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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF COTTON RAW MATERIALS

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Abstarct: Cooperatives introduce an efficient management system for receiving, sorting, storing, processing, and exporting finished cotton. Today, the products of raw cotton are widely used not only in our daily lives, but also in various industries. The speed, yield, disease resistance, soil-climatic and other adverse conditions of cotton on the farm to obtain high-quality fiber all depend on the selection of the most optimal selection varieties of cotton and their rational placement.
Keywods: Cotton, storage, world market, processing, fiber, quality, technology, textile, factory, enterprise, project, infrastructure, export, variety, product, cotton, mechanics.
For the ginning industry, such indicators as fiber yield, easy separation from seeds, and hardness are of great importance. The production of quality products, increase of productivity and increase of income in these enterprises depend on the above factors. Currently, the issue of exporting 100% domestically processed cotton fiber from 2020 is in full swing. In the world market, special attention is paid to the whiteness of the fiber, the level of pollution and, in particular, the micronaire index. When the micronaire value is higher than 4.8-4.9, the fiber is considered rough and cannot compete in the world market. The cost of raw fiber will also be lower. The main and optimal indicator in setting the price for cotton fiber is its specific breaking strength of 23.5-26.4 gk / tex. Therefore, the quality of the fiber depends not only on the breeders and growers, but also on the correct organization of the work of processing enterprises and compliance with the requirements of the standard. That is, in the production of quality fiber, along with its natural quality indicators (length, color, thickness, maturity, etc.), the establishment of the correct technological process in the processing of cotton, the technical condition of the equipment used in it is of particular importance. has It can be said that the use of well-repaired, working modes of the working bodies, the correctness of the technological distances, the use of well-adjusted equipment in the technology guarantees the production of quality products. The textile industry orders cotton fiber with certain quality indicators according to its plan. In accordance with the Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UzRST 615-94), cotton fiber is divided into 9 types (1a, 1b, 1, 2, 3 and 4, 5, 6, 7), 5 industrial navigators. However, the demand in the textile industry is mainly for type 5 fiber, which accounts for about 60% of the cotton grown. This guideline serves as a key program to strengthen the knowledge of emerging experts on the factors that improve the quality of fiber in the world market in the production and sale of fiber in accordance with industrial requirements. Before building any new ginnery, it is important to determine its raw material supply. From the objective grounds: due to the expansion of the area under cotton or the emergence of surplus raw materials due to increased productivity, the inability of existing ginneries in a given district (region) to ensure the production of raw materials; relocation of a ginnery located in the city center to another economically convenient location in order to improve environmental conditions, etc. In determining the raw material base of the project ginnery, it is possible to determine on the basis of the total area of cotton in the district (region) where the plant decided to build and the average yield per hectare of cotton in the district for the

last 3-5 years: Qp ~ F 'X • k, ton. (1) Where: Qp is the total amount of cotton harvested in the raw material zone, t; F - total surface area of cotton, ha; X - average yield per hectare of cotton in the raw material zone, tons / ha; k is the coefficient taking into account the uniform germination of cotton and the average yield (k = 0.95-0.98). In the design of the reconstruction of the enterprise, the amount of raw materials that do not have time to be processed, is calculated by determining the total production capacity of existing ginneries in the district where the plant is located and the volume of raw materials produced: GP = Z Gu.m. "Z Gp t., Tons- (2) Where: S Sand - the amount of total raw material production in the area where the enterprise is planned to be rehabilitated, tons. X 0ptz is the total cotton production capacity of the existing gin in the district where the reconstruction is planned, in tons. Today, Uzbekistan is one of the fastest growing economies in the world, ranking sixth in terms of cotton production and third in terms of exports. Our country is one of the most active participants in the world textile market. Due to the technical and technological re-equipment, the rapid development of the relevant infrastructure, as well as the widespread introduction of modern market mechanisms, the efficiency of this complex is increasing. This increases the efficiency of spending.

The development of cotton growing in Uzbekistan is based on the use of the most advanced agricultural technologies, the creation of new varieties with improved characteristics and the introduction of modern developments in the ginning industry.

Today, 83% of the crop grown in our fields is "high" and "good" grade cotton fiber. Uzbek cotton fully meets the level of micronaire, which is in demand in the world market and is one of the main indicators of quality. Of course, in the cultivation of such quality cotton in Uzbekistan, first of all, our hardworking farmers play an important role. At the same time, the ginning industry is developing rapidly, the most modern technologies are being introduced into production. In recent years, all ginneries in different parts of the country have been reconstructed and modernized. As a result, production volumes exceeded 22 percent, and fiber quality also increased. This means that the need for specialists in the field is growing day by day. The quality of cotton is guaranteed by the Uzbek Cotton Certification Center "Sifat". The center and all its regional laboratories are equipped with the most modern HVI high-tech systems for testing cotton fiber. At the same time, it is planned to further modernize this process in the near future. Another advantage of this industry is that specialty jobs are not a problem. Of course, the cotton industry is a huge industry, and today there are more than 2,200 light industry enterprises in the country. At the same time, the number of joint ventures is growing. According to the program of development of light industry, the most modern technologies are being introduced in the industry, and the range of products is growing by more than twenty types every year. Today, textile products made in Uzbekistan are exported to more than 40 countries, and the demand is growing.

There is no need to explain the need for a wide range of products of light industry enterprises of Uzbekistan - yarn, linen, fabrics, ready-made knitwear, as well as silk products. All cotton is first processed in the country. Therefore, we would like to give you some information about this process:

Pre-processing of cotton - from the preparation and storage of seed cotton to the placement of cotton fibers in bags, the separation of seeds into technical and seed types and the preparation of the remaining short-fiber products. The characteristics of pre-processing of cotton are: it involves machines and mechanisms that perform a large number of different functions working on each other in flow lines in the performance of operations in continuous technological processes.

The development of these advanced types of machines requires a great deal of design, experimental and scientific research.

In the design of machines for the initial processing of cotton, it is necessary to have a deep knowledge of the physical and mechanical properties of cotton and seeds. The moisture content of seed cotton, its contamination is determined using special calculations and formulas.

During the processing of fiber and during its use as a finished product, its value and direction are affected by changing forces, and often by longitudinal forces.

Since the value of these forces is measured during the breaking of a fiber, it is called the breaking force and is the main mechanical property of the fiber. The concept of linear density, expressed in tex (T) or numbers, is used to describe the fineness of a fiber. The main product of seed cotton is cotton fiber. It is known that the initial processing of cotton begins with the transportation of cotton from the bunters brought to the cotton plant or stored on technological machines and equipment. Cotton is first brought to the dryers. The pile and saw drums are then transported to the machines to be cleaned of small and large contaminants. The cleaned cotton fiber comes to the spinning machines to separate it from the seeds. Currently, the most efficient fiber separator is the sawdust separation process.

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USE OF OZONE IN STORAGE OF SUNFLOWER SEEDS

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Abstract: Stored food products are damaged by pest infestation and contamination with pathogenic microorganisms. In the presence of favorable humidity and temperature, pathogenic microorganisms multiply and lead to spoilage of products. There are also various economic and environmental challenges associated with the production, use and transportation of pesticides today. Using ozone can eliminate all of these problems because ozone is formed during the use of air and decomposes in a short time.
Keywords: sunflower, seed, warehouse, storage, pest control, ozone, ozonation.
The problem of seed decontamination.

During long-term storage of seeds in elevators or warehouses, an increase in various microorganisms and molds in the seed is observed. As a result of their activity, toxins accumulate in the seed mass, which leads to rapid decomposition of the seed. The use of such seeds is prohibited when more than 5 mg of toxins accumulate per 1 kg of seeds. It is disinfected to prevent microbiological infection of the seed. To do this, as a rule, use the method of chemical disinfection using chloropicrin, metal chloride, fostoxin, Vitavax and other similar pesticides.

Research in recent decades has shown that the method of chemical disinfection does not always provide the necessary efficiency of seed disinfection. In some species of microorganisms present in the seed, increased resistance to pesticides used in its decontamination process has been found. That is, to achieve the required disinfection efficiency, it is necessary to use large amounts of disinfectants or use new, more effective and expensive chemicals that are highly toxic. In addition, there are restrictions on the use of pesticides, and if the limit is exceeded, the use of processed products will be dangerous [1].

Search for alternative disinfection methods.

Today, the most effective methods of seed disinfection are electrophysical disinfection methods, for example: seed disinfection with accelerated electrons, strong X-ray or gamma radiation, high and ultra high frequency currents, ultraviolet radiation, etc., as well as the ozonation process.

All of these methods are characterized by a high level of disinfection efficiency, but they have their own characteristics. Thus, using electrophysical methods, the seed can be disinfected continuously. However, despite the high efficiency of disinfection, the use of electrophysical methods required much higher capital expenditures [3].

Therefore, the issue of finding such a disinfection method, which is very effective and its implementation does not incur large capital expenditures, was very serious. One of these effective methods is to decontaminate sunflower seeds by treating them with ozone.

Ozone is obtained from atmospheric oxygen by electrosynthesis using special devices ozonizers.That is, the warehouses should be re-equipped to aminimum (placement of ozonation devices, maintaining the optimal temperature and humidity regime).

Ozonation of agricultural products has two consequences: reducing crop losses during storage and increasing yields. The new technology is able to replenish the country's food reserves, as well as reduce the cost of foreign exchange for the import and export of sunflower seeds.

The ozonation process is an effective, economical and safe method of disinfecting sunflower seeds. Ozone has a high oxidizing property, which ensures its high bactericidal efficiency. Ozone allows:

- prolong the safe storage of seeds by 1.25 ... 2 times;
- reduce the loss of stored seeds by 20 ... 30%;
- increase the dormancy period of stored seeds;
- Improving seed quality by increasing sugar and amino acid content;
- Abstain from the use of toxic pesticides to kill pests and microorganisms;
- Reduce seed storage costs.

Figure 1. Equipment for disinfection of seeds in elevators or warehouses with a yield of 600 g O3 / s of ozone-air mixture.

When applying ozonation, it should be borne in mind that no additional reagents are required to disinfect the seed. Ozone is formed directly from atmospheric air, and in order to form it, an ozonator must be connected to the mains [2].

The effect of ozone on the seed during ozonation depends on the ozone concentration, the degree of ozone contamination of the seed, and the seed size.

The process of ozone treatment of sunflower seeds simultaneously destroys both pests and pathogenic microorganisms.

Loss of pathogenic microorganisms using the ozonation process.

Exposure of sunflower seeds to ozone destroys pathogenic microorganisms (penicillium, Fusarium, fomopsis, etc.) and their vital products (mycotoxins).

In experimental tests, an ozone-air mixture with a ozone concentration of 650 ... 700 mg / m3 was dropped into storage and stored for 1 h. After the completion of the treatment with the ozone-air mixture, the number of microorganisms in the seeds decreased by about 9 ... 10 times.

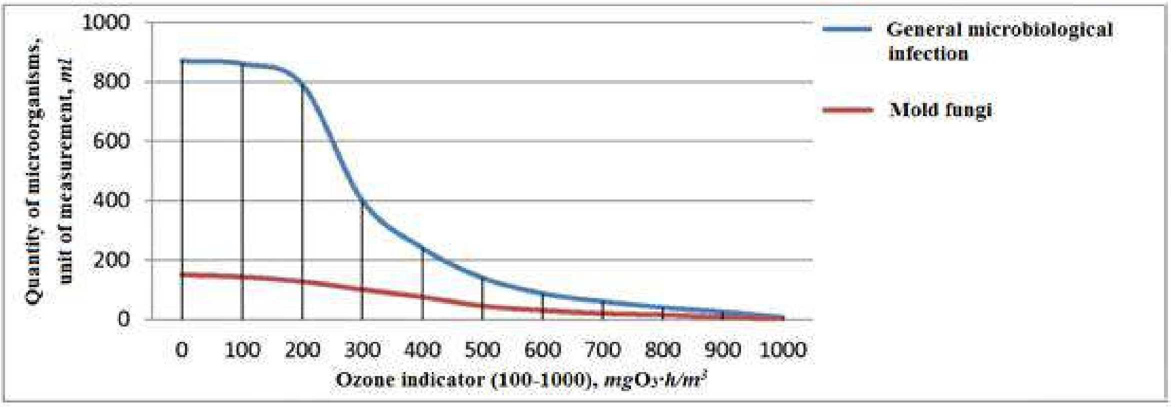

Figure 2. Efficiency indicators of ozone disinfection of seeds.

The effect of ozone was maintained for several weeks, while the sensitivity of the seed to various infections and diseases was reduced. Organoleptic quality indicators of seeds were preserved.

The conclusion is that the treatment of sunflower seeds with an ozone-air mixture allows to protect the seeds from various pests and pathogenic microorganisms and to store them safely without the use of toxic preservatives.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES IN THE SEASONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SAPLINGS DEPENDING ON CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

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Abstract.This article partially describes the influence of climatic conditions of Fergana region, vegetation of plants and seasonal changes on the development of sap, changes in quantitative densities and damaging properties.

Keywords: green apple juice, founder, winged live-born juices, wingless live-born juices, migratory juices, population dynamics, hatched eggs.

Fergana region is located in the southeast of Uzbekistan, in the southwest of the Fergana Valley. Its northernmost point is near the Pungon Bridge of the Syrdarya, 40° 35 minutes, and its southern point is 40° north latitude south of the village of Sokh. The climate is continental, winters are cold, summers are dry and hot, and spring begins much earlier. In the spring, the temperature rises rapidly, and the vegetation of trees and shrubs accelerates. This has a positive effect on the development of the eggs of wintering aphids in them.

During March, April and May, the Fergana Valley receives a lot of rainfall, with high levels of humidity. The resulting favorable environmental conditions allow the juices to multiply rapidly. During this time, the founders of almost all types of juices begin to mature alive. These include Aphis pomi and Dysaphis plantaginea on apple seedlings, Hyalopterus prune on apricots, Brachycaudus on plums and almonds, and Schizaphis, Anuraphis, Dysaphis on pears.

During March-April, the relative humidity is around 60-75% and the temperature is relatively low. Under these conditions, the saplings begin to reproduce in a short time, the colonies grow rapidly. In most cases, from the second half of April, under the influence of sap, the leaves begin to strongly curl, some turn yellow. It is during this period that the harmful effects of sap on food plants are felt and intensified.

From the second decade of April, representatives of the group of migratory saplings begin to fly to the additional forage plants. In particular, Dysaphis migrates into the horseradish vein without plantaginea.

In June, most sap forms large colonies on the leaves and twigs of trees and shrubs. For example, Arhis pomi is densely planted under leaves, on young twigs, in buds under trees, and even on green bands of fruit, along flower buds. Syrups can also be found in plants that are not specific to the same species during the growing season. In particular, small colonies of Aphis gossypii juice can be found on the stem tips and curls of grapes, pomegranate (12-24.04.2018).

From the third decade of June, the relative humidity decreases and the temperature rises rapidly. This, in turn, accelerates the transition of sap to additional forage plants, and some to trees and shrubs growing along alleys and water bodies.

July-August is the hottest month in Fergana, the average temperature is + 26.9 °, the maximum limit is + 42-44 °, and the relative humidity is 20-29%. During this period, the migrating saplings are fully absorbed into the additional feed plants. The quantitative density of non-migratory sap fed on trees and shrubs decreases sharply. They begin to feed on plants or plant seedlings that grow under favorable conditions.

During July-August, Pterocomma pilosum, P. populeum, Berberidaphis lydiae, Semiaphis lonicerina, Hyadaphis tataricae, Eulachnus alticola, E.tauricus and other species are found in small numbers on trees and shrubs.

From the second half of September there will be more favorable ecological conditions for the life of lizards. The quantitative density of the juices begins to rise. In areas with relatively high humidity, aphids that have experienced an unfavorable period of the season are widespread throughout the region, leading to an increase in population dynamics for the second time in the life of the insect. From the end of the month, the sap is observed to return to the trees and shrubs from the additional food plants.

In October, the autumn generation of most species - male and female succulents develop. Continuous hot days of autumn have a positive effect on the sap. During October-November, mele and female lizards are also common in algae colonies, along with winged and wingless live births. After the second half of November, the initial male juices die. Females, on the other hand, lay their eggs in wintering grounds (rod tips, bud base, and body shell cracks). In late September and October, the quantity density of some sap increases, and in some cases the colonies are larger than in spring and summer. In addition to willow, Tuberolachnus salignus is also found in the body of plants such as mulberry, apple, pear, and beech in October-November, when the quantity density is high.

During the winter months, very few species of sap are preserved. Macrosiphum rosae, Amphorophora catharinae sap can be found in roses and namataks in the second half of December and early January. With a sudden change and decrease in daily temperature, these sap begin to accumulate in the main body, buds and root collar of the plant, some settling under the soil around the root collar and preparing for winter.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

GENETICS AND ITS TYPES

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Abstarct: The concept of population and pure line was proposed in 1907 by Iogannsen.A population is a group of animals and plants that belong to the same species, spread over a certain area, and reproduce in isolation from other populations.
Keywords: Animals of a particular breed or herd, heterozygosity and polymorphism, mutational pressure and its directions.

The pure line differs from the population in that it consists of plants with a homozygous degree, that is, plants with a similar genotype.But in a pure line, homozygosity is never complete, because the genetic similarity of the line changes as a result of natural mutations.There are no pure lines in animals. Although homozygosity has increased as a result of inbreeding, there has been a sharp decline in productivity and vitality in children.Therefore, without the creation of such lines in animal husbandry, they often work with populations in the breeding of breeds and herds.Iogannsen was the first to discover that the diversity of genotypes in a population and the same selection of organisms on a pure line lead to different results. No progress was made when Iogannsen conducted a selection of bean grain sizes on different lines for 6 years.It was observed that the derived generations always returned to the mean of the line, i.e., a regression event. Thus, in the absence of genotypic variability, selection was found to be ineffective.The reason for the sharp difference in the outcome of the selection in the population and in the pure lines is that they are genetically different in structure.The variability in the population is so large that it consists of two parts, genetic and non-genetic variability.Variability in the pure line is a phenotypic variability that occurs mainly under the influence of external environmental factors.It has been found that this variability is not passed on to offspring.Selection works primarily with genotypic variability.The major private genetic sciences mentioned above are further subdivided into smaller private genetic sciences that study the genetics of individual organisms, series. For example, the following special genetic sciences have emerged in the field of plant genetics: wheat genetics, potato genetics, cotton genetics, and others.Genetic sciences are classified according to the methods used in scientific research as follows: Ontogenetics (phenogenetics) - the study of the laws of development of traits and characteristics of an organism in the process of ontogeny (personal development) in its phenotype as a result of gene activity. Cytogenetics is a science that uses the method of hybrid genetic analysis in a complex way with the cytological method.Mutational genetics is the study of the laws of mutational (genetic) change in the genotype of organisms. Ecological genetics is the study of the influence of environmental factors on the development of the genotype of an organism as a phenotype. It creates ways to solve the problem of protecting their gene pool from the negative effects of the extreme factor.Population genetics is the study of the qualitative and quantitative composition of a population's gene pool, the distribution of genes and genotypes in a population, and the laws of distribution. Medical genetics - develops the genetic basis of methods for diagnosing and treating the causes of hereditary diseases in humans.Molecular genetics is the study of the structure and function of genes, which are the material basis of heredity and variability. Genetic engineering - conducts practical research on genes and chromosome engineering based on the theoretical advances of molecular genetics.Transgenic plants are involved in creating new forms by creating animal forms, transplanting certain chromosomes or a portion of its beneficial gene. Biotechnology - develops and puts into practice methods and technologies for obtaining physiologically active substances, recombinant proteins, substances used as drugs, using organisms with a new genotype obtained by the method of genetic engineering.S.Wright, S.S.Chetverikov, N.P.Dubinin, D.D.Romashev and others played an important role in the development of problems of population genetics. Advances in population genetics help to understand the laws of evolution, and at the same time it plays a major role in the study of the genetics of agricultural animals and plants.In all free-range animal and plant populations, the evolutionary process takes place according to specific laws.

2) The English scientist Hardy and the German physician Weinberg (1908) found that if selection is not made in a free-breeding population, equality is maintained, ie the ratio of genotypes remains the same from day to day. This ratio is determined by the following formula:

p2AAK2pqAaKq2aaк1, here:

pA - in the population

A:Probability of concentration or concentration of gametes with gene

qa - The probability of encountering gametes with the "a" gene. Because each female and male animal gamete carries the "A" or "a" gene, its sum is equal to pAKqak1.

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CHEMICAL SCIENCES

ADSORBENT COMPOSITIONS IN OIL-CONTAINING WASTE WATER PURIFICATION TECHNOLOGY

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Abstact. This article discusses mixed reagents and compositions, which, due to their unique properties, have recently begun to develop, and can be used as a filtering-sorbing material in the processes of post-treatment of oily wastewater.
Keywords: coke, benzene, adsorbent, absorbate, adsorption, desorption, isotherm, micropore volumes, asphalt.

Creation of more efficient sorbents by modifying the surface of materials in order to expand the spectrum of water extracted impurities and increasing their selectivity is one of the promising directions in water treatment. One of the most reliable ways to deepen oil refining is the production of petroleum coke [1]. The coking process allows you to process various types of oil residues (tars, semi-tars, pyrolysis resins, cracking residues, selective refining extracts, asphalts, etc.) [2].

Activated carbons should interact weakly with water molecules and well with organic substances, be relatively large-pore (with an effective radius of adsorption pores in the range of 0.8-5.0 nm), so that their surface is accessible to large and complex organic molecules. With a short contact time with water, they should have a high adsorption capacity, high selectivity and low retention capacity during regeneration. If the foregoing condition is met, the cost of reagents for coal regeneration will be small. Coals must be strong, quickly wetted with water, and have a certain particle size distribution. The cleaning process uses fine-grained adsorbents with particles of 0.25-0.5 mm in size and highly dispersed coals with particles less than 40 microns in size [3]. Carbon microporous adsorbents differ significantly from other highly porous materials, such as coke, pumice, graphite [4], in that they contain micropores and supermicropores. In the same way, they differ from carbon black [5], which, due to the small particle size, has a relatively high specific surface area (up to 100 m2/g and above) and belongs to carbon non-porous adsorbents. Micropores and supermicropores are actually adsorbing pores [6], since they are of decisive importance for the adsorption of gases and vapors, and in most cases for liquid-phase adsorption [6]. The use of the Zhemchug adsorbent with a dispersion of 0.1-0.4 mm as a filtering material for pre-wash filters for purifying process water of a nuclear power plant has shown that hydrophobic perlite provides, on average, a 30% higher degree of water purification than filter perlite, reducing the concentration of oil in filtrate to 0.3-0.5 mg/l [74]. However, when the hydrophobic perlite sorbent operates in a dynamic mode under the influence of a pressure gradient of 0.22-0.25 MPa in filters, water overcomes the anti-capillary pressure resulting from hydrophobization and penetrates into the pores of the sorbent, as a result of which the modification effect, of course, disappears. Therefore, the oil capacity of hydrophobic pearlite during its operation under dynamic conditions is much less than its static oil capacity and amounts to 0.2 kg/kg [6].

Obviously, one of the obstacles to the mass use of materials modified with polyorganylsiloxanes is the complexity of the technology of their application to the surface and the rise in the cost of sorbents caused by the consumption of heat during drying.

Due to the fact that flocculants in combination with coagulants are widely used in water treatment technology, mixed reagents have become widespread, which include, in a certain ratio, aluminum or iron salts and an organic flocculant.

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ECONOMICS SCIENCES

THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION IN PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

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Abstract. This scientific thesis discusses the role of motivation in personnel management, the stages of implementation of motivation in personnel management, and motivation types.
Keywords: motivation, motivation, staff, monthly salary, specialist.

In personnel management, motivation is understood as a process of activating employees' motives and creating incentives to encourage them to work effectively.

Stimulating staff is an external influence on employees to induce them to be active, as a rule, through material incentives.

Thus, it is customary to consider motivation as a more internal process and stimulation as external. When motivating employees, it is worth focusing on their inner needs, encouraging them to implement their internal motives in their activities. By stimulating employees, we provide material incentives that make it possible to clearly understand what a person will receive due to performing a particular activity and achieving a certain specific goal.

Motivation and incentives for staff should be combined into a transparent system that includes all possible ways to encourage employees.

Where does the personnel motivation system's management begin, what essential steps does it include, what should be the focus?

1.The first step, as in any case, is to analyze the situation and collect information. As mentioned above, motivation is the activation of employees' internal motives and needs; therefore, before starting active actions, you should study the needs of your subordinates.

The motives for activity can depend on many factors, including age, social status, financial or marital status, etc. It is essential to understand that each employee has a system of values, but specific indicators make this process easier and bring some people into groups. Motives can be the same for people of the same age category (young specialists, people of pre-retirement age), people of the same department, the same responsibilities or level of commitment, etc.

2.The correct choice of methods of motivation. Modern theories of motivation have a wide range of techniques. But not all techniques are equally good, and they are not suitable for everyone.Over time, any organization develops its atmosphere, principles, rules, traditions, and interaction methods. That is why the choice of strategies for motivating employees is highly individual.

The choice of methods also depends on the capabilities of the organization, primarily financial. Thus, you can stimulate employees with financial rewards, bonuses, bonuses, or focus on people's needs for recognition, respect, status, and so on.

3.Organization of employee motivation management, the establishment of interaction between employees and superiors. It is also crucial to establish responsible persons for the implementation of measures to motivate employees, who, in turn, should be specialists in the field of personnel management. Sufficient attention should be paid to building high-quality interaction between employees. If one link does not fulfill its function, then the whole chain also ceases to function effectively. Each person should be in his place; each specialist should perform his part.The direct participation of the director in the process of motivating employees is also essential. The boss must be aware of what is happening within his work team.

4.It should also be remembered that the word "system" appears in this process, which means a mandatory set of measures that are not carried out once, but have a systemic nature, that is, on an ongoing basis.

5.And, finally, the fifth step - the system of motivation and incentives for personnel should be improved, modified, changed and supplemented taking into account changes in working conditions, change of staff and many other factors. Society does not stand still, people change, which means motives and needs too. Many factors can affect the system of motives: change in marital status, place of residence, age, financial situation, and much more.

This is a set of measures aimed at subordinates' internal values and needs, stimulating not only to work in general but above all to diligence, initiative, and desire to work. Also, to achieve the set goals in their activities, to self-improve the professional level, and increase the enterprise's overall efficiency. The personnel motivation system consists of two components.

The compensation system includes the following components:

Labor remuneration.

Payments in case of incapacity for work.

Employee insurance.

Pay for overtime work.

Compensation for loss of space.

A payment equivalent to the income received.

Non-compensation system

The non-compensation system includes the following methods:

Improving the state of mind and disposition of the spirit, various complexes of programs for advanced training, intelligence, erudition, self-improvement.

Activities aimed at raising self-esteem and satisfaction from their work.

Building and encouraging the team through cooperatives.

Setting goals and objectives.

Control over their implementation.

Offer to take a leading position.

These methods do not involve any payments.

Steps to implement a motivation system in the company

1. Setting goals and objectives, defining a clear mission of the enterprise.
2. Organization of a working group.
3. Work on a plan to implement a staff incentive system.
4. His approval.
5. Development of programs of remuneration for achieving the set goals.
6. Creation of the above personnel motivation systems.
7. Preparation of documentation.
8. Implementation of motivational activities and necessary adjustments.
9. Analysis of the work of subordinates of the enterprise.

It is necessary to gradually introduce this system so that employees are not afraid of the upcoming changes but can get used to them, find positive aspects, and increase labor efficiency.

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STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAMIC FINANCE

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Abstract. This article presents the stages of development of the Islamic banking system, which the author has studied by dividing the stages of development of the Islamic banking system into 3.

Keywords: Islamic banking system, finance, Sharia, Islamic economy, Islamic financial law.

Islamic banking plays an increasingly important role in the modern world. Indeed, the number of citizens in different countries, including the United States and Great Britain, who profess Islam and refuse to use the services of traditional banks, has grown significantly. Therefore, the study of Islamic banking is a very relevant topic in the global economy.We decided to understand the basic princi ples of this financial institution and its key differences from traditional banking.

It is known that the Sharia is a very ancient (about 1500 years old) religious, spiritual, moral, legal system. But its financial part was forgotten during centuries of "chaos," and the Muslim East's own traditional legal, political, social, economic, financial, and educational systems were replaced by alternative systems that emerged mainly in the West.

The stages of development of Islamic finance can be divided into 3 stages and 4 stages, the beginning of which is inevitable.

- 1. The period from the 1950s to the mid-1980s was a period of awakening, the formation and re-emergence of basic ideas;
- 2. From the mid-80s to the late 90s - the period of formation and tetapoya;
- 3. From the mid / late 90s to the present - a period of change and new ideas (innovations);
- 4. A stage of development that has not yet begun but has arrived in time.

The term "Islamic economy" was coined in the 1950s by the Indian economist Abul Alo Mawdudi.

The 1980s marked the beginning of Malaysia's "golden age". Unlike the Gulf countries, the country passed a separate law in 1983 aimed at the functioning and development of the Islamic banking system, and began to work hard. Gradually, Malaysia became one of the centers of Islamic scientific thought in the field of finance. The International Center for Islamic Financial Education (INCEIF) and the International Academy of Sharia Studies in Islamic Finance (ISRA) are good examples.

Thus, in the early 1990s, the Islamic financial sector emerged from the "field of experimentation" as anoteworthy but yet very young partici pant in the global financial market. Naturally, this was due to a number of important and favorable factors. Including:

o Acceptance of the idea of Islamic finance by the international community;
o the use of English, which is the world's financial language today;
o growth and expansion of Islamic banks and financial opportunities;
o The emergence and development of Sharia councils in Islamic banks;
o Establishment of various international coordination centers (agencies);
o consensus among lawyers of the four sects on most important issues;
o Islamic finance contracts should be clear to both traditional investors and access to international financial markets;
o The role of coordinating organizations and political leaders of countries that have

introduced the Islamic banking and financial system and laid a solid foundation for the development of Islamic finance.

At the same time, a number of major Western banks, law firms and other stakeholders in the global financial system, recognizing the potential of Islamic finance as well as the limited capabilities of classical Islamic finance agreements, have developed sophisticated Islamic financial products that meet modern requirements and international standards and practices. Thus began the third stage in the development of Islamic banking - the era of transformation and new ideas. International bankers and advocates of the harmonization of the Islamic financial system with the global financial system have begun to work closely with lawyers in the field of Islamic financial jurisprudence to ensure high growth rates as well as the creation of new financial products. As a result of joint efforts, the mid-1990s marked the beginning of an era of sophisticated Islamic financial products that could compete with the traditional system in local and global markets.

International standards in the field of Islamic finance have been developed, various curricula and certifications have emerged

As part of the global financial system, it is important for the industry to understand how it can retain its unique characteristics, values and original goals. Including:

1) As mentioned above, since the 1990s, Islamic finance has come into play in a large area of traditional financial systems and secular legal systems. In other words, Islamic banking and financial institutions have entered into direct competition for customers with the traditional banking and financial system, which operates smoothly and efficiently. This situation has shifted the attention of the Islamic financial system from the creation of unique and complete proposals to the "reverse engineering" of traditional financial products, traditional lawyers and Islamic bankers have comprehensively studied traditional banking and financial products and began to create Islamic products that would give customers a similar financial result in mathematical terms. Naturally, all the documents were drawn up in accordance with the required standards. The same assimilation of Islamic finance and its focus on "lending" has led to serious criticism and accusations.

Therefore, the turning point and the main problem for the industry is the development and activation of the real economy, the fair and efficient distribution of funds among economic entities, as well as the creation of an alternative financial system to the traditional banking system. is to have a clear understanding of the original goals and objectives in increasing coverage.

2) Increasing the share and importance of Islamic microfinance institutions. Today, two-thirds of Islamic finance is concentrated in Islamic banks. Due to the lack of stable and sufficient income of potential customers, lack of collateral and credit history, high risk of projects and business activities, and other reasons, the majority of the population and small businesses in most Muslim countries do not have access to Islamic banking. Although Islamic microfinance institutions have all the necessary tools to work with the most vulnerable segments of the population, this opportunity is almost never used in practice. As a result, large sections of society are stranded in poverty. Moreover, the share and importance of such institutions in the Islamic financial system is very small. At the same time, there is a great opportunity to use tools such as debt collection, zakat, foundation and modern financial methods (fintech) to finance the needs of vulnerable groups and reduce poverty.

In this sense, indeed, increasing the importance of Islamic microfinance institutions, creating financial products that meet the needs of vulnerable groups and small businesses and their ability to pay, the use of information and communication technologies and social financing methods will alleviate the mass poverty observed in many countries. It is able to overcome and involve a large segment of the population in the financial and economic process, thereby accelerating economic activity and creating the necessary conditions for healthy economic growth.

There are a number of other challenges facing Islamic finance, as "complexity and problems" are inherent in any system. Understanding and acknowledging problems is the starting point for finding effective solutions. This makes the system and all its "components" healthier. Even if the industry solves at least some of the problems mentioned above, it would be a huge step forward in the development and growth of the system.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCES

SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OF ABULQASIM MAHMUD ZAMAKHSHARI ON THE TAFSIR OF THE HOLY QUR'AN

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Abstract: This article describes Mahmud Zamakhshari's fruitful creative work on the comment of the Qur'an.
Keywords: Thinker, priority, comment (tafsir) of the Qur'an, incomparable, essence, pious.

It is known that in the land of ancient Khorezm, from ancient times, made a worthy contribution to the development of world science and culture, many great scientists grew up. One of such great figures is Abulqasim Mahmud Zamakhshari. The full name of the thinker is Abul-Qasim Mahmud ibn Umar Zamakhshari, and information about him is given mainly in medieval Arabic sources.

Mahmud Zamakhshari was born on March 19, 1075 in the village of Zamakhshar in Khorezm. Zamakhshari's parents were educated, pious, humane. Zamakhshari was interested in religious and secular sciences and studied them diligently. Because Zamakhshari lived in Mecca for five years, he was given the honorary title of Jarullah (Allah's Neighbor) [3:29]. Many of his works were created in Mecca. More than fifty works of Zamakhshari in various fields have survived. He has authored works on Arabic grammar, lexicography, literature, geography, as well as commentary, hadith, and jurisprudence. Zamakhshari's work on the science of tafsir is of great importance.

It is known that the Qur'an is the word of Allah, which was sent to Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), and is a sacred and divine miracle of Islam. This book is a source of guidance on all aspects of the way of life of Muslim nations. This is because the Qur'an is an incomparable, sacred book that encompasses every field. Everyone interprets the verses of the Qur'an differently. This is because not all people have the capacity to comprehend the intended meanings of the verses of the Qur'an. So, in order to be able to read the Qur'an and get the information he needs, he needs to have a guide that explains its complex aspects. This can only be achieved by commenting the verses of the Qur'an. Zamakhshari's work "Al-Kashshof" on the comment of the Qur'an, which is very popular and widespread throughout the Islamic world, has a significant place in his scientific work. This work is currently being studied by scholars at the prestigious Al-Azhar University in Cairo, along with other commentaries on the comment of the Qur'an in Al-Kashshof. [3:17].

Zamakhshari also diligently studied many works on the comment of the Qur'an before writing commentaries. His teachers were such famous scholars as Abu Bakr Abdullah ibn Talhat, Abu Mansur Nasr al-Harithi, Abu Sa'd al-Shaqqani, and Abul Khattab ibn Battar [3:53].He himself made many disci ples.His students were Abulhasan Ali ibn Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Muhammad ibn Abulqasim ibn Boyjuk al-Khwarizmi, Abul Mahasin Ismail ibn Abdullah Tavili and Shihabiddin Ahmad ibn Husni Maliki of Alexandria and others [3:54].

The head page of Zamakhshari's Al-Kashshof begins with verse 89 of Suras Nahl, "We have sent down to you a Book to explain everything to you" [7: 3].

The lexical meaning of the word "commentary" is "Commentary." Therefore, where it is mentioned in the Qur'an and is difficult to understand, it is explained. Commenting the Qur’an, that is, explaining its surahs and verses, requires a great deal of experience, which dates back to the time of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). This is because, although the Companions around him were able to understand the meaning of the verses, in most cases, they asked the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) about the meaning of certain phrases. Many verses of the Qur'an have been commented by commentators. Zamakhshari's Al-Kashshof differs from other commentaries. He first mentions the meaning, and then فان قلت “if you say” (fain qulta) and others argue about this meaning. After that, he replied, قلت "I said" (kultu) [7:105]. This style is used in almost all suras. The tafsir is based on the order of the Qur'an. In commenting verses, it is often first grammatically analyzed first. He also used recitations. Therefore, the works of Zamakhshari are still relevant today.

In short, Mahmud Zamakhshari, like other commentators, commented the Qur'an using the Qur'an itself. Therefore, one verse in the Qur'an reveals another verse in more detail. The commentary has been explained in more detail, becouse of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him)’s hadiths and narrations of the Sahaba and Tobei are also used.

In short, Mahmud Zamakhshari, like other commentators, commented the Qur'an using the Qur'an itself. Therefore, one verse in the Qur'an reveals another verse in more detail. The commentary has been explained in more detail, becouse of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him)'s hadiths and narrations of the Sahaba and Tobei are also used.

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SOME CONSIDIRATIONS ON LAND TENURE IN THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONS OF REVISION BY THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN TURKESTAN

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Abstract. This thesis analyzes land tenure and property relations in the country of Turkistan as well as the Russian Empire's official policy on land relations in the country based on the reports of the commissions of revision held by the secret adviser of the Russian emperor F.K. Girs in 1882-1883 and Count KK Palen, a member of the Imperial Senate from 1908 to 1909.
Keywords: Turkestan, land tenure, types of land tenure, amlok, state lands, mulk, private lands, mulki kholis, vaqf lands, commission of revision, reports.

The Russian Empire in Turkestan, during its colonial rule, pursued a policy of self-interest in order to strengthen its political position in the country and make a big economic profit. In order to implement this policy in the country, officials namely general-governors, were appointed by the emperor. At the same time, the government sent a number of official commissions of revision to study the political, socio-economic processes in Turkestan and the country's current situation in order to monitor its future activities. During the activity of these commissions, as in all areas, special attention was paid to agriculture, especially land relations, which formed the basis of the economic life of the country.

In the second half of the 19th century, the main occupations of the population of Turkestan were agriculture and animal husbandry[2, -P. 514.]. The secret adviser of the Russian emperor F.K. Girs who was the head of the commission of revision held in the country in 1882-1883, mentioned about it explaining that at the time, the country's economic situation depended on all trade and production, livestock and land tenure in the country[3, -P. 344]. However, in some parts of the country, namely, in Amudarya district, there was a shortage of land available for irrigated agriculture and a lack of water resources[7, -P. 53-54]. That is why the study of Turkestan's land relations required a great deal of responsibility.

F.K.Girs pointed out the types of land tenure in the country in the report of revision. According to him there were three types of land tenure in the country when Turkestan was occupied by the Russian Empire. They are: 1) "amlok lands" that pay khiraj taxes depending on the harvest and tanob taxes according to the land; 2) "mulk lands" exempted from taxes or partially exempted; 3) "Vaqf lands" intended for the realization of religious purposes[6]. Meanwhile the commission of revision, headed by Girs, encouraged the empire administration in the country to cooperate with the local people, who, unlike the Russian peasants, were living in peculiar conditions in the matter of land tenure, in order not to increase their dissatisfaction. However, the conclusion of the commission on land ownership in the country found calling the "mulk" lands that did not benefit the state, but only created conditions for landowners to become rich for the last 14 years (1867-1881) later and taxing them expedient. The commission also discussed the ownership of vaqf lands in the country, which was divided into two types. The former is property donated to religious institutions, and the latter is property donated to certain people[3, -P. 350].

In Turkestan, a commission of revision chaired by Count K.K. Palen, a member of the Imperial Senate in the early XX century, precisely, in 1908 and 1909, also provided crucial information on land ownership and land use in the country. According to the commission's reports, the following types of land tenure were encountered during the Russian Empire's occupation of Turkestan. They are 1) State lands (kingdom, mumluk, mamluk-kingdom); 2) Mulk lands (private property); 3) Vaqf lands; 4) "mavlat" (dead) lands of the state that did not belong to anyone[5, -P. 89-90]. The materials of the revision commission also touched upon the issue of nomadic land ownership, according to which the lands used by nomads had been under the control of tribes for many years. According to the Regulations on the Administration of the country of Turkestan of 1886, such lands were referred to as state lands[3, -P. 90].

The commission of revision noted that during its period agriculture in almost all parts of the country was based entirely on artificial irrigation[4, -P. I]. Taking into account the importance of agriculture in the economic life of the country, the commission divided the land in the country into irrigated and non-irrigated lands as well as five main types. The first type included valley lands, the second type included valley-steppe lands, the third type included foothill lands, the fourth type includes mountainous lands, and the fifth type included steppe lands [5, -P. IX].

The head of the commission, Senator K.K. Palen, noted that in the early twentieth century, three local regions in Turkestan including Syrdarya, Fergana, Samarkand and Yettisuv region had different land use rights. He described such lands as divided into several categories. They include 1) urban lands; 2) lands inhabited by sedentary population; 3) private lands; 4) lands belonging to Russian villages; 5) lands used by the nomadic population; 6) state-owned lands (lands belonging to rented and field yards); 7) lands permanently used by nomadic population and independent states[4, -P. 93]. This means that the land was divided into categories according to who used it.

In general, the Russian Empire, which had established a colonial policy in Turkestan, acted in its own interests in gaining the country's natural resources[1, -P. 10707]. That is why they set up official commissions of revisions, led by their most trusted representatives, to study the condition of the imperial government's policy in the country, to explore the country better, and to gather reliable information on the state of all spheres, especially land relations. From the reports of these commissions, it can be seen that they assessed the situation in the country and used it to determine certain aspects of future activities.

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MEDICAL SCIENCES

LIST OF RECOMMENDED FOODS FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Introduction. Diabetes mellitus is a major medical and social problem due to the high prevalence of the disease, the constant increase in the number of patients, the high frequency of vascular complications leading to early disability and high mortality.
Key words: Diabetes mellitus, diet, foodstuffs,

Research objective: Develop a menu of main courses for type 2 diabetes mellitus to reduce glycemic load.

Relevance. On November 6, 2020, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyayev noted at a video conference call that it was important to observe a healthy lifestyle, which includes proper nutrition and physical activity that can prevent many diseases and save lives. On November 10 this year, the Head of State adopted a resolution "On additional measures to ensure healthy eating habits of the population", aimed at further strengthening the state policy to ensure healthy eating and physical activity of the population, increasing the effectiveness of work on the prevention of non-communicable diseases, as well as the formation of a culture of good eating habits for every citizen. We can see how much attention the country's leadership is paying to protecting public health and creating the necessary conditions for quality and effective work by our employees. Therefore, it is necessary to observe the principles of good nutrition, in particular, to refrain from excessive consumption of products.

with a high content of salt, sugar and fats as well as flour, sweets and bread products - in short, introduce a healthy lifestyle into our daily lives.

Research materials and methods. A total of 20 patients with type 2 diabetes were studied. The age of patients was between 45 and 60 years. Of these, 13 were women and 7 were men. The diagnosis was made based on characteristic symptoms, clinical complaints and anthropometry. All the patients were subjected to biochemical tests. The lipid spectrum was monitored on a daily basis.

Research results: We have developed a nutrition plan for type 2 diabetes mellitus. Where we have developed a nutrition plan for type 2 diabetes mellitus patients, which is based on a complete nutrition review. We have applied this programme to patients throughout the year. Between 2019 and 2020. Which consists of the following:

1.Bread rye - up to 200 grams per day;

2.Vegetable soups. Soups cooked on weak meat or fish broth can be consumed no more than twice a week.

3. dishes and side dishes made of croups, beans;

4. Pasta may be eaten in small quantities, reducing the consumption of bread these days;

5. It is better to eat oatmeal and buckwheat groats; wheat, pearl and rice groats are also acceptable. Munka is better excluded!

6. Vegetables and greens. Potatoes, beets and carrots are recommended to eat no more than 200 grams per day. But other vegetables (cabbage, salad, radish, cucumbers, courgette, tomatoes) and herbs (except spicy) can be eaten almost without restrictions in raw and boiled form, occasionally in baked form;

7. Eggs - no more than 2 eggs a day: smacked, in the form of an omelette or used in the preparation of other dishes.

8. Sour and sour-sweet fruit and berries (apples, oranges, lemons, cranberries, red currant...) - up to 200-300 grams per day.

9. Milk is included in the diet for diabetes with the permission of a doctor. Fermented milk products (buttermilk, simpleton, unsweetened yogurt) - 1-2 glasses per day. Cheese, sour cream, cream - occasionally and just a little bit. It is recommended to eat cottage cheese for diabetes every day, up to 100-200 grams per day in natural form or in the form of cottage cheese, cheese cakes, puddings, casseroles...

10. Beverages. Green or black tea is allowed, it is possible with milk, loose coffee, tomato juice, juices from berries and sour fruits (juices should be half diluted with water).

Conclusion. It is therefore recommended that these foods be included in the diet for diabetes mellitus. When compiling the menu for type 2 diabetics receiving insulin, you should count the amount of carbohydrates in your food. In the case of diabetes, it is recommended that the princi ples of fractional nutrition be followed.You should eat at least 4 times a day, or better yet, 5-6 times at the same time. Foodstuffs for diabetes should be rich in vitamins, micro and macro elements, and you should choose natural food. Try to diversify your diet as much as possible, as the list of foods allowed for diabetes is not small at all. Important: the diet for diabetes should be recommended by your doctor. Only your doctor, knowing your medical history, seeing the results of your tests and your current condition, can properly assess the situation and make nutritional recommendations,

PROBIOTICS IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH FACIAL FURUNCLES

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Abstract.The problem of purulent infection in maxillofacial surgery has been and a remains relevant, which is explained by an increase in the number of patients with inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region, an increase in the number of cases of severe generalized infections.

Key words: purulent-inflammatory processes, Bactalor, Florbiolact, mediastinitis, boils, carbuncles, furuncles.

Despite the widespread introduction into clinical practice of such methods of treatment as local and general surgery, the use of antibacterial drugs and chemotherapeutic agents, detoxification and corrective therapy, therapy of concomitant diseases, modern physiotherapeutic agents, inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region continue to pose a threat to health and human life.

There is also a change in the clinical picture of the course of acute and chronic inflammatory diseases in the maxillofacial region, an increase in the number of complications such as sepsis, mediastinitis, brain abscess, thrombophlebitis of the facial veins and cavernous sinus, bacterial shock. This is accompanied by a change in the virulence of microflora, the emergence of antibiotic-resistant and antibiotic-dependent strains of microorganisms, a decrease in immune defense, which intensifies against the background of dysbiosis of the gastrointestinal tract during antibacterial treatment of purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region, which complicates the course of the disease and complicates the treatment of patients.

Existing diagnostic methods, including clinical ones, do not always allow adequate monitoring of the pathological process, which does not give the doctor a timely, effective correction of the patient's treatment. This applies to microbiological, laboratory diagnostic methods.

These patterns in the course of purulent-inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region and their clinical laboratory aspects indicate the need to improve existing methods of treatment and diagnosis. All of the above suggests that the problem of infection in patients with purulent-inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region and neck remains relevant. This makes it necessary to search for new effective treatments that affect various links in the pathogenesis of inflammation and predict the course of the disease.

However, along with the development of diagnostic methods, it seems relevant to further develop a complex therapy of boils and carbuncles of the maxillofacial region with the inclusion of factors that have their own specific focus both on individual pathogenetic links of purulent inflammation, and on the pathological process and the patient's body as a whole. This creates more favorable conditions for recovery. It follows from this that medicinal products must be compatible with the macroorganism and must have a minimum of contraindications. As such, various biologically active compounds can be considered that have a positive multifactorial effect, both on the pathological process and on the patient's body as a whole.

For this purpose, in our work we used probiotic preparations "Bactalor" and "Florbiolact".

Objective of the study: To substantiate the effectiveness of the use of probiotics in the complex treatment of boils of the maxillofacial region

Research objectives:

To carry out a comparative analysis of microbiological studies using probiotics "Bactalor" and "Florbiolact" after opening a purulent focus.

Research materials:

Examined 3 groups of children after after the opening of purulent foci

I-group. With the use of traditional postoperative wound care (n-20), II-group of traditional postoperative wound care using probiotics Bactolor (n-20) and III-group Florbiolact (n-20) in the form of washing and ingestion after surgery.

Research methods: clinical, immunological and microbiological (a generally accepted bacteriological method with the study of the cultural and biological properties of isolated microorganisms).

The microflora of a purulent focus was studied in patients with boils of the maxillofacial region using probiotics "Bactalor" and "Florbiolact". In patients with boils of the maxillofacial region after surgery, a significant shift in the qualitative composition of the microflora towards pathogenic species was revealed, as well as quantitative changes in the normal stabilizing microflora of a purulent wound. The use of probiotics "Bactalor" and "Florbiolact" in the form of ingestion and washing the wound in patients after surgery had an antagonistic effect against opportunistic and pathogenic microorganisms, including staphylococci, Proteus and enteropathogenic Escherichia coli and contributed to the restoration of bacteriocenosis of the severity of purulent wounds the inflammatory process caused by dysbiosis, which creates optimal conditions for wound healing.

Conclusions:

1. Comparative analysis of the effectiveness of different antiseptic drugs for treating purulent wounds (furacilin, chlorhexidine, dioxidin, levomekol, dioxycol, miramistin) with the probiotic Bactolor, based on the results of a microbiological study, made it possible to identify the most effective means for treating purulent wounds in the maxillofacial area.

2. The use of the developed therapeutic and diagnostic technique for treating purulent wounds of the maxillofacial region in the complex treatment of patients with boils of the maxillofacial region allows to reduce the time of their treatment in patients with mild severity of the disease - by an average of 1.5 days, in patients with an average severity - for 3 days.

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BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT THE SENSOR SYSTEM.

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Abstract: This article gives you a brief overview of the sensor system. These include the general physiology of the sensory system, methods of examination, and general patterns of sensory system structure.

Keywords: sensory system, analyzer, receptor, brain, neuron, eye, multilayer, multi-channel, prosthesis, modeling.

General physiology of the sensory system.

The sensory system is an analyzer and is part of the nervous system. Analyzers are receptors adapted for reception. Analyzers consist of 3 parts: the part that receives impressions from the external and internal environment, the pathways of transmission, and the brain that processes the information received. The sensory system transmits information to the brain. The job of any sensor is to convert the various impressions received into nerve impulses and transmit them to the central nervous system through a chain of neurons. Due to the arrival of impulses, the large hemispheres of the brain are formed perceptions, perceptions, perceptions.

Methods of inspection of the sensor system.

Psychophysiological analysis of the sensory system in electrophysical, neurochemical, morphological, and mainly in healthy and unhealthy people is carried out, as well as modeling and prosthetics are used in the study of the sensory system.

Modeling is a biophysical and computer model of a sensory system that is studied by modeling tasks and properties that cannot currently be studied experimentally.

The prosthesis-sensor checks how well we know the system is working. Electrophosphene vision prostheses are an example of this.

The structure of the sensor system

In animals, including humans, the sensory system is structured in the following ways.

1.The multilevel-sensory system is made up of a layer of nerve cells, the first of which binds to the receptors. The latter is connected to neurons in the cerebral hemispheres. This feature of the sensory system allows the body to respond quickly to various information.

2.Multi-channel - the sensor system is interconnected by many channels at the same time.The presence of such parallel channels in the sensor system ensures a clear and comprehensive synthesis in the transmission and processing of information.

3.In adjacent layers, the diversity of elements creates "sensory funnels." There are about 130 million photoreceptors in the retina of the eye, and 100 times fewer neurons are found in the ganglion part of the retina.

4.Vertical and horizontal formation of the sensory system.

The vertical formation of the sensory system means that several layers of neurons form special sections. Thus, such a department is a large monofunctional structure. Each section has a specific function.

In the horizontal formation of the sensory system, the connection between the receptors and the neurons takes place within this layer.

ASSESSMENT OF THE SEVERITY OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS IN CHILDREN.

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Abstract. Acute pancreatitis (AP) occupies one of the leading positions in the structure of acute surgical pathology. Severe acute pancreatitis occurs in about 20% of patients with this pathology. This group of patients forms the indicators of mortality in OP. According to the results of various authors, the mortality rate in severe OP ranges from 20 to 80%. Such a wide range of data on mortality indicates not only different approaches to the treatment of patients with this pathology, but also different methods and criteria for assessing the severity of AP. Early diagnosis, assessment of the severity of the course, and prediction of the outcome of the disease are extremely important for the results of treatment. The search for criteria for assessing the severity of AP, which has been going on for decades, shows the complexity of the problem.

Key words: Acute pancreatitis, indicators, criteria, mortality, patients.

Purpose of study: to study the clinical course and outcome of the disease in patients with severe acute pancreatitis (exacerbation of chronic pancreatitis) who were hospitalized for more than one month.

Materials and methods The study was retrospective in nature, conducted on the basis of the national clinical hospital of Pediatrics. The study included 32 patients with severe pancreatitis who were hospitalized for more than one month for the period from 2009-2012. Gender and age structure, mortality among patients with OP were determined, the average number of bed days spent in the hospital, as well as the number of bed days spent in the intensive care unit were calculated. The severity of the disease was determined by the following scales: Ranson, APACHE II, Baltasar, as well as the sum of diagnostic points). In addition, the study noted the most frequent complications that occur in patients with severe pancreatitis.

Results. 60% of men and 40% of women were identified among patients with severe pancreatitis in the period 2009-2012. Their average age was 45 years. The average number of bed days was 57. 75% of patients were referred to the intensive care unit (65% from the surgical Department, 10% from the emergency Department). Determining the severity of the disease on the Ranson and APACHE II scales was difficult due to the lack of necessary laboratory data in the patient's medical history (the number of albumins, LDH, etc.). it was found That the most informative method for assessing the severity of the disease in the surgical Department is the method for calculating the sum of diagnostic points.

Conclusion. The data obtained in the course of the study indicate the need to introduce into everyday practice a scale for determining the severity of pancreatitis that is most adapted to the conditions of this hospital in order to improve treatment and diagnostic tactics for patients with severe pancreatitis.

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CURRENT STATUS OF THE PROBLEM OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF HIP DYSPLASIA IN CHILDREN IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF LIFE

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Introduction. Joint dysplasia is now detected in three newborns for every thousand. It is also diagnosed very often in children under the age of one and especially five times more frequently in girls. If this disease is not diagnosed and treated in time, which means that by the age of 2-3, the child will have an extremely severe inflammatory process, the dislocation will worsen, and the limp and constant pain will last a lifetime.
Key words: hip joint, musculoskeletal system, dysplasia

Research objective: Improving the quality of diagnosis of hip joint formation disorders in children in the first year of life through the introduction of an improved ultrasonography method.

Research materials and methods.The material for this workwas the datafrom multiple comprehensive clinical ultrasonography examinations of 40 children during the first 8 months of life. We analyzed 120 hip joints at different stages of development in the normal range and with varying degrees of dysplasia, from simple forms to high iliac teratogenic dislocation of the femur. Ultrasonography of the hip joints was performed every 2 weeks from 0.5 to 8 months of life, and both freely developing joints and joints affected by a diversion device used in conservative treatment were examined. A preliminary diagnosis was made for all children at 2 weeks of age. The final diagnosis was made on the basis of a clinical and ultra-sonographic examination during the first 1.5 months of the child's life. In the course of conservative treatment of hip dysplasia, we had to use a diversion device in 27 children.

Research results: Ultrasound examination of the hip joints of children in the first months of life is a diagnostic standard. The main indication for this method is the clinical signs of joint dysplasia in children in the first months of life. In 70% of cases, mothers during pregnancy had various pathologies (acute respiratory infections, nephropathy, toxicosis) in the first trimester of pregnancy. The most characteristic and permanent sign of hip dysplasia is the shortening (relative) of one or both legs of the child, the presence of acrease on the backsurface of the hip, and restricted mobility of the affected joint. In the course of the study, indications for ultrasound were restricted hip joint mobility, the presence of this pathology in close relatives, and the presence of a characteristic skin fold in the children we examined. At the frontal ultrasound, the picture roughly matched the image of the anterior posterior radiography. The ultrasound examination determined the displacement of the femoral head during movement. Of all the examined hip dysplasia was detected in 40 children, which was 24%. Of these, bilateral joint lesions were found in 30 (50%); left joint in 12 (20%); right joint in 18 (30%). The number of boys was 33 (55%) and girls 27 (45%).

Conclusions. Thus, the use of a new method of ultrasonography to diagnose hip dysplasia in children in the first months of life has made it possible to identify this pathology at the earliest stages of development and to precisely determine its forms and stages.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

INCLUSIVE EDUCATIONAL MECHANISMS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract.The issue of inclusive education strategy, which is widely promoted around the world today, ie the education, upbringing and adaptation of children with developmental problems to social life, is one of the most pressing issues in Uzbekistan. Therefore, in this article, the work carried out on the basis of cooperation projects of international organizations for the introduction of inclusive education in Uzbekistan, world and national experience, children with disabilities

legal and practical experiences on the future goals and benefits of inclusive, integrated and inclusive education.

Keywords:

Disability, social resilience, integration, inclusive education, the Salamanca Declaration, discrimination, social assistance, social justice.

In any society, it is hoped that the younger generation will grow up to be full-fledged, mature people, grow up as worthy citizens and contribute to the development and prosperity of the state. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Law on Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and a number of important normative documents, such as the National Training Program, all children, including children with physical or mental disabilities, have the right to work, education. have the right to receive, to find their place in life.

By ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child on December 1, 1993, 153 countries demonstrated their readiness to protect the future of children. The Convention is a United Nations treaty on the rights of the child worldwide. The Convention is a universal formal Code of the Rights of the Child. The Convention divides children's rights into four categories, covering 54 articles.

Particular attention is paid to the upbringing of children with disabilities in need of social protection in the world, helping them to take their rightful place in society. The main purpose of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Dakar Declaration on Education for All, and other international instruments is to protect children with disabilities, including the effective introduction of an inclusive approach to education. The program of inclusive education activities was adopted at the World Conference on Special Needs Education in Salamanca, Spain, with the participation of representatives from 92 countries and 25 international organizations. Recognizing the need and necessity to educate children, youth and adults in need of special attention within the framework of asimple education system, the principles and reforms of special education for all were discussed. The Salamanca Declaration was adopted. It tells everyone: "We are all states call and appeal: the principle of inclusive education is the law or accept it as a reform."

Inclusive education (derived from English, inclusive, inclusion-harmonize, harmonize, cover, cover meanings means) an education system that represents the elimination of barriers (discrimination) between children with disabilities and healthy children, the inclusion of children in need of special education, adolescents with developmental disabilities or adaptation to social life, regardless of economic difficulties. The policy of inclusive education supports the education of children with different needs, helps them succeed and builds a better life. Inclusive education - develops the general education process, introduces education that is suitable for all children. Creates favorable conditions for children with disabilities by creating additional educational facilities.

The fact that children with disabilities are educated in a special education system makes it difficult for them to adapt to society after graduation. It also forces them to be away from their own family. This category of children becomes accustomed to dependency and has difficulty in self-care. Therefore, at present, the Republic implements an inclusive education policy in order to ensure that children with special needs receive education in special or general education according to the level of development, opportunities, disabilities and abilities. In particular, at the same time as one of the most pressing issues related to the education of children, the "Strategy for the development of a new budget for living in the Republic of Uzbekistan" A major announcement is being made on the tasks of "developing and perfecting individuals at the beginning of the ceremony of providing them with medical, social assistance in order to support the continuation of life by the state". The purpose of inclusive education, introduced in order to fulfill these tasks, is to provide children with special needs with the same conditions as their ordinary peers, to ensure equal rights and opportunities, to be friendly with them and to facilitate their social adaptation, the necessary pedagogical-psychological and correctional education. creating conditions.

Children in need of special assistance to general education institutions There are two main factors of attraction:

- First, children with special needs can also interact with healthy children. When inclusive education is organized in a purposeful way, children with special needs are socially protected, while healthy children feel the greatness of the recognition of social justice and equality, and the more compassionate and caring attitude towards children with disabilities;
- Secondly, children with disabilities have the opportunity to study and be educated side by side with healthy peers.

The need for inclusive education is its community and special need due to the presence of the following benefits for children:

- inclusive education - allows children with special needs to always be in the company of their families, neighborhoods and relatives;
- Inclusive education - for all, can serve as a catalyst for improving the quality of education.

It is important that inclusive education begins with the family, preschools. This allows children with disabilities to receive quality education, to communicate freely with others, to meet the requirements of the social environment, to develop skills to meet their daily needs, as well as to easily adapt to social life.

MODERN SOLUTION AXIOLOGICAL MODERNIZATION IN THE SPHERE OF TRANSFORMATION

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Abstract. The article reveals and tests the program for the development of pedagogical conditions for the development of value orientations of the student's personality based on the analysis of experimental work at the Tashkent Institute of Oriental Studies. A stating diagnosis of the level of development of students' value orientations is also presented. The dominant value orientations of students were identified and generalized, pedagogical conditions conducive to the success of solving the problem were investigated.
Keywords: problem, educational space, measurement, quality, harmonization, theory, practice, axiological approach.

When conducting pedagogical research, we adhered to general requirements, which include: objectivity, accuracy, reproducibility, evidence. A distinctive feature of pedagogical research from all others is its humanistic orientation, since such research is the joint work of people: teachers and students, as well as the harmonization of theoretical and practical components. The axiological approach to the study of the educational space and the measurement of the quality of education of students makes it possible to organize a regular collection of information for making a decision: what exactly and how needs to be improved and developed. According to scientists, diagnostics is the clarification of all the circumstances of the process, the precise determination of its results. Without diagnostics, it is impossible to effectively manage the educational process, to achieve optimal results for the existing conditions [4, p. 98].

The purpose of diagnostics is to timely identify, assess and analyze the course of the process in connection with its productivity. Thus, diagnostics has a deeper meaning than testing, stating results without explaining their origin. Diagnostics examines the results in connection with the ways, ways of achieving them, identifies trends, dynamics of the formation of learning products. Diagnostics includes control, verification, evaluation, accumulation of statistical data, their analysis, identification of dynamics, trends, forecasting further events. According to V.L. Ryss, pedagogical diagnostics is designed, firstly, to optimize the process of individual learning, secondly, in the interests of society to ensure the correct determination of learning outcomes, and, thirdly, guided by the developed criteria, to minimize errors in transfer of students from one group to another.

Diagnostics serving to improve the educational process should be guided by the following goals: internal and external correction in case of incorrect assessment of learning outcomes; identifying learning gaps; confirmation of successful learning outcomes; planning the subsequent stages of teaching the educational process; motivation by rewarding academic success and adjusting the difficulty of the next steps; improving the learning environment [5, p. 8].

According to the compiled diagnostic program, the research began with a mass survey. More than 900 students took part in it.

Education at the university is carried out in accordance with the requirements of student-centered learning. The purpose of the surveys was to identify the level of development of the value orientations of the student's personality, which makes it possible to reveal the real level of students' attitude to higher values, and to support the development of their capabilities and abilities.

The experimental work included three types of experiment: ascertaining, formative, and effective. It was comparative in nature. For the purpose of the experiment, control and experimental groups were created.

In the course of the ascertaining experiment, the following tasks were set: to study the state of development of value orientations of students; to develop indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of experimental work; determine the level of quality of education of students in accordance with the identified indicators; to develop recommendations for the introduction of pedagogical conditions for the development of value orientations, as a factor in the quality of education.

In order to study the state of development of students' value orientations, the method of questioning was used, which at the first stage became the leading one. He contributed to the accumulation of statistical material, the identification of the real level of development of value orientations of students in quantitative and qualitative terms. When organizing the experiment, the basic provisions and requirements for the pedagogical experiment were used, substantiated in the works of Yu.K. Babanskiy, V.I. Zagvyazinsky, V. Okonya [1, 2, 3].

In the methodological literature, the general course of the experiment is determined by the following procedures: establishing a sample that is representative for a given population; selection of homogeneous groups or pairs of subjects; selection of specific techniques, methods and parameters for measuring experimental data; checking the availability and effectiveness of techniques on a small number of subjects; determination of signs by which one can judge about changes in the experimental object under the influence of appropriate influences; determination of the time and duration of the experiment; conducting an experiment; qualitative and quantitative analysis of the results of the experiment; interpretation of experimental results; indication of the limits of application of the system of measures tested during the experiment [4, p. 126].

In preparation for the experiment, we relied on mathematical statistics and the theory of probability. In this case, statistical data is understood as any numerical information characterizing a certain set of objects that have some common features. The main value of the methods of mathematical statistics for researchers is the ability to draw some conclusions about the entire set of objects using data on a relatively small group from this set. At the first stage, the primary task package is formed. Such a package of tasks can be obtained from well-known systems of psychological and pedagogical testing, which make it possible to identify the components that determine the development of students' value orientations. In our case, it is convenient to consider issues of well-known techniques as a primary package of tasks. The questionnaires contain open and closed questions. Questions characterizing the level of students' value orientations are offered as tasks.

In our case, the period was the entire period of study: from first-year students who had just entered the university and were interviewed, to the fourth year, when these same students showed significant professional skills, the academic part already had significant information about their current progress and others. qualities. The survey data are stored during the period of primary training in the specialty, after which it is possible to draw a conclusion about the professional qualities of a graduate in accordance with state educational standards [2, p.89].

To the question "Would you like to get a higher education in a specialty in a magistracy" 89% answered positively, and in the senior years this figure reaches 96%, and in the first one - 83%. For example, in group # 1 there are 8 people. do not want to have a higher master's education. But 70% of students want to get a second special education, including 60% in the first year, and in the fourth this figure reaches 81%. Meanwhile, one of the key competencies is competence, which realizes the ability and desire to learn throughout life, as the basis for continuous training in professional terms, as well as in personal and social life. This competence of our graduates is not sufficiently developed. It is well known that only 45% of workers work in their specialty, that 70% of those who work are not satisfied with their wages, almost half (48%) would like to change jobs. The dynamics of this indicator is such that in the process of education, graduates develop the ability to learn independently and learn throughout later life.

The study showed that the problem of the development of students 'value orientations remains relevant and requires practical implementation in the conditions of a university; the study proved the influence of the development of students' value orientations on the quality of education. Consequently, the higher the desire to get an education, the higher its quality.

Second. Within the framework of this experiment, the following tasks were solved.

1.The set and dynamics of changes in the level of value orientations of students in the conditions of a higher educational institution are revealed.

2.The possibilities of the educational process of the university in the development of value orientations of students as a factor in improving the quality of education are revealed.

3.The effectiveness of the educational process of the university in the development of value orientations of students in improving the quality of education has been established.

In conclusion, we can say that the first one, based on the analysis of philosophical, psychological and pedagogical literature, clarified the understanding of the essence of students' value orientations and the quality of education.

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THE EFFECTIVE PROCEDURES OF ROLE PLAY

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Abstract.One of the foremost responsibilities of language teachers should be not just to let students to acquire set phrases, but also to teach how to interact in a variety of situations, to develop and practice new language and behavioural skills in a relatively safe setting. Many researchers have suggested the power of role plays to transpose the normal classroom into an authentic setting where meaningful learning takes place under more realistic conditions. The current paper investigates the effective procedures of role play in language classroom outlining the rationale and unique benefits of role play.

Keywords.Role play, feedback, target audience, scripted role-play, semi-scripted role-play and non-scripted role-play, pragmatic and linguistic critical and problem solving skills.

Language specialist A. Smith (2009) views the following basic elements as an important to consider before implementing role play: target audience, amount of instructor control, duration of the event, outlining the goals, and planning a debriefing. He highly claims that any instructor benefits from knowing the audience's background. It enables to increase the chances of creating an exciting and stimulating role play. Second, teacher "must decide how much control to surrender to students". According Ann Burke and Julie O'Sullivan's proposals teacher's main function should be that of an "initiator controlling but not directing the situation". They argue that teacher should be less domineering to create students relaxed atmosphere. Third, in order to increase the usefulness of role play instructor should set exact time to explain and to execute the role play. Ann Burke contends that it prevents the discussions from lasting too long. Fourth, any instructor must be convinced of her/his objectives and should be prepared in advance. Without a doubt, specification of goals and objectives allows students to foresee valuable outcomes of role play. Fifth, lastly, teacher must discuss the activity and give feedback.

Moreover, Burns and Gentry (1998) acknowledges that in order to appeal to the language learner intellectually and emotionally teacher must be able to select "hot" topic. The material, as noted by, must be relevant.

Jones (1982), recaps that to keep students motivated by stimulating their curiosity teacher should forget to "control the event in the same way as a traffic controller, helping the flow of traffic and avoiding bottlenecks, but not telling individuals which way to go". It is proven that while performing in this role teacher spontaneously "creates a tension to learn" (Burns and Gentry, 1998) in students, and reduces their anxiety. Lynne, Sarah Bowman. (2010) recommend that instructor must observe the performance carefully and "note errors and language needed". It is stressed to avoid making corrections until the role play is finished and even they encourage risk-taking and "mistakes". It could be noted that this element facilitates learning and keeps partici pants to interact.Furthermore, their research found out that to provide the partici pants avaluable feedback, teacher may video-tape the performance. This allows a golden chance for the teacher to "draw out dramatic, pragmatic and linguistic lessons from the video".

It could be noted that in role-play technique, we have many social contexts and a lot of interactional roles as it can make all class be in engagement, and it can be interest and lead the whole group to be in a situation of effective learning. According to Harper-

Whalen & Morris (2005) they are: fully scripted role-play, semi-scripted role-play and non-scripted role-play. In the first type of role play, as the name suggests the readily scripted handouts are provided where students must memorize their roles. This type is appropriate for low level students to foster their speaking skills. The semi scripted role play can be applied to higher level students because it highlights scripts with missing information where students work on filling the gaps in less controlled atmosphere (Livingstone 1983). In the non-scripted role play students will be provided a handout with keywords or contexts to make up a conversation (Dhea Mizhir Krebt 2017). This type greatly develops critical and problem solving skills and prepares them to develop their own viewpoints to everyday situations.

Primary concern of most instructors is how to utilize role play successfully. It became obvious that there are some practical considerations for the teacher to know before launching role play. Therefore, the article investigated major principles of effective role play while illustrating basic types of it.

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THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

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Abstract: The purpose of this article is to analyze the introduction and use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the special disciplines of higher education, to teach teachers how to improve the effectiveness of teaching and learning through information and communication technologies. The focus is on the need to develop appropriate strategies for a new educational role and, in addition, to enhance the role of learners in integrating information and communication technologies into the educational process. The role and perspective of the teachers was very important, highlighting them as key players in the process.

Key words: modern information and communication technologies, multimedia, computer programs, educational innovations, quality.

Advanced countries and regions, which are working effectively to introduce digital technologies in education and create a digital learning environment, are showing high quality education results. [1]

A number of studies and reports in recent years have highlighted the potential and benefits of information and communication technology (ICT) in improving the quality of education. ICT is seen as a "key tool for building a knowledge society" and, in particular, as a mechanism for reviewing and changing education systems and processes, leading to an increase in the quality of education for all. [4]

The European Commission encourages the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the educational process through an action plan for e-learning, one of its goals is to "improve the quality of education through access to resources and services, as well as distance sharing and collaboration" (European Communities Commission 2001, 2). [3]

The level of development of modern society is determined by its intellectual potential, namely, its ability to produce, assimilate and practically use new knowledge and technologies. At the same time, the natural basis of modern society is primarily education, and therefore, the process of modernization of the education system should not only match, but also outstrip the development of society as awhole.

The rapid development of digital technologies in the modern world requires pedagogy to keep up with trends. [2]

The use of ICT at all stages of the educational process allows to instill in future specialists the skills of collective work within the framework of electronic network structures, to teach the promotion of their own knowledge and skills in the market of highly qualified personnel through the electronic space.

The spheres and methods of using information technologies are very diverse and allow:

- change the nature of the development, acquisition and dissemination of knowledge;
- provide opportunities for updating learning content and teaching methods;
- expand access to general and vocational education;
- without diminishing the need for teachers, change their role in the educational process (constant dialogue, transforming information into knowledge and understanding).

It should be noted that the use of ICT in the educational process allows:

- openly plan the learning process (drawing up an individual educational trajectory - a sequence of modules from the system of training courses of the corresponding program);
- to solve the problem of interactive communication in the interaction of the teacher and students, teacher and study group, individual student and study group;
- to guarantee constant monitoring of the level of mastering of educational material;
- provide students with educational materials and educational information stored on a variety of information servers and databases of telecommunication networks;
- integrate domestic and foreign education systems, providing students with the opportunity to get education both online and offline;
- learn everything and always (regardless of age, qualifications, health status, working conditions, distance from the training center, etc.);
- choose the place of study (independent choice of the territory of study).

ICT as a new educational tool lead to changes directly in learning technologies.

Today, there are several forms of organization of the educational process based on the use of ICT.

1.One-to-one training. Individualized teaching, which is characterized by the relationship of one student with one teacher or one student with another student.

2.The form of teaching "one to many", which is based on the presentation of educational material to students by a teacher or an expert, while students do not play an active role in the educational process.

3.Learning "many to many", which is characterized by active interaction between all participants in the educational process.The value of these methods and the intensity of their use increase significantly with the development of educational telecommunication technologies. In other words, interactive interactions between the learners themselves, and not only between the teacher and learners, are becoming an important source of knowledge.

Below are three models of ICT application in the educational process.

The distributed classroom model occurs when ICTs are used for the educational process, designed for one class, for a group of students located in different places. The typical result is a blended class that brings together traditionally enrolled and distance students. The educational institution and the dean's office control the progress.

Distinctive features of this model:
- classes include synchronous communication, students and teachers must be in a certain place at a certain time (at least once a week);
- the number of participants varies from one to five or more; the greater the number of participants, the higher the technical, logical and cognitive complexity;
- educational institutions are able to serve a small number of students staying in one place or another.

The self-directed learning model frees students from having to be in a specific place at a specific time. Students are provided with a set of materials, including a course presentation and a detailed curriculum, they get the opportunity to contact a faculty member who provides guidance, answers questions and evaluates work. Contact between the student and the methodologist is carried out using the telephone, computer conferences, e-mail and regular mail.

In short, in the organization of project-based education through the use of modern information and communication technologies in the educational process, the organization of practical and laboratory classes in specialized disciplines will increase students' creative thinking, independent decision-making and teamwork skills. It is obvious that the use of modern information and communication technologies in the training of specialists will increase the chances of achieving educational effectiveness through the organization of project-based education.

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ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL MEDIA ENVIRONMENT AS A KEY TO THE EFFICIENCY OF SELF-EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.

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Abstract: In this article discussed the urgent question of how to make self-study more effective, accessible and attractive. As a solution, it is proposed to integrate media resources into the educational process as educational content, and to organize self-study in the national electronic educational media environment.
Key words: self-education, self-study, learning content, media resources, media environment, electronic educational media environment

ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ МЕДИА СРЕДА КАК КЛЮЧ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ САМООБРАЗОВАНИЯ СТУДЕНТОВ.

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы как сделать самообучение более эффективным, доступным и привлекательным. В качестве решение предлагается интеграция медиа ресурса в учебный процесс как учебного контента, и организовать самообучения в национальной электронной образовательной медиа среде.
Ключевые слова: самообразования, самообучения, учебный контент, медиа ресурсы, медиа среда, электронный образовательный медиа среда

Today, in the 21st century, the most pressing issue in pedagogy is to make education more accessible, effective and attractive for every student. In addition, society requires an emphasis on the personality of students and individualized education. [2] As a solution, many teachers suggest introducing modern information communication technologies into the educational process.

According to N.A. Rubakin, the highest form of education is self-education.

Self-education is a part of the study time allocated to a subject and provides for independent learning by students of the material intended for it. The volume of independent education is 15-20 percent of the study time allocated for the discipline in the bachelor's degree, and 40-45 percent in the master's degree. [1]

However, it should be noted that many students experience significant difficulties associated with insufficient experience, poor possession of motivation and interest in self-study. Due to this, some students find it difficult to assimilate the educational material and, ultimately, to achieve the educational result.

It is no secret that learning content, like food, is absorbed much better when consumed with appetite, when the intrinsic value of learning is evident. [3]

How it is possible to achieve that, the educational content becomes more interesting and attractive, as well as easier to learn. At the same time, self-education of students should be effective.

In solving this problem, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that today modern youth are strongly involved in the online media environment. Technologies, namely media technologies, are no longer an auxiliary tool for them, but a necessary part of life.

In this regard, the introduction of media resources in teaching and organizing self-education of students in the electronic educational media environment will be able to provide effective assistance to the teacher.

The concept of organizing students' self-education through media resources opens up a wide range of opportunities for pedagogical practice: a flexible learning pace for each student, the use of media content according to the assimilation of the material and the choice of a media resource corresponding to the channels of information perception, in aword, individualization of training, active participation and independence of students in the process of studying.

As a solution, we propose to create an electronic educational media environment in which educational materials are provided in different formats, that is, in the form of media resources (video, audio, images, animation, infographics, text format, etc.). As N.A. Rubakin argued, the assimilation of theory should go parallel to acquaintance with practice. Each section of the self-educational program, each step in self-educational work should be furnished with practical exercises.

Therefore, the electronic educational media environment (educational portal) proposed by us includes many interactive elements (media resources) that involve students in contrast to classroom lectures. Frequent tests and interactive tasks allow them to determine whether they have mastered the educational material and will help in strengthening theory with practice, and educational content provided in the form of media resources increases the level of active participation and interest of students in self-study.

The portal presents electronic courses in IT disciplines. All courses are free. First, students need to register and enroll in the course they are interested in, and then they can plunge into the world of self-study.

True, over the past few years, many portals and a huge number of specialized Internet sites have been developed. But practically, none of them have courses in the Uzbek language, that is, they are not focused on the Uzbek audience. The language barrier, lack of knowledge of special terms and simply illegibility of oral speech are obstacles for many students in self-study in other foreign educational portals. It is obvious for all, that any material is assimilated much faster if it is provided in the native language.

In addition, the national educational platform offered by us, offers online courses in basic IT disciplines, which are studied in Uzbek universities, developed in accordance with the requirements of state educational standards.

In conclusion, we note that the creation of a specially organized electronic educational media environment makes the self-study process more accessible, individual, attractive and effective.

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FOREIGN AND VALUABLE EXPERIENCE IN REARING THE YOUNG GENERATION IN THE FAMILY

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Abstract: Future of todays childeren depends on the period of their childhood, how they had it, affect their mentality and surroundings they are in. Based on views of ancestor and foreign experience, we conclude how to reflect positively on the upbringing of children.
Keywords: research, constructor, nervous system, plot, enlightenment, scientific observation, principles of child rearing, pedagogical view.

Children are not allowed to watch TV at an early age and persist to go to bed at 20.00pm, because the baby wakes up early and plans his/her daily routine from an early age, remembers important dates and pays child's own expenses. In order to develop communication skills in their children, mothers bring them to development groups. Mainly, kindergartens teach children to behave in a team and to communicate, only schools teach writing and reading. From infancy period of time the child does whatever s/he wants under the supervision of the babysitter, special attention is paid to the fact that reading is useful and enjoyable for the little one, trying to choose subjects according to the abilities of each child.

In the primary schools' subjects are taught in the form of games. The period of schooling is 9 years and even the grades of the control works are not announced in the classroom and are told separately parents so that no one can damage the student's reputation. If a child misses a lesson, the education police can immediately try to determine the reasons for it and fine the parents if there is no reason. Students with physical disabilities attend ordinary schools, while children with mental disabilities attend special schools. Tuition of schools is paid by the social service.

Child development in didactic processes in preschool education and a person-centered model of social adaptation has been developed on basis of scientific substantiation of the problem of improving person-centered technologies that ensure the development and social adaptation of the child in the didactic process in preschool education. Scientific observation and researches show that 70% of all information a person receives during his/her lifetime when underage of 5 years and about 90% of the good and bad behavioral experiences throughout his/her life are in the early stages of childhood. Therefore, the tie of five years old child and older person is near to each other.

The properly organized agenda plays important role. The child should be fed at defined time, sparse feeding can adversely affect the health of children. The nervous system of young children is very sensitive. Children are immediately overwhelmed and feel the need to rest. The most important type of rest is sleep and they should always sleep at the same time. Taking rest during the night and day sleeps depends on the age of the child, weak child should take rest more and it is useful to walk outdoors before bedtime. The dinner should be given 1-1.5 hours before bedtime. Moreover, strengthening is important for child's health in all aspects. Therefore, it is important that 2-3-year-old children exercise in the fresh air. It is also very useful to harden the sun baths with water.

In 1994, the United States and Japan conducted a scientific study on the differences in rearing and educating children. Scholar Azuma Hiroshi conditioned for assembling a pyramid-constructor for mothers and children of two different cultures. As a result, the researchers found that the Japanese mother first assembled the constructor and showed it to her child. Afterwards, the scholar asked her son to collect it by himself. If the child could not do it, the mother made it again. As Americans did it differently, before constructing, American mother explained the algorithm to the child and then the mother and child began to build the constructor. Germans teach their children from an early age to be thrifty, disciplined, to protect the environment and to be polite.Although boys and girls are mostly married before the age of 30, they have children by the age of 40, that is, when they are spiritually and financially ready. The birth rate in the country is the lowest in European countries due to the fact that parents do not help their children, kindergartens do not work full time, nursing services are expensive and women are not in a hurry to have children. If a young family stays in a small house before having a child, they replace it with an older one, a house with a separate room for the child and they find a pre-experienced nurse and a pediatrician in order to undergo a medical examination at each stage of pregnancy in advance. When a child is born, serious attention is paid to child's upbringing.

In Germany, a child under the age of 9 cannot be left alone at home. Therefore, mothers try to work part-time or hire a babysitter. The education at young age should become enlightenment, because this education serves as a cornerstone for society. Many of our ancestors and scholars have commented on the importance of child rearing in their writings and teachings. In particular, Alisher Navoi paid special attention to the power and strength of upbringing in the development of the child. He believed that as a result of upbringing, the child grows up to be a useful and mature person. It is necessary to rear ayoung child from avery young age.Discipline helps aperson to develop good habits and qualities. It teaches that upbringing is one of the key factors in bringing up a person in relation to individuals, especially as a result of the spiritual influence of people on each other.

In pedagogical views of Mirzo Ulugbek, it paid special attention to the development of children who are physically healthy, well-versed in military skills, brave and courageous. According to Ulugbek, in order to be healthy and strong, person should exercise at an early age and teachers should be fair and honest so that there is no corruption and fraud in education. The point of Mirzo Ulugbek's views rely on on the family environment of raising a healthy generation are based on the fact that the scientist believes that the environment in which a child is brought up plays an important role in increasing child's interest in learning.

Today's child future depends on period that is called childhood, how it is gone and surroundings his/her environment. In relation to the child, first of all, it is necessary to take into account his age, which can be roughly distributed according to age:

1. Up to three years;
2. Three to seven years;
3. From seven to ten years;
4. From ten to fourteen years;
5. Fourteen to eighteen years of age.

At the age of one, a child's development accelerates: body weight triples, height grows 25 cm, teeth come out, learns to chew, stops breastfeeding, the child can stand on his/her feet, hold an adult's hand or himself knows how to walk independently by holding adult's hand or walk him/herself. By the age of 3, these affects increase, hand gestures improve, dresses and undresses independently, washes, makes delicate movements with the hand, and draws with a pencil, pushes a button, learns to speak, so parents they have to be very sensitive and careful. The proper development of the body's organs depends on the parents' ability to speak clearly and to act patiently and wisely.

Moreover, the particular age of 3-7 years is also important. In this period, in order for a child to form the correct understanding of the concept of time, it is necessary not to lie to child and answer correctly and seriously to questions. In addition, from the age of 2-5 years hygienic skills should be developed from infancy, face-to-hand washing should be reminded, supervised and facilitated. Adherence to cleanliness is not only a factor in maintaining a child's health, but also a factor in keeping him or her clean in the future. The child should be taught to brush teeth from the age of 2. To do this, the child should be given a children's toothbrush and toothpaste.

Rearing young children in pre-school institutions have a number of unique features compared to rearing them in the family conditions. It is important not to chase after kindergartens where it is fashionable or pays attention to physical exercises. It is better to choose kindergarten which is near to home. The child who masters skills in home condition does not faces difficulties while in kindergarten. Children who know how to use a spoon independently, who dress and undress by themselves, feel confident in kindergarten and get used to it quickly. Moreover, it is hard to imagine children without toys, fairy tales and music. The life of a child living in the world of games and toys can be called a spiritual fullness. When choosing a toy for a child, his age, interests and circumstances should be taken into account.

As boys get older, their interest in technology, especially transportation and similar toys, increases and these toys arouse their interest in various professions and specialties, which parents can detect and encourage this interest. Girls favorite toys are dolls, particularly, 1-2-year-old girls love dolls that wink eyes and sounds. 1-4 years old girls love plastic dolls, because girls can bathe and dress them. Sport toys like balls and swings serve to strengthen the physical conditions of children. Music games develop children's artistic abilities. In general, children's toys are conventionally divided into 3 groups:

1. story toys;
2. construction toys;
3. different materials if a child is taught from an early age to keep their toys clean, they learn to treat household appliances with care.

There are a number of specific principles of child rearing in the family, following them ensure the effectiveness, here are: parental responsibility in upbringing, unity in upbringing, parental prestige, labor education, parental upbringing in cooperation with kindergarten, school and community, parental equality of all children, to treat them fairly, to take into account the characteristics of the child's growth and development in upbringing, to respect the child's personality and to be demandable. It is useful to know some parenting techniques for it.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev touched upon this issue and cited "It is important for us to worry always about the behavior of our young people, in a word, their worldview. Times are changing fast today. Young people are the ones who feel these changes the most. May the youth meet the requirements of their time. But at the same time, don't forget about yourself. May the call of who we are and what kind of great people we are, always resonate in their hearts and motivate them to remain true to themselves. How do we achieve this? By rearing, rearing and only by rearing."

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THE ESSENCE OF THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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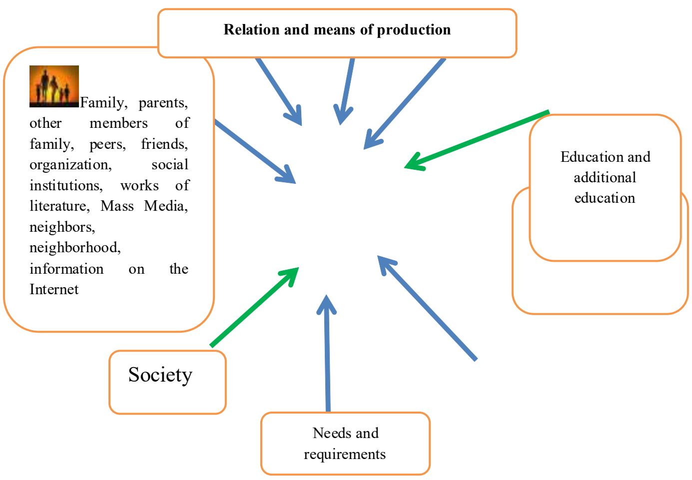
Abstract: The structure of activities in the pedagogical process in higher education is universal. The article argues that the pedagogical process is specific to the whole process of targeted formation of the individual in the context of a particular higher education institution, as well as to any pedagogical interaction that is local in terms of goals and objectives.
Keywords: pedagogical process, educational management, social values, social organizations, cognitive and practical activities

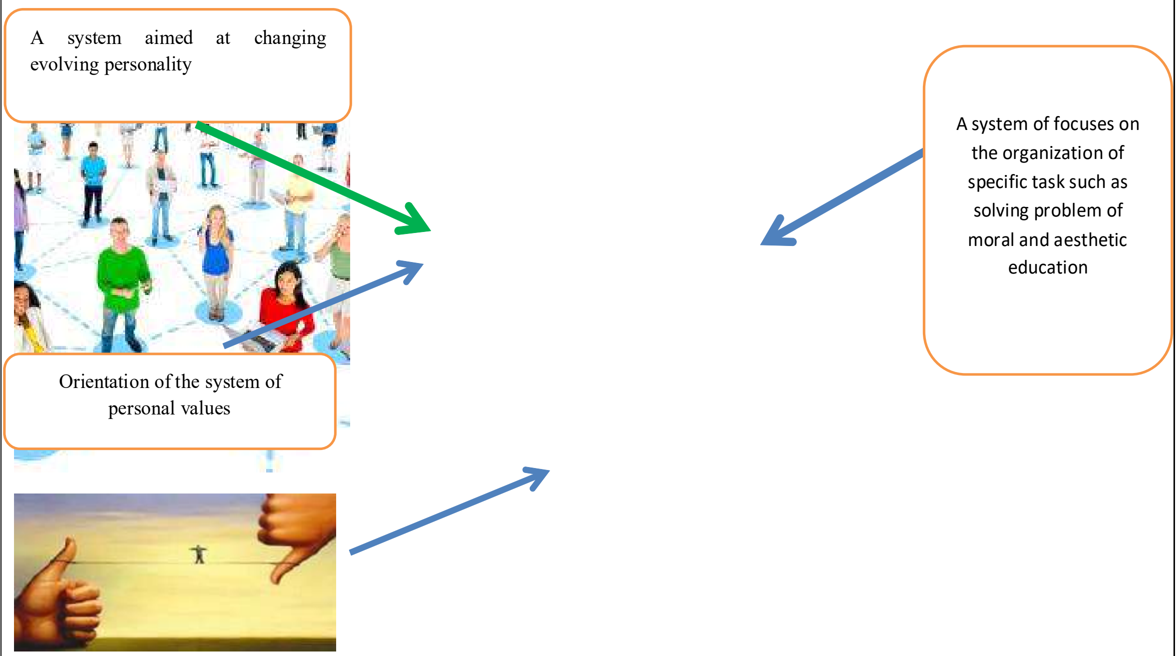
Process (Latin: "process" - system) - 1) a series of changes of circumstances; the direction of development of something (strategic course); 2) a set of consecutive actions to achieve a result.

Pedagogical process - 1) the purpose of education and training of students and trainees within a specially organized, specific time and within a certain pedagogical system (school, vocational, technical and creative school, higher education, postgraduate education, etc.) is a targeted interaction aimed at implementation; 2) is a system that solves global social problems occurring in society by combining all its components. [1] While the word "process" refers to its duration, the word "pedagogical" indicates that it is aimed at changing the evolving individual. For example, the pedagogical process in educational institutions is aimed at educating and developing the student in educational sphere. [2]



2.1- picture. "Pedagogical process" in the broad sense: a system of influencing an individual by society, industrial relations and so on.

As shown in Picture 2.1, it has its own laws that reflect the integrity of the pedagogical process. Regularity in science is called the objective existing, stable, recurring, essential and necessary connection between events and the processes that characterize their development. Therefore, the problem of regularity in education management is considered as one of the most important issues in pedagogy. [3]



2.2-picture. A "pedagogical process" in the narrow sense: a pedagogical system that focuses on the organization of a specific task over a period of time.

As illustrated in Picture 2.2, the pedagogical process in the narrow sense is seen as an organic unit of teaching, nurturing, teaching, and developmental processes. [4]

The main tasks of the pedagogical process in higher education are:

-teaching - formation of students' potential and experience in educational, cognitive and practical activities, preparation of the basis for a thorough mastery of the foundations of scientific knowledge, values and attitudes;

-educational - the formation of students' ability to participate in certain qualities, characteristics and relationships;

-developing - the formation and development of mental processes, the development of the dynamics of the features and characteristics of the student. These functions are manifested in organic solidarity: in the process of teaching, the tasks of upbringing and development are solved. L.S. Vygotsky argues that educational tasks take precedence over teaching tasks [5]; education objectively contributes to education and development; development is conducive to education and upbringing creates conditions. It is emphasized that the processes of education and upbringing cannot be considered independently, in isolation from each other.

The relationship between the community and the individual in the pedagogical process of higher education is constantly evolving. Practice has shown that the best conditions for the upbringing, education and development of the individual are created by the community as a higher form of social organization based on a society of interests, mutual cooperation and assistance.

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PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF INCOMPETE SENTENCES IN DIOLOGICAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract: The practical significance of the article lies in the fact that the results of the work can be used when giving lectures on the modern English language, when developing a special course on the problems of text linguistics and the functioning of an utterance, as well as methodological recommendations.
Keywords: definition, incomplete sentence, internal, incompleteness, situation, complete, speech factor.

Over the past century, incomplete sentences have repeatedly been the subject of special research. In linguistics, the concept of a structural scheme of a sentence, questions of structural and semantic sufficiency or insufficiency were developed, factors influencing the appearance of incomplete predicative units were also touched upon. This problem has received wide coverage in the works of I.A. Popova [1954]; EAT. Galkina-Fedoruk [1959]; A.P. Gvozdev [1961]; A.P. Skovorodnikov [1966]; P.A. Lecant [1966]; A.L. Faktorovich [1989]; A.A. Chuvakina [1973], E.N. Shiryaeva [1970], L.V. Lisochenko [1992] and others, but it is too early to speak about the completeness of the study and the exhaustion of the subject, since a number of issues remain unresolved, connected, firstly, with paradigmatics, syntagmatics and semantics of incomplete sentences, and secondly, with their paradigmatic potential, thirdly, with the specifics of "behavior" in discourse (the process of generating speech) and in the text. The question of the criteria of incompleteness (formal and semantic) also remains open. If the criterion of incompleteness of an isolated sentence considered is its semantic incompleteness, then almost all of our speech will be composed of sentences "incomplete in meaning". Even a significant part of formally complete sentences of coherent speech taken out of context do not express the completeness of thought that they possess in context. On the other hand, many types of formally incomplete statements. Thus, the relevance of our research is determined by its focus on the analysis of the functioning of an incomplete statement in the text.

For example: Tatiana into the forest, the bear is behind her.
Татьяна в лес, медведь за ней. (А.С. Пушкин)

The analysis of constructions with unsubstituted syntactic positions convinces us that they are typical of the modern English language and are widely used in English literature. For works of art of the early 20th century, constructions are characteristic that create a ragged syntax of the "stream of consciousness". Its main features are "lapidarity, laconism, compressed ness, condensed ness of thought, disharmony, intonation arrhythmia, illusion of conversationality, orality, spontaneity of speech, dynamism, fragmentation and dismemberment" [Pokrovskaya E.A. 2001, p-119]. Meanwhile, in modern texts of different styles, the use of incomplete predicative constructions has become more active. "Syntactic incompleteness," notes E.A. Pokrovskaya becomes again (after a surge at the beginning of the century) an active syntactic phenomenon" [E.A.Pokrovskaya.2001.p-221]. As a result of the rupture of grammatical ties and relations, which is a formal indicator of syntactic incompleteness, the structure of the utterance is dismembered. Violating the harmony of the classical sentence, incomplete models act, on the one hand as constructions of actualizing syntax, on the other hand they take part in the expansion of the colloquial-speech element become a specific feature of the "stream of consciousness" syntax.

In accordance with the main goals and objectives of the study, the article uses the following methods and techniques of linguistic research:

-the method of linguistic observation and system description, which allows to analyze the form and semantics;

- stylistic and compositional role of the units under consideration; a semantic-contextual method that determines the features of the syntagmatics of the analyzed units and their linguistic environment in a literary text.

English linguistic science has made significant progress in the study of such a widespread phenomenon (both in colloquial speech and in literary works of the 20th century) as incomplete sentences. The use of an integrated approach made it possible to highlight the main features of an incomplete sentence both in the formal-semantic and functional-communicative terms. The concept of syntactic incompleteness includes incomplete contextual, Incomplete situational and elliptical sentences, despite the fact that the latter are capable of acting in isolation. In the text, incomplete contextual and situational sentences are delimited by the amount of context required to make up the meaning. Incomplete statements, characterized by synsemantics and traditionally considered a feature of dialogical speech, are widely represented in different types of text in monologue speech. The main reason for their use is the actualization of current information, drawing the attention of the recipient to the actions of the hero, which creates adynamic progression of the text. The role of incomplete statements in the actual division of the text and the formation of its communicative orientation is significant. When an element of a sentence is omitted, its actual division changes. Functioning not only as an independent unit, incomplete predicative units can be a component of a complex sentence. In it, they act as an additional means of communication, since their incompleteness is a way of entering a predicative unit into a statement.

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THE DEFINITION OF THE MARKETING DISCOURSE AS A LINGUISTIC TERM

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Abstract: The aim of the current article is to define the term of marketing discourse and identifying its key features, as well as this, the difference between text and discourse has been explored.

Key words: marketing discourse, advertising slogans, trademarks, pragmatic intention, locutive source, locutive target, decoding.

The modern world is changing rapidly, which is accordingly reflected in the language. In the context of the globalization of the world economy, business has an ever-increasing influence on the development of international relations. The developing market economy gave rise to the need for new economic thinking, new approaches to managing the economy, a new philosophy of entrepreneurial activity called marketing. Today marketing is around us everywhere, since it has become an integral part of the activities of not only commercial enterprises, but also non-profit organizations. The whole society as a whole is involved in marketing activities, and the quality of society's life directly depends on the ability to master marketing information. This required a comprehensive study and mastery of the terminology serving this scientific branch.

Here, we need to distinguish the terms text and discourse. Discourse can be characterized as the broadest term to describe all forms of language use (Kibrik 2009: 1). There is a definition that we believe makes the most of existing ideas about discourses that are inextricably linked to certain spheres of life (Fairclough, 2000), while discourses are identified as a set of texts that have some common key parameters that can be made explicit through such adjectives as "Crimean discourse", "theatrical discourse", etc. (Klushina 2016: 82). The idea of interaction between discourse and social life was especially emphasized by N. Fairclough as the term discourse (in what is broadly called 'discourse analysis') signals a special view of the language used, which was mentioned above - as an element of social life, which is closely interconnected with other elements (Fairclough 2000: 3).

The next thing to clarify concerns the concepts of advertising and marketing discourses. The so-called language of advertising has long been in the spotlight (Pirogova, Parshin 2000; Dyer 1988). However, according to E. Borisov, today we can talk about marketing linguistics as a special field of study of "marketing discourse", consisting of advertising slogans, texts, advertising speeches, trademarks, verbal components of logos, etc. (Borisova, 2016 ; see also Borisova, Vikulova et al. 2019) and differentiate from other discourses by the type of social activity. That is, marketing activities are aimed at "creating, transmitting, delivering and exchanging offers that have value for customers, clients, partners and society as a whole" in a particular sector, so we can talk about the discourse of tourism marketing, discourse health marketing, etc. (Caruana, Fitchett, 2015), real estate marketing discourse (Savelyeva, 2015), etc.. As such, marketing discourse is a pervasive phenomenon compared to advertising discourse. Similarly, carefully crafted marketing activities consist of advertising campaigns, not the other way around.

Since the marketing discourse and communication between the company and the client are internal, pragmatic issues related to both the source and the purpose of the communication process come to the fore.

One of the tested integrated approaches was developed by N.I. Klushin on the material of publicistic discourse. The so-called intentional method provides a diagram of the following communicative process: locutive source - intention - text + communicative situation - locutive target - decoding - impact (perlocution) (Klushina, 2012), taking into account communicative, pragmatic and semiotic aspects. and demonstrating undeniable explanatory potential.

The texts and textual content of videos can also be investigated within the framework of other categories of text linguistics, such as the topic or the issue under discussion (Matveeva 2006: 542-544), tonality showing the position of the source (Matveeva 2006b: 549- 552), time and space, and also composition or structure, which are internal and essential features that find their linguistic manifestation in texts (Matveeva 2006c: 533-536). Since texts constitute discourses, textual categories can be easily transposed and projected onto the entire marketing discourse and viewed as related to discourse.

Economic changes taking place in society, being refracted in culture, are reflected in language. Language is one of the main sign systems, which today plays a leading role in the communication system and in influencing the cognitive development of a person. Language is a unique communicative tool that reflects not only the linguistic consciousness of an individual, but also socio-economic, political changes in society, is included in any cognitive activity of a person. The secret of language lies in the intersection of cognition through language and communication through language.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE PHRASEO-SEMANTIC FIELD

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Abstract.This thesis provides the terms "field" and "phraseo-semantic field", their features in linguistics. It gives the information about the role of the concept "phraseo-semantic field" that has not been studied completely. The thesis analyzes this kind of problems and also reveals how some phraseological units have come into being absorbed.
Key words: field, semantic field, PSF, phraseo-semantic field, phraseological unit, sense of joy

In linguistics, views on semantic field theory are concerned with the study of word meaning. Everything in the universe, event, action is all reflected in the human mind as a concept. Concept is expressed in the form of words in the sound system, which consists of the integrity of meaning.

In the 19th century, the generality of lexical units was emphasized by M.Pokrovsky. The theoretical interpretation of the concept of field is reflected in the works of I.Trir, G.Ipsen, V.Portsig, L. Weisgerber, A.Yolles, and later this theory was developed by the work of A.A. Ufimseva, N.I.Filicheva, Y.N. Karaulov, G.S. Shchur.[6]

At that time, researchers explained the term "semantic field" differently. For example, I.Trir defines "scope of concepts" as a semantic field while L.Weisgerber "means a certain part of the content of alanguage, acomponent" and Gi psen defined that agroup of words that are semantically and grammatically connecting was interpreted as a semantic field. In addition to this, A. Yolles called it "semantic unification". F. Dornzeif and W. Wartburg see the lexical structure of the semantic field in the semantic groups that exist separable.[5]

On the problems of field theory in linguistics a number of works have been carried out in recent years. In particular, according to G.S. Shchur, published more than a thousand articles made on field problems in linguistics.[4]

For example, F.I.Filichyova language argued about areas at the syntax level. As for the study of semantic fields, the study of the word in terms of semantic fields was proposed in 1930 by the German linguist I.Trir. He published several works and articles over the years. In doing so, he thought from the point of view of understanding. According to him, each word enters the field of understanding and does not remain in the middle. The historical development of the word is the redistribution of a fixed area. I.Trir's theory of semantic fields was continued by his compatriot L. Weisgerber. In his view, language interprets objective existence differently through different languages. The meaning of a word is determined by which word group the word belongs to, that is, in which field it is located. I.Trir and L. Weisgerber evaluate the meaning of a word not from that word, but from the field of concepts. In addition, they promote the idealistic idea that the field of concepts does not change.[3]

In recent years, the term "phraseo-semantic field" has emerged in research, according to which the PSF includes a set of phraseological units that are semantically related. And these units are semantically opposed to other fields and have a common integral and unchanging semantic feature that unites all phraseological units into a specific group.[1]

According to Novikov, in modern linguistic literature, a phraseological field is usually a phraseological unit that serves a specific conceptual field in the language, combined with a holistic semantic feature, but with differential semantic features and a certain categorical meaning. is interpreted as a type of semantic field formed by a set. Study of phraseological semantics, semantic structure of phraseological units, identification of features of systematic organization of phraseology Yu.Yu. Avaliani, N.F. Alefirenko, A. Birikh, S.G. Gavrin, Yu.A. Gvozdarev, V.P.Jukov, A.V. Kunin, A.M.Melerovich, N.A.Saburova, A.M.Emirova and others are conducted by similar researchers.

The phraseological field is understood as a set of phraseological units that are in a certain structural relationshi p and are combined with acommon semantic theme and a common expression of a single concept. "Phraseological unit is a completely stable combination of words or partially revised meaning".[2]

Phraseologisms express the feelings and emotions, attitudes of the speaker depending on the situation, so we will consider phraseology in close connection with emotions. A sense of joy is the result of creative success, resulting in a reduction in the negative impact of improved exercise physical ability can be when choosing a familiar thing associated with pleasant memories, during dreaming, or in other forms of imagination, because when we consider emotions as a result of cognitive processes, we separate the feeling of joy from its physiological basis and we call joy in the broadest sense the feeling that arises as a result of satisfying certain personal needs.

According to our research, for children, a joyful emotional background can be attributed such phraseological units as: make good cheer 'feast, have fun', cry content with 'express joy', give countenance to somebody 'cheer someone', tickle to death 'give great pleasure, please', do one good 'please', have no end of a time 'have a wonderful time ', put a good face on something 'look pleased, happy ', lift up somebody's head 'to please someone', jump for joy 'to be ready to jump for joy', have a good laugh 'to laugh heartily'.

The results of individual studies conducted using these methods show that it is stimulated by the peculiarities of the complex semantics of phraseological meaning. This leads to the consideration of the phraseo-semantic field as a closed microsystem associated with extralinguistic and linguistic connections with the relevant lexical field.

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A WORD CREATION TYPOLOGY

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Abstract: This part of the speech has been enriched and continually enriched by new words, both from other parts of the speech and from the adjective class itself. Origin (affixation, articulation, articulation and affixation simultaneously), composition and structure are the most effective forms of adjective term creation.

Key words: word formation, morphological derivation, suffixes, prefixes.

In linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The boundary between word formation and semantic change can be difficult to define: a new use of an old word can be seen as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form.

In linguistics, morphological derivation is the process of forming a new word from an existing word, often by adding a prefix or suffix, such as -ness or un

For example, happiness and unhappy derive from the root word happy.

Uzbek is an agglutinating language. That means that more than English, even more than German, it makes words and phrases by sticking (think "gluing") a bunch of meaning-units together. The derivation contributes most word formation in Uzbek.

In English even though this is one of the main ways of forming a new word. It is not so many as in Uzbek. We can see from the examples that English and Uzbek both use suffixes more often than prefixes

* Tinchlantiruvchi
* Organizational

In compounding two or more words joined together to form a new word. It is very actively used in both languages, However both languages have their unique compounding words.

The Uzbek language have the following types of compounding:

* N+N Butako'z
* Adj+N Oqqo'rg'on
* N+N+N gultojixo'roz
* V+P1 iskab topar

The following types of compounds exist in English

* N+N Football
* Adj+N blackboard
* V+N breakwater
* Prep+N Underworld
* N+ADJ snow white
* Adj+Adj blue-green
* N+V browbeat
* V+Prep takeout

Conversion is an assigning an already existing word to a new syntactic category.

Uzbek doesn't nearly use conversion but it is not zero in this language.

* Qari (adj) ' qarimoq(V)
* Daydi (N) ' daydimoq (V)
* Sang'i (N) ' Sang'imoq (V) Dialectal

In English it is very productive and it is almost exclusively applied for all parts of speech
* butter (N) ' to butter the bread
* permit (V) ' an entry permit
* empty (A) ' to empty the litter-bin

CONCLUSION: To sum up, Uzbek and English are not related languages, there are some similarities in word building between them.
* Both languages use derivation and compounding productively
* Nearly all types of word building exist in both languages

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USING THE METHOD OF COLORIFMICS IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN PRIMARY CLASSES

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Abstract.This is an article about a method of teaching reading text with color study of rhymed endings and named as colorifmics. The method allows young learners of English to start reading as soon as possible, and immediately artistically.

Key words: colorifmics, intonation, division of words, recitative sounds, graphic image

The child learns to read by immediately hearing all the words in their entirety in the finished phrase and with the correct intonation (at first, as if playing reading). No syllable and letter-by-letter method, there is no "division of words"! Only the whole phrase, and with the correct intonation. Thanks to the method of colorifmics, children understand what they read well, are able to correctly intonate a phrase, placing logical accents in a sentence, which contributes to the formation of their fluent speech. What texts are being used according to the method of colorifmics? Lullabies, ballads, spirituals, poems, nursery rhymes, finger games. The main purpose of these songs and poems is to convey tenderness, care, affection, gaiety and slyness, anxiety and sadness. Music should draw a picture of the events that are sung in the song, thus connecting the language with the concept in the child's mind. And before each song, the recitative sounds its text in the form of a poem without separating individual words and syllables - this recitation is as close as possible to natural speech, a calm conversation between a mother and a child. This will help the child "grasp " the idea that the song conveys, and hold the related phrase while singing, without scattering it into separate notes-syllables. Stages of acquaintance with the text for study on calorific:

passive listening image

representation based on drawings

finding consonant paired endings.

I've covered these stages in more detail below.

Phase one. The presentation of the song.

Presentation of the song, disclosure of its content. An adult translates the meaning of a song into concepts and visual images without having to translate it into their native language. You can use gestures, intonation, facial expressions, drawing or improvised means to represent phrase after phrase, and the child tries to guess what it is about.

Second stage. Listening to the song itself. Pinning an image (gesture) to the sound. We offer the child to "learn" certain situations that occur in the song and let him play them himself. For example, when it comes to the words "moon is peeking", the child finds the moon in the drawing, which looks out of the window, and on the words" Do you hear Sandman knocking " you can put your hand to your ear, as if listening, and then knock. Here, it would be very good to bring the child to the Arsenal of expressive means, in addition to drawings and gestures, he would also attract recitation, that is, he would try to imitate the voice of the announcer (or your voice) to depict events in the song, using as much as possible such a strong tool as intonation.

Third stage. Fixing the meaning and sound of a song with its graphic image. When the song is already "heard", and its meaning, explained by gestures and drawing, is fixed to the sound, you can proceed to the next stage - fixing the meaning and sound of the song with its graphic image, that is, with the text.

Catching words: following the text with your finger, the child shows the words that are currently playing in the song. Poetic song texts are so convenient for learning to read that each phrase of the song corresponds to a new line, and it is quite easy to" catch " it, track it with your finger. The process is similar to "reading from a sheet of music" in a symphony orchestra. (When" reading from a sheet", musicians do not actually" read " each note in the literal sense, but only follow the sequence of musical works based on the score). So the child, after listening to the song several times, almost remembers all of it by ear, but for smooth playback, he needs a "cheat sheet" in the form of familiar lines.

Main stage. Selection of consonant percussive endings. Now that the intricate hooks on paper have become a little familiar to the child, you can start the main stage of colorifmics - to highlight consonant percussive endings. Different pairs of stressed syllables were painted in different colors. The child chooses the color for each pair at random!

This approach has a number of advantages. You don't need to fill your head with unnecessary information that is not related to the language. We do not impose any associations on the child, do not drive his own imagination into a rigid framework. The ability to choose colors independently makes the process more creative and interesting for the child. Teachers and parents who are interested in psychology will be interested in observing for themselves what color associations arise in a child.

So, let's summarize how we work with text on colorific.

First we tell the child about the story of the song in the language of images and gestures,

Then we turn on the song to the child, repeating the same images and gestures, but with singing and music.

Next, we present the text to the child and move his finger along the text (and then he himself). The child, singing along, will catch at first only the syllables that fall under stress, and the rest he will purr, passing mainly vowels.

And finally, we color the rhyming endings together with the child (and later he himself) in the color that he wants!

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BAHRAIN: A GREAT SUCCESS IN A SMALL AREA

Moxichexra Maxamadjonova Dilshodbek qizi

The number of countries on earth varies from 194 to 266, according to different sources. In particular, according to the World Year Fact book, published annually in Washington, there are 266 political and geographical regions in the world. Each of these countries has its rates in different sphere. In the case of development, we can see from the example of a number of countries that factors such as their population and size are not important. For example, according to the United Nations Development Report 2019 Statistical Update, Norway ranked first in the list of most developed countries, while Australia ranked 6th. The area of the former is 323.8 thousand km2, and the letter's is 7.7 million km2. The same can be said of Bahrain, which is relatively difficult to find on the political map of the world. This article looks through the industry, economy, social and political life and history of Bahrain.

The name Bahrain means "between two seas" in Arabic. Looking at the history of the country, we can see that the area where civilization appeared in the 3rd millennium BC was called Dilmun and served as a trading centre for the ancient Sumerians, Indians and other eastern peoples. In the 4th and 6th centuries BC, it was ruled by the Sassanids and was populated by Christians and pagans. During the reign of Munzir ibn Sawi, in 628, Muhammad pbuh sent Abul Alo Hazrami r.a. with a letter. The result of this embassy was that Governor Munzir and the people of Bahrain believed to Islam. In the second half of the 15th century, the tribes of Oman invaded Bahrain.

It is known that the XV-XVI centuries were the period of colonial policy of powerful empires. Bahrain is no exception - it has become a Portuguese colony. In the following century, it remained a free state for less than a century after the Iran Safaviys' leading until the First World War. Unfortunately, this freedom of Bahrainis did not last long. The years of World War I and World War II were spent for Bahrain under British colonial rule. The United Kingdom used the area as its military base. In fact, in 1946, Manama became the residence of the head of the British Gulf Administration. The end of World War II also put an end to colonialism. Thus, in the long run, the Kingdom of Bahrain gained independence in 1971.

Most people pay more attention to government policies. There are four kingdoms in the Arab world, including Bahrain. The form of government is a constitutional monarchy, but it is radically different from the parliamentary monarchy in the United Kingdom. In particular, the king can appoint the prime minister and his deputies, command the army, chair the Supreme Judicial Council, appoint the upper house of parliament, and dissolve the lower house. Government is inherited from the father to the eldest son.

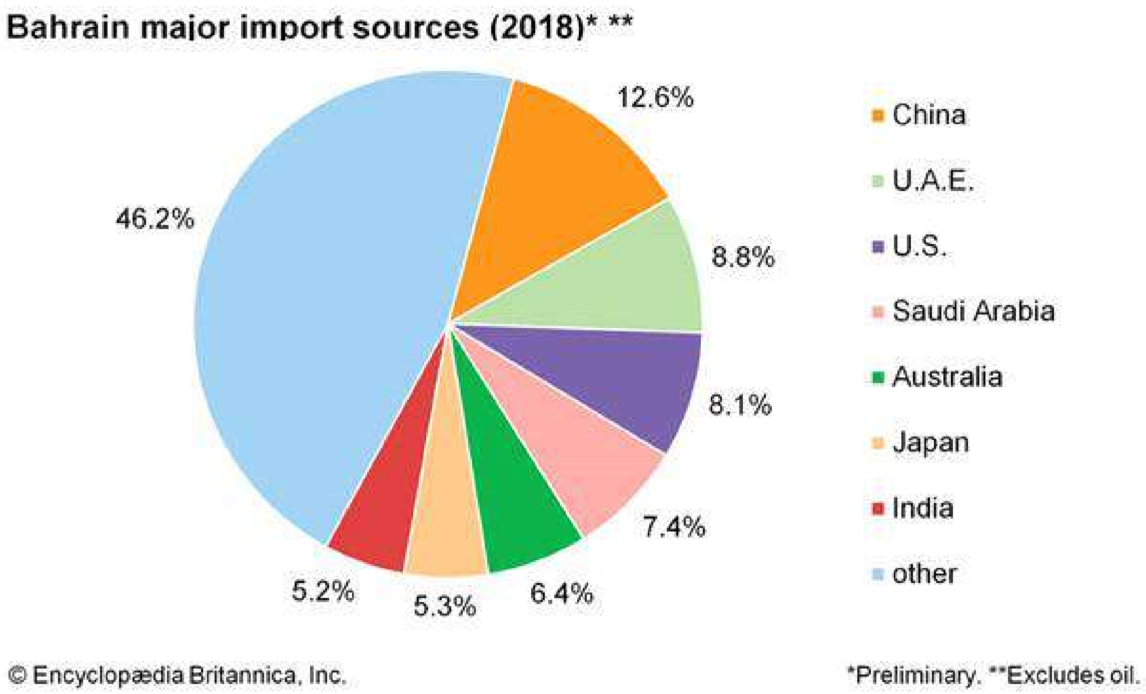
The Bahraini Parliament, called the National Assembly, consists of two chambers - the Council of Councils (Upper), which appoints the King, and the Council of Representatives, which is elected by the people (Lower). Each chamber has 40 members. Another important point: The Kingdom of Bahrain is a country where political parties are banned.

It is noted that Bahrain, the smallest Arab state, consists of 3 large and 30 small islands. Territorially it is divided into 5 parts called protection. They are:

1) Capital protection
2) Central protection
3) Northern Guard
4) Southern protection
5) Muharrak.

According to the Economic Freedom Index 2020, Bahrain's economy ranks 63rd in the world. Its gross domestic product is $ 41 billion, of which 60 percent is oil. Until 1932, before the discovery of oil fields, the country's economy was based on pearl hunting. In second and third place are aluminum and plastic plants. In Bahrain, which has the largest shipyard, tourism is booming.For example, more than 8 million tourists visit the Kingdom every year. Not many people know how popular Formula 1 racing is in Bahrain. By the decision of the state, a special racetrack "Sahir" was built near the capital for the Grand Prix of the competition.

About 89.3 percent of the 1.5 million population lives in cities. Ethnically, 73 percent of them are Arabs and the rest are Persians, Pakistanis and Indians. Although the state religion is Islam, 80 percent of its citizens are Muslims, three-quarters of whom are Shiites, and the rest, including members of the royal family, are Sunnis. Christians, meanwhile, make up 10 percent, while the rest of the population is Buddhist, Jewish, Baha'i, Hindu. The reason for this is the increase in the number of foreign workers in Bahrain in recent years. Another fact is that 3% of the country's territory is allocated for agriculture, of which two-thirds are planted with palm trees.



In terms of foreign policy, Bahrain seems to be pursuing a policy similar to that of neighboring Saudi Arabia. A good example of this can be seen in the fact that in September, both countries signed a document with the participation of the United States on the normalization of relations between Israel and these countries. In addition, the first king of Bahrain, Isa ibn Salman, and the current king, Hamad ibn Isa, also had a warm relationship with Britain in their policies. As a diplomatically active country, Bahrain is a member of several international organizations. These include the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Gulf Arab League, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation.

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GRAMMAR GAMES IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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Abstract.This article contains of 6 grammar games aimed at training and fixing English grammar. The proposed games are designed for students with different levels of language competence-from beginners to learn the language (elementary level) to students with an advanced level of knowledge of the language.

Keywords: different, interesting, grammar games, students, communication

A pleasant and lively atmosphere plays an important role in learning English. And to create such an environment, you should sometimes make a variety of classes and play interesting games. And it does not matter for whom the lessons are conducted: for children or adults. After all, it will be interesting for everyone to engage in such activity. Game forms of teaching English greatly facilitate the teaching of this subject. Games in English for students in the classroom can serve as a warm-up. And adults during the game can have fun and relax from studying monotonous topics. Hundreds of different games are suitable for these tasks. But today we will give only the best and most interesting examples for grammar games in English lessons. The main goals of grammar games: to teach children the use of speech patterns containing certain grammatical difficulties; to practically apply knowledge of grammar, to create a natural situation for the use of grammatical constructions in natural communication situations. Games provide language teachers with many advantages when they are used in classroom. One of these advantages is that learners are motivated to learn the language when they are in a game.

Activity 1.Cards. In this game a teacher can use cards with 3 types of words: semantic verbs, adjectives and nouns. Before starting the game, select the cards you need (already known to students) for a separate part of speech or for a mixture. Each player takes 3 or 4 cards.The rest of the cards remain in the "box".The first participant moves, the second "interrupts the move", choosing from their cards any with which you can make a proposal together with the one that the first player was like. If the proposal is made correctly, the student who made it takes both cards for himself (in his points). If the offer is made incorrectly, the participant who walked loses his turn, and the next player makes a proposal with either three or two cards, and in case of a correct answer takes them for himself (in his points). If one of the players wants to score a large number of points at once, he must put his 2 or 3 cards in his turn, which he must connect in one sentence.It is advisable to make funny sentences.After each round, all participants take 3-4 cards in the box.

Activity 2.Proposals for extension. They are performed in writing or orally according to a separate sentence or picture. Before starting, show the student how to do it in Uzbek, demonstrate possible "extensions": Adjectives; of, for, with, direct and indirect additions; Circumstances of the place(where), time (when), mode of action (willingly quickly), condition (if, because). The element of the competition is that it is necessary to make the longest (in terms of the number of words) sentence. This exercise can be done orally, expanding in turn:

I bought flowers. - I bought beautiful flowers. - I bought flowers for my sister.

And so on, while it remains possible to expand.

Activity 3.Change the story. Based on the story, you need to change some words to get a new, slightly modified one: instead of in the morning - in the evening; an old man -

a young girl; quickly - slowly; ...

Activity 4.Write a story. Write different words (nouns, adjectives, verbs) and some expressions (in the morning, at last,...) and give the task to compose a story with them.

Activity 5.Ball-game. Two students throw a ball to each other, seeking to eliminate the communication delay. Tasks can be different: a) Translating words from Uzbek to English and vice versa on any topic, b) Answering questions, c) Making a simple sentence with a given word on a given grammatical topic, d) Making a similar statement, etc.

Activity 6.Guess who said that? This game is used during the study of the topic "Direct-indirect speech". One person leaves the room, the others (students and teacher) say one phrase each and choose the host. The outgoing student returns and the moderator says to him: "Someone said that...." (and substitutes the phrases that the partici pants uttered, making the changes that are needed when translating from direct to indirect speech). The student who entered guesses who said what, and voices it: "Akmal said that...".This is very fun, students try to confuse the newcomer, coming up with such phrases that logically should come from another person (it is known that Akmal is fond of singing, and therefore Karim says that he likes to sing. So they try to confuse). At first, they work only with affirmative sentences, and then the tasks are complicated: interrogative and negative sentences. The same thing is done with the times.

In conclusion, we can say that the use of games in teaching English allows you to maintain a favorable psychological climate and creative atmosphere in the classroom, helps to increase students' motivation to learn a foreign language, provides a deeper assimilation of the material passed, and stimulates the growth of cognitive activity of students in general. With the help of the game, the teacher can include in the educational process even weak or not interested in learning a foreign language students, give them the opportunity to feel themselves in a situation of success. Grammar games help students master various grammatical structures of the language, which provides an opportunity to move to active speech.

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POLITICAL NEWS IN INTERNET PUBLICATIONS

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Abstract: This article analyzes the coverage of political messages in online publications and its impact on humanity. The article analyzes what an online publication is and how it works.
Key words: information technology, online publication, political news, internet

Today's modern information technology is computer design and advanced very interesting, readable, colorful, quickly mastering the traditions of the press the number of publications on the pages that can accommodate the worries and joys of the world is increasing day by day.

The Internet was once only for research and study groups and to this day, it is widespread in the industry. Companies need Internet speed, low cost, comprehensive communication, ease of collaboration, a program that allows everyone to work and a unique database. Cheap service users in the US, Canada, Australia and many more Access to commercial or non-commercial information services in European countries they find. All of the human activities from the freely accessible archives of the Internet information covering a wide range of topics, from new scientific discoveries to up to tomorrow's weather information. Especially everyday often for individuals, organizations, and institutions in need of communication direct communication over the telephone from the Internet infrastructure use is much cheaper. This is especially true of branches abroadconvenient for existing firms because of the confidentiality of the Internet connections are available worldwide. So the latest news from our favorite newspapers and magazines View the address starting with WWW and copy it from that address can be downloaded. However, the range of concepts of electronic publications is expanding month by month. New electronic journals are emerging.

Information journalism is a tool between its audience and its own the diversity that journalism has set itself as a political institution should serve to solve their problems. "Mass media"- the term is also based on this. Differences between Internet Journalism and Traditional Journalism appears as follows:

- Interactivity. This feature is reflected in the Internet technology itself in which it provides its own multi-faceted "network" connection.
- Professional approach. It's about each student or group allows you to take into account personal views, opinions and requirements.
- Media orientation. In this case, each student has his own choice to receive information as much as he wants and to study it as much as he wants, analysis able to do.
- Instantness. The advantage of this is the speed of data transfer as well as being extremely large, fast and where the required information is transmitted as well as quality reach.
- Dimensionality. This gives students a quick idea of the importance of this or that information and allows for easy detection.
- Consensus. This allows you to quickly and easily visit the info page the possibility of renewal is understood, taking into account the opinion of the applicant.
- Economy. The value of software in the distribution of Internet data however, the information each student needs is relative to the paper information faster and cheaper, and most importantly quality.

Internet journalism pages in our country that are currently being created among those who can and cannot meet such requirements have In this regard, in order to improve Internet journalism criteria, training centers, and many sites are created, of course, expedient. If we take the last three years as a result of the ongoing reforms, we all feel in our daily lives that openness and transparency, freedom of speech and press, freedom of thought have become the criteria of our life. It is noteworthy that in recent years there has been a sharp revival in the media of our country, where a healthy critical spirit is growing, and our compatriots are expressing their views openly and boldly. The media play an extremely important role in strengthening democratic princi ples, ensuring the openness and transparency of elections, especially in the life of our society.

The analysis of the national electoral legislation of the country shows that the media should be informed during the election process (the announcement of the election campaign in the media is an important condition for the conduct of elections); serves as a means of public scrutiny, election campaigning, and election legal advocacy.

The proliferation of political messages in online publications basically gives a person two different perceptions. This is because both fake and real messages can be spread on the Internet. Because some people on the internet spread messages with different intentions. Therefore, when we read online publications, we should believe it after checking it first. The main princi ples of the press are also for internet activities is important. The Internet is the information of humanity as one of his great discoveries in distribution to serve humanity in the first place is necessary and useful to it must provide information. Intemet to humanity in the delivery of information on a very large scale. The princi ple of universality should be the main criterion.The Internet of the time adheres to this princi ple in its activities are coming.At the same time, it received some support, fleeing, lying-box messages, seductive text and pictures as well giving contradicts this princi ple of the press, which is its delivering the necessary information to humanity on a large scale impedes the performance of a responsible function such as giving. Also, the princi ples of populism and nationalism of the press applies to internet activities.Internet International. These princi ples are of a global nature has a unique appearance in its activities.

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LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND INNOVATIVE METHODS IN IT

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Abstract: The article discusses easy and effective ways to memorize the most essential words in learning a foreign language. Conclusions have been drawn from the work of scholars such as Professor Jamol Jalolov, simultaneous translator and linguist Dmitry Petrov. When introducing new words to students, the idea was to use them in their own poems and memorize them using the "loop" method.

Keywords: Method, active and passive vocabulary, memory, poetry, innovative, loop method, individual, group, conversation, speech.

Many of us dream of learning a language, but many can't find the confidence to start this experience or leave halfway through even if they have started. According to Dmitry Petrov, a Russian psycholinguist and multilingual polyglot, on the same problem, said that if one was asked what the basis of language learning is, in a word, it is 50% mathematics, 50% psychological laws. Let's imagine the process of language learning for a newborn that we all know, it learns the sounds, then the syllables and words slowly in its native language, in its environment without any grammar, word group explanations, and finally one day it starts making simple, short sentences. He can later recite even small texts. All of this is proof that an algorithmic mechanism has been activated in his brain. The child learns to express his / her opinion, to explain his / her needs in the process of communication with the loving people in the family and around him / her, and to put it into practice. No one scolds him for "mispronunciation" or misuse of consonant with "2 marks". Instead, his family praises him several times for stroking his head and saying "daddy." Such positive emotions motivate the child to talk and learn more. In this way, various mathematical and psychological processes take place in the family, and a linguistic evolution takes place. Children who come to school with such burning eyes suddenly fall into a different environment and often lose their self-confidence and interest in language. For this reason, teachers need to be a little more careful in pointing out mistakes and shortcomings, prioritizing friendliness and encouragement. In order to achieve success on this path, I think that if we use the following methods, it will be a great light upon light.

As far as we know, there are several different methods of teaching a foreign language. For example:

· Directly
· Comparison
· Translation

and others. These methods were introduced several years ago and are now considered low-performing methods. This is because when a new vocabulary is introduced to students through these pathways, the words are memorized and quickly stored in memory and become passive vocabulary. Students only remember them when the translation is said or the capital letter is mentioned. However, they face difficulties in using it directly in speech or written speech. Because these words have not become an active vocabulary yet. What can Hush do to solve this problem? Over the years of my experience and research, I have come to believe that practice is the most effective way to master theory, to apply it in real life, to master unfamiliar information. Now we will look at a few ways: first of all, the child's age, scientific potential, worldview is determined. New words are then introduced, but the translation is determined by pictures or by the content of the text. The translation is repeated as we know it is pronounced in the form of individual, line and general group. And finally they use them in their easy, concise, authorial poems. In this case, the rhyme, content, complexity of the poems do not matter. The key is to use new words independently in children's speech. For example, the words "father, mother, uncle, aunt, granny, grandad" were mentioned on the topic of "Relatives". We write this poem using the structures we have studied before:

I like my uncle
He is good
I like my aunt
She is a cook
I like my grandad
He is sad
I like my granny
She is funny.

After using this method, we can see a number of positive results. Firstly, the new words were well-placed in memory as an analytical synthesis in the brain, and secondly, children developed creative ideas about poetry. At the same time, self-confidence increases when there is good encouragement from the teacher.

Our next method is to develop the mental process of memory that we need, in which the student memorizes not a direct translation of a foreign word, but its pronunciation in his native language by means of "loop" words, resembling a word. It is a way of remembering that word in conjunction with a particular event. For example, the word "often- often" is similar to the Uzbek word for sun, and we can remember this word by the fact that the sun often appears in summer. Or the word "sometimes" is similar to the word "somsamiz". We can introduce this analogy to the students by saying that we sometimes cook our blue somsas in the spring.

In conclusion, using the innovative techniques outlined above will greatly increase efficiency when students are introduced to a new vocabulary and help them retain it more deeply in memory.

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THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF A COMPLIMENT IN ENGLISH

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Abstract.In the paper author is tried to explain the main characteristics of complement and complement utterances. Besides in the paper is given information about differences of complement, flattery and praise.
Keywords: interlocutor (=listener), speaker, complement, complement utterance, praise, flattery

It's known compliments reflect a special manner of etiquette behavior and characterizes a large number of different situations with their different real situation in any language as well as in English. The complimentary utterances themselves are in fact included different speech acts and they are associated with different illocutionary powers of utterance. So, American scientists were the first to take an interest in compliments, and at the initial stage, compliments were defined "as sentences that are a remark about a particularly attractive thing or belonging".

So, according to linguists any kind of compliment is understood as a positive-evaluative speech act" . A condition for the success of a compliment is a positive assessment of the quality emanating from the speaker, which the listener possesses to one degree or another, therefore, reasons for a compliment can be:

- the appearance of the interlocutor;
- characteristics of the character or behavior of the interlocutor;
- personal positive qualities;
- professional qualities, high moral qualities;
- certain abilities, relatives or close people of the interlocutor;

So, studies have shown that a compliment addressed to the listener evokes positive emotions in him, because, firstly, he finds confirmation, recognition of his successes or external qualities, and secondly, since his success and, therefore, he himself as a person, finds recognition from another person - from speaker. As result it creates social between individuals.Compliments create asocial connection where new relationshi ps should be created or existing ones supported. With a compliment, the speaker shows to the listener that he (or she) respects and values him (or her) as a person and is interested in maintaining friendly relations with him (or her) .

We know that compliments are the main and most important part of speech etiquette. N.I Formanovskaya in her research underlined about the connection between a compliment and speech etiquette, so she explained speech etiquette in her work known as "a micro system of nationally-specific stable communication formulas adopted and prescribed by society to establish contact between interlocutors, to maintain communication in a chosen tone" .

So, N.N. Germanova defined a compliment as an enriched information speech act and involves the analysis of motives, intentions and ethical norms of the interlocutor . The author in her work focuses on identifying the various goals and types of reactions of such kind of speech act and to main function of which is the speaker's desire to please the interlocutor (= listener). Moreover, N.N. Germanova suggests distinguishing a compliment with additional illocutionary functions that reflects the speaker's intentions (for example, admiration).

Another Russian linguist V.V.Leontiev offered in his research a slightly different approach to considering this issue. During the study V.Leontiev investigated that the communicative-speech situation of compliment in English linguistic culture, the author was able to note that for English language personality, a compliment is, first of all, an expression of politeness towards the interlocutor and observance of etiquette . But V.V.Leontiev made distinguishes between compliment, praise and flattery concepts. In his work he revealed the differential features for each of the concepts and indicated that they are not identical to each other, because each of them has its own distinctive intentions.

So, the main intentions for a compliment in many cases are flattery or encouragement of the interlocutor, dictated by considerations of politeness or a desire to agree with him, while the intention for praise is the intention to express a positive assessment of the statement and sincere approval of the interlocutor. For flattery is to induce the interlocutor's perform and his/her actions necessary for the speaker, express an insincere desire to give to the interlocutor pleasure, improve his/her emotional state, induce him to see this desire as sincere, "get the trust" of interlocutor .All three concepts are associated with evaluative characteristics, because speaker makes a statement under the emotional influence, but compliment and praise are associated with the implementation of positive emotions, and flattery - with the implementation of pseudo positive emotions .

Additionally, V.V. Leontyev in his work gave distinctive features in field of action, speech, flattering, expressing approval, respect, respectable relation to the interlocutor (=listener) , formality, expressing praise, admiration, pleasing and interlocutor towards the listener" . So, we can conclude that any kind of speech acts are associated with the expression of a positive assessment and positive emotions according to studies of V.V. Leontyev. Sharing the point of view of domestic and foreign linguists, author V.V. Leontyev underlined the illocutionary multifunctionality of compliments, among which he called such speech acts as flattery and gratitude.

In the conclusion we can say, despite the ambiguity of interpretations, the main meaning uniting the above definitions of compliment is the value of a positive assessment of the interlocutor. Same time, the identification of factors influencing the effectiveness of the linguistic embodiment of communicative intention is important in the analysis of compliments. Moreover, compliment in this paper (=article) is defined as a multifunctional speech utterance expressing the interlocutor's opinion about his/her addressee (more often positive) and pronounced in the conditions of direct communicational ways between the interlocutors in order to achieve certain goals.

In English as well as other languages, complimentary utterance as an act of speech is extremely relevant, since the main purpose of a compliment is to establish mutual communication, to win over the interlocutor, show attention to the partner and have a direct positive impact on him/her, thereby implementing a strategy of politeness.

PHILOSOPHY

SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CULTURE

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Мазкур мақолада Ўзбекистонда миллий маданий тараққиётнинг ҳозирги даврдаги масалалари тадқиқ этилади. Миллий маданий тараққиёт кенг қамровли, ижтимоий ҳаётнинг барча соҳалари билан боғлиқ воқелик сифатида қаралади. У, баъзи адабиётларда қилинганидек, фақат маънавий соҳа эмаслиги, у сиёсий, иқтисодий, моддий ёдгорликлар ва бойликлар, илмий техник изланишлар, инновацион ишланмалар ва кадрлар тайёрлашининг янги тизимларини яратиш эканлиги таъкидланади. Миллий маданий тараққиётнинг мавжуд муаммолари ана шу йўналишлар нуқтаи назаридан очиб берилади.

Калит сўзлар: миллий - маданий тараққиёт, кенг қамровли, ижтимоий ҳаёт, воқелик, моддий ёдгорлик, илмий-техник, изланиш, инновацион ишланма, кадрлар тайёрлаш, янги тизим, мавжуд муаммолар, маданий мерос, объект.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы развития национальной культуры в Узбекистане. Национальное культурное развитие рассматривается как всеобъемлющая реальность, касающаяся всех сфер общественной жизни. Подчеркивается, что это не просто духовное поле, как это делается в некоторой литературе, это политические, экономические, материальные памятники и богатства, научно-технические исследования, инновационные разработки и создание новых систем обучения. В контексте этих направлений раскрываются существующие проблемы национального культурного развития.

Ключевые слова: национально-культурное развитие, комплексность, общественная жизнь, реальность, материальный памятник, научно-технический, исследование, инновационное развитие, обучение, новая система, существующие проблемы, культурное наследие, объект.

RESUME

In this article analyses the current issues of national cultural development in Uzbekistan. National cultural development is widely regarded as a reality associated with all spheres of social life. He states that, as has been done in some literature, it is not only a spiritual sphere, it is the creation of political, economic, material monuments and riches, Scientific

Technical Research, innovative developments and new systems of Personnel Training. The existing problems of national cultural development are revealed from the point of view of these directions.

Key words: national - cultural development, broad coverage, social life, reality, material monument, Scientific-Technical, Research, Innovation Work, personnel training, new system, existing problems, cultural heritage, object.

Each nation, people shows its strategic goals through its ethnoculture, its attitude to this culture. The universal nature of the cultural phenomenon has made it a universal phenomenon. In this sense, the people, the nation expresses its "I" through its culture and attitude to it. Although it is a tradition in the scientific literature and in practice to look at and interpret culture as a separate field, it is appropriate to study it in relation to a broader social life. The multifaceted and universal nature of culture requires such an approach. [1]

It's true to say that the innovative development of national culture in Uzbekistan begins with the Law on the State Language of October 29, 1989 and the Declaration of Independence of June 20, 1990. From a socio-political point of view, these two documents were a concept for the development of national culture. In the early years of independence, the term concept was not used in the field of development, but the "Uzbek model", which was widely used, essentially replaced such a concept.

It should be noted that many mistakes were made during the years of independence. The number of many educational institutions, cultural and educational institutions has decreased. For example, in 1991, there were 10,134 preschool educational institutions in the country. Over the years, 5,218 of them (51.5%) were closed. By 2016, only 4,916 (48.5%) remained. Accordingly, the number of children enrolled in these institutions has halved from 1378039 to 668497. In the era of autocracy, we have created a national education system, we are raising a harmoniously developed generation, we have declared that such a model exists only in our country, but the situation was completely different. A.Ziya describes it as follows: "The condition of the buildings, not to mention the various nonsense in the system. What about the low incomes of kindergarten nurses, educators in general, and teachers? If this very system results from the fate of any modern state and nation, isn't it we who have made educators and teachers "beggars" who have no less a place than others in the pursuit of a better life? Isn't it connected with the fact that corruption, which has been growing year by year and is not easy to get rid of today, has taken root in such an environment, where we have brought up a huge generation of educated and hard-working graduates? ..How could a schoolboy who spent more than half of his one-year life in the field, not in class, be a great future builder?

The resolution also sti pulates the taskof ensuring the integrity of historical and cultural heritage sites. In fact, our museums, archives, parks, and libraries have been abandoned, and their artifacts, sources, and artifacts have not been updated for half a century. Solving these problems has not only cost a lot of money, but also encouraged the whole field of culture and art to work in a new way, to introduce best practices. President Sh.M.Mirziyoev laid the foundation of his activity to invest and use active entrepreneurial opportunities, create a new system of incentives for workers of culture and arts, in short, the mobilization of internal and external factors. The Fund for the Development of Culture and Arts has been established under the Ministry of Culture, a roadmap for the development of the sector has been developed, and a program for the renovation of museums has been created. For example, at least 30 percent of the museum budget was replenished with charitable funds, and the Fund for the Development of Culture and Arts was able to organize and hold lotteries. Increasing the interactivity of cultural services by improving the infrastructure of museums in accordance with international standards, the introduction of "smart" technologies (information stores, 3D visualization and holograms, QR codes, electronic guides in foreign languages, etc.) is on the agenda as a condition of innovative development.

These tasks are distinguished by their conceptual significance. One of the effective ways to develop the national culture is to support entrepreneurship, as well as the formation of craftsmanship and sponsorship in these entities. It is difficult to solve cultural development only at the expense of the state, which can ultimately lead to the domination of the state over the sphere of culture and arts. One of the guarantees of innovative development is the integration of national culture into the world cultural space, while preserving its originality. Today, no nation can hold and limit the culture of a nation in a private context, and the processes of integration and globalization are engulfing all countries and sectors. Now ethnocultures can live in this whirlpool and maintain their position when they create the technology of self-preservation. This reality encourages the promotion of the national cultural heritage at the international level, thus giving an external impetus to its development. All stages of historical and cultural development confirm this. The concept of development of national culture in Uzbekistan also aims to fulfill this task. In recent years, the country has hosted the Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival, the International Conference of Maqom Art, and the International Crafts Festival. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to hold the International Crafts Festival" (October 3, 2019) provides fundamental views on the innovative development of national culture. In particular, it notes the need for innovative approaches in culture and art due to the fact that Uzbekistan hosts maqom in Shakhrisabz, international festivals dedicated to the art of baxshi in Termez, conferences "Silk and Spices" in Bukhara, "Atlas Bayrami" in Margilan, International Festival of Crafts in Kokand. On September 10-15, 2019 in Kokand, the first International Crafts Festival under the auspices of UNESCO, in this regard, the World Crafts Organization awarded Kokand the status of "City of World Craftsmen". The goals and objectives of the festival are the innovative development of national culture:

continuation of national handicraft traditions, comprehensive support of folk craftsmen, promotion of rich national cultural heritage to the world, thus bringing national culture closer to universal culture and values;

wide promotion of the brand "Kokand World Craft City" and increase the tourism potential of our country, attract new tourists;

to arouse the interest of young people in folk crafts, to teach them the secrets of artistic creation, to hold a two-stage festival and scientific-practical conference under the motto "I'm going to Kokand." More than 300 artists from 17 countries took part in the first International Crafts Festival. Granting the festival the status of an international event has shown that national crafts are an event that serves to expand cultural and humanitarian ties.

An example of innovative research in the field of culture is the fact that the Olympics are held annually in Forish district of Jizzakh region to revive folk games and holidays. Originally consisting of school children, the Olympics set itself the task of introducing students to national games and performances, and effectively organizing their leisure time. Later, cultural and art venues and offices in various regions and even neighboring republics became hot for the Olympics. As a result, the Forish National Folk Games Olympiad brought new innovations to the field, and many forgotten folk games were revived. Our national games such as "Mindi", "Tortishmachoq" are among them. In 2010, the Uzbek delegation also took part in the World Festival of Folk Games in Bangkok, Thailand. National games such as "Castle Defense", "Chillak", "Mindi", "Jami", "Sapta" were demonstrated there. The festival of folk games is also held in Jizzakh, Khiva and Nukus. Folk games and holidays are one of the unique aspects of our national culture. They embody not only ethnocultural symbols, but also the dreams of our people, their thoughts about their descendants, their noble intentions. The restoration of the forgotten national games is a novelty, each folk game awakens in our people, especially young people, certain thoughts about their ancestors, helping them to grow up to be physically active, courageous and patriotic people. So, there are many opportunities to seek innovation in the field of culture, and even the restoration of forgotten folk games seems to be an innovation. Most importantly, the artifacts of our historical and cultural heritage are restored and fulfill modern problems, especially the tasks of socio-cultural education. It is exemplary that monuments to more than 20 great figures of our culture and art, such as Behbudi, Avloni, Cholpon, Kadyri, T.Kayipbergenov, I.Yusupov, A.Feinberg, have been erected.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PSYCHOLOGICAL PARADOXES OF RELIGIOSITY AND RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES' MANIFESTATION FORMS

(theses for scientific report)

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The theses present correlation between religiosity and religious toleration, as well as irrationality of religious prejudices as psychological paradoxes of religiosity. Such forms of religious prejudice include religious intolerance, religious xenophobia, religious fanaticism and religious extremism are considered.

Keywords: prejudice, religiosity, paradox, religious intolerance, stereotype, religious group, social phenomenon, psychological barrier, personality phenomenon, religious xenophobia, religious fanaticism, religious extremism, religious pathology.

Throughout the whole history of mankind, almost all wars, battles, and other acts of group violence have been the result of different prejudices, stereotypes, or discrimination. Prejudice caused many human casualties, and in many cases the most intense intergroup animosity was based precisely on differences in religious beliefs.

The very fact that religious attitudes can be associated with intolerance and prejudice is in great contradiction with intuitive concepts. It seems obvious that it is religious people who have no prejudices, because in the vast majority of religions, emphasize compassion for one's neighbor, peace, tolerance and love for others. For example:

Buddhism: "in this world hatred never dispelled hate, but absence of hate (love) dispels it"; "do not hurt others with what you consider painful";

Christianity: "love your enemies, as He (the God) commands His sun to rise above the evil and the good and sends rain upon the righteous and unrighteous ones"; "do not judge and you won't be judged";

Islam: "don't hate each other, and be brothers"; "none will be believe until you love for your brother what you love for yourself"; "do all people what you would like people to do for you, and don't do others what you would not want for yourself";

Judaism: "to ease hatred - help the enemy before you'll help a friend"; "a Jew or not a Jew, a man or a woman, a slave or a free man - all of them are equal in that the Holy Spirit descends upon them according to their deeds"; "don't do your neighbor what is hateful for you";

Hinduism: "let a person not cause another man what is unpleasant for himself"; "see yourself in another person";

Taoism: "I do good things to the good ones, and I also do good things to the unkind ones - this way goodness is brought up";

Confucianism: "don't do others what you wouldn't want to be done for you";

Zoroastrianism: "human will have good nature only when a person doesn't love for others what he doesn't love for himself".

However, one of the religiosity paradoxes is a positive correlation between greater religiosity, on the one hand, and less tolerance and a more stereotypical attitude towards other people, on the other hand (Adorno etal., 1950; Allport & Kramer, 1946; Batson &Ventis, 1982; Gough, 1951).

Some scientists suggest that the reason for this positive correlation is that firm adherence to strict dogmas of religious Holy books (for example, the literally interpreted Bible, Torah, Koran) reinforces the tendency to think in harsh terms "either-or" that divides the world into "it's bad-and-it's good"(Adorno etal., 1950).

The results of other studies indicate that everything that suppresses thoughtful processing of information about other people increases the probability that a person during their estimating will rely on heuristics, for example, on stereotypes, (Kunda, 1999).

Any religious faith implies an uncritical and unconditional adoption of a creed dogma's system, illogical, obscure and contradictory thoughts [1]. The uncritical acceptance of dogmatic ideas without sufficient justification, logical argumentation and experimental confirmation is the basis of both true religious faith and religious prejudice. Therefore any religious dogmatic system allows the probability of becoming an extremist form.

Another paradox of religiosity is the irrationality of religious prejudices, which consists in the fact that they can exist independently of personal experience, and in some cases even contradict it. It is important that religious prejudice, as united integer aspect, is actually independent of those specific features, the generalization of which it is.

This concept means that representatives of "own" religious group, explaining their negative or hostile attitude to the phenomena within the "another" religious group, note some specific negative traits that, in their opinion, are characteristic only of the "another" group. However, the same phenomena within "own" group don't cause a negative attitude and assessed much more moderately, or accepted as a perfectly adequate or even desirable fact.

A good example of this paradox is Jihad an-Nikah, a social phenomenon that arose in 2013 after Mohammed al-Arifi - Sheikh and a well-known supporter of the radical Islamic movement - promoted this idea on his Twitter blog. It is well known that in Islam there is a sharply negative attitude to adultery ("zina"). In particular, the Koran says: "Do not approach zina and beware of it, verily zina is an obscene and vile act" [2].

However, on the one hand, members of religious extremist groups speak out negatively and strongly condemn proscribed among members of "another" group adultery, which are banned in Islam. For example, they blame the American, European and Russian media, broadcasting programs allegedly aimed at population depravation. On the other hand, in "own" group they register "muta" and consider "sex Jihad" acceptable, although in accordance with the true spiritual concepts of Islam, and following the logic, these two words should never be used in the same context. In addition, the "miziar" is based on a controversial concept in Islamic teachings, and among the Sunnis is recognized as forbidden as a form of adultery.

Analyzing forms of religious prejudices' manifestation, it's necessary to note that R. Allen and B. Spilka in their studies on the socio-psychology of religion classified respondents as possessing "committed", or "consensual" religiosity. Committed religious orientation allows a person to support a wide range of categories according to which he evaluates the world. The ideas of such a person about the world and other people, as a rule, are more complex and unbiased; he demonstrates a higher tolerance for differences and is more tending to deliberate consideration of other ideas, beliefs and opinions. People with consensual religiosity, on the contrary, tend to interpret religion more literally and concretely, make more generalizations on religious issues (that is, tend to create more general characteristics and think in categorical terms), are relatively immune to other ideas and opinions, and have religious prejudices.

Religious prejudice is an initially available, pre-biased (usually negative) opinion or relation to representatives of other religious movements within their own confession or representatives of other faiths. Religious prejudices can come in many forms.

Religious intolerance is a sharply negative attitude towards believers of a different religious tradition, another denomination, psychological unpreparedness for tolerance, lack of understanding and positive interaction between representatives of different faiths and religious movements [3].

The results of theoretical and practical studies show that religious intolerance is manifested at three levels and has its own criteria:

- emotive level (negative perception of representatives of other beliefs in general, a concrete confession or specific representatives of a particular religious faith);
- conotive level (orientation of behavior and actions in relation to representatives of other beliefs, other religious faiths to rejection and hostility);
- cognitive level (ideas, concepts that justify negative attitudes and hostile actions towards representatives of other faiths in general or to a particular religious denomination) [4].

An important reason for the intolerant attitude is the "Own-Another" psychological barrier, that is, the presence of fear towards someone who does not look like representatives of "Own" ones. The formation of the attitude to aggression in relation to "Another" representatives occurs if a person is used to being uncritical of his views and actions, and considers himself incomparably higher than others. With the advent of such barriers and attitudes, aggression and intolerance begin to develop.

As factors of tolerance formation and intolerance manifestation in interpersonal relations, various social, psychological and personal phenomena are considered. In accordance with these phenomena the basis of a tolerant or intolerant attitude is the social identity of the personality, in the frame of which positive image of the referent group (that is, "Own" ones) is combined with tolerance, and the image of the "another" group is combined with intolerance and rejection of ethnic, cultural, religious diversity.

Religious xenophobia is a socio-psychological phenomenon, manifested in the corresponding negative attitudes of the subject, religious prejudices, negative social stereotypes regarding representatives of a particular religious denomination.

The basis of xenophobia is a person's natural fear of the unknown (lack of information), the perception of "another" groups' representatives as unfathomable or incomprehensible and, therefore, inimical or unsafe. Social psychologists consider that xenophobia is based on a triad of emotions - anger, disgust, contempt, which form a behavioral complex caused by a personal and collective level of anxiety and aggression.

Xenophobia, as a social phobia, most often appears in childhood or at the time of puberty. Numerous studies related to tolerance monitoring and xenophobia has found that older school-children and young people are the least tolerant and most prone to xenophobic attitudes part of society [5].

Xenophobia can be classified into real and imaginary, acquiring symbolic or ritualized forms, direct or indirect, interpersonal, intergroup and mass [6].

Premises to formation of religious xenophobia at the individual level are the particularity of the personality's upbringing and religious socialization, its immediate environment. At the level of small groups the premises present themselves group mechanisms of interaction, norms and values adopted in referent groups, group pressure, intragroup favoritism, and intergroup hostility. Premises to formation of religious xenophobia at the level of big social groups are the dominant ideology, customs and traditions, as well as socio-economic, political and demographic processes.

Religious-xenophobic attitudes and stereotypes can be formed spontaneously, in the process of religious socialization of an individual, interpersonal communication and reproduced by social experience transferring from one generation to another. It is also possible the purposeful formation of religious-xenophobic attitudes.

Extreme forms of religious prejudice manifestation - religious fanaticism and religious extremism - are commonly called religious pathology. These phenomena are mutually related and transform into each other.

The largest number of religious pathology studies was carried out in the framework of philosophy and medicine. Philosophical studies are attempts at a theoretical understanding of the religious personality manifestations. The field of medicine has accumulated practical material on extreme forms of religiosity manifestation, psychopathology on religious grounds, religious addiction and religious fanaticism. In the framework of psychological science, studies of the problems of religious consciousness and pathologies are also carried out [7].

Religious fanaticism is understood as blind, unconditional adherence to religious attitudes or prejudices, extreme commitment to any ideas, beliefs or views, usually combined with intolerance of other people's opinions and beliefs, lack of critical perception of own viewpoint. The behavior of a religious fanatic is considered as a violation of prevailing social norms. An extreme form of religious fanaticism is religious extremism, which is expressed in the use of violence against dissidents. Behavior consistent with religious beliefs turns into fanaticism when someone tries to force dissenters to do the same.

The peculiar understanding of the belief in the supernatural and the interpretation of religious texts provoke religious fanatics to uncivilized, inhuman behavior, and pathological activity is justified by "Divine will". The basis of such crimes on religious ground is an extreme form of religious prejudice - an altered state of consciousness.

Transforming the outliving of religious faith to the maximum tension and extreme forms of expression, religious prejudice can manifest itself in any religion and be used as a mean of resolving of various political goals and psychological problems that are caused by both social conditions and the spiritual needs of a religious person.

Manifestations of religious prejudice extreme forms are similar to manifestations of addicted type of personality, noted in the International classification of diseases: difficulties in starting something itself, inability to make decisions without other people's advices, willingness to agree with others, even with understanding that they are wrong, voluntarily performing of humiliating or unpleasant works aimed to gain support and love of others, the coverage of fear to be rejected, easy vulnerability, tendency towards the slightest criticism or other's disapproval.

An analysis of socio-psychological researches shows that regardless of the form of religious prejudice (intolerance, xenophobia, fanaticism, extremism), the thinking of a religiously prejudiced individual is endowed with certain specific features:

- absence of homogeneity - acceptance of "own" group members and prejudice regarding "another" group representatives;
- dependence on contradictions - statements that are actually incompatible with each other (for example, the association of religious fanaticism exclusively with Islam), as well as the transfer of negative emotions as a result of a single conflict with a representative of a "another" religious group to all believers of this religious denomination;
- submission to the logic of threat and the rules of fear - focusing not on facts and evidence, but on suspicion, on one's own projections of anxieties and fears, on attributing to others motives of malicious intent, hostility and destruction;
- the presence of social paranoia elements - the choice on an unconscious level of individuals (or groups) onto which everything that a prejudiced individual considers undesirable for himself is projected;

- a fanatical way of thinking - person's perceiving himself as an instrument of some Higher Forces, chosen to oppose the gentiles, who are regarded as the "center of evil" of mankind and as the perpetrators of their personal disasters;
- bipolar perception of the world - arigid division of the world into "black- white", "good - evil", "light - darkness", "reality - illusion", etc., beside it everything that represents a prejudiced individual seems to him closer to the pole of truth, and everything that his opponent represents is to the pole of lies;
- an average picture of the world - a feeling of rejection, protest, and disgust towards everything and everyone who does not fit into what xenophobe is used to;
- projectivity of thinking - a subconscious desire to get rid of one's own shortcomings, uncontrolled fear, negative experiences by transferring (projecting) them to other people or groups [8].

In general, it can be stated that people of one religious faith, identifying themselves as "Own" ones, prejudiced against people of a different religious faith, defined as "Another" ones, are not aware of their prejudice. They are sure that a negative or hostile attitude towards "Another" ones is quite natural, as it is caused by their personal qualities or behavior that do not fit into the standard of "Own" ones.

In the end of the report it should be noted that in the process of communication between people, different conflicts often occur and negative emotions arise. When conflicting individuals belong to the same religious group, the conflict remains private. But if the conflicting ones profess a different religion, the conflict situation is easily generalized - a negative assessment of one individual turns into a negative stereotype of a whole religious group.

It is this fact that represents an increased danger of religious prejudice, since it can be used as afactor of religious consciousness manipulating in the process of inciting religious hatred and enmity.

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STATE AND LAW

"MASTER-STUDENT" SYSTEM IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

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There is no rescue except knowledge.Imam al-Bukhari

Abstract: It is great joy for the teacher to know his students' success. Solomon Bakyrgani paid special attention to the relationship between a master and a student. "Master and student should treat each other sincerely.. The teacher calls his student "grandson", "interlocutor" accomplice" The teacher of spiritual education should perform as a psychologist who influences the thoughts of the student. As a result of self-observation and assurance, students gain the skills of thinking. The students must respect their masters in front of others. As a result of this, the society does not complain about them, and would be proud of them.
Key words: society develops, life goes on, After all, no work.

The master should raise the student and when they reach maturity, should allow them work autonomously. The upbringing of masters must be supported by all, regardless of their social background and status.

Human lifespan is limited. The generations change over time. Each generation live through the newest time and circumstances which their ancestors have never lived. That's why the developed nations prepare their younger generation to have a bright future from their early childhood. After all, no work that began to be completed in preparation will not be thorough.

Plato , the great philosopher said that "do not limit the knowledge and manners of your children to your own knowledge and manners, prepare them for the coming times. Because they do not belong to your time, they are the people of the Future" .This wisdom is even more valuable now.

In the territory of Shurchi District of the Surkhandarya region, Dalvarzintepa was the capital of the Kushan Empire in ancient times. In one of the mural paintings, drawn on the wall of the Bactrian temple in the north-west of the city, there is a portray of a teacher, a 3-year-old infant and a 12-year-old teenager. The teacher raises the baby high above his head. The teacher's eyes are confidently and persistently sewn up and down on the forehead. He raised his two hands from the arm of the infant and crossed over his shoulder. The boy is wearing white clothes. His elbows remind of the wings of the Eagle, which are drawn to the flight. The eyes of a teenager wearing a duppi on the right side of the teacher at a high point, where the teacher is looking, his eyes are also at that point. It turns out that this photo belongs approximately to the I-century BC. Each picture on the wall of the castle is drawn after thinking about the scenery a lot. It is drawn on purose. There is no doubt that the sacred goals of our ancestors were expressed in them. Therefore, the upbringing of the younger generation for a high purpose, for high marks, was clearly defined for our ancestors even more than 2 thousand years ago, and gave its effect: the Kushan Empire was proved by substantive evidence that it flourished in the I- III centuries BC. This historical comparison should also confirm how sacred it is to ensure that the younger generation wants to be stronger, wiser, and of course happier than the ancestors: today, as an independent nation, we are raising a new generation above our heads and pursuing high goals.

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Since very ancient times in Central Asia, according to the teaching of Avesto, which was the habit of teaching and educating their children, it was necessary to create conditions for his parents, of course, to receive education. The notion that the father gives education to his child is both a debt and a duty for him has been repeatedly mentioned in our holy hadiths. Our ancestors, who had been invaluable wealth since ancient times, knew that education and upbringing were the main conditions of human growth and prosperity of the nation. As society develops, life goes on, it becomes an extinction to knowledge. Every person has a certain level of intellektual potential. If all the conditions necessary for the full emergence of this internal power are created, then contemplation will get rid of the old concepts and beliefs that have become so hard, and if any person gives his unique abilities and talents, first of all, for himself, for the well-being, happiness, benefit of his family, nation and people, of his state, the society will flourish.

Abu Rayhon Beruni believes that everything that a person creates must be in accordance with his psyche, ability, not exhausting him: yes, it will be boring to teach and teach something, it will knock the load. If the student passes from one issue to another, then it will be as if he was walking in different garden rages, passing through one garden to the another garden. The person comes to see and watch them all. "He admits that everything is enjoyable."

Let's remember one of the ideas in Abu Nasr Farabi's work "The city of virtuous people". According to him, every citizen of society, that is, he must be a virtuous person, regardless of who he is. A virtuous man is well aware of all the laws of his state, applies to him, is the master of his profession, when necessary, sacrifices the soul for his homeland. The inhabitants of the city of fazillar respect each other.In the midst of parents and children, teacher and shogird, sharqana becomes feminine, kind and revered. First of all, it is worth noting that such an opinion is formed as a result of the study of the centuries-old spiritual heritage of the cube, in which the spiritual level of the grandfathers is high, and of course such an opinion is said. So the concept of enlightenment, in our nation, was formed for several thousand years, polished.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. The article reveals the ongoing liberalization of the criminal law policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is aimed at expanding human and fair norms, strengthening the protection of the rights, legitimate interests of a person and society. Against this background, the significance of investigative actions and the theory of evidence in the country's criminal procedural legislation is being revised.

The development of science and technology leads to the improvement of methods of committing crimes using computer technology, taking into account which the timely disclosure and effective investigation of socially dangerous acts requires extensive use of mathematical tools and computer technologies.

Keywords: Rule of law, investigative actions, evidence, lawyer, attorney, suspect, court, criminal and procedure code, foreign experience, protect the human rights.

After gaining the Independence the Republic of Uzbekistan entered upon the path of formation of a democratic state governed by the rule of law and a market-economy country. To achieve these goals Sh.Mirziyayev, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, worked out the five guidelines for the development of the country. One of them was designated as "Supremacy of Law", which shows respectful attitude of uzbek people to the law, justice and law and order [1].

It is performed in practice that the transition period of the economic growth is characterized by positive results along with manifestations of crime in different countries as well as in our country. Crime varies not only in quantity but also in quality using more and more sophisticated techniques of commission and cover-up of the socially dangerous acts.

Nowadays, new situation arose where traditional extensive feature of investigative actions tactics improvement as techniques of deriving probative bases fall short of existing situation and there is a need for sudden change in its development by working out new tactical techniques of conducting investigative actions.

Changes of social and political realities leading to reappraisal of values in social life activity favoured the raising of personality significance in all spheres as well as in law. On the basis of these changes, the criminal law liberalization policy of the country which is aimed at extension of humane and nondiscriminatory regulations, first of all serving the interests of people and society is being realized. Stereotype and attitude to investigation of crimes are being changed subject to these realities, and the main aim of which becomes not "to punish the culprit" but "protect the rights and the legitimate interests of citizens."

In compliance with these changes it becomes necessary to revise the significance of the investigative actions and the theory of evidence at large, the essence and priorities of which should be concentrated on balanced function of accusation and justification instead of existing treatment when investigator, prosecutor, appellate court and court with supervisory authority being suspicious of any justifying data try to increase evidential basis which incriminates the accused or the prisoner at the bar.

Along with above stated factors, it should be noted that scientific and technical progress brings to sophistication of modus operandi using IT. Following the tendency of humanity transition into the informational era of full computerization, the forensic techniques and court expertise on a broad scale are switched over to the respective technologies, and there are not still means for forensic tactics of investigative actions and the theory of evidence where math-based environments can be used actively as well as computer-aided technologies.

The current study is conducted using several general scientific methods including historical, systematic, structural, comparative legal, logical, accurate sociological, scientific, comprehensive research, induction and deduction, statistical data analysis. According to the analyses of judicial investigation practice due to the poor technical and forensic provision, lack of legislative regulations of operational-investigative activities and legal culture level of people and the conduct of investigative actions quality as critical component of the mechanism of evidence and their effectiveness are not always characterized as on high level respectively.

As a result of the study of the process of liberalization of criminal procedural and forensic aspects of the procedure for the production of investigative actions, by studying the theoretical and practical experience of law enforcement officials, sociological questionnaires, studying the materials of criminal cases, as well as statistical data and foreign experience, a comprehensive modern picture of the issue under study was obtained.

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TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCE

SMART MUSEUM - ANCIENT CITIES

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Abstract: Since 2020, the Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering has begun developing new approaches to digitizing the ancient settlements "Smart Museum-Ancient Cities", which are under the protection of UNESCO.
Key words: Smart Museum - Ancient Cities, tourism, information technology, multimedia technology, digital technology

Smart Museum - Ancient Cities fully meets the concept of "Smart Museums". Smart Museum - Ancient Cities is a unified system for smart museums and visitors exploring ancient sites. "Smart Museum - Ancient Cities" includes a mobile application that allows any visitor with a smartphone to receive audio, video, photo and text information about ancient settlements. The mobile application has a simple and intuitive interface and is designed for users of all ages.

The latest Smart technologies are used that actively interact through IT systems: Internet of Things (Io T), augmented, virtual, mixed reality (VR / AR / MR), use and forecasting based on Big Data, iBeacon and other local technologies interactions (Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Push, NFC).

The possibilities of "Smart Museum" are enormous. There is no need for guides, all the necessary information is sent to the visitor's mobile phone. This ensures the ease of making a tour of the ancient settlement, completely immersed in augmented reality, seeing the object in a panoramic view with a 360-degree view [1, 2, 3].

Thanks to such additions, you can consider any artifacts of the ancient settlement, architectural and landscape solutions of architects of the past. "Smart Museum - Ancient Cities" is useful in that it contributes to the preservation of jobs, since museum employees, freed from the need for direct contact with visitors, can spend their working time on improving their professional level, pay attention to the quality of service, and the formation of funds of the ancient settlement , as well as the popularization of the achievements of science and technology, historical comprehension in the coverage of ancient settlements, which are the national heritage.

In Uzbekistan, for the first time, we are mastering a new interactive program "Smart Museum - Ancient Cities" dedicated to ancient settlements.

Thus, "Smart Museum - Ancient Cities" is not only an object of art, architecture or ancient landscape. In essence, it is a huge and complex of systems interacting with each other, which ensures its functionality.

At the same time, the development and implementation of a "Smart Museum - an ancient settlement" represents a great economic effect, since any ancient settlement can be seen in the virtual space without spending huge financial resources on their restoration, which at the same time allows fulfilling the requirements of the UNESCO international organization on safety national heritage in relation to the ancient settlements of Uzbekistan.

A distinctive feature of our proposed solution for "Smart Museum - Ancient Cities" is equipping the ancient settlement with a special Smart Box device (mini "Wi-Fi" server). Thanks to this device, the visitor does not consume the Internet traffic of the smartphone, which is significant for foreign tourists who are in roaming, and the museum of the ancient settlement does not need to cover the entire territory of the Wi-Fi network.

The specified application helps the tourist to choose one or another ancient settlement, an exposition to visit, in which his intellectual needs and interests are combined. The service will offer you to view 3D panoramas, its expositions, explain the history of the museum of the ancient settlement, determine the route to it, and purchase tickets in advance.

This will play an important role in popularizing the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, the country's image, its ancient culture, and the use of new digital technologies will reveal the hidden potential of attracting guests and will contribute to the development of special tourism.

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ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ОДНОРОДНОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ ВОДОТОПЛИВНЫХ ЭМУЛЬСИЙ

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Постоянное увеличение стоимости топлив и ужесточение требований к экологической безопасности топлив вызвали повышенный интерес к водотопливным эмульсиям (ВТЭ). Эти работы начались в 20-х годах прошлого века и продолжаются до настоящего времени во многих странах мира. Накоплен огромный опыт использования ВТЭ в двигателях внутреннего сгорания различного назначения и котельных установках. Эксплуатационные испытания ВТЭ в дизельных судовых двигателях показали, что ВТЭ обеспечивает экономию топлива около 3% (обычно от 0 до 6% в зависимости от режима работы двигателя) при значительном улучшении экологических характеристик продуктов сгорания и снижении нагарообразования. Износ и надежность работы основных систем и деталей дизеля находились на том же уровне, как при его работе без воды [1-10].

ВТЭ приготовленные из топлив повышенной и высокой вязкости (моторное топливо ДТ, флотские и топочные мазуты) и пресной воды обладают достаточно высокой стабильностью за счет содержания в топливе природных поверхностно-активных веществ. При приготовлении ВТЭ из дизельного топлива ДЛ для придания стабильности необходимо дополнительно вводить поверхностно-активные вещества (стабилизатор).

В 1967 году институтом инженеров железнодорожного транспорта (Ростов на Дону) были проведены исследования в дизелях ЯАЗ-204 и 2Д-100 ВТЭ содержащей дизельное топливо, 15% воды и 15% мазута М-20 в качестве стабилизатора. В ходе испытаний были получены значения экономии топлива от 4 до 10%. Экологические показатели сгорания ВТЭ находились на уровне чистого дизельного топлива.

Использование мазута как добавки-стабилизатора и одновременно более дешевого топлива является одним из самых перспективных направлений развития ВТЭ. Мазут, стабилизируя воду, образует вокруг частиц воды защитный слой из самых тяжелых фракций. В результате при "микровзрыве" капель ВТЭ эти тяжелые фракции хорошо распыляются и быстрее сгорают, обеспечивая нормальное сгорание топлива и стабильную работу двигателя.

Получение оптимальной структуры ВТЭ, в первую очередь, зависит от используемого перемешивающего устройства (диспергатора, гомогенизатора). В настоящее время гомогенизаторы широко используются во всем мире не только для приготовления ВТЭ, но и для обработки тяжелого топлива с целью получения однородной (гомогенной) структуры. Связано это с тем, что тяжелые топлива являются сильно неоднородными по составу и при хранении расслаиваются. Тяжелые фракции образуют сгустки, которые ухудшают горение топлива и, выпадая в осадок, образуют отложения в мазутных емкостях. Это приводит к существенным потерям топлива (до 6%) и появлению опасных для экологии отходов. Обработка топлива в гомогенизаторах позволяет получить однородное топливо и практически избежать появления отходов (снизить их до уровня менее 0,5%) [11-17].

Повышение однородности структуры топлива сильно улучшает его горение.

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АНАЛИЗ ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ, СВЯЗАННЫХ С АВАРИЯМИ ЛЕГКОВОСПЛАМЕНЯЮЩИХСЯ ЖИДКО-СТЕЙ В ЛЕНИНГРАДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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Аннотация. Проведен анализ чрезвычайных ситуаций, связанный с авариями легковос-пламеняющихся жидкостей в Ленинградской области. Разработаны меры предупреждения аварий, связанные с ЛВЖ.

Ключевые слова: аварии, чрезвычайная ситуа-ция (ЧС), легковоспламеняющаяся жидкость (ЛВЖ), автозаправочная станция (АЗС).

В наши дни, с бурным экономическим ростом и прогрессом человечества, с каждым днем растет количество техники, следствием чего является увеличение оборота топлива на АЗС и заводах, связанных с ЛВЖ, соответственно, в связи с этим, увеличиваются риски возникновения взрывоопасных ситуаций на территориях данных предприятий. АЗС и предприятия, хранящие ЛВЖ являются производственными объектами повышенной опасности, поэтому возникновение ЧС на данных объектах могут повлечь за собой цепь негативных последствий.

С каждым днем увеличивается количество как уже введенных в эксплуатацию, так и еще строящихся АЗС. Также увеличивается объем топлива, хранимого на территории автозаправочных комплексов и предприятиях, хранящих ЛВЖ. И в каждодневной гонке за сверхприбылью, владельцы часто пренебрегают требованиями норм и правил пожарной безопасности, что влечет за собой увеличение риска создания чрезвычайных ситуаций на данных территориях. Поэтому проблемы возникновения аварий, связанных с возгоранием легковоспламенящихся жидкостей становятся более акту-альными с каждым днем.

Наибольшую опасность представляют аварии, связанные с возникновением очага возгорания на автозаправочных станциях, ввиду повышенной опасности и концентрации большого количества легковоспламеняющихся жидкостей. Проблема возникновения аварий в различных регионах страны, связанных с возникновением очага возгорания или, что еще опаснее, взрыва на АЗС или заводе, хранящем ЛВЖ, состоит не только в сложности ликвидации последствий аварии, но и в причинении колоссального ущерба, как окружающей среде, так и экономике предприятия.

Исключение по авариям, связанным с возгоранием ЛВЖ не составила и Ленинградская область. Всего в Ленинградской области, Северо-Западного федерального округа насчитывается около 400 АЗС, которые расположены в 27 городах данного региона, а также имеется большое количество взрвопожароопасных предприятий.

Несмотря на соблюдение норм и правил пожарной безопас-ности, на территории АЗС и заводах Ленинградской области, хранящих ЛВЖ все же возникают чрезвычайные ситуации.

Проанализируем данные в Ленинградской области по авариям, связанным с легковоспламеящимися жидкостями за 5 лет.

В 2016 году на территории Ленинградской области чрезвы-чайных ситуаций, связанных с возгоранием ЛВЖ не наблюда-лось.

25 мая 2017 года по причине плановых работ на гидравличе-ском затворе в

резервуаре для хранения нефтепродуктов произошел взрыв на нефтеперерабатывающем заводе в Киришах Ленинградской области. В результате аварии 2 человека погибло и 2 пострадало.

19 октября 2018 года по техническим причинам произошел взрыв на заводе "Авангард", производящем пиротехнику в Гат-чинском районе Ленинградской области. В результате данной аварии 5 человек погибло, 11 - постарадали.

5 февраля 2018 года возник пожар в цеху завода корпорации "Технониколь" в Тосненском районе Ленинградской области. Причина аварии неизвестна.

5 апреля 2018 года по техническим причинам на автозапра-вочной станции "Линос" произошел взрыв бензоколонки. Взрыв произошел во время работ по демонтажу пустой емкости из-под бензина. Постадавших нет.

16 января 2019 года в Кингисеппском районе Ленинградской области из-за нарушения технологического процесса и человеческого фактора произошел взрыв бочки с ГСМ на заводе "Полипласт". В результате аварии пострадало 5 человек.

24 апреля 2019 года по техническим причинам в Лениград-ской области взорвалась автоцистерна во время заправки мазу-том. Пострадавших нет.

16 января 2020 года в Ленинградской области, в цеху Кингисеппского Механического завода во время обработки швов углошлифовальной машиной произошел взрыв паров дизельного топлива. В настоящий момент выясняются подробности, устанавливаются детали произошедшей ЧС.

Утром 10 мая 2020 года при неправильной заправке газового баллона произошел взрыв на АЗС у "Колы". Пострадавших нет.

Результаты анализа представлены на рисунке 1.

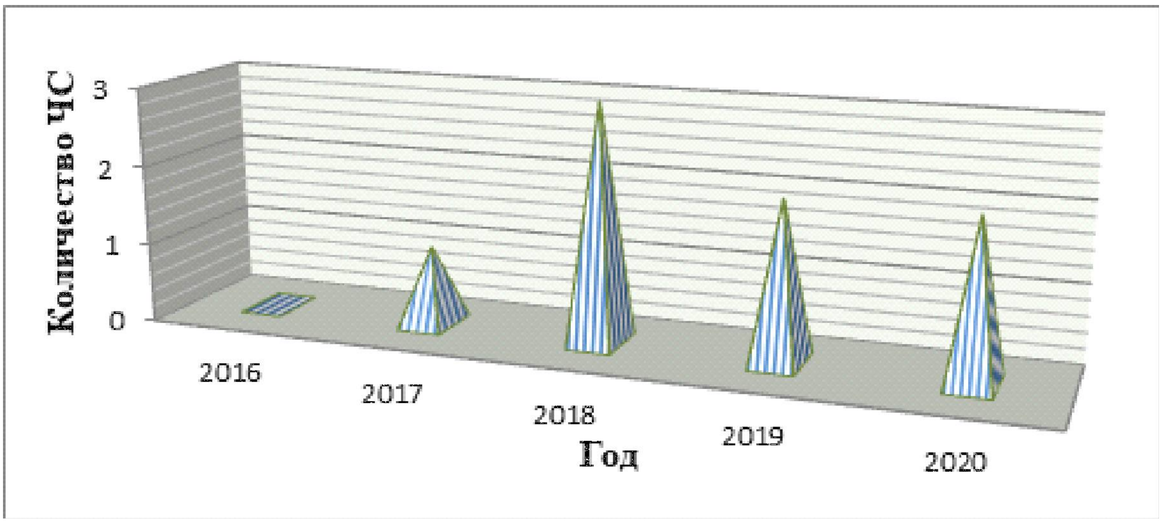

Рисунок 1 - Количество аварий, связанных с ЛВЖ в Ленинградской области

Таким образом, чтобы предупредить аварии, связанные с возгоранием ЛВЖ, существуют некоторые меры их предупреждения.

Противопожарная безопасность на взрывопожароопасных объектах разрабатывается как в виде профилактического ком-плекса мер и порядка, так и в виде правил активных мер по ликвидации пожаров или других аварийных ситуаций.

Меры предупреждения заключаются в создании условий и разработке мероприятий по предупреждению взрывов и пожаров, а сама профилактика достигается нижеперечисленными методами и способами:

- разработка и утверждение индивидуальных для каждого промышленного объекта описываемой категории пожарных правил и норм. Кроме того, немаловажным условием является особый контроль за выполнением этих предупредительных мер;
- осуществление проектирования и закладки конструкционных особенностей в новосозданные промышленные объекты с учетом требований противопожарной безопасности;
- тщательный уход, своевременное обслуживание и периодическая проверка технического состояния противопожарных средств. В качестве необходимых и обязательных мероприятий в этом случае стоит выделить плановые периодические осмотры и обследования ответственными лицами с участием представителей государственных органов противопожарной безопасности;
- проведение социальной пропаганды по привлечению населения к изучению основных правил, требований и норм противопожарной безопасности.

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THE SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ESSENCE OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL CULTURE

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Резюме.В статье рассматриваются актуальные вопросы развития национальной культуры в Узбекистане. Национальное культурное развитие рассматривается как всеобъемлющая реальность, касающаяся всех сфер общественной жизни. Подчеркивается, что это не просто духовное поле, как это делается в некоторой литературе, это политические, экономические, материальные памятники и богатства, научно-технические исследования, инновационные разработки и создание новых систем обучения. В контексте этих направлений раскрываются существующие проблемы национального культурного развития.

Ключевые слова: национально-культурное развитие, комплексность, общественная жизнь, реальность, материальный памятник, научно-технический, исследование, инновационное развитие, обучение, новая система, существующие проблемы, культурное наследие, объект.

Abstract.In this article the author analyses the current issues of national cultural development in Uzbekistan. National cultural development is widely regarded as a reality associated with all spheres of social life. He states that, as has been done in some literature, it is not only a spiritual sphere, it is the creation of political, economic, material monuments and riches, Scientific Technical Research, innovative developments and new systems of Personnel Training. The existing problems of national cultural development are revealed from the point of view of these directions.

Key words: national - cultural development, broad coverage, social life, reality, material monument, Scientific-Technical, Research, Innovation Work, personnel training, new system, existing problems, cultural heritage, object.

Each nation, nation shows its strategic goals through its ethnoculture, its attitude to this culture. The universal nature of the cultural phenomenon has made it a universal phenomenon. In this sense, the people, the nation expresses its "I" through its culture and attitude to it. Although, it is a tradition in the scientific literature and in practice to look at and interpret culture as a separate field, it is appropriate to study it in relation to a broader social life. The multifaceted and universal nature of culture requires such an approach. [1]

It should be highlighted that the innovative development of national culture in Uzbekistan begins with the Law on the state language of October 29, 1989 and the Declaration of Independence of June 20, 1990. From a socio-political point of view, these two documents were a concept for the development of national culture. In the early years of independence, the term concept was not used in the field of development, but the "Uzbek model", which was widely used, essentially replaced such a concept.

It should be noted that many mistakes were made during the years of independence. The number of many educational institutions, cultural and educational institutions has decreased. For example, in 1991, there were 10,134 preschool educational institutions in the country. Over the years, 5,218 of them (51.5%) were closed. By 2016, only 4,916 (48.5%) remained. Accordingly, the number of children enrolled in these institutions has halved from 1378039 to 668497. In the era of autocracy, we have created a national education system, we are raising a harmoniously developed generation, we have declared that such a model exists only in our country, but the situation was completely different.

A.Ziya describes it as follows: "The condition of the buildings is nonsense in the system. What about the low incomes of kindergarten nurses, educators in general, and teachers? If this system is the result of the fate of any modern state and nation, isn't it we who have made educators and teachers "beggars" who have no less a place than others in the pursuit of a better life? Isn't it connected with the fact that corruption, which has been growing year by year and is not easy to get rid of today, has taken root in such an environment, where we have raised a huge generation of educated and hard-working graduates? How could a schoolboy who spent more than half of his one-year life in the field, not in class, be a great future builder?.

The resolution also stipulates the task of ensuring the integrity of historical and cultural heritage sites. In fact, our museums, archives, parks, and libraries have been abandoned, and their artifacts, sources, and artifacts have not been updated for half a century. Solving these problems has not only cost a lot of money, but also encouraged the whole field of culture and art to work in a new way, to introduce best practices.

President Sh.M.Mirziyoev laid the foundation of his activity to invest and use active entrepreneurial opportunities, create a new system of incentives for workers of culture and arts, in short, the mobilization of internal and external factors. The Fund for the Development of Culture and Arts has been established under the Ministry of Culture, a roadmap for the development of the sector has been developed, and a program for the renovation of museums has been created.

For example, at least 30 percent of the museum budget was replenished with charitable funds, and the Fund for the Development of Culture and Arts was able to organize and hold lotteries. Increasing the interactivity of cultural services by improving the infrastructure of museums in accordance with international standards, the introduction of "smart" technologies (information stores, 3D visualization and holograms, QR codes, electronic guides in foreign languages, etc.) is on the agenda as a condition of innovative development.

These tasks are distinguished by their conceptual significance. One of the effective ways to develop the national culture is to support entrepreneurship, as well as the formation of craftsmanship and sponsorship in these entities. It is difficult to solve cultural development only at the expense of the state, which can ultimately lead to the domination of the state over the sphere of culture and arts. One of the guarantees of innovative development is the integration of national culture into the world cultural space, while preserving its originality. Today, no nation can hold and limit the culture of a nation in a private context, and the processes of integration and globalization are engulfing all countries and sectors.

Now ethnocultures can live in this whirlpool and maintain their position when they create the technology of self-preservation. This reality encourages the promotion of national cultural heritage at the international level, thus giving an external impetus to its development. All stages of historical and cultural development confirm this process. The concept of development of national culture in Uzbekistan also aims to fulfill this task. In recent years, the country has hosted the Sharq Taronalari International Music Festival, the International Conference of Maqom Art, and the International Crafts Festival.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to hold the International Crafts Festival" (October 3, 2019) provides fundamental views on the innovative development of national culture. In particular, it notes the need for innovative approaches in culture and art due to the fact that Uzbekistan hosts maqom in Shakhrisabz, international festivals dedicated to the art of baxshi in Termez, conferences "Silk and Spices" in Bukhara, "Atlas Bayrami" in Margilan, International Festival of Crafts in

Kokand. On September 10-15, 2019, the first International Crafts Festival under the auspices of UNESCO in Kokand, in this regard, the World Crafts Organization awarded Kokand the status of "World Craftsman's City". The goals and objectives of the festival are the innovative development of national culture:

continuation of national handicraft traditions, comprehensive support of folk craftsmen, promotion of rich national cultural heritage to the world, thus bringing national culture closer to universal culture and values;

the wide promotion of the brand "Kokand world craft city" and increase the tourism potential of our country, attract new tourists;

to arouse the interest of young people in folk crafts, to teach them the secrets of art, creation, to hold a two-stage festival and scientific-practical conference under the motto "I'm going to Kokand." More than 300 artists from 17 countries took part in the first International crafts festival. Granting the festival the status of an international event has shown that national crafts are an event that serves to expand cultural and humanitarian ties.

An example of innovative research in the field of culture is the fact that the Olympics are held annually in Forish district of Jizzakh region to revive folk games and holidays. Originally consisting of school children, the Olympics set itself the task of introducing students to national games and performances, and effectively organizing their leisure time. Later, cultural and art venues and offices in various regions and even neighboring republics became hot for the Olympics. As a result, the Forish National Folk Games Olympiad brought new innovations to the field, and many forgotten folk games were revived. Our national games such as "Mindi", "Tortishmachoq" are among them. In 2010, the Uzbek delegation also took part in the World Festival of Folk Games in Bangkok, Thailand.

National games such as "Castle Defense", "Chillak", "Mindi", "Jami", "Sapta" were demonstrated there. The festival of folk games is also held in Jizzakh, Khiva and Nukus. Folk games and holidays are one of the unique aspects of our national culture. They embody not only ethnocultural symbols, but also the dreams of our people, their thoughts about their descendants, their noble intentions.

The restoration of the forgotten national games is a novelty, each folk game awakens in our people, especially young people, certain thoughts about their ancestors, helping them to grow up to be physically active, courageous and patriotic people. So, there are many opportunities to seek innovation in the field of culture, and even the restoration of forgotten folk games seems to be an innovation.

Most importantly, the artifacts of our historical and cultural heritage are restored and fulfill modern problems, especially the tasks of socio-cultural education. It is exemplary that monuments to more than 20 great figures of our culture and art, such as Behbudi, Avloni, Cholpon, Kadyri, T.Qayipbergenov, I.Yusupov, A.Feinberg have been erected in the allay .

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