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March, April 2021 Shawnee, USA
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PRIMEDIA E-LAUNCH

International scientific and practical conference

CUTTING EDGE-SCIENCE

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Conference Proceedings

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ECONOMY SCIENCES

FACTORS OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM – RECREATION

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Abstract: This article discusses the mechanisms for improving the mechanism factors of innovative activity in the field of tourism and recreation. Innovative activity, like all industries, serves as the most developmental legacy in tourism.

Keywords: Innovation, Innovative Activity, Managing Innovative Activity, Tourism Industry.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the process of globalization of the world economy, it is impossible to increase the efficiency of economic relations without sufficient information supply of tourism products. Tourism enterprises and organizations entering the international market face the problem of mastering modern information and communication technologies, which are a necessary condition for the modern concept of entrepreneurship in tourism and integration processes at the international level. Planning the development of tourism in the regions of the country is complicated by the lack of information and statistics on tourist resources. Accordingly, it is important to analyze the existing information systems in the field of tourism, to develop information on the introduction of information technology and the effective use of information systems.

The Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 also identifies "... rapid development of the tourism industry, diversification and improvement of quality of tourist services, expansion of tourism infrastructure" as one of the important areas. Short-term growth in the volume of recreational services based on the effective management of tourism and recreational activities and the development of the industry, on the one hand, leads to an increase in domestic tourism consumption in the country, on the other hand, increases the share of tourist services in exports. has a positive effect.

Today, the tourism industry has become one of the leading sectors of the world economy. In this regard, special attention is paid in Uzbekistan to the modernization of the tourism industry, the improvement of the regulatory framework for sustainable development of the industry, the provision of services in accordance with international standards. Today, the role of tourism, which is one of the most important sectors of the economy, is very large and important. The development of the tourism industry is associated with the complexity of production, the saturation of the consumer market with goods based on daily and personal demand, the rapid growth of scientific and technological progress that renews the life of society.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The following scholars have studied improving the mechanism of factors of innovative activity in the field of tourism and recreation in their literature Zhukova M.A. [1], Ernazarov O.E. [2], Morozov M.A. [3], Norchaev A.N. [4], Ollanazarov B.D. [5], Mamatkulov X.M. [6], Khasaev G. [7].

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, we used of methods of analysis and synthesis, grouping, comparative and structural analysis, induction and deduction

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

According to the results of the analysis conducted by the heads and experts of tourism enterprises and firms as an expert, the factors that stimulate and limit innovative activity in the field of tourism are systematized. According to him, the stimulus factors influencing the innovative activity of the regions in the tourism industry are the costs of tourism and the system of support for its development. The limiting important factors will be the outdated material and technical base and the result of conservative thinking. Therefore, environmental factors have a greater impact on the factors that stimulate the growth of innovative activity of enterprises in the field of tourism and recreation (Table 1).

Of particular importance is the management of innovative activity in the field of tourism and recreation, which includes a system of methods and tools adopted by the governing bodies of the tourism industry for the creation, development and dissemination of a wide range of innovations in the tourism industry.

The research systematized the functions and tasks of managing innovative activity in the tourism industry on the basis of a systematic approach. A systematic approach in the tourism industry is a special way of studying the problematic situation in this area, expressed in the form of a system. It consists of studying the internal connections of the elements that make up the system, as well as the effects of the external and internal environment. Based on a systematic approach, the process of studying the problem is summarized in a newer scheme than previous methods of scientific knowledge, which include:

- search for a specific mechanism of system integrity;
- identify the perfect typology of communication within the system;
- integrate existing relationships into a single scientifically based system.

Table 1

Factors of innovative activity in the field of tourism –recreation

Impact Degree	Incentive	Restrictive
The external environment	Changes in consumer demand, macro-level tourism support, sustainable development and diversification of new technologies, rising tourism costs, declining prices for national tourism products, development of virtual information systems for tourism services.	Declining solvency of the population, political instability in the world and in the republic, rising crime in the country, high level of competition in the industry, monopoly in tourism, low level of social development.
Indoor environment	The creative potential of employees in the enterprises of the tourism industry, the need to create a new look for the products of enterprises of the tourism industry, the company's strategy to take a certain place in the market.	Outdated material and technical base, excessive centralization of management, inefficient business communication, conservative thinking, bureaucracy.

Improving the innovation environment in the tourism sector will affect:

- ensuring effective management of activities in tourism enterprises;
- creation of a system to stimulate the financing of innovative activities of tourism infrastructure enterprises at the expense of external sources;
- improving the motivational mechanism to ensure economic growth in the industry and creating a competitive environment.

The following should be taken into account when developing an innovative development strategy for tourism infrastructure enterprises:

- the strategy of reducing the cost of tourism products is cost savings based on the maximum satisfaction of consumer demand for tourism products. Implementation of this strategy requires not only resource savings, but also optimization of tourism product creation technology, cost reduction;
- the strategy of stratification of tourist products in accordance with the needs of tourists provides for the concentration of production forces using the limited demand for products that allow to avoid price competition with tourism enterprises;
- segmentation of the tourism products market allows a single segment of the tourism market to have a competitive advantage based on the use of technological innovations. The advantage over competitors is achieved on the basis of stratification of tourist products or minimization of costs in servicing the market segment;
- the technology of innovation in tourism enterprises involves the search for new and effective

technologies, the creation of new types of tourism products, the introduction of innovative methods of providing services to tourists and the focus on the sale of tourism products.

It is known that the organization of innovative tourist clusters in the development of tourism infrastructure in the country is an important organizational and economic mechanism for increasing the efficiency of economic activity in the industry. On the basis of the concept of cluster is understood the realization of management functions by the subject in accordance with the established principles in order to implement the tasks set using certain methods and tools and to influence the object of management.

In most cases, the management of tourism clusters is carried out by two entities: an advisory body that oversees operational and financial management, and implements strategic planning; executive bodies that represent the interests of the cluster in the external environment, coordinate the activities of participants, monitor current activities.

V. CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend that the tourism innovation cluster management entity establish an innovation center to implement monitoring functions, market analysis and forecasting, staffing, communication of cluster participants, formation of a set of tourism products, their branding and market movement. The interaction of tourism innovation clusters is realized through the formation of a working group at the initiative of the advisory body of cluster management and on the basis of the management of the executive body.

The experience of developed countries shows that the problem of increasing the technological competitiveness of enterprises will be solved within the clusters on the basis of combining the potential of high-tech production and research sector.

It should be noted that the opportunities of the cluster approach to the development of tourism in the regions of the country are still almost not used. This is because the study of the cluster approach to the development of tourism, its widespread introduction is of particular importance, as tourism has unique features. The essence of the interaction between the members of the cluster in the tourist cluster is that the good performance of one of them is a guarantee of success of the remaining participants and represents a mutual collective market. This means that all companies in the tourism cluster will benefit from the joint activities in the form of a very wide range of opportunities and final total revenue.

Due to the interaction established in the tourism cluster, conditions for the creation of new products and services, an innovative and business competitive environment are created. Many tourism clusters are constantly strengthening ties with their close, partner industrial enterprises and support clusters, such as sports and tourism equipment, food, beverages, media, protecting natural and cultural monuments.

In our opinion, the use of the innovative potential of the regions and the creation of tourism clusters in its development create the following opportunities and conditions:

- coordination of integration processes between business, science and public administration in the field of tourism;
- achieving economic efficiency by expanding the opportunities for tourism cluster participants to have access to resources (material, labor, information, innovation and technology) and saving costs (including transaction costs) through the joint use of infrastructure facilities;
- expanding the interrelationships between producers and consumers of tourism products and services, improving the process of creation and sale of innovative tourism products;
- formation of a favorable investment climate in the regions for investors investing in tourism, increasing investment attractiveness and widespread introduction of innovative investments;
- increase the competitiveness of tourism products and services through the development of tourism infrastructure in the context of economic transformation;
- formation of a closed chain of value added growth as a result of concentration of all necessary links in the supply of tourism products to consumers in a single territory.

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HISTORICAL SCIENCES

RABAT-I MALIK IS ONE OF THE OLDEST MONUMENTS OF MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Abstract: The article concludes that Rabat-i Malik is one of the oldest monuments of monumental architecture in Central Asia and an architectural monument of international importance.

Index Terms: Raboti Malik Caravanserai, mobile market, permanent market, covered market, kappon, reed, tim, taksimon, dome, arkasim, bazaar, khorsulyar, trade buildings.

Rabat-i Malik (Rabat-i Mâlik from Arabic: رباط ribāt - ribat, Arabic. XII centuries, at a later stage of functioning (XII-XVIII centuries) turned into a caravanserai, from which only one entrance portal has survived.

The remains of Rabat-i Malik are located on the Great Silk Road, in the steppe, near the old city of Kermine (Uzbekistan), on the modern main route between the two ancient cultural centers of the region - Samarkand and Bukhara.

The palace complex was erected in the era of the Muslim Renaissance for Central Asia by order of Karakhanid Shams al mulk, the son of Ibrahim, who ruled in Samarkand in 1068-1080. From the 13th century, after the Mongol conquest of Central Asia, until the beginning of the 18th century, Rabat-i Malik served as a caravanserai for stopping trade caravans.

Rabat-i Malik is one of the oldest monuments of Central Asian monumental architecture and an architectural monument of world importance. Currently, Rabat-i Malik is the only archaeologically investigated palace-type monument on the territory of medieval Maverannahr.

According to the researcher, Rabat-i Malik is a vivid exponent of the peculiarities of the syncretic building culture of Central Asia in the 11th-12th centuries, which was a large structure with a multi-yard planning structure and had nothing to do with the well-known caravanserais of Central Asia with one or less with two yards on the longitudinal axis.

Rabat-i-Malik: summer residence of the Karakhanids

In the Hungry Steppe, a few kilometers from the city of Navoi, there are the ruins of a medieval monument of the Karakhanid era, known as Rabat-i-Malik. Only the foundation of the building and the entrance portal remained from it, on which unknown masters knocked out an ancient inscription: "The monument was erected by the Sultan of Peace and this lost place (the territory of Malik Steppe) has become comfortable ...". By the end of the 19th century, the history of the monument was forgotten by the locals; they called the preserved entrance portal the Bukhara Gate.

For the first time they started talking about this monument in the middle of the 19th century, when during the Bukhara mission under the leadership of N. Butenyov in 1841-42. The 27-year-old naturalist A. Lehman made sketches of the monument, as well as described its interior decor, which to a greater extent had not survived by the 20th century.

During the research of the monument, theories were put forward that Rabat-i-Malik is a caravanserai, but during archaeological excavations it became known that Rabat-i-Malik is the summer residence of the Karakhanid rulers. Since the Karakhanids were nomads, every summer they left their winter palaces in the steppe for their summer residences. Rabat-i Malik was one of them.

During the excavations of Rabat-i-Malik, two courtyards, a gallery, a small mosque and a bathhouse were discovered. All apartments were richly decorated and decorated with carved ganch and carved

unglazed terracotta. Among the ruins, various ceramic items were found: jugs, tagorah, hums, pans, flasks, jugs, teapots, narrow-necked decanters. In addition, the remains of two fortress walls that surrounded the monument were discovered, which indicates the protective functions of Rabat-i-Malik. The walls around Rabat-i-Malik were almost 1.70-1.80 m wide.

Rabat-i-Malik is the only surviving monument-palace of the Karakhanid era. There are no similar monuments that give an idea of the daily life of the Karakhanid rulers on the territory of Central Asia. Today Rabat-i-Malik is mothballed, but at the same time it is open to tourists. The ruins of the building make a lasting impression. Over the past few years, restoration work has been carried out, the entrance portal has been restored, as well as parts of the walls adjacent to it. Now one can already imagine what the monument was like in the XII century under the Karakhanids.

Rabat-i-Malik is a multifunctional monument. This is both the summer residence of the Karakhanids and a reliably fortified fortress capable of withstanding a siege. Later, after the collapse of the Karakhanid state, Timur stayed here, and then representatives of the Sheibanid dynasty.

Not far from Rabat-i-Malik, there is a giant cistern called Sardoba Malik. This storage facility, with a 13-meter deep reservoir, was built in the 11th century specifically to supply water to Rabat-i-Malik. Water entered the cistern through an underground channel from the Zaravshan River and was stored here throughout the summer - clean and cold, thanks to a 12-meter dome that protected it from the heat of the sun. The descent to the sardoba is located at the entrance. Being on the caravan road, Sardoba Malik served as a source of drinking water for passing travelers and caravans.

Bukhara historian Hafiz-i Tanish Bukhari reports about Rabat-i Malik, built by the Karakhanid Shams addin.

In the Russian press, information about Rabat-i Malik first appeared in the first half of the 19th century. The participants in the official diplomatic Russian mission under the leadership of KF Butenev, sent in 1841-42 to the court of the Bukhara emir, were struck by the majestic ruins of a medieval fortress located in the steppe on the way to Bukhara. The ruins of the abandoned, but still retaining the charm of antiquity of the steppe fortification, left an indelible impression on travelers. The expedition participant N.V. Khanykov limited himself to uninformative evidence of the presence of a monument in the steppe, while the naturalist A.A.Leman left a schematic sketch of its main facade and, which is very important, a rather detailed description of the interiors of Rabat-i Malik. A.A. Leman also collected legends around the monument, reflecting to a large extent its real history, noted that the ruins of a fortified castle, which flourished 700-800 years ago, was the dwelling place of the khan and his heirs, was built by one of the nomadic leaders of Maverannahr - Melik Khan.

After K.F.Butenev's mission, the monument was visited by various representatives of Russian departments and foreign travelers: N.F.Sitnyakovsky, N.A.Maev, A. Vambery, E.S. Skyler and others, who did not add anything to the information of A. Lehmann ... This monument remained unknown to Western science at that stage.

In the 1920s, the question was raised about the customer for the construction of Rabat-i Malik, which was attributed to the Karakhanid ruler Shams al-mulk (1068-1080). The basis for this attribution was the postscript on the margins of the Kitabi-Mullo-Zade (16th century) about the construction of Shams al-mulk rabat in 471 AH. Later, A. A. Semyonov, having studied additional written data, proved that this was not the case.

In fact, Rabat-i Malik began to be studied only in Soviet times. The first archaeological research began in the 1970s. In 1973-1975, 1977 and 1997-2001, excavations were carried out (led by NB Nemtseva), as a result of which the layout of the fortification was investigated and which for the first time gave an idea of the architecture of the Karakhanid palaces that have not come down to us near Bukhara, known from written data ...

Artifacts obtained in the process of archaeological work - a collection of ceramics, toreutics, jewelry, numismatic material - are of great scientific interest. The most popular indicator of the level of development of handicrafts and art - household ceramics, traced in Rabat-i Malik in a large chronological range - is especially vivid. For the first time at one object of the Bukhara oasis, tableware and kitchen utensils were obtained from the end of the 11th to the beginning of the 18th centuries, a through chronological column was compiled, reflecting the stages of development of this type of craft over more than 6 centuries.

Rabat-i malik presents the most advanced engineering ideas of the 11th-12th centuries, based on double paired columns at the corners of the octagon has no equal in synchronous architecture. This miracle of engineering technology was one of the largest domes of the medieval East. And not only

the dimensions of the dome amaze the imagination, but also the precisely calculated structure - the base of the dome on double paired columns of different diameters - is an engineering idea that has not been repeated anywhere else in Central Asia. Synchronous domes based on columns of the same diameter, mainly octagon or square, across northern Khorasan and Iran (Jami Mosque in Isfahan, mosques in Zavvar and Dakhistan). The same composition was later developed in Turkey in the 15th century.

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HISTORIOGRAPHY OF MUSEUM WORK IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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Annotation. The article deals with research and educational work on museum studies in the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words. Museum, dissertation, museum work, museum object, museum-reserve, exposition, Uzbekistan, virtual museum, interactive methods.

Currently, in our country there are local history, historical, literary, memorial, archaeological, nature, science museums and museum-houses.

“On the development and improvement of the activities of museums, strengthening their material and technical base” is noted in the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. Based on these tasks, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On approval of the program of measures to improve the activities and comprehensive strengthening of the material and technical base of state museums for 2017-2027” was adopted on December 11, 2017 No. 975.

Great importance is also attached to the study of the history of museum affairs in Uzbekistan. Museum business is a specific area of social activity related to science, education, upbringing and culture in general.

During the years of independence, the work of the museum and the defended scientific works on museology are of great importance. DA Kurbanova’s work on the topic “Historical and cultural heritage of Temurids epoch abroad” provides a systematic cataloging of historical monuments of the XIV-XV centuries, an analysis of the history and fate of items exported abroad. In her doctoral dissertation “Formation of the collection of Uzbekistan in the largest museums of the world and the trend of their acquisition”, the processes caused by the formation of collections in large museums of the world and the acquisition of objects related to the historical past of Uzbekistan were studied [1]. D. T. Kuryazova’s Ph.D. thesis on the topic: “Museums of Uzbekistan and their activity during independence (on an example of historical and study of local lore museums)”, explored topical issues, such as the place of museums in public life during the period of independence, museum and education, children’s museums, museum pedagogy, marketing and others [2].

In 2012, R.V.Almeev defended his doctoral dissertation on “Museums of Uzbekistan and the prospects of their socio-cultural development (1991-2000) [3; 242]. The chronological framework of R.V. Almeev’s doctoral dissertation covers the period of accumulation of cultural values and the emergence of the first museums in Central Asia during the colonial period, the activities of museums in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era and conceptual changes in their content during the years of independence, in particular in 1991-2000. The activities of the Bukhara Museum-Reserve are especially considered in this chronological framework. Within the period 1991-2000. analyzed the state policy towards museums, its main priorities aimed at reviving and strengthening the ideology of national independence, growing the museum network, creating a new type of museums, improving the activities of museums and the main difficulties that museums face to this day [4].

In the dissertation of Sh.A. Miraliev on the topic: “International experience of virtual museums foundation and their development of prospects in Uzbekistan”, scientific and practical recommendations were developed on the application of advanced world experience in virtualization of museums in Uzbekistan [5].

In 2006, the book “Museology” by IN Ilalov was published as a textbook [6]. The chronological framework of the book covers the period from 1870 to 2001. The third section “Museology in the conditions of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1991-2001)” emphasizes that during the years of independence the number of museums of a wide variety of profiles in the country has increased, expanded and enriched with rare items, and a new legislative framework for museology

has been created. Here is also given the museum network of Uzbekistan, their classification by profile and type; methods of acquisition of museum collections and their documentation, fund work of museums; methods of storing museum items; packing and transporting them; the role of museums in the revival of spiritual values and self-awareness of the Uzbek and other peoples living in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

During the years of independence, other textbooks and separate works on museology were also written [7]. World museology of modern times and the role of museums of Uzbekistan in it, issues of museum pedagogy were reflected in the research of Zh.Kh. Ismailova [8].

For further flow, propagation and promotion of cultural and spiritual heritage among the people, there have been established a special scientific and methodological, spiritual-and-enlightenment illustrated journal "Moziydan sado" (the "Echo of History"). Jannat Ismoilova, Doctor of Historical sciences: "Articles published in the magazine serve to museum management as methodological manual in studying of museum experience, new innovative projects, scientific researches and modern museology".

Today, each museum conducts its own search for innovative forms of museum service. When developing them, it is necessary to take into account the resources and technologies available to the museum, the level of training of the excursionists, their interests, study their requests and needs, providing feedback "museum - visitor", and also take a differentiated approach to the organization, content, methodology of preparing and conducting excursions for different age and social groups. Increasing the attractiveness of museum objects, constant activities to increase the museum audience are now objective requirements, the fulfillment of which can ensure the effective functioning of museums.

RV Almeev's monograph "Museums of Uzbekistan and socio-cultural perspectives of its development" [9] presents the history of the development of museum business in the Republic of Uzbekistan and defines the tasks of its improvement and substantiates the organizational, managerial and market aspects of the concept of development of museums in Uzbekistan.

In Uzbekistan, a lot of work is being done to further improve the activities of museums, enhance their importance in the education and upbringing of the younger generation, increase the knowledge and skills of their workers, and provide these centers of enlightenment with modern information and communication means.

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Abstract. “Strength is in justice!” - the famous motto of the famous statesman and invincible commander serves as a spiritual and moral guide to this day. In our country, great attention is paid to the study of the rich history of the Motherland, the huge heritage of ancestors, unique customs and traditions. A special place in this noble deed is given to the era of Amir Temur and the Temurids, which is the most powerful, majestic and brilliant period in the history of Uzbekistan. The high level of development of science, education, enlightenment and culture of that time still surprises and delights the world community, and the masterpieces of the great era that have come down to us are impressive and cause pride in eminent ancestors.

Keywords: Sakhibkiran, the pension system in Central Asia, “Law Code of Temur“, architectures cheers Temurids.

Having created a large empire, Amir Temur led a huge creative activity in it: he built cities, fortresses, markets, mosques, laid irrigation networks, increased sown areas, gardens. All work was carried out in three directions. According to the first, the main attention was paid to the construction of administrative centers - Samarkand, Shakhrisabz. The second area is support for crafts and trade. The third direction is the development of science and culture.

Sakhibkiran is a wise ruler. He taught: where one brick is taken, ten bricks must be placed, where one tree is cut down, ten more must be planted.

Amir Temur's contribution to various spheres of life is invaluable. Creation, in particular, of broad conditions for entrepreneurship served as the flourishing of a strong centralized state. The entrepreneurs received financial assistance from the treasury. People whose houses were in poor condition could also count on it. A well-functioning credit system functioned in accordance with the customs of its time. Every year, government officials distributed winter clothing to the poor, free meals, and provided government assistance to the poor and disabled. The task of the state was declared and the eradication of begging.

The first pension system in Central Asia was also formed during the reign of Amir Temur. Moreover, payments were assigned taking into account the merits to the country.

Amir Temur's activities characterize him as a far-sighted politician and diplomat. The leader of a powerful state went beyond the capabilities and boundaries of his time and led to the formation of new systems. He used Turkish, Mongolian, Arab-Persian traditions in creating new foundations of statehood. In the following centuries, all the rulers of the eastern countries used this political school as a model. With the gift of foresight, Amir Temur acted as a catalyst for advanced historical processes. For example, in Central Asia, during his reign, commodity-money relations developed, and there was a division of social labor between rural and urban areas. The merchants of the new formation played an important role in the development of foreign trade. Society received an incentive for socio-economic, political and spiritual development.

Sakhibkiran thought globally, recognizing the universal right to life, seeing the peoples of the world in a single geopolitical space. He was the first to establish relations with Europe on the basis of friendship and cooperation. In his letters to the kings of Europe, he suggested that bilateral mutually beneficial relations should be determined by agreements.

The messages noted: “You send your merchants to my state. We will meet them warmly, we will show all the honors. We will also send our merchants to your country. You will also show them respect and do not allow them to be repaired unnecessarily. I have no others. Demands on you. For the world will prosper thanks to trading people.”

The book “Temur's Code” can be called a praise of kindness, nobility and justice. This book fully reflects his personality and fair politics.

In the Middle Ages, with their many wars and strife, the military prowess of Sakhibkiran was an

important tool in the implementation of defense and control in the regions. Amir Temur created a strong intelligence school. He was the first in the world to divide the army into seven divisions. The more a person learns his martial art, the more opportunities open up. The leader of a well-trained army, not knowing defeat, enriched military science with new knowledge, experience and raised it to the level of art.

The Temurids are great creators. The founder of the dynasty became famous for his magnificent buildings, showing remarkable architectural and design talent.

Monuments from the times of Amir Temur are unique. They seem to appeal to future generations: "If you want to judge our power, then take a look at the buildings we have built."

In the structures of the era of Amir Temur and the Temurids, we observe the subtle philosophy of the East, a combination of different schools and traditions: after all, a new era of architecture has begun.

The creative activity, begun in due time by Sakhbikran, was continued by his descendants in subsequent centuries and is reflected in our days. His descendants Sahibkiran - Shakhrukh, Ulugbek, Hussein Baykara, Babur, Kamran Mirzo, Akbarshah, Shah Jahan and others, as the greatest representatives of their time, made a great contribution to world science and culture.

The personality of Amir Temur demonstrates the strength and power of the Uzbek people, its justice and limitless possibilities, its enormous contribution to world civilization.

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MEDICAL SCIENCES

CLINICAL COURSE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON THE BACKGROUND OF TOBACCO SMOKING

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ANNOTATION

«CLINICAL COURSE OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE BACKGROUND OF TOBACCO SMOKING»

With the aim of study features for clinical pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) on the background of tobacco smoking 100 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis being in hospital treatment at therapeutic departments of phthisiatry and pulmonology center were examined. The patients were divided into two groups: I group were 70 smokers with TB, II group were 30 non-smokers with TB. For determination the nicotine dependence of patients the Fagerstrom's test was used. For detection the Tiffno's index the pic-flowmeter was carried out. It was determined that tobacco smoking had negative influence on course of pulmonary tuberculosis, the intoxication symptoms were more expressed, the respiratory symptoms were more kept, the total damage of lungs was more occurred.

Key words: tuberculosis, smoking, intoxication, respiratory symptoms

Actuality

The tobacco smoke can promote infection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MBT) by increasing sensitiveness of mucous membrane in connection with weakening of protective properties, from the other side, it changes biological properties of mycobacteria, increasing their aggression with possible formation of drug resistance forms[5,4]. But to the present this question was paid insufficient attention, and, it was necessary to promote introduction of more wide methods on rendering medical care in tobacco refusal on programs of treatment tuberculosis and training phthisiatrists for the corresponding methods of work [1,2,3].

The phthisiatrists must actively reveal patient smokers, they should motivate their tobacco refusal, render medical care, and support them.

The aim is to study features of clinical course for pulmonary tuberculosis (PT) on the background of tobacco smoking.

Material and methods. 100 patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (PT) and being on in-

patient treatment at the therapeutic departments of phthisiology and pulmonology center from 2017 to 2019, were examined. The patients were divided into two groups: I group had 70 smokers with (TB), II group were 30 non-smokers with (TB). All patients were carried out complex of clinical, laboratory, instrumental methods of study. For determination the nicotine dependence of patients the Fagerstrom's test was used. For determination the Tiffno' index the pic-flowmeter was carried out.

Results. Among the patients with (TB) in both groups really often were males (71,4%, $P \leq 0,05$). The most number of patients with tuberculosis in both groups the age varied from 31-40 years. I group was $34,28 \pm 5,7\%$ and II group was $44 \pm 7,0\%$ accordingly. Among the real smokers more often were the patients with fibrous and cavernous, and, cavernous tuberculosis ($40 \pm 5,8\%$ and $25,7 \pm 5,2\%$ accordingly $P \leq 0,05$). At patients of the first group it was determined that $40 \pm 5,8\%$ cases had the total damage of lung (0,05). The expressed intoxication was determined in patients of I group it was $50 \pm 6,0\%$ at the same time in 2 group it was only $30 \pm 6,5\%$. The analysis of microbiological researches showed that among patients of I group the discharge of MBT was more often ($42,85\% \pm 5,9\%$) than at patients of II group, it was ($28\% \pm 6,4\%$). By the formula it was calculated that indices in I group of smokers were in terms from 240 to 390. At carry out questionnarie by the Fagerstrom's test it was determined that at patients of I group the given index was from 6 to 10 points. At patients of I group the Tiffono's index was from 40 to 45%. At patients of II group the Tiffono's index was more than 50%. In dynamics it was marked that regression of clinical TB symptoms on the background of TB were on 1-1,5 month later than at non-smokers. It is necessary to determine that the drug resistance to chemical preparations was marked really more often at patients on the background of tobacco smoking ($31,42\% \pm 5,5\%$ and $4\% \pm 1,3\%$).

Conclusion. Thus, the tobacco smoking influences negatively on pulmonary tuberculosis, the intoxication symptoms are more expressed, the respiratory symptoms are kept, it is often occurred the total pulmonary damage.

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RESULTS OF ISONIASID SYRUP ADMINISTRATION IN CHILDREN WITH TUBERCULOSIS

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SUMMARY

To study the efficacy and tolerance of isoniazid syrup in children with tuberculosis we examined 55 children with active pulmonary tuberculosis. It was determined that, efficacy of tuberculosis chemotherapy in children, who received chemotherapy together with isoniazid syrup was equal to 66.5%, while in the group of children receiving isoniazid tablets it was 66.2%. Isoniazid syrup is recommended for the therapy of active tuberculosis in children and prevention of tuberculosis in children from risk groups.

Key words: tuberculosis, children, isoniazid, syrup, therapeutic efficacy.

Introduction. The basic method in the therapy of tuberculosis is chemotherapy, and pediatric therapy of tuberculosis is not an exclusion. At the same time the choice of the scheme of chemotherapy, its term, and inclusion of pathogenetical agents with background spare routine and therapeutic nutrition gain importance[1,2].

For the rational tuberculosis therapy in children it is also necessary to use individual therapy based on chemotherapy standards. One of the problems in tuberculosis therapy in young children is administration of tablet form of anti-tuberculosis agents. Appearance of isoniazid syrup requires study of its efficacy both in combined application with other anti-tuberculosis agents, and in its mono component application for the prevention of tuberculosis in children from the risk groups [3].

The objective: to study efficacy and tolerance of isoniazide syrup in children with pulmonary tuberculosis.

Materials and methods: We followed 55 children with active pulmonary tuberculosis, who were classified to two groups. The basic group included 34 children receiving isoniazid syrup in the doses adjusted for the age. Children from the control group (21) received isoniazid tablets. Isoniazid was combined with rifampicin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol. The age of the enrolled children varied from 2 to 14 years old. Majority of the examined children in both groups were those with tuberculosis of intrathoracic lymphatic nodes and active TB contact infected children. We analyzed the results of the therapy of chemotherapy intensive phase in children with local TB and the results of chemoprophylaxis in contacted children. It should be noted, that 12 (35.3 %) children of the basic group and 5 (23.8 %) control group were diagnosed with concomitant HIV infection with various stages of immune deficiency.

Efficacy of chemotherapy was assessed according to the dynamic clinical x-ray symptoms. For the detection of inflammation and assessment of its inflammatory expression we defined certain protein fractions according to Kazakov's method (1965); haptoglobin (Hp) according to N. Koriner's method (1972) ($N 8.5 \pm 3.1$ m%), sialic acids according to Hess' method ($N 160.4 \pm 4.1$ units), and seromucoids in blood serum using color metering ($N 167.7 \pm 4.8$) (Kolb V.G., 1976). Most of clinical symptoms observed at reception to hospital decreased 2-5 folds in both group in two months of therapy. Preservation of hepatomegaly in 26.6% of the children from the basic group and in 19% in the control group and polylymphadenopathy in 57.1% and 23.8%, respectively, by the end of intensive stage of therapy were conditioned by concomitant HIV. These patients were recommended addition of antiretroviral therapy.

Prevalence of x-ray symptoms of lung root lesions such as widening of its borders, enlargement of intrathoracic lymphatic nodes also decreased after therapy 3.1 folds in the basic group and 3 folds

in the control one. Focal shadows conditioned by the development of primary affect or dissemination in lungs also decreased 1.6 folds in the basic and 1.5 in the control group. Destruction of pulmonary tissue closed by the end of the intensive stage of therapy only in one child in the basic group. The data testify the absence of reliable difference in clinical efficacy between the compared groups.

Biochemical tests for the definition of inflammation in blood serum showed reliable decrease of the values in both groups.

In both groups amount of biochemical indicators of inflammation in blood was increased 1.5-2 folds compared to the normal values before the therapy, which tended for the normalization by the end of the intensive stage of therapy. At the same time there was no notable reliable difference between the compared groups.

In the progress of the therapy side-effects to anti-tuberculosis agents were registered in two (5.9 %) patients in the basic and one (4.9 %) in the control group. Clinical manifestation of side-effects in one child from the basic group and a child from the control group was rise of indicator hepatic enzymes in blood in response to rifampicin administration, while another child in the basic group had allergic dermatitis to streptomycin. There were no side effects of isoniazid administration in both groups.

Thus, there were no reliable differences in dynamic clinical parameters, x-ray symptoms and the level of biochemical indicators of inflammation in blood of the children receiving different forms of isoniazide. That allows us recommend isoniazid syrup for possible application in clinical practice, particularly for children of preschool age.

Conclusions:

1. Comparative efficacy of tuberculosis chemotherapy in children receiving standard scheme of isoniazid therapy with different forms (tablets and syrup) in doses adjusted for the age showed achievement of clinical effect in 66.5% in the basic and 66.2% in the control group by the end of intensive stage of therapy.

2. Isoniazid syrup administration is recommended for the therapy of tuberculosis in children and prophylaxis of tuberculosis in children of the risk group (TB infected, contact with sensitive TB, HIV infected), particularly for the children of pre-school and young school age.

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OPTIMIZATION OF THE TREATMENT OF WEDGE-SHAPED DEFECTS OF DENTAL HARD TISSUES IN PREGNANT WOMEN.

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Purpose: to study the effect of prosthetics with veneers in case of a defect in the coronal part of the teeth of pregnant women.

Relevance of the topic: The use of a complex of modern diagnostic and analytical methods makes it possible to objectively correctly make a clinical diagnosis and predict the result of orthopedic treatment.

Currently, dentists are increasingly resorting to veneers in the treatment of wedge-shaped defects in aesthetic teeth defects in pregnant women.

Veneers - thin plate thickness 0.5 - 0.7 mm, which are fixed on the vestibular surface of teeth. Veneers are the best way to correct, including age-related changes in the teeth. Thanks to veneers, it is possible to hide defects in the coronal part of a tooth of carious and non-carious origins, to correct anomalies in the shape, size and position of the tooth in the dentition, as well as when the color of teeth of various etiologies changes. Modern linings withstand temperature changes well, do not change in color from the use of tea, coffee and drinks with dyes, do not grow cloudy. The only drawback is that teeth preparation is required to install veneers. The thickness of the grinding of hard tissues is equal to the thickness of the veneer plate. Veneers are installed in several visits to the dentist. After installation, the patient gains a natural, natural smile. The service life of veneers according to various authors reaches up to 10 years with official care.

Materials and methods of research: Patients aged 20-35 years were examined. Of these, 22 women Shin with different periods of pregnancy. Of these, we identified 13 women with a wedge-shaped defect; 7 women with pathological abrasion of teeth (incisors and canines), 2 women with discolored teeth (tetracycline teeth).

The results of their research: The First of e visit the dentist takes impressions for computer of simulation I future smile. On the second visit, the fitting and installation of the lumineers was carried out, i.e. this process takes place in just two visits to the dentist. The service life of lumineers depends on the type of bite, the size of the coronal part of the teeth, the patient's hygienic motivation, etc. We conditionally divided veneers into 2 types depending on the method of their installation.

When the severity of the equatorial part of the tooth crown, etc. When there is diastema and three at large veneers teeth we established after the preliminary preparation with the teeth. Preparation is a very important step in the manufacture of any non-removable restorations, including ceramic veneers.

Dissection teeth under indirect veneers performed three methods:

1. The design preparation comprising intact preservation cutting tooth edge;
2. The design provides for grinding the incisal edge without creating a shoulder from the palatal surface of the tooth;
3. The design provides for the cutting of the incisal edge with the creation of a shoulder from the palatal surface of the tooth. The first preparation design is shown while maintaining the integrity of the incisal edge. The strength characteristics of the tooth with this preparation decrease slightly [Castelnuovo, 2018]. The amount of hard tissue abraded from the vestibular side determines the ability of the future veneer to change the color of the underlying tissue. Omar et al in 2017 proved that increasing the thickness of the ceramic layer from 0.5 to 0.7 mm does not significantly increase the masking power of the adhesive veneer. But with a thickness of 0.3 mm, the masking properties of the veneer are weak. The design, providing for the grinding of hard tissues of the incisal edge without creating a ledge from the palatal surface of the tooth, is indicated when the integrity of the incisal edge of the crown of the tooth is violated due to caries, trauma, increased abrasion and other non-carious lesions.

Ground off the solid tissue in the region of the cutting edge is recommended at least 1 mm., ak to ak smaller thickness of the ceramic lining increases the risk of fracture wines Ira in this field [Touati, 2016], the increase in the reduction to 3 mm and more also increases the risk of the adhesive facing of damage under the influence of chewing load [Castelnuovo, 2020]. Creation of a shoulder from the palatal surface of the tooth significantly increases the strength of the restoration under cyclic loads

[Chaiyabutr, 2019], reduces the number of ways of veneer insertion, and therefore, the likelihood of debonding [Shillinburg, 2019], allows to place the preparation margin outside the occlusal effect [Touati, 2018]. But also the creation of a palatal shoulder reduces the quality of the marginal fit of the veneer compared to preparation without reduction of the incisal edge and preparation with reduction of the incisal edge without creating a shoulder on the palatal side [Stappert, 2017]. Additional difficulties arise during the preparation of the affected teeth, with the loss of hard tissues as a result of increased wear, erosive processes and other non-carious lesions of the teeth. In these cases, the contours of the future restoration are larger than the existing hard tissues of the tooth, which requires a change in the preparation technique, since less reduction of hard tissues during preparation is required. In such cases, diagnostic procedures such as Wax Up and Mock up are of great diagnostic value [Magne, 2016].

Findings. Veneers are a modern and effective method for aesthetic imperfections in natural teeth. Using veneers allows you to avoid long-term recovery, making your smile flawless. The use of veneers allows you to restore the shape, color and degree of closure of the teeth in full. This technique allows for a sparing tactic in the restoration of various defects in the coronal part of the teeth.

ASSESSMENT OF THE INFLUENCE OF GANODERMA LUCIDUM ON THE COURSE OF THE OXIDATIVE PROCESS BY BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS.

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Abstract. This article evaluates the use of such a well-known biological active substance as Ganoderma Lucidum on the course and prognosis of oxidative stress under experimental conditions.

Purpose of the study. Conduct a comparative randomized study of the use of Ganoderma Lucidum on the course of oxidative stress under experimental conditions.

Materials and research methods. To achieve this goal, the results of the treatment of Ganoderma Lucidum on the course and prognosis of oxidative stress were analyzed. We studied 100 outbred white mice of both sexes weighing 15-20 grams. All mice were divided into 4 groups. Group 1 (main) - 25 mice, Ganoderma Lucidum was used to treat oxidative stress, Group 2 (control 1) - 25 mice, ascorbic acid (Vit C) was used to treat oxidative stress, Group 3 (control 2) - 25 mice, 4 group - a comparative group - 25 absolutely healthy mice. Oxidative stress was induced by a single intraperitoneal injection of 50% CCl₄ 0.06 ml of an oil solution (olive oil) - at the rate of 0.3 ml per 100 g of body.

Research results. After the application of Ganoderma Lucidum, all biomarkers of oxidative stress are normalized. So, in particular, the content of superoxide dismutase decreased by 45%, while under the influence of ascorbic acid, on the contrary, it increased by 39%. The content of monoamine oxidase also decreased by 69% under the action of Ganoderma Lucidum, while under the action of ascorbic acid there was a decrease by 23%, maltate dehydrogenase by 42%, catalase - 38% ($p \leq 0.001$). According to the nonparametric Mann-Winney test, there was a decrease in all biomarkers of lipid peroxidation ($p \leq 0.0001$), which is confirmed by previous studies.

Conclusions: Ganoderma Lucidum has a pronounced antiradical effect, which is manifested in its inhibitory effect on the intensity of free radical oxidation in experimental animals

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Annotation: Since the initial days of life (and before than intrauterine) intestine affects formation of immune response. So, development of protective mechanisms and their activity in the future depend on the stability and balance of micro flora settling on sterile surface of intestinal mucous membrane of a new-born baby. Thus, prerequisites of disorders in the immune system appear in early childhood. Immature organism of a young child has to adjust to new, sometimes hostile conditions. The article considers the problems to study peculiarities in intestinal micro flora in children with allergic rhinitis (AR).

Key words: allergic rhinitis, children, IgE, gastrointestinal dysfunction, BIFOLAK ACTIVE.

Data and research methods. Forty children, diagnosed with AR at the moment of the first application, were enrolled in the study. Among them 51.7% of the patients had combined allergic lesion of nose and gastrointestinal tract.

Twenty-one children applied with the initial manifestations of AR observed at the age of 3-6 years old (average age 5.09 years old) and nineteen children within the period from 6 to 9 years old (average age 7.8 years old). Maximal number of primary applications due to clinical symptoms of AR was registered among the children under 3 (38.6 %), less among the children of 3-6 years old (36.3 %), and the least from 6 to 9 years old (25.1 %). Comparison group included 20 children from 3 to 9 years old with no hereditary atopic pathologies (average age 7.9 years old).

Research methods included definition of qualitative and quantitative composition of intestinal micro flora in children, dynamic definition of the number of eosinophiles by means of immersion microscopy of stained smears in compliance with Romanovsky-Gimza's method and definition of total immunoglobulin E (IgE) using enzyme immunoassay according to the recommendations of the manufacturer. Morbidity rates with somatic and infectious origin were assessed with the help of interviewing parent and analysis of children's medical cards (history of physical development № 112). Statistical processing of the result was performed using STATISTICA for WINDOWS 6.1 software.

Results and discussion. All the children with AR had hereditary predisposition to allergy, most often inherited from mothers (67.6%). Among the relatives of the children in both groups we registered high prevalence rates of intestinal pathologies (27.5%) and helminth-protozoa infections (8.9%). Allergic and somatic diseases in the majority of the mothers conditioned the high rates of morbidity within pregnancy. Mother of children with AR had chronic tonsillitis more often, than those from the comparison group (29.2 % versus 7.5 %, $p=0.011$), and four of them (6.7 %) had exacerbation during pregnancy. Pregnancy with chronic pyelonephritis was registered in 18 women out of 40 from the basic group (45 %) and 6 out of 20 in the comparison group (30.0 %), exacerbation was registered only among the women of the basic group ($n=12$, $p=0.017$). the women of the basic group statistically more often had ARVD (69.7 % versus 22% in comparison group, $p=0.001$). Every second woman in the basic group was diagnosed with giardiasis (30 % versus 10 % in comparison group, $p=0.005$), which was not treated during the pregnancy. Women from the basic group significantly more often had a risk of miscarriage (40 % versus 15 %, $p=0.001$) and statistically significant number of diagnoses of CMV (25 % in the basic group versus 10 % in the comparison group, $p = 0.001$). Isolation of *Candida albicans* in cervix observed only in 10 women from the basic group ($p = 0.001$) was due to administration of antibacterial agents for the therapy of chronic diseases. Fifty percent of the women from the basic group had preterm birth and 30% had abdominal delivery. In the comparison group these values were equal to 40.0% and 25%, respectively. infestation.

In our study children with AR were randomized to two groups. In the basic group children received basic therapy for the main disease with addition of probiotic BIFOLAK ACTIVE (BIOTACT DEUTSCHLAND), while in the control group children received only basic therapy. That agent was chosen as it is the only probiotic effecting all parts of gastrointestinal system, including large intestine. Useful properties of BIFOLAK ACTIVE are conditioned by alive sublimated probiotic bacteria possessing antagonist activity against a wide range of pathogenic and relatively pathogenic micro

organisms. Great quantity of bifidobacteria and lactobacilli promotes fast recovery of physiological balance of intestinal micro flora and activate protective mechanisms in body improving activity of gastrointestinal tract, exchange processes and parietal digestion. BIFOLAK ACTIVE diminishes the risk of allergens manifestation due to good digestion of the consumed food; bacteria synthesize proteolytic enzymes splitting protein (and other toxins and allergens) and decrease development of allergy.

Total immunoglobulin E was tested at the primary application and by the end of the second year of follow-up. First test of IgE showed average 465.50 ± 121.71 IU, while the next showed 99.14 ± 23.6 IU ($p=0.001$), which testifies decrease in the allergic process intensity ($p = 0.001$). Number of eosinophiles in the children of the basic group reached 4.9 ± 0.21 %, and in the comparison group $1.4 \pm 0.2\%$ ($p=0.001$). Statistically significant prevalence of eosinophiles in children of the basic group was preserved until 6 months. Later there was no notable difference, while the level of eosinophiles was higher in the comparison group due to greater prevalence of worm

Conclusion.

1. Thus, recently intestinal micro biota is considered to be a leading etiological factor in the development of allergic immune pathological states, including AR in children. Data indicate the necessity of further study of both the whole microbe community and its separate representatives.

2. The basic marker controlling allergic process in children with hereditary predisposition within initial months of life is the level of eosinophiles and total IgE.

3. Inclusion of BIFOLAK ACTIVE probiotic into the therapy mostly effects intestinal micro flora recovering its misbalance in patients with AR.

EXPERIMENTAL SUBSTANTIATION OF THE USE OF HYPOXIA-INDUCIBLE FACTOR (HIF-1A) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOXIC HEPATITIS.

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Abstract. This article provides an experimental rationale for the use of hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1 α) for the development and course of toxic hepatitis based on heliotrin intoxication. Acute heliotrin intoxication was reproduced by a single subcutaneous administration of a sublethal dose of heliotrin to rats, prepared at the rate of 40 mg per 100 g of body weight. During the reproduction of experimental toxic hepatitis by the introduction of heliotrin, it was found that the HIF-1 content was on average 0.101667 ± 0.0022 ng / L. In blood plasma, the mean HIF-1 values were 0.2136 ± 0.0066 ng / L.

Key words: hypoxia-inducible factor; heliotrin intoxication; experimental toxic hepatitis; aryl hydrocarbon receptor translocator.

Relevance. Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) -1 is a dimeric protein complex that plays an important role in the body's response to low oxygen concentrations or hypoxia [3, 6]. HIF-1 is one of the main genes involved in the homeostatic process, which can increase vascularization in hypoxic areas such as localized ischemia and tumors [1, 4]. It is a transcription factor for dozens of target genes; HIF-1 is also important for immunological responses and is an important physiological regulator of homeostasis, vascularization, and anaerobic metabolism [2, 5, 7]. However, the pathophysiological mechanisms of the effect of HIF -1 α on the development of toxic hepatitis have not yet been disclosed, which was the relevance of this study.

Purpose of the study. Determine the value of hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF-1 α) on the development and course of experimental toxic hepatitis.

Materials and research methods. To achieve this goal, a model of toxic hepatitis was reproduced using the example of heliotrin intoxication.

Acute heliotrin intoxication was reproduced by a single subcutaneous administration of a sublethal dose of heliotrin to rats, prepared at the rate of 40 mg per 100 g of body weight. Toxic hepatitis was reproduced by subcutaneous administration of heliotrin (25 mg / 100 g). The material for the study is venous blood. The content of HIF-1 in the blood was determined by the enzyme immunoassay. The animals were divided into equal groups:

Group I - before reproduction of heliotrin intoxication (intact)

Group II (control) - with heliotrin intoxication,

Group III (control, comparison) - with heliotrin intoxication after the introduction of the reference drug "Infezol 40", within 5 days, 24 hours after the last injection;

Group IV (main, experimental) - animals with heliotrin intoxication after the introduction of a new amino acid blood substitute, within 5 days, 24 hours after the last injection. Statistical processing was carried out using the Student-Fisher test, the nonparametric Mann-Winney test, the Kraskes-Wallis test

Research results. During the reproduction of experimental toxic hepatitis by the introduction of heliotrin, it was found that the HIF-1 content was on average 0.101667 ± 0.0022 ng / L. In blood plasma, the mean HIF-1 values were 0.2136 ± 0.0066 ng / L. Such indicators are explained by the effect of heliotrin on the liver and, first of all, on hepatocytes, in which mitochondria are deficient in oxygen. Thus, HIF-1 acts as an early biomarker of tissue oxygen deficiency and, since it induces angiogenesis, an upregulation of this gene in experimental animals with ischemia may promote vascular proliferation required for oxygenation. In contrast, since HIF-1 promotes the survival and

proliferation of cancer cells due to its angiogenic properties, inhibition could potentially prevent the spread of cancer. With the growing understanding of the HIF-1 pathway, inhibition and stimulation of its transcriptional activity by small molecules is now an attractive goal.

As is known, the HIF-1 α subunit also contains two transactivation domains (TAD) that regulate the HIF-1 target genes. CREB-binding protein (CBP) and p300, two coactivators of HIF-1 transcription, interact with the carboxy-terminal transactivation domain (C-TAD) of HIF-1 α .

Both activators are required for HIF-1 transcription and, therefore, are targets for the regulation of HIF-1 expression; inhibition of HIF-1 α C-TAD interactions by hydroxylation of proline suppresses the expression of the HIF-1 gene, preventing normal transcription and translation. HIF-1 β contains only one such analogous region, which is not needed for the complex function of HIF-1. Recent reports indicate that HIF-1 β is identical to a previously discovered vertebrate protein, the aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator (ARNT).

HIF-1 is the main regulator of oxygen homeostasis in cells. As a transcription factor, it influences and regulates the expression of dozens of genes involved in maintaining homeostasis when oxygen concentration changes. One of the important functions of HIF-1 is to promote angiogenesis; HIF-1 directs the migration of mature endothelial cells into a hypoxic environment. This is accomplished through HIF-1 regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) transcription. VEGF is the main regulator of angiogenesis, which promotes the migration of endothelial cells towards the hypoxic area. During hypoxia, HIF-1 binds the regulatory region of the VEGF gene, inducing its transcription and initiating its expression. These endothelial cells ultimately help form new blood vessels by supplying oxygenated blood to the area.

Findings. Summarizing the above, hypoxia-inducible factor 1 (HIF-1 α) is an important pathogenetic link in the development of oxygen deficiency and its deficiency at an early stage can serve as an important diagnostic biomarker of toxic hepatitis, including that caused by heliotrin, since by its chemical composition it belongs to pyrolizidine alkaloids, and as you know, its precursor is cadaverdine, which is oxidized to gamma-aminobutyraldehyde with the formation of non-alcohols with monobasic noncyclic acids.

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EFFICACY OF IMMUNE CORRECTION IN COMPLEX TREATMENT PATIENTS WITH DRUG RESISTANT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Annotation: With the aim of work out of new approaches for immune correction 150 patients with pulmonary tuberculosis and drug resistance to chemical preparations were examined. As immune correctors were the preparations: gemalin, timalin, cycloferon and medical herb marigold used.

For correction revealed immunological disorders the scheme of use cycloferon and marigold tincture combinations were worked out which promoted increase of general efficacy for treatment pulmonary tuberculosis.

Key words: tuberculosis, drug resistance, immune correction, marigold, cycloferon.

Actuality. At present the problem of increase efficacy for treatment patients with destructive forms of drug resistant pulmonary tuberculosis (PT) became extremely actual and unsettled to the end. As it is known the expressed manifestations of tuberculosis were connected with immune depression which reduces clinical effect of performing therapy[2,1,3].

The Aim of present study was to research immune status of patients with polyresistant pulmonary tuberculosis and to work out the new approaches for immune correction with use cycloferon.

Material and methods: 150 patients with PT and drug resistance (DR) to chemical preparations were examined. By bacteriological method all patients were determined the presence MBT, resistance to the preparations of the first series (iziniozid, rifampicine, etambutol, streptimicine). Among the clinical forms the patients with fibrous and cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis predominated and were 125(83,3%). The disseminated tuberculosis was 17(11,3%) and infiltrative was 8(5,3%). All patients had treatment before. The duration of tuberculosis was from 2 to 10 years.

The patients with DR got treatment with the account of MBT resistance to chemical preparations. As immune correctors the next preparations were used: gemalin, timalin, cycloferon and medical herb marigold.

Depending on character of immune correction the examined patients were divided into 5 groups:

1 group were 25 patients who got additional immune corrector gemalin. The gemalin was administered intramuscular by scheme for 5 days: the primary dose was 1,0, then every day the dose was increased per 0,5, and, on the fifth day it was under 3,0. After five-day cycle there was break time for 5-7 days then the next cycle was continued. The course of treatment consisted of 3 cycles.

2 group were 35 больных they got combination: gemalin was by scheme 3 cycles in combination with marigold tincture for 2 months;

3 group were 40 patients who, on the background of complex therapy, got immune corrector timalin intramuscular per 1,0 № 10, then cycloferon intramuscular №5 on the background of taking marigold tincture for 1 month from the beginning of treatment;

4 group were 25 patients who got combination of 2 courses of timeline per 1,0 intramuscular № 10 and 2 courses of cycloferon intramuscular № 5 and taking marigold tincture for 2 months with break for 7 days. Between courses of timalin and cycloferon the break was for 10 days.

As a control were 25 patients with DR and pulmonary tuberculosis who got complex therapy

without inclusion immune correctors.

For evaluation immunological status E-POK и EAC-POK were determined. The status of non-specific reactivity was evaluated by phagocytosis state.

Results and discussion: Study immunological status showed that at patients who got only gemalin the tendency to increase was E-POK from $43\pm2,5$ to $46\pm3,2\%$ ($N = 64\pm1,6\%$), EAC-POK from $9,2\pm0,8$ to $10,7\pm0,1\%$ ($N = 16,06\pm0,56\%$), phagocytosis was from $41,4\pm0,24$ to $43,7\pm0,2\%$ ($N = 58,1\pm1,1\%$). At patients in 2 group who got combination gemalin + marigold tincture was also marked the tendency to increase E-POK from $44\pm1,6$ to $54\pm2,8\%$, EAC-POK from $9,0\pm0,92$ to $14,8\pm0,22\%$, phagocytosis was from $42,5\pm0,33$ to $50\pm1,7\%$; $P>0,05$. But the full normalization of all indices for immune status in this group was not marked.

The immunological indices at patients who got one course of timalin+ cycloferon+ marigold tincture were considerably increased but they didn't go up to the normal ones (the number of E-POK increased from $45,7\pm1,8$ to $55,8\pm1,2$; $P<0,01$; EAC-POK- from $11,9\pm2,1$ to $14,8\pm1,9$ $P>0,02$; phagocytosis was from $44,7\pm1,1$ to $53,6\pm1,6$).

The best results were marked at patients who got 2 courses of suggested scheme of immune correction: it was marked the increased number of E-POK from $46,7\pm1,8$ to $60,3\pm1,8$; $P<0,05$; EAC-POK from $10,7\pm1,4$ to $16,0\pm0,92$ $P<0,05$; phagocytosis was from $45,8\pm1,3$ to $57,9\pm1,8$).

The efficacy of complex therapy DR of tuberculosis depending on the ways of immune correction were analyzed. The dynamic observations of process for complex therapy averagely for 2,5-3 months showed that the highest indices of smear conversion were marked in group of patients who got additionally immune correction by the scheme: timalin + cyclofen + marigold tincture: $72\pm9,0\%$ and $83\pm6,3\%$ accordingly. At that time the smear conversion was $60\pm9,7\%$ in control group.

The positive X-ray changes in dynamics were marked as cavern decrease and considerable or partial resorption of infiltration, the foci of dissemination. The cavern decrease was marked in group of patients who got only gemalin as immune corrector, and it was $48\pm9,9\%$ (in control group it was $-40\pm9,6\%$) and resorption of infiltration was in $24\pm8,5\%$ cases (in control group it was $24\pm8,5\%$). At the same time in group of treated patients with combination of gemalin and marigold tincture the cavern decrease was marked in $54,3\pm8,4\%$ and considerable cavern resorption was in $46\pm8,4\%$ patients. At patients who got only one course: timalin+ cycloferon + marigold tincture the cavern decrease was marked in $(57,5\pm7,8\%)$ and considerable resorption of infiltration was in $62,5\pm7,6\%$ patients.

The highest indices of treatment efficacy were marked at patients who got complex therapy with inclusion 2 courses timalin + cycloferon + marigold tincture. At the result of taken correction by this scheme the increase rate of infiltration resorption was marked ($66,6\pm9,4\%$) and decrease of cavern sizes was ($60,0\pm9,7\%$, $P<0,05$).

Thus, at patients with DR was marked the depression of separate chains of immune status, the decrease of T- and B-lymphocytes and phagocyte activity of neutrophils were marked too. With the purpose of correction revealed immunological disorders the scheme of combinations for medicated immune modulators, marigold tincture were worked out, the apply of which promotes increase the general treatment efficacy.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

FUNDAMENTALS FOR ENHANCING THE PRACTICAL SKILLS OF STUDENTS

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Summary. This article emphasizes the importance of situations created to enhance the practical skills of students. These are tools, forms and methods for promoting new knowledge and educational materials.

Keywords: practical activity, mental development, didactic conditions, practical skills, reproductive tasks.

The mental development of students is characterized by the accumulated knowledge, skills and qualifications expressed as their condition. Based on this knowledge and skills, students analyze, generalize, compare, popularize, abstract, classify and systematize the available facts.

The mental development of students is carried out in the process of personal-oriented education and arises as a result of the purposeful presentation and development of various district knowledge. This is a product of general knowledge, students' minds, analysis, generalization, classification, systematization, substantiation, conclusion, determination of the logical relationship between phenomena, formation of certain concepts, development of common virtues, conviction in the formation of the needs of knowledge, search for natural phenomena, mental work.

By nature, the situations of intensification of practical skills of students are based on extracurricular educational programs, cover the process of developing practical skills of students. Therefore, extracurricular classes should be designed so that students do not repeat the knowledge gained in the classroom, but deepen and strengthen them. In extracurricular classes, therefore, more knowledge, skills and practical experience need to be created, with minimal provision of educational materials to students.

Extracurricular occupations should be aimed not only at enhancing the practical skills of students, but also at developing practical skills that help solve various problems in certain situations.

It should be emphasized that such an approach should not be seen as a general approach. At the same time, the extracurricular process should not set itself a narrow goal, which is to increase the practical skills of students, but to solve the problems of effectively developing logical thinking and dialogue.

This will make it possible to achieve special heights in ensuring interpersonal relations, mutually beneficial relations and cooperation. In extracurricular classes, the training of students for interpersonal dialogue is increased and opportunities are created for them to naturally perceive various aspects of objective interaction. Therefore, the practical skills of dialogue situations make it possible to widely apply such forms as clarification, clarification, entry into discussion.

Students will be able to develop and acquire knowledge on their own in the course of their academic assignments. In this process, the teacher sets special tasks for students based on external monitoring and evaluation. As a result, students acquire self-monitoring and evaluation skills.

Practical activity in the process of technological education is a complex didactic phenomenon in characteristic characteristics. It will include educational areas, educational tasks, their content, educational actions, control and evaluation situations.

As the main means of educational activity of students, intellectual actions, verbal means, content of the educational subject, mastered practical skills, personal experience of students are demonstrated. The means of enabling students to form themselves as subjects of the educational process direct them to activate practical skills. Strengthening the practical skills of students will enable educational

cooperation. This is manifested in two types: (1) the impact of joint activities on the development of students, their practical skills; 2) studying the joint actions themselves, didactic justification of its influence on the formation of new types of activities in students.

The comparison of different data contributes to students' understanding of the essence of the types of work. Students choose their methods of work using skills to understand the content of the activity and can clearly present the results of the work performed. Understand the content of the work based on the presentation of its various details. Thus, at all stages of technological education, it will be possible to develop practical skills and involve students in cooperation. The involvement of students in this process is based on three foundations:

1) knowledge of technologies learned directly in the process of practical activity, educational materials that serve as the basis for the development of practical skills. At the same time, roles are distributed between the teacher and students;

2) organization of technology lessons based on multifunctionality;

3) ensuring the active participation of students in the educational process organized on the basis of multinational.

Technology lessons will allow you to perform intelligent operations that are practical. In these cases, students perform actions on selection, classification, analysis, generalization of materials. Here of particular importance is the fulfillment of practical tasks using methods of comparison and contrasting as operations of mental-practical activity. In the process of organizing the practical activities of students, instructions should also be included in the composition and content of educational materials, such as the repetition of educational materials submitted by the teacher, work on them, and the compilation of questions based on these materials.

Special attention will be paid to the formation of students' thinking in organizing the practical activities of students in technology lessons. If the teacher in the course of such classes systematically provides students with knowledge and information about the profession, does not indicate how to search for them independently, then his practical skills are not sufficiently activated.

The attention and interests of students need to be gradually stabilized through practical work. This will allow students to fully master the educational materials. To do this, you need to understand the essence of the practical skills of students, organize certain exercises to turn them into skills. In this process, the teacher must take into account the characteristics of students.

When activating the practical skills of students, you need to take into account the following features:

1. The organization of practical skills of students at the formative level is being transformed into a new form in order to ensure their independence and is being improved at the level of creative search.

2. A combination of different didactic approaches to technology learning will enable a competent approach to the learning process, facilitate the integration of organizational methods and techniques and enhance practical skills.

3. Among the features of activating the practical skills of students, one can indicate the need to choose educational tasks based on the principle of a competent approach. This principle is also useful when choosing methods and methods to enhance the practical skills of students.

In the lessons of technology, communication skills characteristic of labor relations will be formed. The development of social thinking among students is carried out by mastering subject-shaped forms of professional thinking. This is characteristic of the reproductive level of cognition, which corresponds to the creative form of searching for content using the concept and word. This is achieved by studying and mastering finished materials. The creative level of thinking is manifested by designing, describing, creating certain subjects.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE ON ADULT EDUCATION AND CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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The article covers foreign experience in adult education and continuous professional development, analysis of the concept of continuous professional development, the importance of adult education, adult education and the development of institutions of continuous professional development. In addition, the issues of adult education and their continuous professional development, the issues of specific aspects, opportunities, achievements and shortcomings of foreign countries were emphasized, and proposals were made on the further development of this sphere in our country on the basis of the experience of adult education and continuous professional development (professional development) of foreign countries.

Key words: continuous professional development, professional skill, coaching, training.

If we pay attention to world experience, it can be seen that the world is formed at the beginning of the twentieth century on the basis of adult education and their continuous professional development. In particular, E. ON adult education in the US and their continuous professional development.

Linderman himself, in his work “the importance of education for adults”, published in 1926 year, put forward the idea that “education consists in the study of this life and the whole life, so there is no limit to education.” In Great Britain, however, it was published 1929 year V.Yaxley’s book “life-long Education” discusses issues of adult education and continuous professional education.

The theorist on pedagogy scientist P. According to the information provided by Langrand to UNESCO in 1965 year, “the proposed interpretation of continuing education embodies the idea of humanism: it should create conditions for the development of man’s ability throughout his life at the center of all educational prints.”

The concept of “continuous professional development”, developed by UNESCO in 1984, also describes adult education and their continuous professional development as “the sum of conscious efforts aimed at preparing individuals for the development of their abilities, including learning and performance of professional tasks, taking place in different periods of life in the educational system or beyond”. And in the “Hamburg declaration on adult education” about this concept: “Adult education” includes the whole set of progressing processes (eksiexi) of formal or otherwise formal education, with the help of which people who are recognized among the senior citizens in the view of the society to which they belong, develop their abilities, enrich their knowledge and improve their technical and professional skills, or use them in a new direction to meet their needs and the needs. It is said that adult education covers both formal education and continuous science acquisition, informal education and the entire range of informal and supplementary (auxiliary) education.

In the world experience, it can be seen that not only adult education and the concept of their continuous professional development are analyzed in depth, and at the same time, a lot of practical work is being done in this direction. In particular, today, according to world experience, adult education and their continuous professional development, regardless of the level and age of knowledge, is an institution that promotes the development of professional skills.

The Concept of Continuing Professional Development, developed by UNESCO in 1984, also describes adult education and continuing professional development as “complements, complements, acquires knowledge, develops personal skills, including learning and professional development, that occur in different stages of life in or outside the education system. it is a set of conscious actions aimed at preparing for the performance of tasks.” The Hamburg Declaration on Adult Education states: “Adult education” encompasses the whole set of progressive processes of formal or other form of education, through which they are recognized as adults in the eyes of the society to which they belong. people develop their abilities, enrich their knowledge, and improve their technical and professional skills, or use them in a new direction to meet their own needs and the needs of their own society. Adult education is said to include both formal education and continuing education, non-formal education, and the full range of non-formal and additional (auxiliary) education.

In the world experience it can be seen that not only the concept of adult education and their continuous professional development has been deeply analyzed, but at the same time a lot of practical work has been done in this direction. In particular, according to today's world experience, adult education and continuing professional development institutions are institutions that help to improve professional skills, regardless of education level and age.

The first adult education institution in the world and their institution of continuous professional development was founded in 1844 in Denmark by N.F. Grundtvig. In the 40s and 70s of the XIX century, such educational institutions appeared in the Scandinavian countries, Germany and Finland. Later, adult education and their continuing professional development institutions also developed in England, including in 1870, when the Open University was established at the University of Cambridge. Here university professors gave lectures and conducted classes.

As a result of adult education and the development of institutions for their continuous professional development, they have also acquired a regional character. In particular, the European Adult Education Association in Europe was established in 1953 as a non-profit public organization to support and promote non-formal education for adults in Europe. The EAEA is a European public organization with more than 100 member organizations from 34 countries, working in the field of adult education and representing the interests of more than 50 million adult students, both male and female, across Europe (see European Adult Education Association (EAEA - European Association for the Education of Adults). <http://www.eaea.org>).

ASPBAE, an institution for adult education and continuing professional development in Australia, was established in 1964 in Sydney. Currently, ASPBAE has both a regional character and its membership includes more than 200 organizations and individuals. Its activities are aimed at improving the quality of education for all, transforming and liberalizing education, and adult lifelong learning (education). ASPBAE is committed to strengthening the Asia-Pacific region's efforts to support local education communities and organizations, national associations, teachers' unions, company networks and other civil society institutions to ensure greater accountability in the implementation of education commitments by governments and international donors. (see The Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education, Asia-Pacific Bureau of Adult Education). <http://www.aspbae.org/>).

The first institution of adult education and continuous professional development in Germany was established in 1902 by the Free Institute of Berlin. Today, the institution represents community retraining centers. There are currently about 940 People's Universities in the Federal Republic of Germany (www.vhs.de), which have about 3,237 branches operating on the principle of "home-based education" across the country (see: Deutscher Institute for International Cooperation of the German Association of People's Universities). Volkshochschul-Verband eV, DVV). [Http://www.dvv-international.de](http://www.dvv-international.de)).

One of the peculiarities of foreign countries in the field of adult education and their continuous professional development is that in them the continuous professional development (training) of employees of the education system is not organized by the state in a centralized and monopolized manner. In particular, churches, banks and publishing houses are involved in organizing the professional development of managers and employees of the education system in Germany. This shows that the system of continuous professional development (professional development) in this country has a public-state character.

Indeed, in Germany, it is precisely the teachers of the general secondary education system who have no centralization in the process of continuous professional development (professional development). In this country, the process of professional development enters into the activities of teachers only when there is a need. Methods such as coaching are used in this process.

"Coaching is a method of counseling and training in which a person called a coach helps the listener to achieve a certain life or professional goal. "Unlike coaching training, it focuses on achieving clearly defined goals instead of overall development." Coaching is organized mainly individually and in some cases collectively, mainly in the form of revealing the personal (subjective) concept of teachers and meeting their educational needs without interruption from practical activities. In many cases, the employee of the training institution goes to school as a "coach" and organizes "coaching" on the basis of the author's approach. Coaching is reminiscent of consulting services. It takes into account the educational needs and problems of the trainee. The main purpose of coaching is to reveal the personal (subjective) concept of the trainee. In it, there are basically four tasks: first, the delivery of new information, knowledge, coordination; second, the introduction of daily training;

third, the development and implementation of practical training exercises; fourth, the discovery and understanding of the personal (subjective) concept is accomplished.

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Annotation: This conference paper focuses on the beneficial development of technology in teaching and learning. The role of it is discussed and implementation of technology in classrooms is highly advised.

Key words: ALM - Audio Lingual Method, L2 – second language, online websites, Microsoft Power Point, facilitator, teacher centered, communicative competence, native speaker, native language.

Creation and development of technology have triggered language teaching and learning. Online websites with full of educational materials, useful application which facilitate language learning, Blogs with full of helpful advice, electronic dictionaries and the other technological tools have enhanced language teaching and learning. With the introduction of Audio Lingual Method (ALM), technology was introduced into teaching. However, the role of technology had been foreseen as an important key factor of teaching and learning L2 (second language) Vannevar Bush (1945).

It can be said that the introduction of technology was a turning point in language teaching. With a click of a finger, a teacher can access a huge amount of information which can be implemented during the lessons and improve the effectiveness of his/her teaching. Moreover, technology has helped teachers to utilize authentic materials in a lesson. This has proved that technology has replaced the traditional teaching successfully. With this introduction, technology provided teachers with many options as making the lessons interesting and productive at the same time. Graddol (1997) notes that technology lies at the heart of globalization which affects the education and culture.

The role of a teacher has shifted drastically as the introduction of technology. If the teacher had been a main body of a lesson, it is now a facilitator or a guide who directs a learner to the right way. Learners used to stick to what their teachers say to do and followed their orders and also, limited themselves with them. Now, apart from the materials they learn in the classrooms, learners can acquire more things online by means of technology. Furthermore, technology has enabled learners to gain confidence in themselves. There are a lot of chat rooms with native speakers of languages where a language learner can find any native speaker and practice with him/her.

The internet and technology enrich teaching content and make the class more lively than it used to be which result in breaking the “teacher-centered” classes. With the help of technology, students can type to their classmates and have discussion on the topics they learn. Also, it helps them to interact with other students around the globe and know their views on the very issue. It can be seen that technology increases the importance of interaction between not only teachers and students but also students with other students (Brown, 2001). One of the major requirements in schools’ curricula is that teachers should build confidence or help students to develop their communicative competence.

One of the teachers’ major concern is keeping their students interested in their subjects. The technology has its own advantages in language teaching and learning by making it lively and effective. Zhang (2006) stated using technology and multimedia, we can offer not only rich and authentic sources but also attractive and friendly interaction, vivid pictures and pleasant sound. This boosts students’ interest in learning and attracts their attention to the lesson.

There are a number of applications, which aid teachers and students to acquire something or improve information retention. For instance, Microsoft Power Point is seen as a great tool to make the lessons captivating proving students with visuals, sound and motions. There are different learner types who have certain preference on material acquisition. Some can acquire by listening, some can digest better if he/she see it or others with touching or feeling. Power Point activities and visuals can involve most of the learners actively as it has different functions. Vocabulary can be taught with the help of visuals for those who benefit from seeing. Sounds can be added to aid learners to pronounce words like native speakers. Interesting and funny pictures can be used to help learners to imagine better and memorize words in a better way.

In short, it is true that learners need to acquire necessary materials which are provided by their teachers effectively and with making not much effort. Today, the amount of time we spend for

anything has paramount importance. If less time and less energy are spent for this, it gives learners more opportunity to acquire more. The technology and application we use today has made it possible and easier to grasp any information efficiently and successfully. With the help of technology, the internet and multimedia, learners have better possibility to learn with visuals, sounds and interaction. Moreover, they can meet natives online to practice their language and also, the technology provided teachers with the chances to motivate and interest their students with interesting lessons.

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THEORETICAL METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF DETERMINING THE INDEX OF HAPPINESS OF FAMILIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: The article analyzes the transition of the concept of happiness from a scientific and theoretical aspect in an abstract form to a quantitative indicator. Also identifies, the new approaches in politics and management related to the concept of happiness, the quantitative aspects of this concept. Eliminates existing problems in society, the use of state bodies to monitor their effective activities, the purpose of the international happiness index and its indicators, and also provides foreign experience of the activities of special state bodies of happiness, as well as problems and proposals that arise in this process.

Keywords: happiness, happiness index, well-being, public administration, society, population, family, rating, indicators, measuring happiness, achieving happiness, reforms.

It is known that such a concept as “happiness”, “achieving happiness” and “being happy” is a philosophical category. We also meet in our daily lives the aphorisms of many Western and Eastern philosophers, poets, writers, statesmen associated with the concept of happiness.

It is clear that the approach to the concept of happiness from a scientific point of view has its own long history. At present, the scope of his research is also increasing, including representatives of the field of Psychology, Sociology, Political Science, Economics and the sphere of jurisprudence in recent years have also been studying happiness. To date, the concept of happiness is gradually becoming more practical character than the theoretical concept that we have hypothesized.

In the age of modern technology, the concept of happiness and the degree of aspiration to it, the character of the subject and object of happiness, the right to be happy, family happiness, happy city, happy state, the position of happiness manager, happiness in education, the index of happiness is one of such concepts.

Even there are countries that measure happiness, on the basis of which there are proposals for the establishment of Public Administration and policy, as well as those countries that have introduced this practice and began to achieve certain achievements. There are certainly specific reasons for this level of interest and effort, that it is of urgent importance to conduct research on this subject, to familiarize yourself with positive practice.

Gedonist scientists looked at happiness as feeling, enjoyment, pleasure and joy. In eudemonism, happiness is understood as a stable, inseparable good, the motivation and purpose of all aspirations is a complete desire. By the XXI century, happiness became a quantitative category, and its level could be measured using formulas and calculations.

Today, relying on the indicators of the happiness of the population, it remains important not only to study socially whether he feels happy or unhappy in a particular country, but also to determine the sustainable development of society and determine the directions of Public Policy. Therefore, can we measure happiness? Why is it necessary to measure happiness? it is urgent to conduct in-depth scientific analysis and research on this subject.

Such famous thinkers as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle thought about what is the purpose of human life. Aristotle relied on the idea that the goal is to achieve happiness. He considered it necessary to achieve different goals for this achievement. A sick, lonely, poor man could not feel happy, because only a person who had achieved different well-being in life could count himself as such¹.

Before the era of the philosophy of social thought, people who were under the protection of the gods, were called Happy (eudaimonia - “good fate”). In ancient Egypt, the happiness of a person

¹ Nishnianidze O. O., Sergeeva A. O., Cherkashin M. D. Happiness as a social phenomenon. Proceedings of the Southwest State University. Series: Economics, Sociology and Management, 2018, vol. 8, no. 4 (29), pp. 282–292 (in Russ.).

depends entirely on the will of God, giving him a virtue that gives him a happy life.

In ancient Greece there were philosophical schools and directions that led to the periphery of eudemonia - the idea of happiness, such as hedonism, Epicureanism, stoicism and cynicism.

People whose physical and spiritual qualities on eudemonism were fully developed were considered happy.

We list some directions:

Hedonism: Aristippus, representing this direction. According to his thoughts, when a person was enjoying something, a person seemed to be happy.

Epicureism, from the representative of this trend, Epicure, believed that happiness is achieved through knowledge. A happy life is considered to be a state of mindfulness and fair living, peace of mind and maintaining the health of the body.

Stoicism here is considered a person who is in doubt is happy. Representatives of the direction were Pyrron, Sextus and empiricists.

Cynicism. The cynics believed that it is necessary to live without ignoring the instincts inherent in animals in nature. Representatives of the recipe were well-known Diogenes and Antisthenes.

Stoicism. They practiced a unity of nature and patience. To live in harmony with the world, one must first know this world, only in this state a person can be happy. Seneca, Marcus Aurelius were the founders of this direction.

“Happiness” has a multifaceted interpretation with its own meaning. Polish researcher V. Tatarkevich created a fundamental study “on human happiness and perfection”, in which he described two important problems : the problem of happiness and the problem of human perfection in a wide range of views. He believed that each of them, the essence of happiness was not widely revealed. Here Tatarkevich determines 4 main ideas of the meaning of happiness: patronymic of fate, luck; having the highest chances; feeling of saturation with life.

From a philosophical point of view, happiness is an expression of spiritual consciousness that determines this state of a person filled with a sense of satisfaction with the meaning of his life and the realization of his purpose.

In the philosophical encyclopedic dictionary, such a term is threefold: “happiness is an emotional form of ideal.”

The smile of a happy person distinguishes him from other people.

American scientists have come to the conclusion that people with an optimistic attitude to life have a long life, and their recovery from various diseases will be higher.

D. Myers noted that pessimistic attitude negatively affects the human psyche, impressiveness and taking it close to the heart is dangerous for the human body.

A. Lincoln argues that the happiness of a person directly depends on how much he is chosen to feel like this

Cicero believed that with 4 qualities one can achieve peace and happiness: intelligence, kindness, courage, justice.

Famous poets and writers Pushkin and Korner believed that the driving force of human happiness is their solidarity. Some philosophers have argued that happiness is the achievement of a person's own well-being, as well as the fact that others have not achieved this well-being.

Many people are of the opinion that life should be full of all the opportunities. But this theory is also controversial. It is possible to have material goods, to be happy. However, as Stoics point out, comfort can prevent you from being happy.

Most people see happiness in family values. According to German philosopher G. Rickert, only in the family a person can feel happy.

It is desirable to determine the leading rules or principles describing happiness²:

Cognitive: happiness as contentment in different areas of life;

Personal : happiness is self-realization;

Principle of installation: happiness is an optimistic or pessimistic attitude to life.

Many definitions given to happiness represent an important role of happiness in people's lives, Where each of them chooses his own interpretation of happiness and his own way.

² Arsalieva E.X. Ponyatie schastyia v filosofii.//Aktualnye problemy sovremennoy nauki: vzglyad molodykh uchenykh materialy mejdunarodnoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii. Materialy kruglogo stola. 2020. str.47-50. Izdatelstvo: Chechenskiy gosudarstvenniy pedagogicheskii universitet (grozniy)/<https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=43066115>

Thus, happiness is a figurative concept that expresses the spiritual and physical state of a person.³

Happiness is applied differently. It is a common expression used for all the good than to bring a broad sense. Therefore, most often it is used in a figurative form of interaction with phrases of prosperity or meaning of life, and means both individual and social well-being. The application of words in this form means that there is a single higher egolic, and for the benefit of society as well as the individ, it manifests itself in the difference between them. In this case, the question of happiness is used in a limited way in the sense of satisfaction from sub-life.

Happiness is the level of a person's overall positive assessment of the quality and content of his life. In other words, to what extent a person loves the life in which he lives, comes from the meaning.

In conclusion, starting from the development of happiness indicators of families in the lower level in the introduction of the index of happiness in Uzbekistan, in the Prevention of divorce in conflict families in the neighborhoods, as well as monitoring the activities of responsible persons in the neighborhood, it is appropriate to use the positive experiences of foreign countries and in accordance with the

So what kind of actions should Uzbekistan carry out in this regard and what will Its Effectiveness be?

First of all, there is a need to introduce the index of National Happiness in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This can play an important role in the elimination of corruption, especially at the state level, in the achievement of a comfortable lifestyle of citizens, in the Prevention of poverty and in the elimination of factors that hinder the prosperity of a number of the state and society.

Secondly, in the introduction of the National Happiness Index, it is necessary to analyze the indicators of international indices in depth, taking into account the positive and negative cases of the experience of advanced foreign countries.

Thirdly, the correct definition of the directions for the introduction of the national index of happiness is proposed in this regard, along with the definition of its methodology and methods, the creation of the index of happiness of family and women.

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FORMS OF IMPROVING BLENDING LEARNING TECHNOLOGY IN ORGANIZATION OF INDEPENDENT EDUCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Annotation: This article provides information on the improvement of Blending Learning Technology and its forms in the organization of independent learning in higher education.

Keywords: independent learning, technology, Blending learning method, organization of independent learning, listening to lectures, Blending learning system of education.

Australian employers seem to be hiring more students who are educated online and through Blending learning. Because not only will they be well versed in computer technology, but they will also have strongly developed the skills to work independently and collaborate. Therefore, in some US and European countries, there is a growing interest in transferring education to the Blended learning system. Its peculiarities are as follows. The choice of the most appropriate forms of independent learning, the use of adequate methods of their use leads to the formation of students' knowledge, skills and abilities, their effective performance of independent, creative tasks in the process of practical activity.

Although forms of independent learning are manifested at every stage of the educational process, we have mainly tried to scientifically substantiate the forms of independent learning of students in the classroom and outside the classroom.

a) independent forms of education organized in the classroom:

listen to the report and record what is said in the notebook;

performing practical and laboratory work;

reading drawings and diagrams, learning to draw;

technical modeling and design.

b) forms of independent study organized outside the classroom:

work with educational literature;

preparation for control work;

report preparation;

distance learning technology.

Students are not required to write a full and detailed lecture. In turn, most teachers write down the main cases, conclusions, norms and criteria, technological processes, technical objects, instructions for practical work, axioms, rules, concepts, cases, which differ from those given in the textbooks.

Students should prepare for the lecture before listening to it. In doing so, they will need to familiarize themselves with the general curriculum, review the lecture notes from previous lessons, and psychologically prepare themselves to review the sources.

Technological exercises consist of the repetition of certain behaviors many times in order to form and strengthen practical skills and competencies. The following requirements are set for the implementation of exercises in industrial education: students perform technological exercises consciously and purposefully; based on the method of production in the exercise, the exercise should be systematic, consistent, continuous and repetitive; students must work independently and develop their skills on a regular basis.

There are a number of didactic requirements for technological exercises as a method of education:

- Technological exercises are based on the conscious activity of students. Consciousness plays an important role in the formation of practical skills and competencies;

- Technological exercises and their elements are placed in an order from easy to complex. The same element methods, exactly the same actions are common in different labor processes, but the processes themselves differ slightly in difficulty;

- Students must control their movements during technological exercises. In this case, great importance is attached to the accuracy of the initial preparation.

Reading and drawing drawings, diagrams. Since general and special sciences have a technical

basis, it is important to read drawings, draw diagrams. In order to teach students to read and draw drawings, it is first necessary to acquaint them with the graphic elements, to develop in them the skills of reading drawings. Technical drawings, sketches and working drawings are used as technical documents in the lessons.

The organization of the distance learning process is based on various characteristics.

1. Based on the nature of the management of the educational process: the teacher-supervisor regularly advises the independent student. The student's knowledge is monitored and evaluated on the basis of tests, questionnaires.

2. Educational process by purpose: in this type of educational process is organized based on the need to achieve educational effectiveness. At the same time, all the processes necessary to achieve the desired result are focused on independent learning. It is necessary to achieve a clear representation of all the information that should be acquired in the process of distance learning.

3. Based on the content of distance learning: the selection of educational resources used in the organization of distance learning, their analysis, etc. Different levels of distance learning are identified in independent learning. An appropriate level of distance learning is recommended, depending on the internal condition of each learner - the level of conditions and opportunities.

4. Distance education on the basis of pedagogical technology: in distance learning students are engaged in independent creative, conscious activity. They use all the opportunities to achieve the effectiveness of education using pedagogical technologies, methods, tools that are needed in the process of independent learning. Additional materials are also used as an auxiliary tool when needed.

5. Analytical approach to the organization of distance learning: to determine the extent to which students have mastered the given materials, is determined on the basis of the analysis of all indicators related to this issue. Students' approaches to the study of the given material are considered in a consistent, systematic, clear sequence, taking into account the sufficient conditions. In this case, the information provided is studied in an elementary way, in sections, and inspections are carried out in each section.

6. On the basis of feedback in the organization of distance learning: the information received in this round is accepted by the student in the processed form or returned to the given source. Based on the general analysis, certain conclusions, misunderstood data are sent on the basis of feedback. The use of computer technology to perform this step gives good results.

7. On the basis of control in the organization of distance learning: it involves the assessment of students' knowledge remotely using certain forms and methods of control, based on the analysis of the results to draw the necessary conclusions, based on these results the necessary assimilation and innovation in distance learning programs.

Distance learning tools:

1. Electronic textbooks.
2. Network training - methodical manuals.
3. Simple and multimedia computer education systems.
4. Audio training - information materials.
5. Video training - information materials.
6. Laboratory practicums.
7. Long-distance connecting simulators.
8. Long-distance data and knowledge base.
9. Remotely connected electronic library.
10. Expert-based education system.

There are several tools that can be used to organize distance learning. The practical use of these tools is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of distance learning.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH-THINKING ACTIVITY IN DISTANCE LEARNING OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The initial pedagogical condition of the process of self-development of the individual during distance learning of a foreign language is the activation of speech-thinking activity of students in the studied language. This psycholinguistic factor is an important pedagogical condition for personal self-development in distance education. The development of this activity compensates for the lack of direct contact in the context of distance learning.

Keywords: Thought, communication, thinking, self-observation, logic, motivation, speech, training, project methodology.

By communicative tasks, we understand the functional unit of a communicative act, while the speaker solves the problem of communication, motivation, and the listener - reception, understanding and assimilation. Therefore, it is essential to form a foreign language verbal-communicative function in students, which we define as a complex mechanism for receiving, processing and issuing verbal information through language as a means and speech as a way of forming and formulating thoughts in all types of speech activity in the process of communication [1]. Without the formation of such a function, it is impossible to talk about the successful training of foreign language speech activity.

The reduction of thinking to sensory images is correctly criticized, but it does not reveal what the “non-visual” content of consciousness is. Linking thinking with the reflection of relations, we can interpret it as the primary consideration of relations, as the application of a priori, primarily given categories. Raising the question of the development of thinking, this development itself is reduced to the transition from thought to thought in complete isolation from practical activity. Self-observation is recognized as the main method of studying thinking. The study of thinking as a problem-solving process has become essentially accepted in modern psychology. Thinking was seen as a biological process. Thinking carries out the processes of cognition, the transition “from phenomenon to essence”, gives an indirect, complexly mediated reflection of reality. At the same time, each individual person becomes a subject of thinking only by mastering the language, concept, and logic that are the product of the development of socio - historical practice; even the tasks that he sets for his thinking are generated by the social conditions in which he lives [2].

Among the most important general theoretical problems of thinking are, first of all, the problems of the correlation of internal mental activity and external practical activity. “The loss of direct, direct contact with material objects by internal theoretical activity leads to the fact that it can break away from reality and create false, distorted ideas about it” [3; p. 363]. It is this circumstance that gives rise to the problem of the criterion of the truth of thinking, the criterion of the adequacy of its results to objective reality. Internal mental activity is not only a derivative of external practical activity, but has essentially the same structure as practical activity. An action as a subject of assimilation is understood as a structural formation that includes the following components: the object of transformation, the product (goal), the means, the process of transformation, as well as the reflection and knowledge of all the listed components of the action.

The process of assimilation goes through six stages: the stage of motivation, the stage of understanding the scheme of the approximate basis of actions, the stage of performing an action in a materialized form, the stage of performing an action in loud speech, the stage of performing an action in speech to oneself, the stage of performing an action in mental form. At the stage of motivation, the subject creates an appropriate personal attitude to the assimilation of actions. This can be an interest in the material being learned by itself (internal motivation) or for competitive, business, reasons (external motivation). At the stage of understanding the scheme of the approximate basis of the action, the student understands the content of the learned action: the properties of its subject, the product sample, and, most importantly, the composition and order of execution of executive operations.

Knowledge and, above all, concepts are a system of distinctive features of a particular subject. The use of concepts in solving various problems is the use of the distinctive features of the corresponding concepts. The assimilation of actions for the use of signs of concepts leads to the assimilation of concepts. Means, mechanisms of implementation of these stages can be actualization of the

corresponding past experience of actions and their inclusion in new actions, the process of abstraction and its product, memory [4]. For example, N. F. Talyzina includes in the means of step-by-step assimilation the methods of cognitive activity-thinking, memory, attention-the most important of which are the logical methods of thinking: the allocation of the properties of objects, the definition of concepts, the summing up of the concept and recognition, the derivation of consequences, conclusions, classification, proof, etc. [5].

The scientist L. S. Vygotsky implies such a product of analysis, which, unlike the elements, has all the basic properties inherent in the whole, and which are further indecomposable, living parts of this unity. The unit of study of speech thinking determines the meaning of the word. "The word generalization is a verbal act of thought. The word is an act of thinking. A word without meaning is an empty sound. Meaning is an integral part of the word, it belongs to the realm of speech as much as to the realm of thought" [6; p.368]. Further, he gives an expression according to which the meaning of a word is considered not only as a unity of thinking and speech, but also as a unity of generalization and communication, communication and thinking. At the same time, the meaning of the words develops. It changes in the course of the child's development, and is a dynamic rather than a statistical formation. In one operation, a word appears with one meaning, in another it takes on a different meaning. That is, the central idea of this statement is that the relation of thought to word is a process, "a movement from thought to word and back again-from word to thought." However, forming a true unity, the internal, semantic, semantic side of speech and the external sounding phasic side of speech each have their own laws of motion. Inner speech in this sense is almost wordless speech.

No less interesting are the following statements, which play a significant role. Thought is not the last "instance" in the process of speech thinking. It is born not from another thought, but from the motivating sphere of our consciousness, which encompasses our drives, needs, interests and motivations, our affects and emotions. There is an affective and volitional tendency behind thought. "If we compared the thought above with an overhanging cloud that rains down words, then we would have to liken the motivation of the thought to the wind that sets the clouds in motion" [6; p. 395]. The affective-volitional tendency plays an important role in understanding someone else's thought: only then is a real and complete understanding of this thought possible when we compare its actual affective-volitional background.

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PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PRAGMATIC PECULARITIES OF ANTHROPONYMS

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Annotation: This paper provides an overall analysis of anthroponyms and the characteristics of proper nouns on the example of “Ufq”. The names of the protagonists of the work are presented in a pragmatic way.

Keyword: Anthroponyms, toponyms, zoonyms, phytonyms, theonyms, astronomies, documentonyms, chronyms, pragmatics, proper nouns.

Uzbek onomastics has become one of the quickest emerging domains since the second half of the 20th century. In fact, it should be acknowledged that research in the field of onomastics has been done in the past. Instances of such writings include Mahmud Kashgari, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. [13].

Throughout the last 50-60 years, a large array work has been undertaken on the study of proper nouns. Such researches include surveys by scientists such as E. Begmatov, Z. Dusimov, T. Nafasov, S. Karaev, H. Hasanov[13]. Proper nouns are one of the most valuable sources of knowledge about people’s lives, economic development and history. Proper nouns used by Uzbek authors in their work are also a way of reminding people about different facets of their lives. Having a scientific and analytical knowledge of the proper nouns used in the work allows the writer to understand the intent, the meaning of the work. Since people’s history, background, current and future are expressed in these cultural sources. In other words, naming individual items and occurrences with special additional names gave rise to proper names in the language. Since time immemorial, proper nouns, like all words, have existed in the language. This can be seen distinctly in the language of ancient written monuments. The number of the proper names in the language is the richness of the names in that language. The proper nouns in the language fund vary according to the existence of the object or object to which it is called. They can be proper nouns of different inanimate objects or persons. In other sentences, proper nouns are also “machine structures.” In other words, it forms a separate entire machine that is separated into many subsystems at the same time. They’re:

1. Anthroponyms (names of people)
2. Toponyms (place names)
3. Zoonyms (animal names)
4. Phytonyms (plant names)
5. Theonyms (religious names)
6. Astronomy (names of the universe)
7. Documentonyms (document names)
8. Chronyms (names of historical events) and others

In “Ufq” there are more than 380 proper nouns. 179 of them are anthroponyms. In the book, anthroponyms, that is, human names themselves, are an onomastic system, further subdivided into systems. The 179 anthroponyms found can be classified into five classes. And the:

1. Names: 84. For example, this girl was her classmate Dildor [15, 260].
2. Names: 18. For example, yes, I am her daughter, my surname is Meliyev [15, 578].

3. Names of the Father (patronym): 2 pcs. For example, I ask you to submit your comments in writing to Mikhail Ivanovich [15, 134].

4. The nicknames: 28. For example, he was named Tuya because his name was Buzruk [15, 224].

5. Names and surnames: For example, a new presidential candidate has been confirmed. -Asrora Hakimova (15, 534).

Such division of a work is judged by its presentation, and by these divisions we gain knowledge as to who the heroes of the work are. Names were developed to differentiate one individual from another. From ancient times, proper nouns were used to differentiate one from another. The author also uses a number of personal names in the “Ufq” to differentiate one person from another. At the same time, the use of surnames is a more definitive way of distinguishing between one individual and another, whereas the use of surnames alone often means reverence for that individual. A direct proof of this is the following passage from the book. “Fellow citizens, before the start of our briefing, we ask you to inform us about the position on the front, Lieutenant Comrade Ismailov, an employee of our District Military Commissariat.” [15, 310]. It is obvious from this example that the name Ismailov, on the one hand, serves to differentiate one person from another, and on the other hand, it means reverence.

The use of names with patronymics gives a formal meaning, and that name arises only on a case-by-case basis. “You can send your comments in writing to Mikhail Ivanovich” (15, 134). Mikhail Ivanovich is also mentioned in this example.

All Turkic languages have a large number of nicknames, and a number of analytical studies have been conducted on their material properties. Nicknames (regardless of religious requirements) arose out of a natural everyday need. And in the past, surnames did not have surnames like they do now, so nicknames were very useful for distinguishing between people with the same name, and nicknames were formed because they had to substitute names that were prohibited in certain communities. In the family, the bride did not mention the names of her husband, her father-in-law and her mother-in-law, her sister-in-law and her brother-in-law, the other relatives of her husband, according to ancient taboo and euphemistic traditions. In them, he referred to a special nickname that he had created. Similarly, whether a child was named after a deceased grandma, grandfather, aunt, aunt, or other parent, the child was not named. Since it was felt that the failure to do so would be disrespectful to the deceased, who was the original possessor of the word. The grandparents, who were the true owners of the name, thought that the dissatisfaction of the aunt or uncle could bring unfortunate experience to the child. In such cases, additional names and nicknames were given to the child. In certain instances, the nickname of the infant has become his or her first name. Similar nicknames are used in “Ufq” and when we look at the nicknames used in the game, we see that their range is very broad. Many of the nicknames in the game are given because of the character, action and occupation of the protagonists. “An old man from Askiya, nicknamed Goat from Old Hakkulabod, muttered and spontaneously hit the target” [15, 225]. We don’t know what the real name of the man in this example is, everybody knows him by his nickname.

Names with surnames are also among the subsequent descriptions of names.

In terms of its object, each name may provide different details. “Tursunboy, my child, where are you now?” [15, 9] I suppose. In this example, the name Tursunboy represents a person as a linguistic unit (linguistic) and expresses the speaker’s attitude to the name in verbal information. This example reflects the affection of Aunt Jannat for her son Tursunboy. On the other hand, encyclopedic knowledge approaches an anthroponymous adaptive sense, which means “Tursunboy-Long live, Long live, Long live” [15, 429]. Several names identical to the name of Tursunboy have similar meanings. This means that every name is given because of the wishes and wishes of the parents, and the name Tursunboy is also given because of the love of his parents, Aunt Jannat and Ikromjon for their children. It is also fitting to call those names Wish Names.

In the play there are proper nouns rendered with the word “jon”-in English, “boy”-in English, rich. This component has a special role to play in the creation of male names. The true meaning of this word is caress, love and reverence, as discussed above.”

1. Mamurjon Hafiz came down with a “Picture Person” with a device around his waist, holding a tanbur (musical instrument) with a sheath [15, 316].

2. Tolanboy-mustache, his brother-in-law, read a lot of old books [15, 334].

The sense of respect is clear in the first example. Apparently, everybody loves this Mamurjon Hafiz, so the writer attaches a connotative meaning to this name by adding a soul affix to the name of Mamur. In the second illustration, a proper noun is created by adding a rich affix to the word Tolan,

which reflects respect and similar meanings in that anthroponomy.

In conclusion, we can conclude that the names used in the novel “Ufq” have been so cleverly selected by the author that all the acts of the protagonist of the work have been chosen in accordance with the name. The picture of Aunt Paradise is an example of this. From the hero’s love for her kids, her loyalty to her husband Ikromjon, and her care of the people around her, we can see that her true human nature of heaven.

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Annotation: In this article shown that using video materials is of practical interest to language program designers and administrators, who want to attract slow learners to programs that will help them to learn with their needs and interests, to teachers, who would like to use pedagogical techniques that reinforce and develop slow learner's frequency to procure foreign languages, and to learners themselves, who are facing difficulties in terms of speaking and listening.

Key words: foreign languages, audio-visual material, traditional education, slow learners, positive effect, target language, linguistic competence, educational achievement.

We know that English language is an international language in the world. So that teaching English has become very important and popular in the several years and is being highly acknowledged and recognized by educational institution in our Uzbekistan too. For this our first president Islam Karimov On December 10, 2012 signed a decree "On measures to further improve foreign language learning system". According to this decree, all the stages of education system should continuously work on learning and teaching FL. But our learners or children are having difficulties in the process of learning. In order to achieve main goals in the methodology teachers should teach or motivate our learners with a help of modern technologies. One of the best ways of the teaching English is using videos in teaching foreign languages. Actually, Video is one of modern technologies used as an audio-visual material in foreign language classroom and gives more chance to slow learners.

In fact, learners with below average cognitive abilities whom we cannot term as disabled are called slow learners. They struggle to cope with the traditional academic demands of the regular classroom. Obviously, slow learners are normal students but the problem is that they are simply not interested in studying under traditionally accepted system of education. Slow learners should not be confused with learners in need of special education or reluctant learners who are non-cooperative. A learner may fail to excel in some classes or in some subjects but it does not imply that he or she is a slow learner.

Every child is special. As every child is different, there is every possibility of improvement, sooner or later. The source of energy is lying within them but the only thing is to stretch the hand of confidence towards them which will solve their problem and improve their quality. The teachers and guardians may resort to some of the teaching aids available to special education learners that may enhance interest of slow learners and help them get involved in the learning process.

Learners could learn more quickly if the teaching methods used match their preferred learning styles. This has a further positive effect on learning and teaching process. And using the suitable learning styles was achieved great opportunities to identify slow learners abilities. Actually, slow learners vary from reluctant learners. A slow learner to begin with wants to learn, but has a problem with the process. A reluctant or hesitant learner is not motivated and can also be passive aggressive, creating more problems for teachers and parents through non-cooperation. Reluctant learners seldom have learning disabilities.

In this case using videos in teaching is more effectively way to improve slow learners' competence. It gives learners clear concept clarity, as everything can be visualized and explained in detail. Moreover, children who are good visual learners have a lot of advantages studying from videos. They can learn more efficiently and it helps retain and maintain interest for longer periods of time.

Videos, like other theme-based materials, are effective springboards for other content-based classroom activities. They provide background information and proper stimuli for subsequent reading, writing, speaking and listening activities as mentioned by Stoller (1993, p.3).

As Tomalin (1991) observed, the use of video in the classroom is highly motivational for slow learners. They are stimulated to acquire new words and phrases, while they are learning about the target culture and they are receiving renewed input of the target language.

Moreover, video materials have plenty of advantages in English teaching for slow learners which could be embodied in the following aspect:

- It gives students clear concept clarity, as everything can be visualized and explained in detail.
- Video visuals tend to be more interesting and engaging, when compared to text.

- Teaching English with video materials can stimulate learners' autonomy and proactivity.
- Video materials enrich classroom activities, motivate learners' passion for English learning and help to hold their attention in the classrooms.
- It helps retain and maintain interest for longer periods of time.
- It provides an innovative and effective means for educators to address and deliver the required curriculum content.
- Videos are mostly very demonstration-friendly and etc.

Harmer (2001) suggested "students learn more quickly if the teaching methods used match their preferred learning styles". As learning improves, so does self-esteem. This has a further positive effect on learning. Students who have become bored with learning may become interested once again. The student-teacher relationship can improve because the student is more successful and is more interested in learning. So that slow learners or educationally backward children needs special attention and care for being duly helped in educational achievement. If teachers have clear goals in mind and plan the teaching process and strategies with video materials and can improve slow learners' comprehensive linguistic competence, their cultural awareness and their aesthetic appreciation skills.

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LINGUOCOGNITIVE FEATURES OF COLOR-EXPRESSING ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article discusses the semantic structure of the semantics of adjective lexemes, which are independent word groups, on the basis of examples, their study into semantic fields, and on this basis to determine the linguocognitive properties of color-representing adjectives.

Key words and phrases: cognitive linguistics, cognitive structure, quality, semantic field, color, scale, state, feature,

It is known that linguistic tools play an important role in determining the specificity of national-cultural and social characteristics for each nation or ethnos by differentiating the form and content of different units of language and using different concepts, concepts, frames.

Man's attitude to everyday events is inextricably linked with the practical application of the cognitive theory of language. After all, on the basis of our life experience, knowledge and skills formed over the years, we can think about objects, events, happenings in reality in one way or another, and based on this, we achieve fluency in the process of conversation. It is known that cognitive activity begins with a person's direct perception of reality. Intuition prepares the ground for the formation of the symbol of this piece of reality in thinking. In the process of perception of reality there is a subject-object relationship based on the specific contradiction between the performer-subject of the cognitive activity and the object of this activity. All stages of cognitive activity are based on the same relationship [1; 17].

Cognitive linguistics studies the mechanisms of complete acquisition of information using human-specific cognitive structures and methods. In understanding the meaning of a word, we only need to know its semantic structure. We also need to be aware of the way people who speak a particular language think, think, and know the world through the elements of language. Because it is difficult to assign these tasks to pure linguistic analysis of words. In order to better understand the nature and essence of the phenomenon of language, our research requires that the speaker know the existence of it and "cook" it in his mind and convey it to the listener in his own language (speech).

In order to reveal the semantic structure of semantics of adjective lexemes, which are independent word groups, on the basis of examples, it is important to study adjective lexeme semantics into semantic fields and on this basis to determine their specific features. In the following we will try to separate the spiritual aspects of the quality semantics as a separate group and describe them as separate groups in determining their classification features: color, scale, state, feature are divided into semantic fields and these fields are called "color", "scale", "state", "feature" "generalization on archetypes.

It is known that in distinguishing quality semaphores in this group and dividing them into types relative to the semantic level, it is important to show the generalizing archetype of semantic fields of adjectives, to divide adjectives into semantic fields and substantiate their semantics.

Linguist V.M. Solntsev said: "Semantics or meaning is the heart of language." Indeed, on the basis of the meaning of the word, the author expresses his opinion, point of view, image. The word is thus alive, enters into communication, and serves as a means of communication. A word selected as a dictionary article is also included in the dictionary in order to reveal such a meaning. Therefore, it is permissible to use its use in the sentence to reveal the meaning of the word included in the dictionary. Because words have their own semantic structure and one of the lexical meanings related to it is realized in speech [4; 203].

Discovering the meaning of adjectives on the basis of illustrative examples, analyzing its semantic structure, showing its valence, thus solving one aspect of the realization of meaning specific to lexicography; is to reach. In particular, in order to reveal the meanings of color-expressing adjectives on the basis of illustrative examples, it is permissible to group them according to the characteristics of meaning and then approach them. Because they are divided into groups according to the nature of meaning, their meanings cannot be revealed on the basis of the same illustrative example. The meanings of the adjectives denoting color are divided into four groups according to their logical

structure. It is well known that quality expresses a definite color, and a definite color is, of course, reflected in something in nature. In this case, the meaning of the quality is activated when the color-expressing quality comes as a determinative compound in the function of the determiner with the word that represents the color characteristic that it represents. That is, its detection serves as a realizer. Example: White cotton is a pride of our country. By the word white quality is given in the form of a descriptive compound with the word cotton. What is expressed in the word cotton is mostly white. He is the color of the Uzbek people. The word cotton in the definite article serves to activate the meaning of its definite article. When there is a need to implement in the composition of a compound that determines the exact color-expressing quality, of course, attention should be paid to the choice of the detection. For example: The yellow teapot is on the stove. The yellow quality in this sentence is given in a descriptive compound with the word teapot. We know that teapot is made of brass. The color of the brass is yellow.

The same method can be used to reveal the meaning of the quality of red. In simulation devices, we give an example of how a color is realized by basing the name of the color as a reference, the name of the object to which the color belongs: With a red face I was forced to admit that I had no idea, The fresh of his cheeks seemed to have red. In the simulation device, the word red is the base unit. The standard in it is the word red face, fresh of his cheeks red. We know that the face is mostly red. The meaning of the word red recorded on the device was compared to the color on a clear face. As a result, it became clear to the human eye what color is expressed in the word red [6; 48].

Typically, color-expressing adjectives are used with a degree of accrual. They can also be listed in the dictionary. For example, Uzbek sister Munira's face is swollen in the heat, red as a pomegranate. Apricots are floating on the surface of the water, yellowish, arousing appetite. The yellow and crimson qualities in these sentences are used with a degree of accrual. The word apricot in the sentence alone is enough to realize the color that expresses the quality of yellow. Because its characteristic color is mainly yellow. The appetite-boosting combination given after the speech shows the emotionality in the speaker and the exaggeration of the color.

There are also certain color-expressing qualities, which can be seen to be darker or hungrier than one color, more prone to another color. In explaining the meaning of such adjectives through examples, it is necessary to take into account both the primary color, the inclined color, and, if possible, the degree of inclination. For example: the word scarlet in Uzbek means crimson red. In the example, first a means of redness should be given, and then its suffocation, that is, its tendency to blackness, should be expressed. To do this ... let's take a look at each scarlet lipstick. the color represented in the scarlet lipstick compound represents light red. She painted her lips with lipstick.

The second type of color-denoting attributes are attributes denoting more than one color mixture. Adjectives denoting a mixture of more than one color indicate how many color expressions are used side by side, alternately on the same surface. In order to realize the meaning of such adjectives, in addition to using its identifier, it is necessary to include in this device words denoting the colors that are part of it. For example, when the meaning of a variegated adjective has a separate "white" and "black" member, the words white and black, which clarify that meaning in the sentence, must also find their place.

Another of the qualities of color is the quality of color. It is clear from the core how such qualities express color [6; 25]. It is therefore sufficient to cite them as determinants or to give them as a predicate of a predicate compound. For example: quicksilver - basically means white-yellow. But it doesn't mean any white, it means a thick, shiny white. Therefore, words that reveal these characters should be included in the example. For example: quicksilver movements or changes are very fast and unpredictable. The meaning of mercury quality in the quicksilver compound in this sentence is largely revealed. Because the word mercury is defined by the words movements or changes, the object it represents is always white-blue. There are also lexical and grammatical devices that enhance and diminish the meaning of color-expressing adjectives. However, such expressive forms of color-expressing adjectives can be described and noted in the grammatical appendix of the dictionary.

We know that the number of lexical units that represent color is extremely wide, it is much more complicated to collect and analyze complete information about all of them, but they are formed on the basis of a combination of known language elements. Of course, the main part of the color terms are the words of the original color-image: *white, black, red, brown, green, blue, yellow, orange, pink, gray, purple*.

A.T.Vasilevich divides color-image lexemes into four main groups: the first group includes simple,

primitive color-image lexemes as well as compound words: red, violet, crimson-blood red, navy blue, bottle green, etc. The second group consists of descriptive phrases: pale red, bright green, shocking pink, deep purple, etc. The third group includes two-component adjectives made in the “color + color” pattern: red, yellow, blue green, shocking pink, reddish ginger, pinkish violet, etc. Finally, the color image of the fourth group is made using the element of linguistic units: color of the English Sea, color of rotting fruit, color of sunshine color on sand. These include, in addition to the 11 lexemes listed above, scarlet, violet, crimson, creamy, lilac, russet, rusty, arure, sandy, lemon, peach, tan, bronze, grass green, iron green, carrot, cored pitch black, ruby red, Satan yellow, mint, old rose, oriental red, amber, buttercup, chalky, cornflower, tawny. The number of lexemes in the second group is not so small: pale-red, pale brown, pale-purple, pale-ivory, pale mauve, pale rose, pale silver, pale-violet, bright red, bright yellow, bright blue, bright scarlet, dark red, dark green, dark purple, dark chocolate, light blue, light crimson, shocking pink, vivid green, deep red, deep pink, moderate orange, moderate brown, pastel blue, soft gray, dull red, dull yellow, dirty white, dirty yellow, matte brown, matte yellow, etc.

Most of the lexemes formed in the listed color-image adjectives are not recorded in dictionaries, and this situation further complicates the translation of texts.

It is well known that the color-image semantic field forms a separate area of the dictionary fund, and these field units are in close contact with other lexical groups. Any word, regardless of which group it belongs to, is subject to laws that are common to the dictionary fund. This is why the units in the color image group are in associative communication with other words.

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THEMATIC PRESENTATION AS A MEANS OF TEACHING OF ORAL COMMUNICATION IN A NON-LANGUAGE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract. The article deals with the possibilities of using a thematic presentation as a means of teaching oral speech. The basic requirements and stages of work on the presentation are presented. The analysis of mistakes made by students when creating a presentation is made.

Key words: thematic presentation, speaking, communicative competence.

In connection with the development of information technologies, the approach to organizing the process of teaching a foreign language in higher education has changed significantly. Visual aids made on the basis of multimedia technologies are widely used, making it possible to carry out the learning process at a qualitatively new level.

Some of the most popular today are multimedia presentations. Performing a visual and illustrative function, multimedia presentations can be successfully used by a teacher at almost all stages of training: introduction and consolidation of lexical and grammatical material, control of the studied material. In addition, the creation of projects in the form of presentations is an integral part of the student's independent work. Presentations can be used as support for listening, retelling texts, drawing up dialogues. Such a wide range of application of multimedia presentations is explained by the fact that presentations "bring variety, enliven the learning process, increase the emotional impact on students, create a comfortable learning environment, help to form a model of real communication". It is also important that the development of presentations increases the information culture of students, their motivation and self-esteem.

Experience shows that the so-called thematic presentations (presentations on the proposed topics) are an effective technique for improving monologue speech, presenting extensive material for communication in a foreign language. With the help of the presentation, the student has the opportunity to build his speech logically and coherently, to express his thoughts quite fully and correctly in linguistic terms.

When organizing a lesson using a presentation, the teaching material is presented clearly and accessible than if it was in the usual oral form. In the course of his presentation, the student has the opportunity to use the keywords, diagrams, tables, pictures that he has prepared. This allows you to speak consistently, in detail, confidently and expressively. The use of thematic presentations is considered quite justified in the learning process, both a general and a professionally oriented foreign language. The topics include voluminous material, moreover, when studying them, it is impossible to do without illustrative material. For these reasons, thematic presentations are the most useful tool learning.

The use of multimedia performances in teaching a foreign language is a two-way process that contributes to the development of students' communicative competence. On the one hand, the student speaker improves his speaking skills (monologue speech). On the other hand, the audience learns to perceive a foreign language by ear (listening skills), as well as to conduct a dialogue with the speaker on the topic of the presentation, thereby improving the skills of dialogical speech.

Creating a thematic presentation is not only an interesting, but also a rather laborious process. To prepare a presentation, you need to study a large amount of information in order to avoid templates and turn your work into a product of individual creativity. It should be remembered about the structure of the presentation: the introduction, the main part with the development of the main provisions, logically related to each other, and the conclusion.

The success of multimedia presentations largely depends on compliance with the requirements for creating a presentation: information content, conciseness, consistency, visibility and literacy [1, p. 32]. Compliance with the listed requirements is necessary to create a high-quality presentation, the use of which will make the lesson cognitive and effective.

The work on creating a presentation includes the following stages:

1. Selection and structuring of information on the topic.

2. Selection of illustrative material.
3. Drafting of text and presentation design.
4. Preparation of a speech on the topic of the presentation.
5. Defense of the presentation, its discussion in the classroom.

It should be noted that not only the individual creation of a presentation is effective, but also teamwork, when, in addition to the advantages of using the presentation mentioned above, a sense of responsibility and teamwork develops.

As a rule, the creation of thematic presentations is of great interest to students, while, in contrast to the traditional retelling of the text, students of different levels of proficiency in a foreign language are involved in the process, which undoubtedly optimizes the educational process.

Thematic presentations can be used effectively as an evaluative tool. Students are asked to present an oral presentation accompanied by a multimedia presentation. Having studied the lexical and grammatical material on the proposed topic, they must independently compose oral messages, pick up illustrative material, and present their messages to an audience. In this case, the most successful, in our opinion, is such a speech when the presentation itself does not repeat the words of the speaker, but complements his speech, creating a holistic and vivid picture of the speech. The practice of using presentations in the process of teaching a foreign language in non-linguistic specialties revealed some typical mistakes made by students:

1. The text of the presentation is not structured, there is no logical connection between the blocks of the presentation.
2. Too much text on one slide, small print used.
3. The background of the slides is not well chosen.
4. Presentation slides are designed in different styles.
5. Unsuccessful selection of illustrative material (inconsistency with the topic of the presentation, excess or lack of illustrations).

A serious drawback is that senior students do not like to use graphics, diagrams, diagrams as illustrative material when necessary, since they do not know the constructions and speech clichés used to describe digital information. Meanwhile, these elements of the presentation can find application in the professional field of future specialists, so the teacher needs to pay special attention to this. The abundance of lexical, grammatical and stylistic errors in the presentation is often due to the fact that initially the presentation material was created by translating the text from the native language into a foreign one, which is unacceptable, since students must learn to use foreign language sources.

The quality of the thematic presentation is assessed by the teacher according to the following criteria:

- compliance of the content of the presentation with the declared topic;
- structured presentation text;
- visual design of the presentation;
- literacy of presentation;
- performance.

So, the analysis allows us to conclude that it is advisable to use thematic presentations in foreign language classes, with the help of which it becomes possible to implement the communicative function of the language. The ability to speak in front of an audience in a foreign language using a multimedia presentation will further allow students to become professionally demanded specialists.

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HISTORY OF THE EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF JOURNALISM IN UZBEKISTAN.

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Annotation: This article deals with the history of the emergence and development of journalism in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: journalism, publishers, radio journalism, television journalism, speakers stone and nail printing. collects, analyzes and disseminates up-to-date information through the press, radio, television, news agencies and others.

Journalism is a form of publicity and propaganda. Journalism is a type of social activity, the owners of which are journalists. The specific purpose of social journalism depends on the social nature of society. The term journalism was first applied to a collection of journals, and later to all periodicals. Now the term journalism refers to a set of related professions, as well as education and science in this field. Journalistic activities include the press, radio, television, news agencies, documentaries and others. The media in the system of journalism relies on the public's daily need for current social and specialized information, mainly in journalism, as well as in scientific, artistic and other works that interpret important social issues. The media in a journalistic system operates at a certain frequency and speed. The first buds of social activity aimed at collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information date back to antiquity. Informing people about social events and influencing them through the media has taken many forms and methods. Oral information was provided by speakers and announcers. Written material, on the other hand, was written on liquid papyrus in ancient Egypt. In ancient Rome, advertisements and manuscripts were used. Modern Journalism first emerged in the form of the first periodicals of the early seventeenth century. In the second half of the nineteenth century and in the twentieth century, due to the invention of photography and cinematography, photography and film journalism were formed. From the 1920s onwards, radio journalism began to develop on the basis of radio advances, and in the 1940s, television journalism emerged. With the emergence and development of the media, the need for journalists with a high level of generality and professionalism has increased. This need has given rise to specialized journalism education in various countries. There are several types of journalism that differ in their political orientation, and there are different views on the role and function of journalism in public life. In particular, the activities of communist journalism were based on partisanship and classism. This has in many cases led to the restriction and gross violation of human rights and freedoms in the field of information in a universal sense. The development of journalism depends on a number of factors, including political freedoms and, in particular, freedom of the press. Freedom of the press is a necessary condition for the development of a democratic society. Only in the conditions of free activity can a journalist provide objective and truthful information to the members of the society and act as a mediator between the state and the society. Journalism in Uzbekistan appeared in the second half of the ninth century. Its history begins with the official periodicals Tashkent-based Turkestanskiye Vedomosti and Turkistan Region Gazeta. By the end of the ninth century, official and private newspapers appeared from Turkestanskiy Vedomost and Turkeston Province Newspaper. The emergence of private printing houses was also a factor in the development of the press in Uzbekistan. In Turkestan, that is, in present-day Uzbekistan, from 1907 to 1914, although many were quickly closed, there were more than 20 large and small stone and nail printing houses. Along with books, they also published private newspapers and magazines. In the first and second decades of the twentieth century, private national newspapers and magazines ("Taraqqiy", "Khurshid", "Sadoi Turkiston", "Samarkand", "Oyina" and others) focused on educating educated people capable of ensuring national development in Uzbekistan operated. During the Soviet era, the network of periodicals in Uzbekistan expanded to include national, regional, and district political and network newspapers, as well as new journalists, and later radio and television journalism in Uzbekistan. However, they were doomed to serve the political, economic and ideological goals of the dictatorship. After the independence of Uzbekistan, the republic's journalism entered a democratic stage, and a new system began to take shape, which helped to democratize the society and build a democratic state based on the rule of law. In 1997, the Laws "On Guarantees and

Freedom of Information”, “On Protection of Journalism”, and “On Mass Media” were adopted. Also, on February 26, 1999, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a resolution “On improving the system of training and retraining of journalists.” These documents are very important in improving the system of training and retraining of journalists in our country and raising it to the level of world standards. Much has been done since then to implement these laws and decisions. Due to independence, the approach of the republic’s journalists to the analysis and coverage of social events has changed radically. Journalists now rely on scientific knowledge, universal and national values, and universally recognized democratic principles in their analysis and coverage of social processes. In the process of formation of the journalism system, special higher education in journalism was established in the republic. In 1949, a special department for the training of journalists with higher education was established at the Central Asian State University, now the Faculty of Philology of the National University of Uzbekistan. In 1967, the department was transformed into an independent faculty. By the decision of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on April 26, 1996, the honorary title of “Honored Journalist of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was established.

In addition to the National University of Uzbekistan, journalists with higher education are trained at Nukus State University, as well as at the Uzbek University of World Languages. Since 1997, the International Social Center for Retraining Journalists has been operating at the Academy of State and Social Construction under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Creative Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan was established in August 1957. The association was chaired by Ibrahim Rahim from 1957 to 1962, Ziyot Yesenbayev from 1962 to 1987, Sabir Kurbanov from 1987 to 1988, and Lutfulla Kabirov from 1988 to 1996. In 1996, the Socio-Political Fund for Democratization and Support of the Media of Uzbekistan was established on the basis of the association. It was also chaired by Khurshid Dostmuhammad (Ahmadjon Meliboyev and Ahmad Azam on a community basis) from 1997 to 2004. Creative Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan on March 26, 2004 in Tashkent reorganized at the founding conference. The association was chaired by Sherzod Gulyamov from 2004 to 2014, and then by Ibrahim Halimbekov. From March to December 2016, Uktam Mirzayor served as chairman of the association. Sadulla Hakimov, Honored Worker of Culture of Uzbekistan, has been chairing the Association since 2016.

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Annotation. This article identifies and structures the main types of abbreviations for English banking terms. On the basis of the analysis carried out in the derivatological aspect, the structural features in the formation of bank abbreviations are established using examples from the English language. The most notable difference in the structural features of banking terms is the great structural diversity in the formation of English abbreviations.

Key words: abbreviation, banking term, types of abbreviations, derivation, initial abbreviation, morpheme abbreviation, acronym, truncation, merger, apocop, apheresis.

In the XX-XXI centuries, the banking sphere of human activity is constantly and dynamically developing, which contributes to the continuous enrichment of banking terminology. At the same time, it has long been noted that the desire to shorten terms is one of the special features in the English language, the relevance of which is only increasing today. This influenced the choice of the topic of this article, the purpose of which is to identify the main types of bank abbreviations in the English terminology of the professional field of knowledge in the derivative aspect. The research material was 290 units of abbreviations in English. All analyzed units were collected by continuous sampling from special English dictionaries and reference books [6; 10; 13], therefore we consider them in banking terms. Mostly these are abbreviations of banking terms of the XX-XXI centuries. In semantic content, 156 abbreviations express concepts related to e-commerce and computer technology; 75 units relate to new psychological techniques, methods of trading, establishing contacts with potential buyers; 59 units of abbreviations are abbreviated names of some enterprises, organizations, associations.

To begin with, we will define some working concepts, based on which we present the results of this study. This concept is a term, in particular, a banking term, which means a word or phrase that names and denotes a concept (or phenomenon) of the banking sector. Banking terminology is a set of means of nominating, designating and fixing professional and scientific knowledge of the banking sphere of research [2: 4]. The second concept - derivatology - is defined as a science that studies the derivation (creation) of linguistic units of all linguistic levels - from phonemes and morphemes to words, phrases, sentences and discourse (coherent text) [3].

In the scientific literature, there is some disagreement about what is considered an abbreviation and abbreviation, whether these concepts are synonymous. Within the framework of our research, we consider the terms denoting these concepts to be synonymous. It is worth noting that there is no common point of view in the field of typology of abbreviations / abbreviations, despite the fact that many linguists have proposed their own approaches and classifications. Let's consider some approaches to the classification of abbreviations of terms and term combinations.

So, V.V. Borisov understands an abbreviation as an oral or written unit of speech, created from separate sound or graphic elements of some expanded form (word or phrase), with which this unit retains a lexico-semantic connection. Abbreviations can be built from individual sounds (letters), groups of sounds ("morpheme fragments") and from different combinations of integral components. He proposes to distinguish three ways of morphological abbreviation: a) morphemic abbreviation; b) initial abbreviation; c) combined method [1: 69-70; 100].

Extralinguistic factors act as conditions for the formation of various abbreviations in the bank's terminology: progress in science and technology, mass communication, a sharp increase in the flow of information; and the conditions of the linguistic order: context, common language skills of speakers, language habit, frequency of use in speech. The following types of abbreviations are distinguished: 1) reduction of words by truncation (truncation) - a morphological way of word formation, 2) reduction of word combinations (siglaison), as a result of which initial compound words are created, and 3) word fusion (télescopage), 2) and 3) are morphological and syntactic ways of word formation [9: 110-211].

According to N.A. Smakhtin, truncation is the process of forming a linguistic unit as a result of omitting the informatively less significant end of a word, without any change in the remaining part [7: 22]. Mostly polysyllabic book words are truncated, with their wide use in colloquial speech. There are two types of word truncation: a) truncation of the final syllables of the apocope; 2) truncation of

initial syllables - apheresis (aphérèse) [9: 111].

L. B. Tkacheva, noting the absence of a unified classification in the scientific literature on the issue of abbreviations, identifies the following possible abbreviations: 1) initial; 2) truncation; 3) contraction; 4) acronymy; 5) hybrid contractions [8: 57].

Following the morphological principle of the classification of abbreviations, L.K. Kondratyukova identifies the following four types (models): 1) alphabetic; 2) syllabic; 3) alphanumeric abbreviations; 4) truncation [2: 90-91].

V.P. Korovushkin considers the abbreviation / abbreviation to be “a productive unit of the process of abbreviated word formation with the status of a word ... the morphological structure of which contains at least one abbreviation, referring to the complete generative unit synchronously coexisting with it” [3: 63]. Here we will clarify that abbreviated is a referential trace, which is an abbreviation fragment (abbreviation) of a complete generative unit, which constitutes a derived abbreviated structure of a derivative - abbreviation / abbreviation. A generative unit is an initially abbreviated word / word combination, which is the main and motive of the abbreviation being created. He offers three structural types of abbreviations: abbreviated, abbrevomorphic, abbreviated.

The classifications presented imply that abbreviated units can start from an initial to complex abbreviated structures with unabbreviated parts. However, it is worth noting that any classification can be supplemented with various structural types, depending on the linguistic material under consideration, and on the example of a single terminology system, the typology of abbreviations may differ markedly from another.

Structural type as a formal unit of abbreviation-derivational analysis is the “level” correlation of abbreviations in the structure of an abbreviated derivative with discrete linguistic units during its lexicalization into a word in terms of expression. This constitutes a natural basis for typing shorthand structures. On this basis, we will construct a classification of abbreviations of banking terms.

According to the level type of abbreviated and the method of derivation of abbreviated structures of banking terminology, the following structural types can be distinguished: 1) initial abbreviations; 2) truncated, including and addition of truncated structures of term combinations; 3) verbal structures; 4) contractions complicated by formants; 5) abbreviations-composites, lexicalized by adding abbreviated structures with unabbreviated words; 6) syntactically related abbreviated structures lexicalized as part of term combinations; 7) graphic abbreviations. Moreover, each selected type of abbreviations includes several structural subtypes. Let's illustrate them with examples in English.

1. The most common type of abbreviations are initial abbreviations, their number is equal to 188 units: POP (point of purchase) - place of purchase; QA (question answering) - answers to search queries (on the Internet); FMCG (fast moving consumer goods) - fast moving consumer goods. Initial abbreviations are subdivided into the following subtypes, according to their structural features: a) initial-alphabetic - a subtype of abbreviations in which there is an alphabetic sounding of each abbreviation-letter: ZBB (<Zero-based budget); b) initial sound abbreviations, or acronyms, are acrophonemic sounding of the entire complex of initials-letters, pronounced not separately, but as a whole-formed word: OPEC (<Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries); c) alphanumeric abbreviations - a mixed subtype of initials, in which there is an alphabetic sounding of one part and acrophonemic - another part of the abbreviations: ASA (<American Standard Association). Further, in the structural type a, it is also possible to differentiate structural models by the number and method of combination of vowels (V / = vowel /) and consonants (C / = consonant /) initials in an abbreviated structure

At the same time, the derivatological analysis showed the following main trends in the formation of acronyms in English banking terminology: 1) among the initials in English, models from two-initial to six-initial structures were identified: a) two-initial: / VC /: A.D. (<accidental damage), b) / VV /: IE (<Individual Entrepreneur), c) / CC /: BP (<bill of parcels), d) / CV /: LE (<Legal Entity); b) five-initial: / VVCCV /: AICPA (<American Institute of Certified Public Accountants), / CCCVV /: CFROI (<cash flow return on investment), / CVCCC /: NAMMS (<National Partnership of Microfinance Market Stakeholders), / CV-CCC /: PA-DSS (<Payment Application Data Security Standard), / CVVCC /: NAOCC (<Non Aircraft Operating Common Carrier), / CCVCC /: NVOCC (<Non Vessel Operating Common Carrier), / VCCVC /: ICSID (<International Agency for Settlement of Investment Disputes); 2) among the initial-sound ones, models from two-initial to eight-initial structures were identified, for example, an eight-initial abbreviation: INMARSAT (<International Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization).

2. Truncated abbreviations consist of 25 units. These are such abbreviations that were formed as a result of the truncation of the initial, middle or final components, the contraction of the truncated components or their addition when several words of the term combination are truncated. In this case, the following structural subtypes are distinguished: a) initial-truncated derivatives of one word (apocopy): load (<loading); b) finite-truncated derivatives of one word (apheresis): ence (<defense); c) initial-final-truncated derivatives of one word (syncope): mart (<market); d) initial truncated additions of two truncated structures: PERFAN (<Performance analysis); e) initial truncated additions of three apocopy words: firavv (<first available vessel).

3. Verbal abbreviations (27 units) - the results of the ellipsis of term combinations. a) one-component finite-word derivatives of term combinations (ellipsis of initial words): clearance (<customs formalities clearance); b) one-component initial-verbal derivatives of term combinations (ellipsis of final words): fixed (<fixed rate of exchange); c) two-component initial-word derivatives of term combinations (ellipsis of final words): Transaction demand (<Transaction demand for money); d) two-component finite-word derivatives of term combinations (ellipsis of initial words): Official List (<Stock Exchange Daily Official List); e) two-component initial-final-verbal derivatives of term combinations (ellipsis of the median component): public economics (<public sector economics); f) three-component initial-verbal derivatives of term combinations (ellipsis of final words): trailing p / e (<trailing price / earnings ratio); g) three-component initial-end-verbal derivatives of term combinations (ellipsis of the median component): profit and loss account (<profit and loss appropriation account); g) four-component finite-word derivatives of term combinations (ellipsis of initial words): cash flow return on assets (<operating cash flow return on assets)

4. Abbreviation with formants (13 units) - affix-initial: a) suffix: HIPC's (<heavily indebted poor countries); semi-suffix: VAT-registered (<value added tax registered); b) affix-truncated: suffix: perks (<perquisites); c) initial digital (nomenclature-like): B2C (<Business to consumer marketing / Consumer marketing).

5. Abbreviations-composites with unabbreviated words (18 units): a) initial composites with integrally formed unabbreviated words: NCND-Agreement (<Non-Circumvention and Non-Disclosure Agreement); b) truncated composites with whole-formed unabbreviated words: sub license (<subject to license being granted).

6. Syntactically related abbreviations as part of a term combination (10 units): only a) initial structures as part of a term-word combination: brokered cd (<brokered certificate of deposit).

7. Graphic structures (9) are a special type of abbreviation in which the material shell is graphically reduced. Such abbreviations are used only in writing: agt. (<agent). Here are marked: a) graphic composites with integral unabbreviated words: P. & I. clause (<Protection and indemnity clause) and b) graphic structures as part of the term combination: ass. litter. (<according to the custom of the port).

Note that the specificity of the abbreviation in the banking sector is manifested in the desire to minimize energy consumption for many operations, including business speech both orally and in writing, in an effort to some unification of many terms, and especially complex ones. The investigated material showed that multicomponent term combinations are reduced up to nine-component structures. Since the classification of abbreviations of banking terms in English identified in the course of the work is very similar, we can say that the tendency to reduce terminological units is laid down at the pragmatic level. If you turn to banking abbreviations, you will notice that the names of various communities and associations and international agreements are mainly abbreviated, which, among other things, emphasizes the specifics of banking abbreviations.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCES

FEATURES OF ADAPTATION OF CHILDREN OF EARLY AGE TO CONDITIONS OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

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Abstract: for the successful adaptation of the child to preschool it is important that the transition of the child from the family to the preschool institution should be as smooth, soft and non-traumatic as possible. The article presents the features of the adaptation period of young children (2-3 years), as well as practical recommendations for teachers and parents that contribute to the successful adaptation of young children to the conditions preschool.

Keywords: adaptation; early age, preschool.

Early age is a period of rapid formation of all psychophysiological processes inherent in humans. Timely started and correctly carried out upbringing of young children is an important condition for their full development. Development at an early age occurs against such an unfavorable background as increased vulnerability of the body, its low resistance to disease. Each transferred disease negatively affects the general development of children. Therefore, during the period of adaptation to kindergarten, it is important to create favorable conditions for a comfortable stay of the child in kindergarten

A child's admission to kindergarten is a difficult and crucial period in the life of a child and adults. During this period, the baby is adapting to new social conditions (kindergarten). This tends to be of serious concern in adults. A child in a family gets used to a certain regimen, to the way of feeding, laying, he develops a certain relationship with his parents, attachment to them. How the child gets used to the new daily routine, to unfamiliar adults and peers, depends on his physical and mental development, further prosperous existence in kindergarten and in the family. If educators and parents unite their efforts and provide the child with protection, emotional comfort, an interesting and meaningful life in kindergarten and at home, this will be the key to the optimal course of adaptation of young children to kindergarten. The importance of the adaptation problem is associated with the new needs of preschool education for the organization of early adaptation of children to preschool educational institutions. During this period, it is important to create a positive emotional climate for the baby, while using psychophysical means of influence. It's not so easy to get used to kindergarten. No one can predict what the consequences will be caused by the sudden transformation of the baby from "home" to "nursery". Both children and parents suffer. Going to kindergarten is often stressful for a child. This is due to the fact that not only the daily routine, which is familiar from birth, is fundamentally changing, but also the environment around the child completely changes. A large number of strangers are the main cause of the stress that occurs.

Insufficient competence of parents and educators in working with young children during the period of their adaptation to kindergarten conditions determined the relevance of the topic of the article: "Adaptation of young children to kindergarten conditions"

Purpose of this article:

Clarify the concepts of adaptation, maladjustment.

To reveal the factors that determine the nature, severity and duration of children's addiction to new conditions.

To reveal the characteristic features of the process of adaptation of young children to a preschool institution.

Provide practical advice to parents and educators contributing to the successful adaptation of young children to the conditions of a preschool educational institution.

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Annotation: The article highlights the essence of the concept of creativity. Analytical analysis of scientists who have conducted research in this area is given. Methods for determining creativity: psychosemiotic analysis, methods for determining social intelligence, methods of psychosemiotic analysis of texts.

Keywords: Creativity, intellect, signification skills, psychosemiotic analysis, breadth of education, culture, development.

Creativity in recent years in the educational process to a certain extent is used. However, a number of studies have been conducted to analyze the content and meaning of this concept and to determine the level of formation of creativity in humans.

Especially such research is widely developed in the field of psychology. A. Yu. Agafonov, Yu. Lotman, V. Rudnev, G. S. Batishev, M. M. Bakhtin, D. B. Bogoyavlenskaya, V. M. Vil'chek, V. Dil'tey, V. N. Drujinin, D. A. Leont'ev, A. Maslou, A. A. Melik-Pashaev, Scientists such as I. Meyerson, A. Ya. Ponomarev, M. Rohrbach, S. L. Rubinstein, V. Frankl, R. Jacobson are among them.

Analyzing the research work of the above-mentioned psychologists and other literature, we see that psychologists have come to the following conclusions in terms of the content and meaning of creativity from a psychological point of view.

1. Creativity is a personal quality of a person, which is manifested in the process of formation as a person on the basis of culture.

2. Creativity is a personal trait of a person, which is associated with self-improvement and development.

3. Psychologists have identified the following two components of creativity. These are:

A). Personal content. That is, the general meaning of each person's personal life. This content is related to cultural studies. When everyone is engaged in any field or activity, he has a creative attitude, that is, he is focused on attracting people as beautiful as possible. This, in turn, means that humanity is culturally oriented.

B). Signaling skills.

4. Diagnosis of creativity is associated with psychosemiotic analysis

Determining the level of creativity is determined by:

- The level of development of personal meaning;
- create a system of verbal signs

5. The breadth of education is the second semiotic system. His

The impact on the development of creativity is associated with homomorphic culture.

6. The following aspects of creativity in psychology a number of detection methods have been proposed. But these methods are not aimed directly at identifying creativity, but at identifying specific aspects that define creativity. These are:

A). Methods of psychosemiotic analysis:

- Psychosemiotic diagnostic method of analysis of author's texts
- E. Torrens method,
- D. A. Leont'ev method,
- G. Murray's "Thematic apperceptive text" method,
- The method of expert assessment.

B). Methods for determining social intelligence (mind):

- D. J. Gilford and M. Sullivan method,
- T. Leary's method of determining interpersonal communication,
- Methods of determining the accentuation of the character,

V). Methods of psychosemiotic analysis of texts;

- "scope" and "lexical richness",
- Computer programs: Microsoft Access database, etc.

7. Creativity is determined by the personal content and objectivity of the characters.

8. The development of creativity depends on the development of its components.

These are: personal content and signification skills.

9. Diagnosis of creativity - is associated with the indicators of the product of creative activity.

10. At the same time, psychologists have analyzed the creativity of students in writing essays from a psychosemiotic point of view. We can see this in the research conducted by psychologist I.M. Kishtomova.

We can see it in the content of his dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Psychological Sciences, specialty 19.00.07 - Pedagogical Psychology, entitled "The problem of creativity of schoolchildren: psychosemiotic approach." The analysis of experimental work in scientific research showed that the essay is intended to be diagnosed as a product of children's creative activity.

Bunda:

A). As indicators of personal meaning of the student:

- meaning and content,
- time,
- lexical richness,
- responsibility,
- objectocentrism,
- subjectivity,
- theme.

B). As indicators of the student's signification skills:

- The size of the essay,
- imagery,
- composition,
- a whole

11. The breadth of education. Culture is the basis of the breadth of education. It is modeled by a person. The breadth of basic culture is determined by the effectiveness of the development of creativity.

12. Dialogue serves as the main pragmatic description of the development of creativity in the field of education.

13. Aspects of creativity related to the spiritual and moral qualities of the person are analyzed.

14. Creativity is aimed at solving content problems
conceptual psychosemiotic direction is revealed.

15. Psychologists have tried to analyze a person's creativity in the process of writing essays by students. The following work has been done.

The issue of creativity is analyzed in science mainly as a psychological concept and is directly related to the human psyche. It is recognized that If language and speech are the products of the human psyche, then their formation and development require analysis as a pedagogical problem.

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

EFFICIENCY OF USE OF CLAY WATER WITH DROP IRRIGATION

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Abstract: The article presents the results of theoretical studies and field trials of the author, conducted in ancestral - economic conditions. Field experiments were carried out on the territory of the Khuzhayakshanba IGC of the Kagan fog of Bukhara region. The technology of garden irrigation with clay water using drip irrigation has been developed. With the introduction of drip irrigation technology in intensive gardens, water resources are saved by 20-60%, mineral fertilizers up to 50% and fuel and lubricants up to 30%, the results of the work are analyzed and presented. In addition, the irrigation regime corresponds to the water needs of plants and excess water is not used, while water evaporation in the soil is insignificant, moisture will collect only near the root system of plants, as a result, water does not disperse throughout the field, due to the small absorption of water by the soil, the level of subsoil water will not rise.

Key words: irrigation, drip irrigation, irrigation methods, clay water, subsoil water, water resources, salinization, root, evaporation.

Scope of works to be undertaken in these directions and mechanisms of their implementation are clearly determined in these documents. Task of introduction of drip irrigation on 25 thousand ha, irrigation through polyfilm laying on 46.5 thousand ha and systems of irrigation using mobile flexible pipes on 34 thousand ha of land nationwide by 2018 had been set. During 2018-2023, introduction of the drip irrigation system on 21.5 thousand ha of land areas of the farms and other land users and provision of concessional loans with interest rate of 6% to agricultural producers by commercial banks from the resources of the Fund for Improvement of Irrigated Land under the Ministry of Finance. In addition, amendments and addenda to the Tax Code were introduced as to exemption of legal entities, which introduce drip irrigation techniques, from the Single Land Tax associated with land area covered by such techniques for the period of 5 years.

According to the International Irrigation and Drainage Committee, areas under crops, where drip irrigation systems were introduced, had grown from 436 thousand ha to 3.2 million ha globally over 1981-2000. Namely, such areas increased by 1 million ha in the USA and by 200 thousand ha in each of India, Australia, Spain, Israel, and China. Currently, drip irrigation technology has been introduced on the lands with total area of 4.5 million ha globally. Great attention is paid in our country to wide introduction of the drip irrigation system. Over the last 3 years, the drip irrigation technology has been introduced on the lands with total area of 5.5 thousand ha. In 2013, this system was introduced on the lands with total area of more than 2.2 thousand ha. Namely, this system is applied on 255 ha of lands in Samarkand Region, 250 ha in Namangan Region and nearly 170 thousand ha in Ferghana Region.

We can observe the positive improvement of hydrophysical properties of the soil in the field under drip irrigation as compared with traditionally irrigated field; namely, reduction of volume mass, improvement of the soil's water conduction property. It was established that in case of drip irrigation productivity grew by 7.4 centners/ha. In addition, due to continuous maintenance of moisture on the areas under drip irrigation, salinity level increased just slightly and plants did not suffer the wilt disease. Soil at the experimental fields was medium loamy, and medium-fiber Bukhoro-6 cotton

variety was planted with cotton interrow space of 60 cm. At the ploughed layer of the soil (0-30 cm) the soil volume mass was 1.38-1.41 g/cm³, and in the under plough layer (30-50 cm) this indicator somewhat increased to 1.49-1.58 g/cm³, and relative mass and total porosity indicators in these layers were correspondingly 3.14-3.21 g/cm³ and 51.3-47.1%.

Hydrophysical properties of the soil were as follows: limited field water capacity at the soil layer of 0-100 cm was 20.3-21.4; natural moisture at ploughed layer was 17.2-18.5%, and under plough layer – 18.3-20.8%; cotton irrigation regime was formed based on the pre-irrigation moisture level and estimated soil layer of 0-50 cm as established in the experimental system. Obtained data evidence high efficiency of the drip irrigation as compared with furrow irrigation. For instance, while 5,200 m³/ha brutto water is spent per season in case of furrow irrigation, we can observe that 2,280 m³/ha of water in scenarios 2 and 3, and total of 2,760 m³/ha of water in the fourth scenario is spent in case of drip irrigation. Thus, upon drip irrigation under the 70-75-70% scheme water was saved by 53%, and upon drip irrigation according to 70-80-65% scheme water saving was 47%.

Water saving by 42 percent in average and additional cotton yield of 7-9 centners per hectare or 23% increase has been observed upon irrigation through laying the black polyfilm between the cotton plant rows on the fields of the Training and Research Center of the TIAME Bukhara Branch. Under this non-traditional irrigation technique, there is opportunity for even soil moistening across furrows, reduction in evaporation of soil moisture after irrigation, full utilization of nutrients by the crops due to prevention of washout of mineral fertilizers under pressure. Creation of favourable conditions for active development of the root system due to destruction of weeds because of prevention of sunlight impact on the furrow base, prevention of soil compaction due to avoiding the tillage between the rows and quality moistening of the productive soil layer as a result of irrigation at reduced norms, and increase of productivity have been observed. Irrigation technique through laying the polyfilm between the cotton plants rows is a technological direction, which enables reduction of water demand and energy consumption by 35-40% and increase of soil productivity.

Saving of water by 15-20%, even water distribution along furrows and increased of useful area under crops by 1.5-2.5% and easing of irrigation works and reduction of manual labor by 2 times as compared with tradition irrigation methods has been observed as a result of irrigation of cotton field using the mobile flexible pipes instead of main irrigation channels. Such manufactured mobile flexible pipes are intended for a land site of 4 ha, this area is irrigated simultaneously using the hoses. Since the land plot is irrigation for a short period, soil preparation occurs evenly in all parts of the field. Қатор орасига ишлов беришдан олдин ва сўнг кўчма эгилувчан қувурлар йиғиштирилиб, қайта ўрнатилади. Since water is supplied to the field for a short time, normal growth of cotton plants and increase of productivity by 2.5-3.0 centners as compared with traditional irrigation method are observed.

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STATE AND LAW

THE PROCEDURE FOR CONSIDERING COMPLAINTS AND OTHER APPEALS OF BUSINESS ENTITIES BY THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND LEGAL INTERESTS OF BUSINESS ENTITIES UNDER THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: The main goal of this article is to create conditions for protecting the rights of business entities using various means. The goals and objectives of the Representative Institute are analyzed. Areas of activity were studied.

Keywords: subjects of entrepreneurship, protection, institution of representation, property.

We know that at the heart of the overall legal protection system is judicial protection. Consequently, the right to go to court is a specific basis for the protection of the rights of each subject. As stated in Article 44 of the Constitution, everyone is guaranteed the right to judicial protection of their rights and freedoms, the right to appeal to the courts against the illegal actions of state bodies, officials, public associations. Judicial protection of rights is the most universal tool of the legal protection system. But it is not the only tool. According to Mamasiddikov, the last resort is the protection of rights through the courts and the settlement of disputes in court. All states have a similar approach in the doctrine and practice of law. This means that the general legal protection system has at its disposal an arsenal of many and varied legal means of protection. The subject has the right to use the legal means acceptable to him (including self-defense, protection by administrative means, protection by civil means, etc.), depending on the conditions and opportunities established by law.

At the same time, it must be acknowledged that the process of strict state control over business activities has not always yielded positive results. It is no secret that there are a large number of regulatory bodies, their useless interference in the activities of business entities, unfair application of financial sanctions for minor formal offenses, abuse and sometimes bribery of some employees.⁴

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted in this regard: “We will continue the policy of further liberalization of our economy, opening the way for entrepreneurs. The issue of comprehensive support for this crucial sector, the complete removal of obstacles in front of it, will be under my constant attention and control as the head of state. I would like to emphasize once again that obstruction of the entrepreneurial path should be considered as a betrayal of public policy.”⁵

The Commissioner for Entrepreneurs, which is at the center of our analysis, considers the complaints of business entities against the decisions of government agencies and other organizations that violate their rights and legitimate interests, the actions (inaction) of their officials.

Complaints related to the settlement of economic disputes between business entities, disputes not related to entrepreneurial activity, arising from family, labor and other legal relations are not within the scope of the Representative for the Protection of the Rights of Entrepreneurs.

⁴ О.Оқюлов, Ф.Отахонов. Тадбиркорлик субъектларини ҳуқуқий ҳимоя тизимини мустаҳкамлаш муаммолари. Монография. – Т.: ТДЮИ., 2010. – Б. 61-62.

⁵ Президент Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси қабул қилинганининг 25 йиллигига бағишланган тантанали маросимдаги маърузаси // <http://president.uz/uz/lists/view/1328>

The Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights of Entrepreneurs shall not consider issues within the competence of courts, bodies carrying out operational and investigative activities, bodies of investigation, inquiry and execution of sentences.

Hence, the scope of cases considered by the representative includes administrative disputes. Administrative disputes may be resolved by a complaint to a higher authority or official or to a court of law, which is dissatisfied with the conduct or administrative act of a public administration body or official that violates the rights and freedoms of citizens.⁶

The procedure for resolving administrative disputes by the Entrepreneurship Protection Representative is similar to the quasi-judicial form of administrative justice. In particular, they are seen in the low cost of their activities and the simplicity of the work process.⁷

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On the Representative under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities»

According to Article 12, the Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights of Entrepreneurs, when considering complaints, within the scope of its authority:

- ☐ solve the problem according to its essence;
- ☐ Indicate the means and forms that the applicant may use to protect his rights and legitimate interests;
- ☐ send the complaint to the organization or official authorized to resolve it on its merits;
- ☐ acquaint the applicant with documents, decisions and other materials related to his rights and legitimate interests;
- ☐ may refuse to consider the complaint, stating the reason⁸.

The Ombudsman may take other measures in accordance with the law.

A person who has lodged a complaint with the Entrepreneurship Commissioner, as well as persons entrusted by the Entrepreneurship Commissioner with the task of collecting and analyzing information or giving an expert assessment, may not be prosecuted or otherwise restricted for such actions.

Complaints sent to the Ombudsman by representatives of business entities suspected, accused or convicted of crimes in the field of entrepreneurial activity, as well as complaints of persons detained in administrative detention and special reception are kept. may not be reviewed by the local administration and sent to the Entrepreneur Protection Representative no later than twenty-four hours. The response of the Entrepreneur Protection Representative cannot be reviewed and will be delivered to the complainant immediately.

Heads and officials of government agencies and other organizations must respond in writing to the request of the Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights of Entrepreneurs, as well as provide the requested information, documents and materials to the Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights of Entrepreneurs within ten days from the date of receipt.

A response to the request of the Entrepreneur Protection Representative shall be sent with the signature of the head of the state body or his deputy to the head of the state body to which the appeal was addressed directly.

Consideration of other appeals of business entities by the representative for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs is carried out in the manner prescribed by law.

The representative of the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs to the state body or other organization, its official to restore the violated rights and legitimate interests of business entities, if the decisions or actions (inaction) of any state body or organization, its official violated the rights and legitimate interests of business entities sends its conclusion.

Based on the above, it should be noted that although the procedure for consideration of complaints by the representative is established by law, there is a need to reconsider some of them.

⁶ Ф.Т.Хакимов. Ўзбекистонда маъмурий юстицияни ривожлантиришнинг муаммолари. Монография. /—Т.: ТДЮИ нашриёти, 2009. 65 бет

⁷ Артамонов А.Н. Формирование и развитие органов административной юстиции в России: Дисс....канд. юрид. наук. — М., 2004. — С. 41.

⁸ Ушбу Қонун «Халқ сўзи» газетасининг 2017 йил 30 августдаги 172 (6866)-сониди эълон қилинган.

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UZBEKISTAN IMPROVES REHABILITATION OF RELEASED PERSONS

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Annotation: Uzbekistan is switching to a unified comprehensive system of educational work, which will be carried out in three main stages, covering not only the period of a person's stay in an institution for the execution of punishment, but also the first year after release. The country is experiencing significant liberalization of the law enforcement system, in which serious changes are taking place, the expansion of the rights of prisoners and the improvement of the processes of re-adaptation of released persons.

Key words: Uzbekistan, rights, persons, convict, pardon, correction, adaptation, employment, liberalization.

Various countries of the world pay special attention to the problems of criminalizing society and reducing social tension. Recently, the expert community has come to understand the fact that the problem of crime cannot be solved only by using violence against the offender, but rather to take care of his correction. Of great importance in the process of re-education of a criminal is the rehabilitation period, during which he must again adapt to normal living conditions and find his place in the social structure.

This circumstance is due to the fact that otherwise the persons who have served their sentence will again commit a crime. This is due to the fact that they cannot find a worthy application for themselves in society, do not have a sufficient level of knowledge and professional skills, become victims of a social stereotype, which boils down to the idea that a person released from prison is, if not real, then potential. a criminal.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is gradually transitioning to a unified comprehensive system of educational work, which will be carried out in three main stages, covering not only the period of a person's stay in an institution for the execution of punishment, but also the first year after release.

So, at the first stage, upon admission to the institution for the execution of punishment, the convicted person will be preliminarily studied with the definition of a psychological portrait and a predisposition to correction. Further, at the second stage, with each convict according to an individual program, measures will be taken to change consciousness, to induce in them a sense of remorse for the crime committed.

During this stage, convicts will be divided into three categories:

- Difficult to bring up - with them measures will be implemented to improve the moral character, encourage repentance and the desire to adhere to a law-abiding lifestyle. Work with this category will be scheduled weekly and adjusted to reflect changes in psychological characteristics. Specialists-psychologists, lawyers and theologians will be attracted to change consciousness.

In addition, employees and mentors from among sincerely repentant convicts will be assigned to convicts who are difficult to educate. Such mentors will be encouraged, for example, if they achieve positive results, they will be transferred to colonies at their place of residence. Like other reforming convicts, mentors will receive visits from relatives, material incentives, additional telephone calls, etc. Representatives of the Women's Committee and the Youth Union will also be involved in this work.

- Those who have embarked on the path of correction - educators are assigned to them with the aim of instilling the skills of independent work and the development of a socially active life position. In particular, they will issue documents on professional education;

- Fully corrected - in relation to them, activities are carried out for full-fledged socialization.

At the third stage, vocational training of convicts in demanded professions and specialties will be organized, which will be accompanied by the issuance of an appropriate certificate of graduation and subsequent employment. Moreover, the course and quality of re-socialization of convicts will be carried out within one year after their release.

In particular, the convicts will be issued the necessary documents in advance for life, and the state authorities at the local level and on labor will be sent a forecast on the number of released

persons, indicating their professions and specialties to ensure employment, until July 1. Separately, we would like to highlight that those who are already free will be allocated temporary housing, help with registration and provide medical diagnostic and treatment assistance.

We especially note that in Uzbekistan, the rights of prisoners have also been significantly expanded. Now prisoners have been granted such rights as exercising in the fresh air in their free time, if the weather permits, receiving psychological assistance, as well as having safe working conditions, rest, going on vacation, and receiving wages.

In addition, in the event of a serious illness, the convict will have more time to communicate by phone, as well as an additional visit - if there is a doctor's recommendation. Prisoners themselves can go to doctors, but regardless of this, they are guaranteed a routine medical examination at least once every six months.

Among the latest innovations, we also highlight the introduction in 2021 of the Regulation on the Procedure for Implementing Pardons in Uzbekistan, according to which the President of the country can now, on his own initiative, pardon any convicted person or who has served a sentence, regardless of the presence or absence of a petition on their part. Thus, a letter of instruction from the President on clemency is sent to the working body of the Commission on clemency under the President - the Citizenship and Clemency Sector of the Presidential Adviser for Coordination of Law Enforcement and Control Structures. The sector within one working day notifies the commission of the day and place of the meeting of the commission. Based on the results of the meeting, working groups are formed to study the identity and documents of convicts or those who have served their sentences with a visit to the field.

A convicted person or a person who has served a sentence must write a letter of consent stating that there is no objection to the consideration of the issue of his pardon. In case of refusal, his documents are not submitted for consideration by the commission. After discussing the documents presented by the working group, the commission makes a decision on the persons who can be pardoned and submits a proposal to the head of state. The commission's refusal to recommend pardon does not prevent convicts or those who have served their sentence from applying for pardon in the future. The Pardon Commission received the right to hold meetings via videoconferencing.

In general, it can be noted that since 2017 there has been a significant liberalization of the law enforcement system in Uzbekistan, which was previously the object of harsh criticism of human rights defenders and the world community. For the first time in 14 years, a delegation of the human rights organization Amnesty International visited Uzbekistan, which noted a number of serious changes, for example, an increase in the number of acquittals, which is associated with the modernization of criminal legislation. A logical continuation of these processes was also the expansion of the rights of prisoners and the improvement of the processes of re-adaptation of released persons.

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RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMMITTING HOOLIGANISM IS DISTINGUISHED BY ITS EXCEPTIONAL CYNICISM, EXPRESSED IN A DEMONSTRATIVE DISREGARD FOR GENERALLY ACCEPTED MORAL NORMS

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Annotation: The article scientifically analyzes hooliganism, which is characterized by its content by exceptional cynicism, expressed in a demonstrative disregard for the generally accepted norms of morality. It examines in more detail such a sign of hooliganism as exceptional cynicism, which is inherent in the criminal law norm on hooliganism in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: hooliganism, exceptional cynicism, public place, demonstration, criminal liability.

“Exceptional cynicism” is a way of committing hooliganism, which further increases its level of public danger. Cynicism manifests itself in the nature of the act performed, its expression, its impact on the world around us. In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, cynicism is interpreted as vanity, shyness, anxiety [1, p. 249].

Hooliganism and many other crimes are an expression of cynicism. Therefore, cynicism can not be a sign of hooliganism aggravating responsibility. The criminal law speaks of “exceptional cynicism,” which is a vivid expression of immorality and shame.

“Exceptional cynicism” reflects the feelings of the offender, the motive of his behavior [2, p. 254]. In cases where the content of the crime is on the objective side, there are subjective features, all of which must be taken into account in the qualification of the crime. But “exceptional cynicism” only describes the act and is expressed in it. An example of “exceptional cynicism” is the commission of indecent movements of body parts, obscene acts, the satisfaction of natural needs in front of people.

It should be noted that if in one case “exceptional cynicism” is found in one case, it may not be found in another. It is for this reason that in the decision of the plenum of the Supreme Court it was said that during the solution of the issue of finding that hooliganism was committed with “exceptional cynicism”, the court should take into account the nature, time, place and conditions of the crime committed, as well as the origin of a certain set of circumstances of the case. In qualifying acts of hooliganism under Article 277 part 2 paragraph g of the Criminal Code, the court must indicate in the verdict exactly which actions of the accused are considered “exceptional cynicism” [3, p. 21].

In some cases, it has become clear in the course of criminal proceedings that the investigating authorities do not pay sufficient attention to the circumstances of the case in qualifying the hooliganism as an act of exceptional cynicism. For example: in 2006 year 23 February at 22 late hours M., Sh., D. and the part of the criminal case in relation to him is allocated to a separate case, together with the declared person in the search, consuming alcoholic beverages, in case of intoxication Fergana City, A. Citizen N. moving next to the shopping store “mini-market” on A.Kadiri street without intentionally ignoring the rules of conduct in society, N. kicking the car with his feet, the state number 15a 42-62 “Moskvich-412” in the administration and Sh, which is inside the car. and M. insulting them with embarrassing words, they pulled out an artificial scandal, struck them with their hands and feet during the scandal, suffered a slight injury, smashed the car’s front window, causing 6.000 soums of material damage. The investigative body the actions of M., Sh., D. were quantified as hooliganism, committed with the clauses “b, g” of Part 2 of Article 277 of the Criminal Code, that is, with exceptional cynicism, expressed in grossly contempt for the rules of morality, which are universally recognized by a group of persons.

The court found that the defendants did not commit any acts of a sexual nature in a public place in this case, and the court ruled that the defendants’ actions were incorrectly qualified under Article 277 (part 2) (clause g) of the Criminal Code [4]. Thus, the court assesses that hooliganism committed through sexual acts is “exceptional cynicism”.

Theoretical scholars also point out that “extreme cynicism” is manifested in shameless actions. According to M.A. Utanov, “extreme cynicism” is characterized by shamelessness, expressed in clear, transparent actions. Such actions may be directed at individuals or at society as a whole. Based on a

study of criminal cases involving “extreme cynicism” and related literature on the theory of criminal law, the author argues that “extreme cynicism” means “extreme obscenity [5, P. 46,48].”

It is also necessary that the “extreme cynicism” was carried out demonstratively. Demonstration is defined as behavior that deliberately disregards generally accepted rules of morality [6, P. 346]. Awareness that others are watching the perpetrator’s actions is a sign of a demonstration.

But in investigative-judicial practice, sometimes it is not given serious attention to the fact that the demonstratively committed “extreme cynicism”. For example, on March 10, 2009 at 23:30 at a late hour F. in a drunken state, shouting in front of the 9th house on Uvaisiy Street, satisfied “a little natural need.” He continued his criminal activities, breaking the windows of a NEXIA car with registration number 30 A 20-45 on the street for no reason, causing a total of 650,000 soums of damage to various parts of the car. B., who was watching the incident from the window of his house called neighbors, caught the hooligan, and handed him over to the precinct overseer in the area. The court found that relieving “small natural needs” was committed with “exceptional cynicism”, the acts were qualified under Part 2 of Article 277 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the punishment was imposed[7].

Assessing the actions of the defendant as “exceptional cynicism”, the court did not take into account the time when the crime was committed, the fact that at that time there was no one, that is, it was not a demonstration. In addition, according to the resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, if there were signs of cynicism in the actions of the defendant, but there are no signs of a crime specified in part 1 of Article 277 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such hooliganism should be regarded as petty hooliganism under Article 183 of the Code of Administrative responsibility.

The concept of “exceptional cynicism” cannot be defined on the basis of clear criteria, there are serious shortcomings in the assessment of such cases in investigative and judicial practice. Considering that petty hooliganism under Article 183 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility can also be committed with obscenity, for example, swearing in public places, insulting citizens, as well as hooliganism itself is a manifestation of obscenity, we propose to remove this feature from Article 277 of the Criminal Code.

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TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

KINEMATIC AND DYNAMIC FEATURES OF THE HYDRAULIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OF THE ROTARY FEEDING MECHANISM OF THE DRILLING RIG

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Abstract: The article proposes ways to reduce dynamic loads in rotary-cutter drilling rigs, which is the creation of fundamentally new designs of a rotary-feed mechanism with high safety, vibration-proof properties, ease of execution, performance and durability.

Key words: drilling tool, vibrations, resonance, well.

An increase in the productivity of drilling rigs is associated with the intensification of drilling modes, which, in turn, is limited by vibrations of the drilling rig elements, the main source of which is the interaction of the drilling tool with the bottomhole.

In the process of operation of a machine tool with a rotary feed mechanism (RPM) of the cartridge type, in addition to longitudinal and transverse vibrations, which determine its stability, it becomes subjected to torsional vibrations, the parameters of which are determined mainly by the torsional stiffness of the hexagonal spindle and the drill rod, as well as by electromechanical characteristics of the rotator drive. At the same time, if one of the natural frequencies of the dynamic drive system of the VPM is close or coincides with the random or deterministic frequency of the component of the spectrum of the external disturbing effect, resonance phenomena may occur, which lead to increased loads, failure and premature wear of the elements of the machine tool metal structures.

In order to avoid such phenomena, the drilling rig operator is forced to work at irrational well drilling modes that reduce the operational productivity of the rig.

Long-term observations of the operation of drilling rigs in different mining, geological and climatic conditions with a number of studies and changes in comments, suggestions and wishes of mining enterprises made it possible to improve the design of rigs. When drilling blast holes in complex structural rock massifs, one of the main disadvantages inherent in the roller cone method of drilling is the increased vibration of the drill string, which forces the operators to operate the rigs at modes lower than those specified in the passport.

Vibration causes the formation of fatigue cracks and breakdown of structural elements, leads to failure of the equipment installed on the machine frame, has a detrimental effect on the operating personnel and increases the cost of maintaining the machines. With an increase in the power-to-weight ratio and dynamic loading of the drive, energy losses also increase. For example, according to the authors of [1,2,3,4], with strong vibrations of the drilling rig, the share of energy expended to create useful torque is 30-50%. As a result, a significant part of the installed drive power of the machine remains underutilized.

The specificity of the operating modes of the machine requires considering its drive not only as a source of mechanical energy, but also as an element of the machine, which has a decisive influence on the magnitude and nature of the forces acting in it, reliable and durable operation in vibration-hazardous operating conditions.

One of the main reserves for increasing the efficiency of rotary drilling rigs is the intensification of drilling modes, which is significantly hindered by vibration and dynamic loads arising during the drilling process. Various devices are known for reducing vibrations and dynamic loads in elements of drilling rigs, both spindle and cartridge schemes: a system for automatic control of drilling modes

according to the vibration level, above the bit and above the rod shock absorbers, stabilizers of the drill string [4,5].

The use of these devices helps to reduce vibrations and loads in the elements of the drilling rig, however, these devices have not found widespread use due to their low efficiency and reliability.

Their use is mainly aimed at reducing the level of vibration in the vertical plane and there are practically no devices that reduce the horizontal vibrations of the machine [1,2,6].

An important direction in the work on improving the rotary-feeding mechanism of cartridge-type drilling rigs is the introduction of a battery feeding mechanism into the hydraulic circuit, which makes it possible to significantly reduce the level of vibrations of the rig and achieve drilling at forced modes.

An example of the use of such devices can be batteries made in the form of hydraulic cylinders with spring-loaded rods, hydraulically connected to the rod cavities of the feed hydraulic cylinders [3,4,5,6], however, the regulation of stiffness in such batteries can only be performed by replaceable springs, which seems to be embarrassing. Therefore, to protect the liquid and gas from direct contact, in which it is possible for the gas to dissolve in the working liquid, use hydraulic accumulators with an elastic chamber. Hydraulic accumulators with an elastic chamber have absolute tightness, speed and almost complete inertia, the ability to quickly adjust the stiffness by changing the charging pressure of the gas - p_0 in their gas cavities and damping due to the dissipation of the energy of the working fluid when passing through the throttle installed at the inlet to the accumulator.

Thus, regulation of the bit feed rate to the bottomhole with a throttle, the continuity of the flow of the working fluid in the piston cavity (with oscillations of the hydraulic cylinder piston) is ensured by the volume of the working fluid of the accumulator, the hydraulic cavity of which is replenished when the hydraulic cylinder is idle.

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DEVELOPMENT OF BASELINE INFORMATION FOR DESIGNING CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FORMING NORMAL POSTURE

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of posture disorders in school-age children and the development of initial information for the design of children's clothing that forms a normal posture. The results of anthropometric studies of schoolchildren have been studied. The solutions to the problems of designing rational designs of school uniforms with high quality fit are considered.

Key words: posture, clothing, design, school age, anthropometric research.

Providing schoolchildren with supportive and proportionate clothing in the right size range is an important problem that can only be solved with the help of special studies and the creation of appropriate products considering the peculiarities of the development of posture of children. Without considering this essential feature of the child's external shape, it is not possible to achieve a good fit of clothing in the figure.

The results of anthropometric studies of schoolchildren and a visual assessment of the quality of the fit of the finished school uniform in secondary schools in the city of Tashkent showed that ensuring a good fit of products on figures with different postures has not yet been achieved. Most of the problems concern the correspondence of the support areas of clothing to the size and shape of the upper support surface of the figures of schoolchildren ("balance"), which mainly depends on the posture. Posture problems are most often observed in children of the primary school age group. There are also significant changes in the proportions and physique of the figures. When clarifying the reasons for the poor fit of finished products on the figures of schoolchildren, it was revealed that the size standards of the child population that are in force at enterprises have long been outdated. They are compiled based on materials from anthropometric studies carried out in 1976.[1].

In this regard, in the Tashkent Institute of Textile and Light Industry, as part of mass anthropometric surveys to develop a rational dimensional typology of children, scientific work was carried out to study in detail the variations in the posture of school-age children, identify the most common types of posture, classify them and establish the dependence of dimensional features of the body and clothing design on posture.

There are many works that investigate the types of posture. In the works of Koblyakova E.B., Bakhmat E.I. and others, the types of posture are studied in relation to the developments of the garment industry [2]. There are different classifications of posture types in anthropology and medicine. To solve this problem, it is advisable to use a unified classification of types of posture disorders in children, according to which there are five types of disorders: stooped back; round, stooped back; flat back; flat-concave back; circular concave back [3].

Fig 1 shows a fragment of the identification of children with postural disorders in schoolchildren. As observations have shown, in addition to the defect in the protrusion of the shoulder blades in children, an inclination of the chest forward is often found. With a combination of thoracic kyphosis and straightened lumbar lordosis (round back), a sunken chest is formed, which leans forward, while the abdomen protrudes.

To further investigate the issue of child posture violations and the causes of proliferation, a contingent of children in one of the Tashkent special (correctional) health centres has been studied. Children visiting this health center visit to treat and prevent posture disorders. A questionnaire was conducted on parents determining the consumer level of the quality of school clothes for children with posture disorders. The choice of this research method is justified by the fact that the information

obtained by the questionnaire allows you to obtain a large amount of information about potential consumers. 100 people took part in the questionnaire, among them boys and girls of various age groups, parents and coaches.



Fig 1. - Various forms of posture disorders among children:
a – different shoulder heights (scoleosis); b- stooped figure (kyphosis); c – lordotic figure

In the course of studying the dimensional characteristics of the figures of children with postural disorders caused by diseases of the musculoskeletal system (MAD), it was revealed that children attending the health-improving center have various types of postural disorders that affect body deviations, including diseases of the osteo-cervical tissues (lordosis, kyphosis, joint damage, limb deformities, scoliosis, cerebral palsy - cerebral palsy) (Fig. 2.).

Often there is a combination of various pathologies in one child, affecting abnormalities in the physique, including diseases of the musculoskeletal and connective tissue. Parents also noted the low efficiency and inconvenience of existing correctors in the treatment and prevention of posture disorders, which indicates the need to consider clothing for the prevention of posture disorders as a means of controlling the complex dynamic system of the child's body.

Of the children studied, 42% had scoliosis diseases, 11% of lordosis, 44% of children with various forms of movement disorders, usually of complex structure, caused by diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (Fig. 2).

According to the results of the study, the frequency of occurrence of the listed posture disorders is most common in girls with a flat back, in boys - a stooped, round and round-concave back.

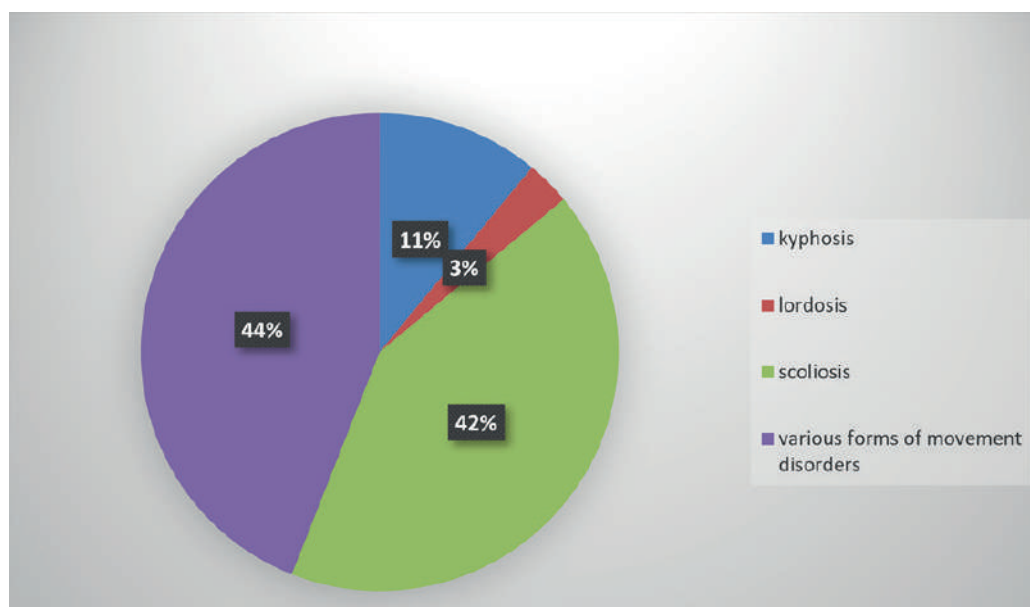


Fig.2. Frequency of occurrence of types of posture disorders in children

The most unfavorable internal factor affecting a child's posture is its instability in primary school age due to the still unformed musculoskeletal and reflex systems. Since it is at the age of 6-8 years that the intensive formation of the bends of the spinal column occurs. Observations have shown that of the children attending this health center, 27% are children aged 7-11 years old, 56% of preschool age (Fig. 3). Unfortunately, postural disorders in schoolchildren are most often detected due to late visits to doctors when the disease progresses.

The main task of the treatment of posture disorders is to return the spine to the correct physiological position. As noted by orthopedic surgeons and parents, along with therapeutic exercises, massage, a large role in this belongs to the wearing of special clothing - elastic posture correctors. According to the results of the survey, 94% of parents and doctors noted the need for school clothes that form a normal posture.

This is due to the difficulty of measuring figures that combine a complex of deviations associated with the psychophysiological characteristics of the contingent (the difficulty of maintaining a static posture due to muscle flaccidity, tremor, motor dysfunction, and other disorders), with frequent asymmetry of figures. Anthropometric measurement of disabled children with ODA disorders showed the complexity of measuring figures that combine a complex of deviations associated with the psychophysiological characteristics of the contingent (the difficulty of maintaining a static posture due to muscle flaccidity, tremor, motor dysfunction, and other disorders), as well as the presence of specific requirements for clothing this contingent.

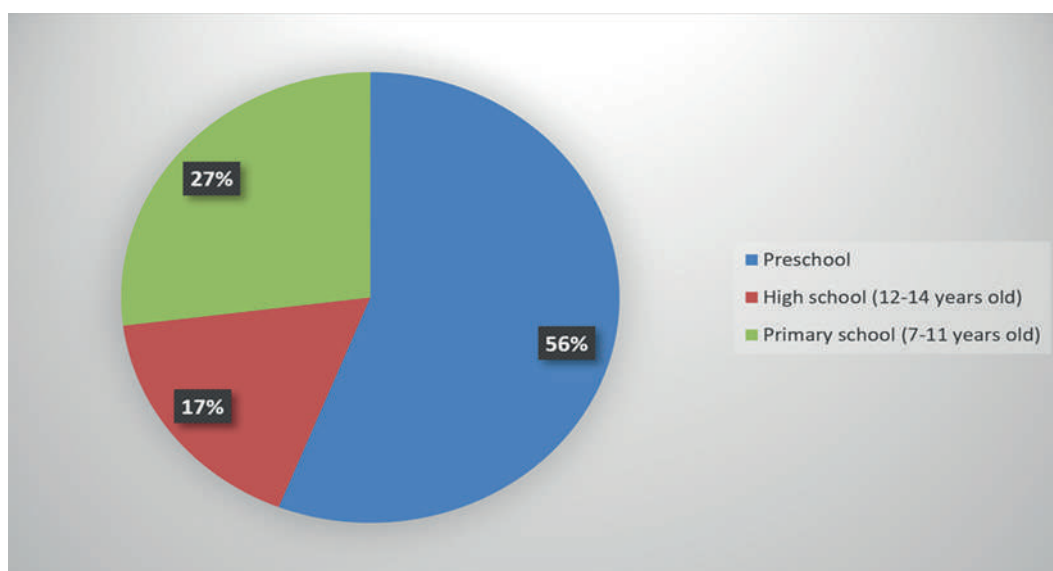


Fig.3. The incidence of posture disorders among children of different ages

The results of the questionnaire made it possible to identify the needs of children with posture disorders in the range of clothing, its composition and design solutions, materials used depending on the sex and age of the child, in special correctors. Currently, when disturbing posture in the sagittal plane in children, various fixators and posture correctors are widely used as special clothes. The existing deficiencies of posture correctors (excessive pressure on the shoulders) and in the axillary cavities, restriction of the respiratory chest, the impossibility of putting on and removing themselves, excessive thickness, the appearance of which indicators of child health damage) are revealed give children a lot of inconvenience and lead to the impossibility of using such products during training classes.

It is advisable to solve the problem of designing rational structures of school uniforms with high planting quality in complex first, By improving dimensional anthropological standards that take into account variations in the posture of children, secondly, designing appropriate school clothing that is capable of forming a stable static-dynamic stereotype of the child by reducing the functional component of spinal curvature and maintaining posture in the correct symmetrical position imperturbably to those around and the school student himself, being aesthetically attractive, outwardly ordinary outerwear, suitable for a permanent sock. The process of designing clothes for figures with posture disorders involves primarily improving ways to obtain initial information.

For the purpose of designing shoulder garments for shapes with posture disorders, the following stages of obtaining initial information are proposed:

1. Visual assessment of the features of the figure, determination of the list additional measurements, determination of the location of local protrusions;
2. Taking basic and additional measurements on both sides of the figure by contact method;
3. Supplementing information in a non-contact way: photographing a figure;
4. Processing the information received to calculate the distribution of the measure of the magnitudes of the increments for the right and left sides of the body.

These studies were carried out as part of research work on the development of anthropometric standards for children of school age.

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DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY FOR COKING LOW-SULFUR AND HIGH-AROMATIC RAW MATERIALS FOR COKE PRODUCTION

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The organization of industrial production of needle coke in a particular enterprise, if two main conditions are met: the availability of the necessary resources of potentially compatible coking raw materials and free coking capacity. To meet the needs of Energoprom Management CJSC for needle coke for 60 thousand tons per year, it is necessary to have at least 300 thousand tons of coking raw materials per year and, accordingly, a delayed coking unit. same power.

The main condition for the organization of industrial production of high-quality needles Coke Ultra High Power type graphite electrodes suitable for large-scale production - UHP (heavy electrodes) - is a qualified selection and preparation of raw materials for coking. Needle coke is used abroad as a raw material for production:

1) Distillation cracking residues (DCR) from low-sulfur or non-hydro-sulfur fractures are of direct working or secondary gas oil fractions origin, catalyst powder decanted oils, heavy gas oils catalytic cracking (HGCC);

2) heavy pyrolysis resins from the production of monolefins (HMP);

3) Resins purified from soft layers of coal from quinoline-insoluble components (a1-fractions).

The raw material for the production of needle coke is characterized by high aromaticity, high coking ability, low ash content and low sulfur content (Table 1).

Properties of the main raw materials for the production of needle coke used by foreign companies

The name of indicators	Catalytic Cracked Heavy Gas Oil	Heavy resin pyrolysis	Soft pitch of refined coal tar
Density, g / cm ³	1,016 - 1,048	1.048-1.090	1,190 -1,280
Coking capacity,% wt.	4-5	16-23	27-35
Sulfur content,% wt.	0,4 - 0,6	0,11 -0.44	0,21-1,1
Nitrogen content,% wt.	0,05-0,12	0.12-0,17	0.23- 1,25
Ash content,% wt.	0,04-0,05	< 0,011	< 0,036
Fractional composition:			
- NK temperature, °C	290-350	260-280	240-280
- 50% distilled at, °C	410-450	310-350	470 – 490

Heavy catalytic cracking gas oil (HGCC). Direct or secondary gaseous fractions of low or sulfur oil are used to obtain distilled cracking residue, or in the processing of sour oil they are pre-hydrated to reduce the amount of sulfur in the coke. . In the Russian Federation in 2013, 21 catalytic cracking blocks with a total capacity of 20 million tons / year of raw materials were registered, and 11 obsolete units with a moving layer of 43-102 types of ball catalysts are operating in 5 plants. . In terms of the level of development of the catalytic cracking process, domestic oil refineries lag far behind economically developed countries. The total resources of heavy gas oils produced in the currently operating units are 1.0 million tons per year.

Heavy pyrolysis resin (HPR). HPR obtained from the production of monolefins has a light fractional composition and high reactivity, which makes it difficult to obtain well-structured coke from them in pure form. For this purpose, they are pre-treated with gentle heat to reduce their reactivity. With the existing structure of raw materials used for pyrolysis units, the yield of heavy resins for pyrolyzed raw materials is about 4-5%, as a result of which its production does not exceed 30-40 thousand tons per year. each unit. The total resources of heavy pyrolysis resins obtained at local enterprises do not exceed 300,000 tons per year. Coal tar (COP). CC, which is mainly used as a raw material for the production of needle coke in Japan, must be completely free of quinoline insoluble components before coking, the presence of which prevents the formation of structured anisotropic coke. Coal resin height is a complex heterogeneous system of high-density carbon- and heterocyclic compounds and

their compaction products, characterized by the degree of aromaticity, composition, properties and molecular structure. Pitch properties for technological purposes - density, viscosity, surface tension, wetting, thermal stability, sintering ability, coking properties have different meanings for layers with different softening points (from 60 to 300 ° C) and the quality of raw materials depending on materials and conditions for obtaining height.

Each of the technologies that use this type of raw material predetermines the need to prepare it efficiently and competently to obtain high-quality textured needle coke and to select the optimal parameters of coking.

According to modern concepts reflected in the monographs of ZI Sunyaev. [1, 2], petroleum and petroleum products consist of low molecular weight (LMW) and high molecular weight (HMW) compounds. NMS contains naphthenic, naphthenic-paraffinic and aromatic hydrocarbons. Spirals are mainly hydrocarbons with a mixed structure - kerosene, mono - and high-density aromatic hydrocarbons of the benzene and naphthalene series. These compounds do not form a true solution, but form oily dispersed systems.

It has now been determined that altitude is a mixture of a large number of high molecular weight compounds containing heteroatoms in addition to carbon and hydrogen: O, S, N and small amounts of metals. The YMCs that make up the layer are many isomeric forms, as well as various compounds of aliphatic, polyaromatic, and aromatic hydrocarbons and their derivatives [4].

During the heat treatment of the layers, chemical transformations introduce the three most important types into the reaction, with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons entering the elevation [3]. These act as alkyl radicals [2], which are formed during polycondensation with the release of hydrogen, decomposition and alkylation through an intermediate stage of hydrogenation, and decomposition of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The main reaction in the heat treatment of a layer is the polycondensation of aromatic compounds with the destruction of hydrogen [4].

It is known that polycondensation is specific to compounds containing reactive functional groups. As a result of heat treatment, there is a gradual bonding of structural units, in which an increase in molecular weight is observed, i.e., thermal polycondensation proceeds gradually. In this case, not only intermolecular interactions occur, but also the wrapping of molecules into supramolecular structures. Thermopolycondensation of crude oil results in the formation of three types of thermodynamically stable products: volatile hydrocarbons and hydrogen, liquid distillate fractions, and high-molecular-weight multi-ring condensed aromatic structures in the dispersed or solid phase. Based on many studies of the thermal conversion of organic matter, a carbonation scheme has been generalized, which applies to different types of raw materials.

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