проверки адекватности этого уравнения приведены в таблице 4.

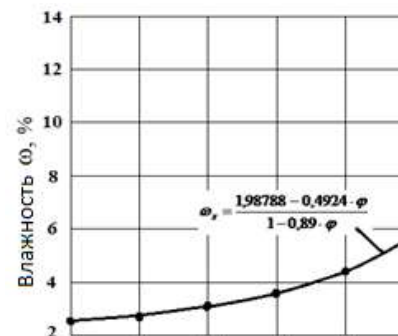
Таблица 4

Статистические данные для пенобетона $\gamma_0 = 600 \text{ кг/м}^3$ при $c = 0,89$

№	φ	ω_o	ω_p	$\omega_p - \omega_o$	$\varepsilon_i, \%$	$\varepsilon_{cp}, \%$	F_p	F_T
1	0,3	2,5	2,52	0,02	0,41	1,64	643,5	4,22
2	0,4	2,8	2,78	-0,02	-0,68			
3	0,5	3,1	3,13	0,03	1,21			
4	0,6	3,7	3,63	-0,07	-1,87			
5	0,7	4,4	4,35	-0,05	-0,95			
6	0,8	5,3	5,53	0,03	4,23			
7	0,9	8,0	7,76	-0,04	-3,06			
8	1,0	13,5	13,59	0,09	0,70			

Экспериментальные значения и график расчетной зависимости сорбционной влажности пенобетона $\gamma_0 = 600 \text{ кг/м}^3$ от относительной влажности воздуха показаны на рис.3.

Рис.3. Изотерма сорбции пенобетона плотностью $\gamma_0 = 600 \text{ кг/м}^3$:
• - экспериментальные значения сорбционной влажности [3].



Для пенобетона плотностью $\gamma_0=400$ кг/м³, при минимальном значении остаточной дисперсии $s_o^2 = 0,0175$, параметр $c=0,945$, и коэффициенты регрессии $a=1,89545$ и $b=-1,21863$. Таким образом, для пенобетона плотностью $\gamma_0=400$ кг/м³ изотерму сорбции можно выразить следующим эмпирическим уравнением

$$\omega_p = \frac{1,89545 - 1,21863 \cdot \varphi}{1 - 0,945 \cdot \varphi} . \quad (11)$$

Результаты проверки адекватности этого уравнения приведены в таблице

5.

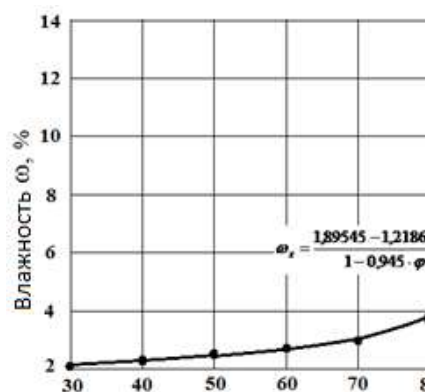
Таблица 5

Статистические данные для пенобетона $\gamma_0=400$ кг/м³ при $c=0,945$

№	φ	ω_o	ω_p	$\omega_p - \omega_o$	$\varepsilon_i, \%$	$\varepsilon_{cp}, \%$	F_p	F_T
1	0,3	2,1	2,13	0,03	1,64	2,23	696,73	4,22
2	0,4	2,3	2,26	-0,04	-1,60			
3	0,5	2,5	2,44	-0,06	-2,53			
4	0,6	2,7	2,69	-0,01	-0,41			
5	0,7	3,0	3,07	0,07	2,58			
6	0,8	3,6	3,77	0,17	4,57			
7	0,9	5,5	5,34	-0,16	-2,95			
8	1,0	12,5	12,3	-0,20	-1,57			

Экспериментальные значения и график расчетной зависимости сорбционной влажности пенобетона $\gamma_0=400$ кг/м³ от относительной влажности воздуха показаны на рис.4.

Рис.4. Изотерма сорбции пенобетона плотностью $\gamma_0=400$ кг/м³: • - экспериментальные значения сорбционной влажности [3].



3 ВЫВОДЫ

Из результатов проведенного регрессионного анализа видно, что для пенобетонов плотностью 400, 600, 800 и 1000 кг/м³ зависимости сорбционной влажности ω от относительной влажности воздуха ϕ в пределах от 30 до 100 % можно выразить с помощью уравнений (8), (9), (10) и (11) и пользоваться ими в расчетах влажностного режима ограждающих конструкций, выполненных с применением пенобетонов, эксплуатируемых в нестационарных температурно-влажностных условиях,.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ОЧИСТКИ ПРИРОДНОЙ МУТНОЙ ВОДЫ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Аннотация: Основными проблемами очистки природных сточных вод в Узбекистане являются географическое и географическое положение страны, климатические условия, геологические и гедрогеологические особенности, морфологические, гидрологические и гидравлические и экономические условия, молодого и независимого речного бассейна. В данной статье представлены решения для очистки и очистки природной мутной воды.

Ключевые слова: географическое, геологические, гедрогеологические, морфологические, экономические, речного, мутной воды.

Abstract: The main problems of treating natural wastewater in Uzbekistan are the country's geographical and geographical location, climatic conditions, geological and hydrogeological features, morphological, hydrological and economic conditions of a young and independent river basin. This article presents solutions for the purification and purification of natural turbid water.

1 ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Новые очистные сооружения требуют строительства и реконструкции существующих, использования безопасных и надежных строительных конструкций. В традиционной форме очистки природной мутной воды, то есть отделения крупных примесей с использованием гидравлических примесей, фильтров и наполнителей для первичных газов, трудоемко и дорого. Эта классическая технология очистки природной мутной воды не отвечает

современным требованиям из-за бурного развития науки и техники. Потому что этот метод требует привлечения высококвалифицированных специалистов для строительства и эксплуатации крупных очистных сооружений природных сточных вод и эксплуатации этих объектов.

2. ОСНОВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Основными проблемами очистки природных сточных вод в Узбекистане являются географическое и географическое положение страны, климатические условия, геологические и гидрогеологические особенности, морфологические, гидрологические и гидравлические и экономические условия молодого и независимого речного бассейна. В данной статье представлены решения для очистки и очистки природной мутной воды. Из-за географического положения страны, сельскохозяйственная продукция обрабатывающей промышленности очень популярна. Этот сектор включает консервирование фруктов и овощей, сушку, упаковку и винные заводы. Эти предприятия обычно расположены в непосредственной близости от сырья, то есть в сельской местности, и имеют большое значение для развития сельской инфраструктуры и занятости сельского населения.

В большинстве деревень в стране нет централизованных систем канализации с надлежащими очистными сооружениями. По этой причине необходимо создать отдельные канализационные системы для сельскохозяйственных перерабатывающих предприятий, в том числе для производства очистных сооружений. Деятельность сельскохозяйственных перерабатывающих предприятий требует большого количества воды. Вода, используемая на этих предприятиях, предназначена для питьевых, технических и промышленных целей. Эти установки также производят большое количество сильно загрязненной природной мутной воды (иногда чрезвычайно высокой / $ВРС > 10\,000 - 25\,000$ мг/л). Это создаст опасную экологическую ситуацию вокруг предприятия. Кроме того, это вызывает неконтролируемый сброс природной мутной воды, загрязнение окружающей среды, появление различных заболеваний, загрязнение воды, негативное влияние на агротехническое состояние почвы, резкое снижение плодородия водоемов. Анализ результатов научных исследований, проведенных учеными Самаркандского государственного архитектурно-строительного института на протяжении многих лет, показывает, что многие предприятия отрасли используют воду в

качестве заменителя технической воды. Это, во-первых, уменьшит доступность пресной питьевой воды; Во-вторых, это увеличивает количество загрязненной воды, сбрасываемой в окружающую среду; Основное и наибольшее загрязнение (более 70% от общего объема используемой воды) природной мутной воды компании приходится на предварительную промывку фруктов и овощей, в гидротранспортных каналах или бассейнах. Этот естественный прогноз состоит в том, что вещества в воде обладают медленными дисперсионными и плавающими свойствами из-за их физико-химического и диспергирующего состояния. Продолжительность их инициации составляет 14-28 часов; Требования к качеству воды для начального процесса мойки фруктов и овощей не слишком высоки для санитарно-гигиенических целей, что означает, что полученный осадок можно быстро очистить (0,5-1,0 ч) в компактных установках и повторно использовать в том же процессе возможно. Существует ряд методов очистки воды и эффективности работы устройств. Почему полная биологическая очистка природной мутной воды плохо работает в нашей среде?

Разнообразие естественной мутности и неудобство очистных сооружений требуют разработки установок очистки грязной воды в соответствии с местными условиями каждого предприятия, в то время как финансовая жизнеспособность малых предприятий может позволить себе покупать современные установки для обработки осадка за рубежом предел. Таким образом, развитие компактных и высокоэффективных очистных сооружений в нашей стране является актуальной задачей.

Результаты исследований, направленных на изучение методов и технологий очистки природных мутных вод и возможности их применения при очистке возникающих природных мутных вод в стране:

- Выбор схемы очистки природной грязной воды является сложным и актуальным вопросом из-за присутствия различных загрязнителей, их различных значений и количества очищаемой воды, неадекватного режима очистки, требований к уровню очистки воды и т.д;
- В современных условиях использование классических (полностью биологических, механических, натуральных и искусственно-биологических) методов очистки природных грязных вод не может быть экономически и экономически оправдано;

- разработка компактных и высокоэффективных технологий и устройств для очистки воды, которые в местном масштабе подходят для новых жилых районов и промышленных предприятий, для обеспечения низкой эффективности очистных сооружений и высокой эффективности очистки;

- Одной из важнейших областей разработки компактных и высокоэффективных технологий и устройств для очистки воды, соответствующих местным условиям, является очистка природных вод реагентами или электрохимическая обработка.

3.ВЫВОДЫ

Одной из наиболее экономичных, компактных и высокоэффективных технологий очистки воды, соответствующих местным условиям, является очистка природной мутной воды реагентами или электрохимическими методами. Реагентная или электрохимическая очистка бытовой и промышленной природной мутной воды с использованием полных механических примесей в жарком климате является экономически недорогой, полностью санитарной и экологической нормой и не требует значительных капитальных затрат.

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