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**BASIC LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF PHONE CONVERSATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK.**

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**Introduction:** It is impossible to imagine the life of a fashionable person without a phone. Communicating by phone has become one of the necessary need and an important component of one's personal and business life. The phone provides a continuous and fast exchange of information at any distance and at any time. Studies show that up to 25% of working time is spent on business telephone conversations, and in 90% of cases the telephone is the main working tool. Phone conversations can have different purposes, such as personal, professional, or informational. Depending on the context and the participants, phone conversations can have different features. Of course, different situations may require different language and etiquette. For example, formal phone conversations may use more respectful and courteous expressions than informal ones. Also, phone conversations may vary depending on the culture and norms of the speakers and listeners. Therefore, it is important to be aware of the context and the expectations of the other part when having a phone conversation in English. Phone conversation is a term used to describe verbal communication between two or more people using a telephone or a similar device. Phone conversation can have different characteristics and challenges than face-to-face conversation, such as the lack of non-verbal cues, the possibility of interference or distortion, and the potential for privacy or security breaches. Some linguists have studied phone conversation from various perspectives, such as discourse analysis, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and phonetics. Here are some of linguists who have worked on this topic: Elizabeth Couper-Kuhlen, [1;] Bert Peeters, [10;] Nicholas Evans [7;] etc. are foreign scholars. Russian scholars who worked on linguoculturology are Ivanova C. V., [2;] Maslova V.A. [3;] and etc. Besides, Usmanova Sh, [4; 5;] Usmanov F.F. [6;] are Uzbek linguists who did some research in this field.

**Methods and materials:** It has long been recognized that language is an essential and important part of a given culture and that the impact of culture upon a given language is something intrinsic and indispensable. Whatever people may do when they come together or get in contact with each other, they use language to express or exchange their ideas. In a certain cultural system, every speech act, in this way or that, is affected by the culture. Though every person has his/her own style of speaking, the people living in the same culture certainly reveal a lot of similarities in the speech styles, and these differences are grown out of their cultures. This helps us distinguish one culture from another and helps a better intercultural communication. Being conscious of this, the different speech styles in English culture and Uzbek culture are to be analyzed. English people grow up in their "European Dream", the equality of opportunity and competition, material wealth and self-reliance, among which self-reliance is emphasized. [9; p. 93] In addition to the above, it can be said that linguoculturology is a field that directly and indirectly deals with the nation and its values, and this, of course, is reflected in its language. [9; p. 93]

The invention of satellite system may help to create a great possibility of distance conversation. Mobile phone production was a dominant reason for establishing set of opportunities to communicate from different part of the world at the same time. When people

began making conversation via voice calls, it was founded as a miracle. Sooner face to face conversation became a common type of conversation that the people not only talk but also share their emotion by seeing each other. Step by step, a great range of messengers were appeared and universal system of emojis were made. People use such signs in order to express their feelings in written conversations.

**Discussion:** Talking on the phone requires a person to have a conversational style and specific vocabulary that is usually used depending on the type of conversation. There are many cultural dissimilarities in the communication styles of nations with different cultures. According to some sources, there are several aspects that differ between two cultures, such as the topic of conversation, the way of addressing, and the greeting expressions. [8; p. 492]

For example: Uzbek people usually address each other by their first names or by their titles and surnames in formal situations in English “Ms” or “Mrs” (unknown woman) and “Mr” (for male responder) abbreviations are used. In informal speech Uzbek people may call the female responder as “opa” and male as “aka” but English people also use first names or titles and surnames in different contexts, but they may also use nicknames or diminutives to show familiarity or intimacy. For example, they may call someone “mate”, “buddy”, “pal”, “love”, “darling”, etc.. Here are some more examples:

**Answering the phone (formal):**

English	Uzbek
Hello? Serena speaking (caller unknown)	Assalomu alaykum! Operator sizni eshitadi (telefon qiluvchining kimligi nomalum)
John Sayles speaking. Who is calling, please? (caller unknown)	Assalomu alaykum! Ismim Saodat, marhamat o‘zingizni tanishtiring!
Doctor Martin’s office. May I know who is calling, please? (caller unknown)	Assalomu alaykum! Bu Shox Med klinikasi, ismingiz?
Thank you for calling Jeans Plus. Jody speaking.	Qo‘ng‘irog‘ingizdan mamnunmiz, bu men Saodat!
Hello Dr Jones. How can I help you ?	Assalomu alaykum! doktor aka ( tanish bo‘lgan shifokor), qanday yordam berolaman

**Introducing yourself:**

English	Uzbek
Hey George. It’s Lisa calling. (informal)	O‘rtoq yaxshimisan? Men Sarvarman. (norasmiy)
Hello, this is Julie Madison calling.	Assalomu alykum! Men maktab kotibasi Saodat Urinboyevaman.
Hi. It’s Angelina from the dentist’s office here. (informal)	Salom! Bu men Angelina, tish doktordan telefon qilyapman. ( norasmiy)
Hello Sayoko. This is Alan calling from Big Boyz Autobody.	Assalomu alykum! Ismim Said. Sizni avtosalondan bezovta qilyapman.

**Asking to speak with someone:**

English	Uzbek
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Hi. Is Nina there? (informal)	Assalomu alykum! Nigina uydami? (norasmiy)
Can you put Michael on? (informal)	Murod bilan ulab berolasizmi? (norasmiy)
Can I talk to Josef? Tell him Marilyn's calling. (informal)	Yusuf bilan gaplashsam bo'ladimi? Malika telefon qilyapti deb aytvoring. (norasmiy)
May I speak to Mr. Green in the accounting department, please?	Assalomu alykum! Hisob bo'limidagi Rasulov bilan qanday bog'lansam bo'ladi?
Good morning. Is Dr Martin available, please?	Assalomu alykum! Hallokova Dilrabo opa tish shifokori ishga kelganmi?

However, culture is a unique feature that belongs to every nation itself. Different language means different culture. [4; p. 52] To analyze any feature of more than one languages always demands to compare and find out both similarities and dissimilarities at the same time. Some words may be available in various languages but sometimes mean differently.

**Results:** The communicator perceives the linguistic landscape of the world around him on the basis of general notions, expressions, empirical knowledge of the socio-cultural group to which he belongs, and as a communicator begins speech activity on the basis of basic notions interrelated with the cultural meaning of information. In this context, linguoculturological principles aim to study language as a product of cultural consciousness, an important component of it and a condition of existence, as a factor in the expression of concepts formed in cultural consciousness. As far as man grows up in a native language environment that preserves the system of national and cultural values, he enters the world of national culture as a person. [12; p. 549]

In comparison it is already noticeable that in some cases Uzbek people's phone conversation are more polite such as greeting, opening statements. Uzbek people always begin both formal and informal conversations with *assalomu alaykum* (peace be upon you) and the answer will of course be *vaalaykum assalom* (you too). However, in other situations like making a request, asking for someone English people communicate more graciously as they always use "please" very often. Unlikely, in Uzbek phone conversations only in formal ones the word "iltimos" (please) is used. Traditionally, Uzbek people do not like so redundant language unlike other nations. In English culture the speech may become more courteous if they use flattering, as they always say *thank you, it would be better, would you mind, with pleasure, I'm sorry, unfortunately, pity* and etc. in daily communication.

#### Conclusion:

Phone conversation is a term used to describe a verbal communication between two or more people using a telephone. Phone conversation can be a convenient and efficient way to communicate with others, especially when distance or time constraints are involved. However, phone conversation also has some limitations, such as the lack of non-verbal cues, the possibility of interference or distortion, and the potential for privacy or security breaches. It was explored in the article that a different language is a different culture, so there is always a necessity to explore both similar and dissimilar features of compared languages. Besides, language is dynamic it is always in progress. In such cases, the new terms are appearing day after day. But the culture was already shaped enough, that's why, the linguists have to link the changes in languages with culture. In this article, we have discussed about linguacultural

aspects of phone conversation in English and Uzbek, as well as some suggestions and etiquette to improve phone conversation skills. We hope that this article has helped you to understand the dynamics and challenges of phone conversation in English and Uzbek, and to enhance your linguistic and intercultural competence.

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## THE IMPORTANCE OF DIDACTIC GAMES IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** Methods of learning a foreign language, as well as their retention about methods and level of effectiveness. New pedagogical requirements and implemented process analysis.

**Key words:** games, methods, interactive method, teaching foreign language.

Recently, the status of a foreign language in our society has changed significantly. Knowledge of foreign languages has become a necessity. In the conditions of active development of international relations the value of a graduate in the labor market largely depends on his language skills is determined. To date, education in the field of foreign languages on a global scale policy is aimed at forming communicative competence.

The task of the teacher is for the practical acquisition of the language for each student to create conditions for every student to demonstrate his activity and creativity is to choose such teaching methods that allow. The task of the teacher is different is to activate the student's cognitive activity in the process of teaching languages. In partnership learning, project methodology, use of new information technologies, modern pedagogical technologies such as Internet resources to the individual in the educational process helps to implement a focused approach, children abilities, of teaching taking into account their level of learning provides individualization and differentiation. Computer in foreign language classes forms of working with training programs include: learning vocabulary; practice pronunciation; teaching dialogic and monologic speech; to write to teach; development of grammatical events.

The most popular interactive educational methods in many literatures today "Case-study" (or "Educational cases"), "Blist-survey", "Modeling", "Creative work". It is noted that it is "problematic education". According to the information, interactive education strategies include "Brainstorm", "Boomerang", "Gallery", "Zig-zag", "Zinamazina", "Muzyorar", "Rotastia", "Snowball". Interactive group work in separating interactive educational strategies from the composition of educational methods that the approach to organization is, in a certain sense, comparable to strategic planning based on In fact, these strategies are more interactive education methods, and there are no other differences between them<sup>1</sup>

"MENTAL ATTACK" METHOD. This method shows the students' activities during the training provide, encourage them to think freely and think alike release from inertia, collect diverse ideas on a specific topic, as well as at the initial stage of the process of solving creative tasks serves to learn to overcome emerging thoughts.

The main principle and condition of the "Thinking attack" method is each training Absolutely no criticism of the opinion expressed by the participant prohibition is to encourage all kinds of jokes and jokes. The purpose of this is the free participation of students in the training process is to provide. It is up to the teacher to use this method in the educational process it depends on pedagogical skills and breadth of thinking. The number of students is 10-15 when using the "Brainstorming" method, it is advisable not to exceed one person.

Pedagogical technology in its essence with the help of forms, methods and tools is organized and increases the effectiveness of pedagogical activity and between the teacher decides on mutual cooperation. In addition, learning by students ensures the acquisition of

<sup>1</sup> Sanayeva G. Importance and effectiveness of new interactive methods in teaching english. Oriental renaissance: innovative, educational, natural and social sciences



thorough knowledge of subjects. In students forms independent, free and creative thinking skills. Both necessary conditions are created for students to realize their potential. Also, democratic and it is necessary to guarantee the priority of humanitarian ideas.

The role of teaching through various games in teaching English is incomparable. Playing various games during the lesson increases the enthusiasm for learning science in the classroom, encourages passive students to better participate in the lessons, and creates an environment of competition and teamwork among students in the classroom. It also increases students' respect for their teachers. Below are games that serve to increase the effectiveness of teaching during English lessons.

**Last Man Standing.** This game is a quick game. But it gives readers some time to think. This game encourages cooperative learning, that is, while other students are talking, the rest of the students are thinking of words themselves. You need a ball to play the game. And all students should stand in a circle. You need to choose a topic. For example: Things found in a kitchen, food, profession, etc.

The game starts by throwing the ball to a student. That student says an English word about the topic and throws the ball to the next student. Each student who receives the ball will have to say something about this topic. If they repeat the words they were told or can't find the words within a few seconds, they leave the game and watch the game sitting down. Don't worry, they will still be learning.

You can change this game a little differently. Instead of talking about a topic, each student can talk about a different topic to the next student. For example, you can start the game by saying "say something red". The first student who catches the ball can say "strawberry" and choose a topic to throw the ball to another. This makes the game a bit more complicated, because before the student can think of a word, he must know what subject word he should think of.

**Word bingo.** This game requires some preparation to play, but it's worth it. Make 4×4 bingo cards and write words in each box. Distribute these to the students (each must be unique) and have the students mark the words as you read the words. The first student to mark the words on the entire page is the winner. There are several types of bingo game. **Picture Bingo:** Use pictures on a bingo card and read the words associated with those pictures. **Synonym Bingo:** Get your students thinking by saying the synonyms on the bingo card. **Antonym Bingo:** Like synonyms, only students will have to look for words that have opposite meanings, not synonyms.

Try these games in your class and be sure to write down how each of them turned out. Your opinion is important for our further research. If you also know an interesting game or method, write it down.

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**INGLIZ TILIDAGI BA'ZI SINONIM SO'ZLARNING MA'NO JIHATIDAN  
FARQLANISHI**

**Maxmudova Bibiroziya Iqboljon qizi**  
**Andijon ichki ishlar akademik litsey ingliz tili o'qituvchisi**

**ANNOTATSIYA:** ushbu maqolada sinonim so'zlar, xususan, uning turlari haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Shuningdek o'zaro sinonim bo'lgan so'zlar haqida, ularning ma'no jihatidan farqlanishi ko'rsatib o'tilgan. Maqoladan ma'nodosh so'zlarning gap tarkibida qo'llash va ulardan amalda foydalanish jarayonlari ifodalangan. Ingliz tilida shunday sinonim so'zlar borki, ular o'zbek tilidagi ma'nodosh so'zlardan farq qiladi. Ular gap tarkibida qo'llanilganda ma'lum darajada, ya'ni ma'no nozikligi nuqtayi nazaridan farqlanishi mumkin. Shuning uchun yangi o'rganuvchilar sinonimlardan foydalanish mobaynida qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi. Maqola orqali biz o'rganuvchilarga yengillik yaratish maqsadida ma'no farqlash jarayonidagi ba'zi sinonim so'zlarni o'rganib chiqdik.

**Kalit so'zlar:** sinonim, sinonimiya, matn, ma'no, o'g'zaki nutq, yozma nutq, uslub, so'z.

**РАЗНОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НЕКОТОРЫХ СИНОНИМОВ СЛОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ**

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**АННОТАЦИЯ:** в этой статье описываются синонимы, в частности их типы. Также было показано, что слова, которые являются синонимами, имеют разные значения. В статье описывается, как слова используются. В английском языке есть такие синонимы, что они отличаются от узбекских синонимов. Они могут существенно различаться по смыслу предложения. В этом процессе ученик сталкивается с трудностями при использовании синонимов. В этой статье мы изучили некоторые синонимы в значении слов, чтобы облегчить студентам.

**Ключевые слова:** синоним, синонимия, текст, значение, устная речь, письменная речь, предложение.

**ANALYSING SEMANTIC DIFFERENCES OF SYNONYMS IN (SPECIFIC)  
DIACOURSE**

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**ANNOTATION:** This article is about synonyms, particularly their types. It has also been shown that words that are synonymous are distinct from each other. From the article how words are used in the sentence structure, in which cases the use processes are described. There are such synonyms in English that they are different from the Uzbek synonyms. We can distinguish them by meaning, in other words they are used in the context of the sentence. In this process, the learner will have difficulty using synonyms. Through the article, we have explored some synonyms in meaning differentiation to facilitate the learner.

**Key words:** synonym, synonymy, meaning, text, oral speech, written speech, style, word.

Dunyodagi barcha tillarning asosini soʻz tashkil etadi. Shuningdek insonlarning nutqi ham aynan shu soʻzlarning qoʻllanilishiga bogʻliq. Nutqimizning ravon boʻlishi va soʻzlagan soʻzlarimizning takrorlanmasligi uchun soʻz boyligimiz koʻp boʻlishi va sinonim soʻzlarni qoʻllashimizga bogʻliq desak mubolagʻa boʻlmaydi. Til birliklarining bir xil maʼnoga ega boʻlish hodisasasi sinonimiya deyiladi.

Sinonimiyaning birligi bir umumiy maʼnoga ega boʻlgan soʻzlar yaʼni, sinonimlardir. Sinonim yunoncha soʻzdan olingan boʻlib, “bir nomli” degan maʼnoni anglatadi. Sinonimlar qanday til birliklariga xosligiga qarab, lugʻaviy, frazeologik va sintaktik sinonimlarga boʻlinadi.

Sinonimlar oʻzbek tilida ham keng qoʻllaniladi. Oʻzaro sinonim boʻlgan soʻzlar guruhi sinonimlar qatori deyiladi. Sinonimlar qatoridagi bir soʻz bosh soʻz (asosiy soʻz) hisoblanadi. Bosh soʻz oʻzining maʼnodoshlariga nisbatan ommabop boʻladi va muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuningdek, hozirgi adabiy tilga mansubligi, emotsional boʻyoq, uslubiyatga koʻra betarafligi va shu kabi xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi.

Sinonim soʻzlar maʼno jihatidan bir xil, ammo shakli jihatidan turlicha boʻlgan soʻzlar hisoblanadi. Misol qilib ingliz tilidagi face, visage, countenance soʻzlarini olsak, ularning barchasi yuz, yaʼni tana aʼzosining bir qismini ifodalash uchun qoʻllanadi. Sinonimlarning xuddi shunday bir xil maʼnoga ega boʻlish hodisasi esa sinonimiya jarayoni hisoblanadi. Sinonimiyada bir soʻz bosh soʻz, yaʼni asosiy-dominanta soʻz vazifasini bajaradi. Face, visage, countenance - oʻzaro sinonimlar ichidagi asosiy soʻz face hisoblanib, eng koʻp qoʻllaniladigan, umumiy soʻzdir. Leave, depart, quit, retire, clear out- joʻnab ketmoq maʼnosidagi ushbu leksemalardagi bosh soʻz leave soʻzi hisoblanadi.

Maʼnodosh soʻzlar belgi va xususiyatiga koʻra 2 turli boʻladi :

1. Ideografik sinonimlar ;
2. Stilistik sinonimlar.

Ideografik sinonimlar oʻzaro darajalanish xususiyatiga ega boʻlganligi bilan stilistik sinonimlardan farq qiladi. Ular bir-biriga juda yaqin boʻlsa xam, kontekstda turli xil maʼnolarni anglatadi. Masalan, beautiful – fine – handsome – pretty -goʻzal. Beautiful soʻzi sinonimiyadagi soʻzlar uchun eng toʻliq maʼnoga ega boʻlgan soʻzdir. Fine-handsome-pretty soʻzlari esa uning bir qismi hisoblanib, darajalanish jarayonida beautiful kuchli maʼnoga ega ekanligi bilan farq qiladi. Stilistik sinonimlar esa, matn ichida asosiy ahamiyatga ega ekanligi va emotsional bahoga ega ekanligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu maʼnodosh soʻzlar sheʼrlarda, qadimgi boshqa maʼnoda, hozirda boshqa maʼnoda qoʻllanilgan holatlarda, asarlarda oʻzaro sinonim boʻlib kelishi mumkin. Misol uchun, maid soʻzi girl, bliss soʻzi happiness soʻziga sinonim boʻlishi stilistik sinonimiya hisoblanadi[1].

Demak, sinonimlar uslubiy xususiyatiga, emotsional boʻyoqqa ega ekanligiga koʻra birbiridan farq qiladi. Nutqimizda sinonimlarning, har birining oʻziga xos xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Sinonimlarning maʼnosi bir xil boʻlishiga qaramay, ular maʼno farqlash jarayonida oʻzining aniq maʼnosini yaqqol saqlab qoladi.

Koʻpincha insonlar bir uyaga mansub soʻzlarni maʼnodosh deb hisoblashadi. Bu hodisa mutloq xatodir. Misol uchun, horse va animal leksemalari semantik jihatdan oʻxshash boʻlsa-da, ammo oʻzaro sinonimlar hisoblanmaydi[2].

Bundan tashqari, ingliz tilida shunday sinonim soʻzlar mavjudki, biz ularni yolgʻon yoki aldanchi sinonimlar deb atashimiz mumkin. Ushbu tur shakldosh soʻzlaning eng xatarli turi hisoblanib, oʻquvchiga sinonimlar qoʻllash jarayonida noaniqliklarga sabab boʻlib qoladi. Misol uchun, car va vehicle soʻzlari anglashilgan maʼno jihatidan va koʻrinishidan transport vositasi

hisoblansa-da, aslida car va vehicle so'zlari umuman boshqa ma'noli bo'lgan so'zlardir. Ularning umumiy ma'nosi qisman mos kelsa-da, ba'zan ular bir-birlarini almashtirib qo'llash mumkin. Yana misol qilib, famous va notorious – mashhur ma'nosidagi sinonim so'zlarni olishimiz mumkin. Chunki, ular hech qachon bir-birini almashtirib qo'llanilmaydi, ular ma'no jihatdan birbiriga mos kelmaydi va ularning mazmunida o'zaro eksklyuziv belgilar mavjuddir. Famous va notorious so'zlarini xamma umumiy nom ostida biladi. Ammo ular ma'no nozikligi nuqtayi nazaridan turlichadir:

Famous - mashhur, taniqli ma'nosida ;

Notorious - esa mashhur, taniqli, ammo yomon nom bilan.

Wages, salary, pay, fee so'zlari ham ushbu tur sinonimlarga kiradi. Bu yerda wages so'zi oddiygina ishchilarga beriladigan ish haqi ma'nosida, salary – xizmati uchun beriladigan oylikka, pay so'zi esa asosan harbiy xizmatchilarning maoshi ma'nosida, fee so'zi esa qalam haqqi uchun to'lanadigan to'lov miqdori ma'nosiga ega bo'lgan sinonimlar hisoblanadi. Ularni o'z holatida ishlatish nutqdagi g'alizliklarni oldini oladi.

Resign – retire, listen – hear, look – see, learn – study, shade – shadow treat – cure, remember – remind [3].

Ushbu sinonimlar ham shu turga mansub bo'lgan sinonimlardir. Masalan, resign va retire sinonimlari ham ma'no nozikligi nuqtayi nazaridan o'zaro farqlanadi. Ya'ni resign – boshqa lavozimni egallash uchun lavozimidan ketish bo'lsa, retire esa nafaqat ushbu lavozimni tark etish, balki umuman ishlashni to'xtatish, nafaqaga chiqishdir.

**Hear va listen** so'zlarini tahlil qilganimizda, hear so'zi jismoniy harakat natijasida yuzaga keladigan tovushlarni eshitish va uni idrok etishda ishtirok etadigan biologik jarayondir.

Listen esa, bu tovushlarning ma'nosiga e'tibor berish va uni tushunish qobiliyati. Biz shovqinlarni eshitamiz, musiqani tinglaymiz. Chunki, shovqin quloqlarimizga xech qanday harakatsiz yetib boradi.

**See va look** sinonimlarini farqlaganimizda, see ko'zlarimiz yordamida kimnidir yoki nimanidir payqash yoki xabardor bo'lish uchun qarash ma'nosi anglashiladi. Look esa, bu ko'zlarimizni ma'lum yo'nalishga yo'naltirish, yana ham batafsil aytganda, ko'rish qobiliyatidir.

**Learn va study** so'zlari ham qiyoslaganimizda bir-biriga juda yaqin ma'noli so'zlar hisoblanadi. Ammo ular xam ma'no nozikligi jihatidan farqlanishi mumkin ekan. Ya'ni, learn o'rganish yoki bilish orqali bilimga yoki mahoratga ega bo'lish bo'lsa, study esa faktlarni yodlash, xuddi maktabga borib o'rganish demakdir.

**Shadow va shade** so'zlari: shadow xar qanday yorug'lik manbalari orqali, masalan, sham, chiroq, osmondagi yorug'lik yoki sun'iy yorug'likdan tushadigan soya ma'nosida qo'llanilsa, shade esa faqatgina quyosh nurida paydo bo'ladigan soyaga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

**Treat va cure** so'zlari ham o'zaro farqlanadi. Treat bemorning ahvolini va hayot sifatini yaxshilanishi- davolash bo'lsa, cure esa bemorni kasallikdan butunlay xalos qilib davolanishidir.

**Remind va remember** so'zlariga kelsak, remind fe'li oddiy qilib aytganda qo'zg'atuvchi fe'l ya'ni kimgadir esdan chiqayotganda eslatib o'tishdir. Remember esa, refleksdir. Ikkala fe'l xam bir xil ma'noni anglatrsa-da, ammo ular narsa bilan bog'liqligi nuqtayi nazaridan o'zaro farqlanadi.

**Persuade va convince** sinonimlari o'zaro farqlanganda, persuade fe'li biron bir insonni biror bir narsaga mantiqiy ishontirishi ya'ni tortishuv paytlarida ishontirish ma'nosi

anglashiladi. Mohiyatan bu ikki soʻz oʻzaro solishtirilganda persuade insonning aqli bilan ishontiradi, convince

esa, natijaga ishontiradi.

**Visit va attend** soʻzlarini solishtirganimizda, ular orasidagi farq yaqqol namoyon boʻladi. Chunki, visit soʻzini biz joyga nisbatan tashrif buyurish maʼnosida, attend soʻzini voqealarga yoki tadbirlarga qatnashish maʼnosini tushunib yetamiz.

**Note va notice** feʼllarmiz xam mavjud. Note soʻzi odatda tinglash jarayonida yoki yozish jarayonida qisqacha qilib, yozma shaklda eslatma sifatida ishlatiladi. Misol uchun: I noted down the details – men tafsilotlarni qayd qildim. Notice esa xabardor qilish maqsadida ishlatiladi. Masalan: I noticed his hat was falling off - Uning shlyapasi tushganini xabar berdim

Shuningdek, umumiy boʻlgan yana shunday soʻzlar borki, ularni farqlashimiz lozim. Shulardan biri, work va job soʻzlaridir. Work soʻzi job soʻzidan koʻra umumiyroq hisoblanadi. Work umumiy maqsad va maqsadga erishish uchun qilinadigan ishlarni nazarda tutsa, job soʻzi maʼlum bir kasbga oid soʻz hisoblaniladi.

Sinonimlar odatda bir yoki bir nechta jihatdan farqqa ega boʻladi. Shulardan biri maʼno qirrasidagi farq boʻlishi mumkin. Quyida baʼzi sinonimlarning semantik jihatdan farqlanishni misollar yordamida koʻrib chiqamiz. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi miss va lose soʻzlarini farqlaganimizda quyidagi xulosaga kelish mumkin.

**We went to the cinema last night. It was great movie. We missed the first ten minutes** -- oʻtgan tunda biz kinoga bordik. U ajoyib edi. Biz uni avvalgi 10 daqiqasini boy berdik. Ushbu gapdagi miss soʻzi yoʻqotmoq maʼnosida aynan qoʻllanilmagan. Balki, boy bermoq va topib boʻlmaydigan vaziyatlar maʼnosi anglashilgan.

Ammo: **I lost my keys and suddenly I find them** – Men kalitlarimni yoʻqotib qoʻydim va tasodifan ularni topdim. Ushbu gapda lose soʻzi esa, boy bermoq maʼnosida emas, aksincha yoʻqotmoq, yaʼni biror bir predmetni yoʻqotish maʼnosini kasb etgan. Bundan tashqari, yana shunday soʻzlar borki, maʼno farqlash jarayonida turli qiyinchiliklarni vujudga keltiradi.

**Arrive va reach** soʻzlarini farqlab koʻrganimizda, ulardagi maʼnoviy farq matn ichida namoyon boʻladi. Finally, I reached my prize - Vanihoyat, men oʻz yutugʻimga erishdim. Yaʼni, reach leksemasi biron bir narsaga oʻz mehnati evaziga erishish, qoʻlga kiritish sxemasini ifodalab kelgan. I arrived home - men uyga yetib keldim. Arrive esa joy yoki makonga nisbatan yetib kelish holatlari uchun ishlatiladi. Reach va arrive soʻzlari xam oʻzaro sinonim boʻlsa-da, ular faqatgina matn ichida boshqa maʼno ifodalashi mumkin.

**Pick va select** soʻzlarini tahlil qilganimizda, ular orasidagi farq juda yaqin ekanligini koʻramiz. Yaʼni select soʻzi tanlash jarayonida imkoniyat borligini anglatadi. Masalan: Select Christmas present for a child - bolalar uchun rojdestvo sovgʻasini tanlash yaʼni bu yerda tanlash uchun imkoniyat bor, xech qanday cheklov yoʻqligini koʻrishimiz mumkin. Pick esa, kelajakda ishlatilishi mumkin boʻlgan predmetlarni tanlash, yaʼni ishora qilish uchun ishlatiladi. Misol uchun: pick new words - yangi soʻzlarni tanlash **Answer va reply** soʻzlarini farqlash jarayonida, answer koʻproq ogʻzaki nutq uslubi uchun xosligi, reply soʻzini esa yozma nutq uslubi uchun xosligini bilishimiz va buni soʻzlashish jarayonida kuzatishimiz mumkin. Bundan tashqari, reply umumiy holatlar uchun, answer qisqa javob beriladigan vaziyatlar uchun mosdir. Bu oʻzaro sinonimlarni predloglar yordamida farqlashimiz xam mumkin. Misol uchun, answer a question, lekin answer to question shaklida gap tuza olmaymiz. Balki, reply to a question. Reply soʻzi oʻziga to predlogini qabul qilishi bilan xam farqlanishi mumkin ekan. Sinonim soʻzlarni farqlar ekanmiz, ularning turli xil ekanligini, xar xil emotsional xarakterga ega ekanligini, matn ichida turlicha, semantik jihatdan yagona maʼnoga ekanligini koʻrishimiz mumkin. Maʼnodosh

so'zlarni yagona ma'noga ega ekanligi emas, ularning xar biri o'zgacha ma'no kasb etayotganligini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Ko'p foydalaniladigan so'zlardan biri survive va outlive - yashamoq, uzoqroq yashamoq. Misol uchun:

**No mother wants to outlive her children** - xech qaysi ona farzandlari bilan yashashni xohlamaydi. Yoki,

**She survived her husband by ten years** - u turmush o'rtog'i bilan 10 yil yashagan. Ushbu so'zlarni o'zaro taqqoslash jarayonida ulardagi qo'shimcha ma'noga xam e'tibor qaratish lozim. Har ikki so'z xam bir xil ma'noga ega, ammo survive so'zi omon qolmoq ma'nosida xam ishlatiladi: **She definitely didn't know how to survive in the forest** - u aniq bilmaydi qanday qilib o'rmonda tirik qolgan.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ingliz tilidagi ma'nodosh so'zlar rang-barang bo'lib, ularni nutq jarayonidami yoki matn bilan ishlayotgan vaqtda xam keng qo'llay olish imkoniyati mavjud. Bu esa nutqimizni mahsuldor bo'lishi uchun, turli xil zerikishlardan qochish uchun xizmat qilib, kelajakda xar taraflama yordam beradi. Chunki, sinonimlar ya'ni shakldosh so'zlar nutq jarayonida ham, yozma shaklda ham qo'llanilganda tinglovchiga qiziqish uyg'otadi. O'rganishimiz mobaynida sinonimlardan oqilona va gap tarkibida qanday shakldosh so'z qo'llashimizga e'tibor berishimizga, ularni noto'g'ri ishlatilmasligiga ya'ni gaplarimiz g'aliz chiqmasligini oldini olishga yordam beradi.

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**ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ МАСЕЛ ИЗ ГРАНАТОВЫХ КОСТОЧЕК (PUNICA GRANATUM L.), ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ФИЗИКО-ХИМИЧЕСКИХ СВОЙСТВ****Хикматова Мадина Фуркатовна**

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**Аннотация.**

Масло семян граната, также известное как масло семян *Punica granatum*, является ценным природным ресурсом, полученным из семян гранатового дерева (*Punica granatum*). Гранат — фрукт, известный своими антиоксидантными и полезными свойствами, которые содержатся в его семенах. Масло из семян граната уже давно привлекает внимание исследователей и производителей косметической и медицинской продукции благодаря своим удивительным характеристикам и потенциально полезным свойствам.

Главное значение гранатового масла включается в его уникальном составе, включая высокое содержание жирных кислот, антиоксидантов, витаминов и биологически активных веществ. Богатый состав придает ему множество положительных свойств, в том числе антиоксидантные и противовоспалительные свойства, способность улучшать состояние кожи, а также потенциальное медицинское применение.

**Ключевые слова.** Гранат, лечебное, масло, кожа, воспаление, антиоксидант, холестерина, сердечно-сосудистых, старения.

***The influence of pomegranate seed oil on the spleen in case of kidney insufficiency.******Hikmatova Madina Furkatovna****Bukhara State Medical Institute*

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*Punica granatum* seed oil, also known as pomegranate seed oil, is a valuable natural resource extracted from the seeds of the pomegranate tree (*Punica granatum*). The pomegranate is a fruit renowned for its antioxidant and beneficial properties, which extends to its seeds as well. Pomegranate seed oil has long captured the attention of researchers and manufacturers of cosmetic and medical products due to its remarkable characteristics and potential health benefits.

The key significance of pomegranate seed oil lies in its unique composition, including a high content of fatty acids, antioxidants, vitamins, and bioactive compounds. This rich composition imparts numerous positive attributes to the oil, including antioxidant and anti-inflammatory characteristics, the ability to moisturize and improve skin conditions, as well as potential medical applications.

**Keywords.** Pomegranate, medicinal, oil, skin, inflammation, antioxidant, cholesterol, cardiovascular, aging..

***Буйрак этишмовчилигида анор уруги мойнинг талоқга таъсири.******Hikmatova Madina Furkatovna****Buxoro davlat tibbiyot instituti**Таянч докторант**ORCID ID0000-0001-8072-3687**doktor.hikmatova@gmail.com, 90.5121524*



**Аннотация.**

*Punica granatum urug'i yog'i sifatida ham tanilgan anor urug'i yog'i anor mevasi (Punica granatum) urug'idan olingan qimmatbaho tabiiy manbadir. Anor o'zining antioksidant va sog'liq uchun foydalari bilan mashhur bo'lgan meva bo'lib, uning urug'lariga tarqaladi. Anor yadrosi yog'i o'zining ajoyib xususiyatlari va potentsial foydali xususiyatlari tufayli uzoq vaqtdan beri tadqiqotchilar va kosmetik va tibbiy mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaruvchilarning e'tiborini tortdi.*

*Anor yog'ining asosiy ahamiyati uning noyob tarkibida, jumladan yog' kislotalari, antioksidantlar, vitaminlar va biologik faol moddalarning yuqori miqdoridadir. Ushbu boy kompozitsion yog'ga ko'plab foydali xususiyatlarni beradi, jumladan antioksidant va yallig'lanishga qarshi xususiyatlar, terining holatini namlash va yaxshilash qobiliyati va potentsial dorivor maqsadlarda foydalanish.*

**Калит so'zlar.** *Anor, dorivor, moy, teri, yallig'lanish, antioksidant, xolesterin, yurak-qon tomir, qarish.*

**Актуальность.**

Масло семян граната (Punica Granatum Seed Oil) содержит различные биологически активные вещества, в том числе жирные кислоты, антиоксиданты, фитостеролы и витамины. Вот общий состав этого масла:

1. Жирные кислоты: Масло из семян граната богато жирными кислотами, в том числе:

- Карбоновая кислота: Эта жирная кислота является одним из ключевых компонентов гранатового масла. Мать обладает противовоспалительными и антиоксидантными свойствами.

- Линолевая кислота (Linoleic acid): Эта жирная кислота способствует увлажнению кожи и поддержанию ее барьерных функций.

2. Антиоксиданты. Гранаты богаты антиоксидантами, включая витамин С и витамин Е. Они помогают защитить клетки кожи от вредных свободных радикалов и могут снять признаки старения.

3. Фитостерины. Фитостерины — это растительные соединения, обладающие противовоспалительными и противовоспалительными свойствами. Я могу помочь вам снять воспаление и вылечить его.

4. Витамины. Гранат содержит витамин С и витамин Е, которые играют важную роль в укреплении и омоложении кожи.

5. Биологически активные соединения: Помимо основных компонентов в пробе содержатся также различные биологически активные вещества, которые могут различаться в зависимости от продукта и способа получения.

Богатый состав гранатового сока придает ему уникальные свойства, в том числе антиоксидантные и противовоспалительные свойства, увлажняющую способность и улучшенную текстуру. Этот состав делает масло из семян граната ценным компонентом в косметических продуктах и привлекательным объектом исследований для потенциальных медицинских применений.

**Методы и исследование:** В этом эксперименте шестнадцать молодых самок крыс Wistar Albino весом примерно от 300 до 320 граммов были случайным образом разделены на две группы: экспериментальную группу (получившую масло семян граната) и контрольную группу. Шесть различных ран были созданы на расстоянии 1 см от средней линии и друг от друга с использованием инструмента для биопсии диаметром 6 мм. Три раны оставляли открытыми (группа открытых ран) и три раны зашивали викрилом 4/0

(группа закрытых ран). Нанесение масла семян граната в основной группе проводилось локально как на открытые, так и на закрытые раны один раз в день в течение 14 дней. Были оценены параметры заживления.

**Results.** Наиболее значимыми веществами с точки зрения обеспечения микроэлементами и второстепенными биологически активными соединениями в гранатовом соке являются полифенольные соединения, такие как флавоноиды, фенольные кислоты и эллаготаннины, а также такие минералы, как калий, магний и медь. Указан суточный уровень потребления. Среднее содержание калия в порции составляет 15% от суточной нормы, меди — 10%, магния — 5%. Для этого карбамилированный дарбэопэтин в дозе 50 мкг/кг подкожно вводят в область лопатки белым лабораторным крысам за 24 часа до моделирования патологии почек путем наложения атравматических зажимов на почечные ножки на 40 минут с последующей реперфузией крови. поступают в почки. Применение этого препарата в экспериментально установленные сроки в заявляемой дозе обеспечивает эффективную профилактику ишемически-реперфузионных нарушений почек.

Таким образом, практическая значимость данного исследования заключается в том, что оно раскрывает основные принципы формирования и развития морфометрических показателей тимуса при почечной недостаточности, что позволяет разработать соответствующие профилактические мероприятия. Гранатовый сок издавна применяется для лечения и профилактики многих заболеваний почек. Употребление гранатового сока благотворно влияет на состояние и функцию почек, особенно рекомендуется лицам с острой почечной недостаточностью. Гранатовый сок отличается восполнением авитаминоза организма и обеспечением его витаминами и элементами, необходимыми для нормального функционирования всех внутренних органов, в том числе почек.

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**DAVLAT ORGANLARINING KORRUPSIYAGA QARSHI KURASHDAGI  
ROLI VA AHAMIYATI.****Shodmanov Ravshanxon Rabbonaxon o‘g‘li****Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Magistratura va sirtqi ta‘lim fakulteti  
Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish va komplayns nazorati yo‘nalishi magistranti**

O‘zbekiston Respublikasida Prezidentining 2022-yil 29-yanvardagi “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida” farmonining 84-maqsadi sifatida korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari bilan hamkorlikni yo‘lga qo‘yish, jamoatchilik nazoratini olib borishni qo‘llab-quvvatlash, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish amaliyotida tizimli preventiv choralarini kuchaytirish, aholi va davlat xizmatchilarining korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish sohasidagi bilimlarini uzluksiz oshirish tizimini joriy qilish va normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarning “korrupsiyadan xoli qonunchilik” tamoyili asosida ishlab chiqilishini ta‘minlash<sup>1</sup> kabi vazifalar qo‘yilgan. Mamlakatimizda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish va uni oldini olishga mas‘ul bo‘lgan organlar tomonidan salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilgan va qilinishi kerak bo‘lgan ishlar ham yo‘q emas. Dunyodagi korrupsiya darajasini o‘rganuvchi Transparency International xalqaro tashkiloti indeksida O‘zbekiston oxirgi uch yilda 12 pog‘onaga ko‘tarilgan(2022-yil holatida 126 o‘rin) bo‘lsa-da, hali bu illat barham topmagan. Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishning eng asosiy yo‘li davlat organlari faoliyati va ish jarayonlarini shaffof qilishdir. Bunda eng asosiy e‘tiborni ishga olish, davlat xaridlari, ruxsatnoma va litsenziyalar berish kabi jarayonlarda ochiq-oshkoralikni ta‘minlashga qaratish lozimligi belgilandi. Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda davlat organlarining asosiy vazifalaridan biri bu oshkoralik va shaffolik. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruvi organlari faoliyatining ochiqligi to‘g‘risida”gi qonunida davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruvi organlari tomonidan davlat dasturlari hamda boshqa dasturlar amalga oshirilishi to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumotlar, davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruvi organlari tomonidan qabul qilingan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, normativ hamda boshqa hujjatlar, shuningdek ularning ijro etilishining borishi to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumotlar, budjetdan ajratiladigan mablag‘lardan, budjet tashkilotlarining budjetdan tashqari jamg‘armalari mablag‘laridan foydalanilishi, o‘tkazilgan tanlovlar (tenderlar) va olingan tovarlarning yetkazib berilishi to‘g‘risida, vazirliklar, idoralar, davlat maqsadli jamg‘armalari hamda boshqa budjet mablag‘larini taqsimlovchilar tomonidan o‘z rasmiy veb-saytlariga joylashtiriladigan tegishli axborotlar, davlat hokimiyati va boshqaruvi organlari tomonidan o‘tkaziladigan (tashkil etiladigan) ochiq tanlovlar (tenderlar) va kimoshdi savdolari to‘g‘risidagi ma‘lumotlar kabi korrupsion holatga olib havfi yuqori ma‘lumotlar davlatning har bir fuqarosi uchun ochiq va oshkora bo‘lishi belgilangan.

Bu bilan korrupsiyani oldini olishga nafaqat ma‘sul organlar balki, fuqarolar ishtiroki ham muhim ekanligi ko‘zlangan. Chunki biz faqat ma‘lum bir organlarga ushbu illatga qarshi kurashishni topshirib qo‘yishimiz bilan korrupsiya holatlarni kamaytirishimiz juda qiyin. Xususan xorijiy davlatlarda jumladan, Singapurda(Transparency International xalqaro tashkiloti indeksida 5 o‘rin) ham aynan korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashda davlat organlarining ochiq va shaffof ishlashi orqali yuqori natijalarga erishgan. Ushbu illatga qarshi kurashishdagi yana bir muhim vositalardan biri – jamoatchilik nazorati. Bugungi kunda yurtimizda 10 mingdan ziyod

nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari faoliyat yuritmoqda. Lekin ularning o'rnini va faolligi sezilmayapti. Chunki bu tashkilotlar manfaatlarini ifoda etuvchi, davlat bilan ko'prik vazifasini bajaruvchi yaxlit tizim yo'q. Hozirda jamoatchilik bilan ishlash tizimi joylarda va sohalarda xalqimizni qiynayotgan masalalarni davlat miqyosiga olib chiqib, hal qilishda natija ko'rsata olmayapti. Ko'plab nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari faoliyati rasmiyatchilikdan iborat bo'lib qolmoqda. "Mahalla", "Nuroni", Xotin-qizlar qo'mitasi kabi yirik birlashmalardan xalqimiz qanday naf ko'ryapti, ular hayotimizdagi qaysi o'tkir masalani ko'tarib, hal qilishga erishdi, degan savolga, afsuski, ijobiy javob yo'q. Shu bois Prezidentimiz Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasida jamoatchilik nazoratini yana-da kuchaytirish, davlat va jamiyat o'rtasida o'zaro yaqin hamkorlik o'rnatish maqsadida Jamoatchilik palatasi tashkil etish taklifini ham bildirgan edi. Jamoatchilik palatasi aholi fikrini muntazam ravishda o'rganib borishi, ularning yechimini topish bo'yicha davlat idoralari oldiga aniq vazifalarni qo'yishi zarurligi ta'kidlandi. "Jamoatchilik eshituvi", "jamoatchilik monitoring", "jamoatchilik ekspertizasi", "jamoatchilik tashabbusi" kabi ta'sirchan nazorat shakllarini hayotga tatbiq etish muhimligi ko'rsatib o'tildi. Nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari hamda davlat idoralari huzuridagi jamoatchilik kengashlari faoliyatini jonlantirish, ularga har tomonlama uslubiy ko'mak berish ham yangi palata faoliyatining muhim yo'nalishlaridan bo'ladi.

O'zbekistonda ham yangi siyosiy vaziyat shakllanmoqda. Konstitutsiyaviy islohotlar o'tgach, hokimiyat jamiyat bilan o'zaro muloqotlarini yanada izchillashtirishi kerak bo'ladi. Yangi Konstitutsiyaning ishlashi uchun ham, Jamoatchilik palatasi kerakki, yangi bosh qonun nazarda tutgan davlat institutlari va mexanizmlarini ishlatishga doim energiya, ma'naviy va intellektual yoqilg'i purkab turadigan salohiyatli siyosiy kuch rolini o'ynardi.

Jamoatchilik palatasiga davlat va jamiyat o'rtasida ko'prik, bog'lovchi, moderator rolini o'ynay oladigan shaxslar jamoasini to'plash zarur bo'ladi. Jamoatchilik palatasi to'g'ri shakllantirilib, to'g'ri vazifalar yuklatilsa, bu davlat organlarini korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish tizimini mustahkamlanishiga ijobiy ta'sir qilar edi.

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**Ўқувчиларни замонавий касбларга йўналтириш муаммолари****Н.Рахимов****Осиё Халқаро Университети магистранти**

Меҳнат бозорининг шаклланиши ва рақобатнинг пайдо бўлиши натижасида ахборот технологияларнинг жамият тараққиётида ўрни ва аҳамияти ошиб бориши ҳар бир давлатнинг ушбу соҳага бўлган кадрларга эҳтиёжларининг ортишига олиб келди. Республикамизда амалга оширилаётган туб ислоҳотлар негизида умумий ўрта таълим ўқувчиларини ИТ-соҳасидаги касбларга мақсадли йўналтириш устивор вазифа сифатида қаралмоқда. Мамлакатимизларнинг иқтисодий салоҳиятини ошириш ва қулай инвестицион муҳитни яратишнинг асосий воситаларидан бири ҳудудларда ИТ-паркларни барпо этишдир. ИТ-парклар ривожланган давлатлар томонидан илғор технологияларни жорий этиш ҳамда хорижий капитални жалб қилиш имконини берадиган янги иқтисодий ривожланиш механизми сифатида қаралади. Шу нуқтаи назардан, иқтисодий ривожланишда жаҳонда ўз ўрнига эга бўлиб бораётган республикамизда ИТ-парклар ҳудудларнинг ривожланиш истикболларидан келиб чиқиб, энг муҳим вазифалар сифатида қуйидагилар эътироф этилади:

-Иқтисодиётга инновацион ИТ- технологияларни жалб қилиш, ҳудудларнинг инфраструктурани шакллантириш;

-Жалб қилинаётган инвестициялар ва амалга оширилаётган лойиҳалар орқали ҳудудларда техник-технологик ривожланишни жадаллаштириш;

- Аҳолининг бандлигини таъминлаш, камбағалликни қисқартириш, биринчи навбатда умумий ўрта таълим муассасалари битирувчиларини ИТ-технологиялар соҳасидаги касбларга йўналтириш;

- ИТ-технологиялар соҳасида малакали кадрлар ва бўлажак ўрта бўғин мутахассисларини тайёрлашдан иборатдир.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2021 йил 31 августдаги “ИТ-технологиялар ва компьютер дастурлаш соҳасида ёш мутахассисларни рағбатлантириш бўйича қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги 556-сонли Қарориди ўқувчиларни ИТ-соҳасидаги касбларга мақсадли йўналтириш, педагогик-психологик имкониятларни кенгайтириш, прогностик моделини ишлаб чиқиш ва информацион-дастурий технологиясини такомиллаштириш каби вазифалар белгилаб берилган. Ушбу устивор вазифаларни амалга оширишда умумий ўрта таълим битирувчиларини рақамли иқтисодиётнинг ривожлантириш кўрсаткичлари асосида ўқувчиларни ахборот-технологиялар соҳасидаги касбларга мақсадли йўналтириш муҳим аҳамият қаб этади. Шуни инобатга олган ҳолда ўқувчиларни замонавий касбларга йўналтиришда қуйидаги муаммоларни ҳал этиш зарур.

Жумладан:

-Ўқувчиларни ахборот-технологиялар соҳасидаги касбларга мақсадли йўналтиришда давлатимизнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланишининг стратегик мақсадларини инобатга олиб ахборот-технологиялар соҳасидаги касбларга йўналтириш тизимининг ишлаб чиқилмаганлиги;

-Умумий ўрта таълим мактабларида ўқувчиларнинг ахборот-технологиялар соҳасидаги касбларга доир билимларини, касбий қизиқишлари, қобилиятларинг ҳисобга олинмаганлиги ҳамда меҳнат бозори эҳтиёжлари ва жамият талабларига мувофиқ равишда уларни ахборот-технологиялар соҳасидаги касбларга мақсадли йўналтирилмаганлиги;

-Ўқувчиларни касб-хунарга йўналтиришда рақамли иқтисодийнинг ривожлантириш кўрсаткичларига ҳамда меҳнат бозорида талаб юқори бўлган ахборот-технологиялар соҳасидаги касбларга йўналтирилмаганлиги;

-Ўқувчиларни ИТ-соҳасидаги касбларга йўналтириш орқали халқаро меҳнат бозорига чиқиш имкониятларининг инобатга олинмаганлиги;

- Ўқувчиларни ИТ-соҳасидаги касбларга мақсадли ва манзилли йўналтириш тизимининг замонавий ахборот-дидактик нуқтаи-назаридан тадқиқ қилинмаганлиги;

-Ривожланган давлатларнинг битирувчи синф ўқувчиларни ИТ-технологиялар ва компьютер дастурлаш соҳасидаги касбларга мақсадли ва манзилли йўналтиришдаги илғор хорижий тажрибаларни ўрганиш ҳамда уларни амалиётига жорий этилмаганлиги;

-Ўқувчиларни ИТ- технологиялар ва компьютер дастурлаш соҳасидаги касбларга мақсадли йўналтиришнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий, замонавий педагогик ва амалий асослари ишлаб чиқилмаганлиги;

Ўқувчиларни ИТ-технологиялар соҳасидаги касбларга мақсадли ва манзили йўналтириш тизimini илмий асосланмаганлиги кабилар.

### **Фойдаланилган адабиётлар**

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## Симуляцион таълимнинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари

Ш.Б.Жонибеков

## Осиё Халқаро Университети магистранти

Халқаро меҳнат бозорининг талаблари, рақамлаштириш, ишлаб чиқаришдаги технологик ўзгаришлар даврида замон талабларига жавоб бера оладиган малака ва кўникмаларга эга рақобатбардош мутахассисларни тайёрлаш мамлакатимиз олий таълим тизимининг устивор вазифаси сифатида белгиланган. Янги Ўзбекистонда олий таълим тизими янги сифат ва форматда инсон ресурсларини ривожлантириш, ёшларда ички ва ташқи меҳнат бозори талаб қилаётган амалий квалификацияларни шакллантиришдан иборатдир. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020-йил 31-декабрдаги “Малакаларни баҳолаш тизимини тубдан такомиллаштириш ва меҳнат бозорини малакали кадрлар билан таъминлаш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-4939-сон Қарори ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида олий таълимда қуйидаги вазифалар белгилаб олинди:

-**Биринчидан**, ҳудудлар ва соҳалар кесимида иқтисодий тараққиётга муносиб ҳисса қўша оладиган мутахассис кадрларини тайёрлаш;

-**Иккинчидан**, ёшларни ўзлари эгаллаган касбий малакалари орқали ўзининг турмуш фаровонлигини таъминлашга ўргатиш;

-**Учинчидан**, меҳнат фаолиятига инновацион ва креатив ёндашиш, яратувчанлик, интеллектуал, маданий, маънавий потенциални ривожлантириш;

-**Тўртинчидан**, замонавий меҳнат бозорида кадрлар малакасига бўлган талабларнинг муттасил ва тез ўзгарувчанлигини инобатга олган ҳолда улар эгаллаган билим, кўникма ва малакаларини бевосита кундалик ҳаётида қўллашга ўргатиш.

-**Бешинчидан**, олий таълимни тўлиқ рақамлаштириш, дарс ишланмалари, онлайн тақдимотлар, анимацион дарслар, видеоинструкторлар каби рақамли контентлар яратиш;

-**Олтинчидан**, контентларни жойлаштириш ва талабаларга қулай бўлган электрон платформалар яратиш;

-**Еттинчидан**, профессор - ўқитувчиларда рақамли контентлар билан ишлаш, ўқув дастурларига мослаштириш, талабаларга етказиш, улар билан тескари алоқа ўрнатиш кабилар. Шу нуқтаи назардан, Замонавий талаблар бўлажак мутахассисларнинг касбий компетенцияларини шакллантиришга қаратилган таълим жараёнларини ташкил этиш, талабалар ўртасида назарий билимларнинг шаклланганлик даражасини ва уларни ўз меҳнат фаолиятларида қўллаш олиш имкониятларини инобатга олган ҳолда ўқув жараёнида талабаларнинг амалий машғулотларига кўпроқ йўналтиришни талаб қилади. Таълим жараёнига сифат жиҳатидан янги таълим технологияларини жорий этишда симуляцион технологияларидан фойдаланиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга.

Компетенцияга асосланган таълим парадигмасининг пайдо бўлишига олиб келган замонавий таълимни ислоҳ қилишда ўқув жараёнига симуляцион технологияларни фаол жорий этиш билан боғлиқ жараёнларнинг ривожланишига олиб келди. Симуляцион таълимнинг самарадорлиги талабаларнинг назарий ва амалий ишларини малакали тарзда бирлаштириш орқали таълим мазмунининг ўзлаштириш даражасини кафолатлайди. Олий таълимда компетентли мутахассислар тайёрлашда талабалар фаолиятининг амалий таркибий қисмини сифатли амалга оширишга қаратилган симуляцион таълимдир. Амалиётга йўналтирилган симуляцион таълим бу талабаларнинг касбий фаолиятида мураккаб меҳнат функцияларини бажаришда қуйидаги имкониятларни яратади:



Биринчидан, мустақил манипуляциялар пайтида стрессни камайтиради;  
Иккинчидан, хавф-хатарсиз тажриба орттириш;  
Учинчидан, меҳнат функциялари вақтида синовларнинг чексиз кўп такрорланиши;  
Тўртинчидан, хавфсиз, бошқариладиган вазиятларни такрорлашга, талабаларнинг мотивация даражасини оширишга, талабаларнинг ижодий фаолиятини ривожлантиришга, мустақил касбий фаолиятни амалга оширишга имконият яратади.

Юқоридаларга таянган ҳолда симуляцион ўқитиш усуллари кўлланилиши қимматга тушадиган хатоларни кескин камайтириш, амалий кўникмаларни шакллантиришни жадаллаштиради ҳамда талабаларда тадбиркорликни ривожлантириш, иқтисодиётда кичик бизнес улушини оширишга, ёш мутахассисларда тадбиркорлик қобилиятини эрта аниқлаш ва уни ривожлантиришнинг самарали механизмларини жорий этишга тurtки беради. Тадбиркорлик компетенцияларни шакллантириш, тизимли ривожлантириш олий таълим муассасаларига муайян вазифалар қўяди. Талабалар бизнес моделлари билан танишишлари, унда ўзларини синаб кўришлари, хатолар устида ишлаш имкониятига эга бўлишлари учун педагогик ва моддий-техник шароитлар яратиши лозим.

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**Annotatsiya.** Mazkur maqolada shoir Maqsud Shayxzodaning xalq qalbidan joy olgan sermahsul ijodi va uning o'zbek milliy maqdaniyatida tutgan o'rni haqida mushohada yuritiladi. Shoir she'rlarida Ona Vatan, Tinchlik, Samimiylilik, Tinchlik, Mehnatsevarlik mavzularining aks etishi uning jozibali misralari orqali tahlil qilinadi. O'zbek adabiyotida shoirning o'rni va nufuzi juda baland ekanligi ko'rsatiladi hamda shoir she'rlariga bugungu kundagi ijtimoiy-ma'naviy ehtiyojning mavjudligi asoslanadi. Shuningdek, shoirning she'riy tragediyasi "Mirzo Ulug'bek" asarining badiiy qimmatini tahlil etiladi. Asarning o'zbek va jahon adabiyotida tutgan o'rni haqida mulohazalar yuritiladi. Adib ijodining o'zbek adabiyotiga ko'rsatgan ta'siri real baholanadi. Shoir ijodining o'rganish yuzasidan taklif va tavsiyalar beriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Maqsud Shayxzoda she'riyati, dramaturgiya, tragediya, badiiy ijod, harbiy lirika, vatanparvarlik, "Mirzo Ulug'bek", intim lirika, intellectual lirika.

**Annotation.** This article discusses the poet Maqsud Shaykhzoda's prolific work in the hearts of the people and his role in the Uzbek national culture. The poet's poems reflect the themes of Motherland, Peace, Sincerity, Peace, and Diligence, which are analyzed through his captivating verses. The role and prestige of the poet in Uzbek literature is very high, and the poet's poems are based on the existence of today's socio-spiritual needs. The artistic value of the poet's poetic tragedy "Mirzo Ulugbek" is also analyzed. The role of the work in Uzbek and world literature is discussed. The impact of the author's work on Uzbek literature is realistic. Suggestions and recommendations are given for the study of the poet's work.

**Keywords:** Maqsud Shaykhzoda's poetry, drama, tragedy, literature, military lyrics, patriotism, "Mirzo Ulugbek", intimate lyrics, intellectual lyrics.

**KIRISH.**

Yozuvchi va ijodkorlarning o'zlari tomonidan yozilgan avtobiografiya va esdaliklarida ijtimoiy hayot va ijod o'rtasidagi mutanosiblik bot-bot takrorlanishi bejiz emas. Zero, bu jarayonda ijodkor nafaqat xalqqa nafi tegadi, balki shu orqali xalq bilan bir qozonda qaynaydi. Xalqning dardini, ichki kechinmalarini, orzu-istaklarini, quvonch-u tashvishlarini his qiladi, tatiydi [Шарафиддинов 1999: 45]. Ayni zamonda xalq tilining betakror jozibasini o'rganadi. O'z asarlarida xalqning qadimiy va navqiron, sehri va betakror so'zlarini qo'llash orqali ona tilining jozibasini, tarovatini nomoyish qiladi. Mana shu omillar sabab adabiyotning xalqchilligi, milliyligi, hayotiyliги yanada kuchayaveradi.

**MUHOKAMA VA NATIJALAR.**

Maqsud Shayxzoda – faylasuf shoir, mohir dramaturg, zabardast olim, yetuk tarjimon, ehtirosli publitsist sifatida XX asr o'zbek adabiyotidan munosib o'rin egallagan. Ozarbayjon xalq yozuvchisi Mirzo Ibrohimov ham Maqsud Shayxzoda ijodiga yuksak baho bergan. U "Maqsud Shayxzoda zuvalasi she'riyat shu'lasini bilan yo'g'rilgan kuychi edi, uning asarlarida buyuk xalqchil idealar, vatanparvarlik tuyg'ulari, chinakam insoniy hissiyotlar bilan yashagan yoniq qalbning gulduros aks sadosi o'z tajassumini topgan", deb yozgan edi. Maqsud Shayxzoda yoshligida ilm olishga she'riyatga juda qiziqdi. U maktabda o'qib yurgan chog'laridayoq she'rlar va maqolalar yoza boshladi. Shayxzoda o'n uchga kirganda uning "Askar qo'shig'i" she'ri shahar gazetasida bosilib chiqdi. Yosh ijodkor o'n besh yoshga

to'lganida Oqtoshdagi havaskorlar drama to'garagi uning kichik bir pyesasini sahnalashtirdi. 1926-1928yillarda Oqtosh shahar gazetasida Shayxzodaning "Dog'iston maktablari" nomli turkum maqolalari e'lon qilindi.

1927-yilda "Ma'orif va medeniyet" jurnalida "Narimon haqida xalq ertagi" dostoni chop etildi. Maqsud Shayxzoda avval o'z shahridagi Dorilmuallimda so'ngra Boku Davlat Pedagogika institutida ta'lim oldi. 1928-yilda yurtidan surgun qilib Toshkentdan panohtopgan Maqsud Shayxzoda umrining oxirigacha shu shaharda yashadi va mehnat qildi [Шарафиддинов 2004: 125]. Zero Mirzo Ibrohimov qayd qilganidek: "Buyuk Ulug'bekning, Navoiyning muqaddas vatani O'zbekiston Maqsudni o'z farzandidek mehribon quchog'iga oldi va uning ulkan shoirlik istedodiga qo'sh qanot baxsh etdi". Maqsud Shayxzodaning "O'n she'r" (1930) nomli birinchi to'plamida yilt etib ko'ringan obrazlilik belgilari shoirning nashretilgan "Undoshlarim"(1933), "Uchinchi kitob " (1934), "Jumhuriyat" (1935) kabi to'plamlarida tobora yorqinroq namoyon bo'lib bordi. Maqsud Shayxzodaning 30-yillarda she'riyatda haroratli lirizm, teran mazmun va falsafiy mushohada kuchaydi. Shoir bu davrda "Vatan", "Kamtarlik", "Buvijon", "Nishon",

"Bahorda yomg'ir" "Yulduzlarga bo'ldim hamsoya", "Qonun", "Chimyon", "Tingla, ey ko'ngil!", "Misraning tug'ilishi" kabi she'rlarda xilma-xil zamonaviy mavzularni tasvirlab yangi zamon va yangi hayotga doir muhim poetik xulosalarni olg'a surdi. Bunda shoir fikriy aniqlikni yangi obraz yaratish qofiya va vazn mukammalligini uslub ravonligini ta'minlash bilan omuxta qildi. Jonli obrazlar, ohori to'kilmagan yangi tashbehlar vositasida hayot va inson haqida teran poetik mulohaza yaratdi. "Yulduzlarga bo'ldim hamsoya " she'ridagi ravon misralar va yangi qofiyalar bunga misol bo'ldi:

Yulduzlarga bo'ldim hamsoya,  
Chiqdim ko'kka poyama-poya.  
Bo'ldi menga oltin oy yosti,  
Gumonlarga hammasi tasdiq,  
Uchar edim xayolday yuksak,  
Oq bulutlar ostimda to'shak...

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**THE METHOD OF FORMING THE LEGAL COMPETENCES OF STUDENTS IN  
LEGAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS**

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***Abstract.** This article presents proposals and recommendations on methods of formation of legal competence of students in legal technical schools.*

***Key words:** law, competence, technical school, credit module, resource, college, pedagogical activity.*

Based on the systematic formation of a database describing the quality of education, the level of pedagogical activity, educational and methodological work, the knowledge of students and graduates in legal technical schools, and their assessment according to the rating indicators, an annually updated ranking of legal technical schools was organized. Current, intermediate and final types of control are conducted in the legal technical school to ensure that the level of knowledge and mastery of students is in accordance with the state educational standards. Academic mobility is ensured by the fact that the students of the legal technical school go to the legal technical school in the territory of the republic or to another educational institution in a foreign country for a certain period of time. "Also, according to the results of education, the unit of measurement of the learning load mastered by the student in a particular subject is determined - credit. In order to ensure the academic mobility of students, transfer and recognition of credits received in the educational program of one educational institution to another educational institution is carried out on the basis of credit transfer. Accumulation of credit units, which are provided as a result of mastering educational elements and achieving other achievements, is achieved as a result of credit accumulation" [1, 2].

It is known that a set of documents consisting of educational standards, curriculum, educational subjects (modules) programs, qualification practice programs, which determine the main content of professional training aimed at enabling a graduate of a legal technical school to competently perform professional activities in a specific specialty, is called an educational program.

During the research period, we studied information about the description of the legal technical school, access to the credit module system, available educational specialties, services and resources, programs of academic subjects, and the description of the elements of specific educational programs as a catalog of educational programs. As a result of our studies, an information system for managing the educational process in legal technical schools was established, according to it, an electronic system with the capabilities of registering students, distributing educational materials, ensuring mutual cooperation between students and teaching staff, assigning tasks, conducting inspections, evaluating and recording its results. is available.

In legal technical schools, a separate academic module has been introduced, which covers knowledge and professional aspects, and ends with an appropriate type of supervision as a structural element of the educational program aimed at forming knowledge, skills and competences. The modules mastered, the amount of credits earned, and the grades obtained are reflected in the student's certificate of academic achievement.

Educational elements in legal technical schools are a part of the educational program and are a type of training that helps to achieve educational results and master the knowledge specified in the educational program.

According to our observations, there are still some unresolved conflicting problems in

the educational processes of legal technical schools. For example, directions that determine the student's personal learning trajectory, chosen by the student and giving him the opportunity to sequentially accumulate knowledge and acquire the desired set of competencies, are still reflected only on paper. Also, while the educational trajectory of a technical school student is created with the help of institutional documents and guidelines, it is not intended to obtain the same qualification as a result of different educational trajectories. "We should note that all this is reflected in determining the amount of time necessary to achieve the expected educational results based on the implementation of all types of educational activities (lecture, practical training, seminar, practice and independent work)" [2] .

In order to improve the quality of education in legal technical schools and to create competition among teaching staff, despite the fact that through the portal of the educational process management information system, students are given the opportunity to choose teaching staff in the process of forming their personal educational trajectory within the module, in some technical schools, due to the lack of widespread involvement of specialists, there is a weakness in this work.

Another of the still unresolved conflicting issues in the educational processes of legal technical schools is that although detailed information about the educational program catalog and teaching conditions is uploaded and published on the official website of legal technical schools, it can be pointed out that in some technical schools (Navoi, Samarkand) they are not updated.

When analyzing the educational process in legal technical schools, it can be seen that the educational process is planned on the basis of a student-oriented approach in the form of dialogue between students, teaching staff and the administration, however, the wishes and desires of students are discussed in this process, and all interested parties are involved in the constructive discussion of the creation and implementation of the educational program. it can be seen that the participation of student representatives in the discussions through the right to vote is weak. Also, although the student is allowed to choose additional educational modules, the list of which is provided, or to choose an additional subject from the list of subjects available in the elective subjects of the curriculum of another educational field, on the basis of a fee-contract, it was found that there is laxity in this regard in some technical schools.

In order to resolve these conflicting aspects revealed by our observations, we developed the following recommendations: taking into account the fact that the educational process in legal technical schools consists of educational and control (module knowledge acquisition and evaluation of their results) activities, in the planning of the educational process, the catalog of the educational program and the curriculum , in the development of the curriculum (syllabus) of the modules, it is desirable to widely involve the leading educational institutions of our republic and foreign experts, and at the same time to form the personal educational trajectory of students in accordance with the curriculum and the list of elective subjects: it is advisable to involve qualified specialists in drawing up the schedule of the educational process, the schedule of training sessions for academic groups, and to include in the curriculum elements of education in which additional credits are allocated to be acquired voluntarily by students.

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**The use of interdisciplinary integration in the development of graphic competence of future teachers of mathematics and informatics**

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**Abstract.** This article presents proposals and recommendations regarding the use of integration of geometry, mathematics and computer graphic programs in the development of graphic competence of future informatics teachers.

**Key words:** computer graphics, competence, mathematics, geometry, independent education, GeoGebra, Aurora 3D.

Today, due to the transition of higher education institutions to the credit-module system, there is a need to improve the system of organizing independent education of future specialists and introduce modern approaches to developing their competence.

One of the ways to introduce modern approaches to the development of the professional competence of future informatics teachers, including graphic competence, it is considered appropriate to focus on the algorithms and methods of solving the fundamental problems of computer graphics in their independent educational activities and to ensure their interdisciplinary integration [1- 3].

The use of interdisciplinary integration can be an important area of interactive, practical, developmental education, at the same time, future informatics will not be an object of the educational process of teachers, but will become a real subject in which independent learning of educational subjects prevails. The use of this teaching method allows for competent problem solving and the formation of research skills.

When using the recommended methodology, future informatics teachers directly participate in the cognitive process, plan all possible options for solving the problem, select the necessary information, formulate the educational task independently, analyze their decisions and make relevant draws conclusions [4]. Therefore, it is necessary to organize future informatics teachers in higher education institutions on the basis of integration of computer graphics programs in their independent education with subjects, especially mathematics [5]. A good mathematical preparation of the future informatics teacher is the fundamental basis for successfully solving computer graphics problems.

In this regard, according to M. V. Shvetsky, computer science can be achieved through a combination of theory, abstraction and application to educational content [2]. By studying mathematical algorithms and special data structures with the help of certain practical and instrumental programs, it allows future informatics teachers to acquire fundamental knowledge and develop their competence. This indicates the need to study mathematical algorithms of raster, vector, fractal graphics, two-dimensional and three-dimensional graphics, and independently complete complex projects related to graphics [1].

For this, it is necessary to solve the following series of problems: 1) to study the mathematical foundations of building a graphic object; 2) study the computer (machine) graphics algorithm for building a given object; 3) knowledge of object modeling; 4) Learning to work with graphic object visualization tools, i.e. raster and fractal graphic programs; 4) computer implementation of the graphic object construction algorithm in the selected visualization environment; 5) to know the rules of creating colors and designs for built shapes and objects; 5) analysis of the obtained graphic object (analysis of the selected method, testing of the program, saving of results).

In order to improve the effectiveness of teaching computer graphics and develop the graphic competence of future informatics teachers, the type of graphics, the level of the problem, and the means of solving it are important [6].

Therefore, it is considered appropriate to provide tasks by providing interdisciplinary integration in the organization of independent education of future informatics and future mathematics and informatics teachers from the subjects "Computer graphics" and "Computer graphics and web design". The following sample examples of assignments are recommended by ensuring interdisciplinary integration. Achieving a high level of mathematical training of future informatics and mathematics and informatics teachers is observed when solving mathematical problems, especially geometric problems. Geometry is a propaedeutic course in terms of content for computer graphics. The basic concepts of geometry, point and line, the concept of computer pixel and segment, graphs, basic axioms and theorems are necessary knowledge for solving computer graphics problems [7]. On the other hand, solving geometric problems with the help of computer graphics allows to increase interest in geometry, to repeat and deepen the knowledge and skills of solving geometric problems, and to visualize the results of solving geometric problems. There are a number of conditional classifications of geometric problems: practical; standard and non-standard; application of individual theorems and formulas; educational, investigative, problematic, etc.

The most common classification of geometric problems are the following problems: calculations; prove; constructive issues for building. Geometric problems in geometry courses in higher education institutions are standard and non-standard, have ready-made algorithms or these algorithms are derived from definitions and theorems, and are studied before graphic programs. It does not take much time to learn the mathematical solution.

In short, in today's education system, interdisciplinary integration is becoming more and more popular. This is natural, because the integration of disciplines aimed at the development of independent scientific research, the ability to pose a problem, collect and process data, conduct experiments, and analyze the obtained data are among the active teaching methods used by experts. is one. Trainings and organized independent education with the help of integration of sciences, mathematics and computer graphics will help to develop the analytical thinking of future informatics teachers, creative approach to reality phenomena, formation of skills of objective assessment of these phenomena and use helps to develop the ability to use additional sources of knowledge and resources. The result is the development of graphic competence of future informatics teachers.

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### **The essence of the food supply system**

**Abstract:** this article describes the concept and structure of the food supply system. Although the concepts of food supply and food security are used in the same sense. From the history of the origin of food supply to the current issues of food supply, it is covered.

**Key words:** food supply, category, food security, food independence, population food consumption, production, resources.

The transition from the planning and distribution system to the market and the state's management of the economy, the food support of the country's population was provided by market elements and the power of food expansion. The loss of economic security in the total consumption of imported products creates a dependence on the global food market, which increases the instability of the domestic market. A sharp decrease in food imports in August 1998, which creates conditions for political and economic pressure on the country's exporters, is against their national interests. Therefore, there is an urgent need to formulate fundamentally different state policies in the field of food support, the need to justify the target attitude, strategic and tactical directions and tactics.

Quantitative assessment of the level or state of food security of the country can be done using the dynamics of two groups of indicators:

- the level of consumption of basic food products, taking into account their differences in groups of the population with different incomes;
- the degree of self-government of the country with food.

In both groups, real and deficient indicators are distinguished, i.e. Minimum (maximum) allowed. In the first group of indicators, medical standards can be previously used scientifically based social standards. Current and forecast indicators of the financial and economic status of producers, including food imports, are used.

In January 1996, the State Duma of the country adopted a decision "On measures for the food security of the country and the supply of food products to the population." Based on it, the law "On Food Safety of the Country" has not yet been signed by the President of the country and has been reviewed by the State Duma. As part of the system of legislation on national security issues, the law regulates the state policy on the supply of food products to the population, as well as legal relations in the field of production, storage, processing and distribution of products. Protect the company in general and every a citizen separates threats and negative factors from threats and negative factors related to lack of consumption or low-quality food. The main purpose of the law is to guarantee the population's right to full nutrition as one of the conditions for the realization of human rights, for the realization of the rights to life, other non-citizen rights.

Due to the development of the above laws and doctrines on food safety, many researchers reduce the problem of food safety to the problems of food safety, but the food supply system includes a wide range of them.

The security of the food supply system or food safety defines the limiting parameters of the system, the violation of which creates threats to the security of the country. In other words, safety is one of the conditions or one aspect of the food supply system. This is the difference between the concepts of food safety and food security.

As for the term food supply, it has long been widely used in economic literature, but



the food supply system has not been singled out as an independent research topic. As a rule, food problems were taken into account in the context of the general problem of agricultural development or the general problem of organizing the supply of food products to the food market.

Under the conditions of an open economy, the justification of the meaning of the food aspect in the country's economy and the development of the agro-industrial complex should be based on the political, socio-ecological goals of development and the skills of state priorities. The main importance of the state is the goals of the political tone, among which the leading place is occupied by food security, which is the provision of access to food in an unlimited amount of time for the state and society, and sufficient and extraordinary for the healthy and social development of everyone in personal conditions. the minimum necessary to maintain health and working capacity under the circumstances. It follows that in the development of agricultural policy, the state has a sufficient degree of ownership of the power of the population, at least in terms of stopping the population's energy imports. The need to ensure a certain level of production is determined by two main reasons. First, if the level of own production is not enough to electrify the government for the minimum standards, then there are negotiations on large-scale political and economic issues of the state, additional possibilities of pressure have been created in the country. complete suspension of food imports (trade embargo) to temporarily deny humanitarian aid in case of famine and other natural disasters. Secondly, the food market and most of the imports directed to the world market are the stability of the domestic market, therefore the whole economy is more volatile than the world markets in developed countries and there are almost no regulators. The second level is the goals of a socio-ecological character. Agriculture, in addition to production, performs a number of important functions: socio-demographic, cultural, ecological, recreational and spatial-communication. Therefore, when deciding to expand or reduce agrochemical production, it is necessary to take into account the damage caused, especially in the ecological and social spheres. These goals are mostly in nature. In accordance with these target devices, agriculture is based on the environmental technology of the area, its permissible technological loads, soil fertility and the standard of living of the population.

The third-level goal of economic development in the hierarchy of goals (other indicators of economic performance). They play a major role in developing development strategies, political and socio-economic goals in the form of restrictions. Thus, it is necessary to increase the economic efficiency of industries and enterprises in the implementation of restrictions of a political and socio-ecological nature in each place. The first group of goals dominates the federal level, the second is the provincial level, and the third is the level of individual enterprises.

It was considered that the food supply system consists of three subsystems: food consumption and nutrition of the population, actual production of food products, formation and distribution of food resources.

The goals and objectives of the bulk system of consumption of heat, approved by the government of the country in August 1998, can be justified on the basis of the concept of public policy in the healthy nutrition of the population, as approved in August 1998:

- human health is the most important priority of the state;
- food products should not harm human health;
- nutrition should not only meet the physiological needs of a person in food, but also perform preventive and therapeutic tasks;
- reasonable nutrition of children should receive special attention of the state;

- Nutrition should contribute to the protection of the human body from unknown environmental conditions;

- Healthy nutrition requirements are unified for all food products.

The criterion for assessing the nutritional level of the population is the level of meeting structural needs and the energy content of the food diet. The minimum nutritional level of the population in the amount and assortment of food, the minimum acceptable level in terms of the amount of nutrients and energy supply leads to the consumption of the consumer.

The main factors that reflect food safety are the absence of substances harmful to health in food or their concentration should not exceed the recommended level.

The subsystem of food production is mainly agro-industrial production. The level and pace of agro-horizontal production industries, their potential for expansion determine the country's food resources and food security.

The main field of agriculture is agriculture. First, the country's food production capabilities depend on the natural and economic conditions of its activity. A prerequisite for food security is food independence, which includes meeting food needs through local production. The idea is that the growth of the production of local Agro-Sanif Complex stimulates the development of many sectors of the economy.

To increase the interests of increasing the level of food supply for the population and the development of the agrochemical complex, it offers to use the opportunities of the International Labor Department and the world market. Based on the circumstances that alleviate the situation in the import food market, it helps to replace the shortage of local food, improve the range and quality of the population, and also plays a certain positive role in the formation of a competitive environment in the domestic market. However, it is not allowed to subsidize the subsidized goods of the exporters of domestic producers in the domestic market. Based on the interests of ensuring food security, it is necessary to increase the dependence of agriculture, food and processing industry on the import of material and technical resources, as well as agriculture, food and processing industry.

One of the important conditions for the country's food independence is the effective operation of domestic tractors and agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizers, plant protection products, veterinary drugs, and technical means of the processing industry.

However, self-sufficiency for food, calculated as the ratio of domestic production to domestic consumption, does not indicate a country's level of food security and is therefore a generalization indicator. cannot be. It should be noted that in some countries, in some countries, the export of food and agricultural raw materials leads to poverty, and in other countries, on the contrary, in the import of food. contributes. At the same time, both groups are not dependent on food, because in the first case, the basis of food imports, as well as the export of economically highly developed countries, allows to guarantee the payment of food and raw materials necessary for them. necessary for them.

The subsystem of formation and distribution of food resources describes the level of physical and economic supply of food to different categories of the population, the state of the food market, the state of the food market, the size of the state food reserves.

The physical freedom of food means that it is not included in the corresponding payment capacity and is distinguished by its quantity and the population required in the retail network and food markets. As the volume and structure of food supply and the structure of rules adopted for them.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be said that a special problem is the development of food products in the northern regions, the minimal opportunities for the development of agricultural production, limited to dispersion, fishing, fisheries, greenhouse plants and animal husbandry in imported feed. Away from the highly efficient commodity production zones, their food supply (including imports) is increasingly used for food and raw materials production (including imports) and for further development of secondary stocks. In order to develop more. For the northern regions, traditional food sources that supply agricultural products, seeds, fodder, young animals, so used "backyard" agricultural enterprises.

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### **History of money supply of military personnel (in the case of Russia)**

**Abstract:** this article describes the concept and evolution of money supply of military personnel. In addition, the nature, principles, functions and structure of military allowances are analyzed. In addition, the evolution of the payment system for military personnel is covered in detail.

**Key words:** military serviceman, financial support, material support, evolution, material support, monetary allowance, military service, social support.

In scientific and legal literature, as well as in official statements of political and public figures, the current state of monetary allowance is assessed at a very low level that does not correspond to the nature and importance of the tasks performed by military personnel. At the same time, there is no single point of view in assessing the necessary and sufficient level of funds. At present, there have been few attempts to study the nature of monetary allowances for military personnel, organizational and legal guarantees, and the procedure for timely and complete delivery to each military personnel, as well as the powers of the state from a separate regulatory and legal point of view. bodies in the field of military service by citizens and military administration bodies, the right to fair remuneration for work in terms of consistency and efficiency. At the same time, all these issues require careful study and understanding. This applies especially to the issues of creating a new structure of payment for military servicemen, providing conditions for them to live a decent life, adequately covering all the difficulties and risks of military service, limiting their rights and freedoms. There is no doubt that it will be more effective if the work on increasing the salary of military personnel is carried out on a scientific basis. The object of research is the system of cash benefits for military personnel. The subject of research is financial and economic relations that determine the amount and structure of military allowances, the order of their delivery to recipients, as well as legal guarantees of timely and complete satisfaction with this type of assistance.

Achieving the goal includes solving the following tasks: • Studying the essence, content of the current legislation of the Russian Federation, the mechanism for determining the amount and procedure for paying military allowances to military personnel; • to study the history of the development of monetary allowances for military personnel from the tsarist army to the present state; • Review of powers of state bodies of the Russian Federation and military command and control bodies in the field of legal regulation of funds for military personnel and determination of conflicts; • to study the specific features of determining the amount of military payments in the context of socio-economic changes in society and military reforms; • analysis of the main trends in the development of legislation in the field of monetary benefits in modern times; • developing proposals for improving the legal regulation of military service pay; • developing proposals for improving the salary structure and level of military personnel.

The methodological basis of the research is the general scientific dialectical method of knowledge and scientific methods: historical, logical, sociological, systematic-structural, comparative legal, etc. General logical methods of knowledge (analysis, synthesis, generalization) are also used in the research. with their help, the existing legalities in the field of state-legal events, problems and ways to improve the legal regulation of monetary allowances for military personnel are identified. The legal basis of the research is the

Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Budget Code of the Russian Federation, Federal Laws "On Defense", "On the Status of Military Servicemen", other federal laws, decrees and orders of the President of the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation, decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal documents of the federal executive authorities, as well as orders of the Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation regulating the issue of monetary allowances to military personnel. The theoretical importance of the work is determined by the development of rules, conclusions and proposals that have a certain scientific novelty, including the determination of the nature of military servicemen's monetary allowances, the definition, determination and analysis of the legal mechanisms for the formation of its composition and amounts. Functions of the state bodies of the Russian Federation, military command and control bodies in this field in terms of their completeness, consistency and efficiency.

The nature, principles, functions and structure of monetary allowances for military personnel. Currently, a clear understanding of the monetary supply system for military personnel and its elements is not given. and their content has not been studied. Legal regulation of the procedure for determining the amount of benefits for military personnel needs research. "System" (from the Greek Systema - composed of parts, connected) is a set of elements that interact and communicate with each other and form a certain wholeness, unity. Analysis of current legislation and scientific literature allows to talk about the concept of monetary system in a narrow and broad sense. In a narrow sense, the salary system for military personnel is a set of principles, methods and methods for calculating, determining and changing the salary, allowances and other additional payments provided by law for military personnel. It should be taken into account that the established mechanism for the formation of monetary allowance and its delivery to specific military personnel is carried out through the entry into legal relations of the relevant subjects. The generality of this type of legal relationship, in turn, should be included in the system of monetary benefits. Therefore, in a broad sense, the salary system can be defined as a system of legal relations related to the determination and implementation of payment to military personnel in accordance with laws and other regulatory legal documents.

In legal and military literature, there is no uniform definition of the monetary allowance of military personnel. In determining the nature of money, the authors use different approaches and consider individual aspects of this social phenomenon. Thus, in the Military Encyclopedia, monetary allowance is defined as an integral part of financial support aimed at meeting the personal material needs of the troops, provided to them by the state in the form of regular payments of money. according to the official duties performed. On the other hand, financial support means a set of activities organized and carried out in order to timely and fully meet the needs of troops (forces) for funds, including financial planning and financing; request, receive, store, spend economically and appropriately, control their use, record and report. Thus, the important points in the given definition are, firstly, the funds are the financial support of the troops, that is, the activities of the competent authorities in the process of financing the costs of maintaining the troops, and secondly, in the definition. the purpose of funds, in particular: to meet the personal material needs of troops (military personnel). Starov B.F. and Kuznetsov N.I. In the textbook, the Military Administration indicates that monetary compensation is the payment of monetary rewards to military personnel for performing military service and military duties. In this case, the authors emphasize that in determining the salary of military personnel, it is directly related to the performed military service duties. The authors of the Legal Reference on the issue of cash benefits to military personnel are of the

same opinion. Other authors, in determining the monetary allowance of military personnel, emphasize that it is an integral part of the material support of military personnel and, unlike natural types of pension, is aimed at meeting the monetary needs of military personnel. All the above points of view deserve the right to exist and do not contradict each other in any way.

In recent years, the modern Russian state and Russian society have significantly intensified efforts to restore the traditional high meaning of the concepts of "statesman", "sovereign man" in Russia. For this purpose, state regulatory measures are used in various spheres of public relations: state-legal, political, economic, informational, cultural, and others. At the moment, measures are being developed to increase the prestige of military service and strengthen military discipline in the troops. In the legislation of the Russian Federation, clarifications on the procedure of military service, improvement of the system of social guarantees for military personnel, etc. are ongoing.

Historical experience in increasing Russia's influence in solving the most pressing issues of modern military development. and the appeal of military service is of particular interest. For the first time, "military manpower" measures were implemented in the middle of the 15th century. Warriors were always under the special attention and patronage of princely (state) authorities. For their conscientious service, they received plots of land that were leased to free peasants during military service. Provision of a detachment until the middle of the 16th century. it was done by collecting a certain tribute from the artisans and peasants of the city. It was created in the 50s of the 16th century. Streltsy troops armed themselves and underwent annual centralized training at the expense of the treasury. Military service exempted archers from the burden of taxation and protected them from the risk of becoming indentured servants or serfs. To compensate for the hardships and privations of military service, the state granted the archers the right to engage in crafts and trade, and also provided them with land. Since the 17th century. social guarantees for military personnel were significantly reduced.

The state did not want to fully pay for the standing army. It was either disbanded or reassembled during hostilities. Salaries are given only for participation in battles. This greatly reduced the combat effectiveness of the troops and led to the fact that the people serving were not interested in showing enthusiasm in military service. This process reflects the general weakening of state power, which, in turn, led to Polish-Swedish intervention. Peter's military reforms of the late 17th - early 18th centuries. was accompanied by regular improvements in wages and provisions, not only for officers, but also for enlisted men and sailors. Military expenses began to occupy the main part of state expenses (78.3% in 1701). The transformation of Russia into a naval power and the almost complete absence of professional military sailors forced Peter I, tempted by high wages and low food prices (6-8 times lower than European ones), to recruit foreigners who were ready for military service.

Service in Russia. At the same time, the salary of foreigners was 1.5-2 times higher than that of Russian officers. For example, the salary of a foreign naval officer with the rank of captain of the 2nd rank was 455 rubles per year, and the salary of a Russian captain was 300 rubles; foreign navigator received 156 rubles, Russian - 120 rubles, boat - 91 and 36 rubles. In November 1706, Peter I issued a decree "On the production of salaries for the ranks of the fleet", which increased the specified amount for each sailor according to his military rank, in addition to "salary cottages in all future years" . from the amount of monthly salary. In other words, the "thirteenth wage" was introduced. In 1716-1722, Peter I issued a number of national legal documents regulating the legal basis of the official activities of military personnel, systematizing and guaranteeing their social status. Significantly, new, higher standards for military and naval ranks were established by law. This applies primarily to cash

payments and "provisions". At the same time, state-wide military personnel had to receive money first. The granting of another military rank, in particular, officer, allowed its owner to significantly improve his financial situation. For example, a lieutenant in the galley fleet received 11 times more than a midshipman; the salary of a second lieutenant was 7 times higher than that of a sergeant. Some of the money doubled. Such a serious difference in the material conditions of different categories of military personnel, of course, aroused their enthusiasm for service and the desire to constantly improve their professional training. In 1719, career creation was carried out only on the basis of competition (at least 2-3 candidates for a vacant position).

When there was a disparity between the incomes and expenses of military personnel (for example, 1722), the introduction of the "Table of colors" served as a legal basis for determining the amount of monetary allowances and determining the amount of allowances given to officers. with increased prices and the cost of services) the Admiralty Council, and then the military department sent a special dispatch to the government, for example: "... due to lack of wages, naval and admiralty employees are experiencing great difficulties..". State thanks to the measures taken by the leadership, during Peter's reign even junior officers enjoyed a very enviable position in terms of financial support. was superior to most employees of civil offices, a social group that received

In 1930, the code of benefits for servicemen of the Red Army and their families and those forced into military service was revised. It envisages the granting of benefits to military personnel in the field of social insurance and maintenance, as well as maintaining the general and continuous length of service during the period of military service. The right to preserve the housing area and its priority provision, the establishment of a preferential payment for housing, as well as a number of benefits in the provision of medical care, sanatorium-resort treatment and recreation were granted. (preferential vouchers) to both military personnel and family members of command staff. In November 1932, military pay was significantly increased by the introduction of new official salaries. By the decision of the Council of People's Commissars on August 4, 1935, a percentage increase for seniority of 5 to 25% was introduced for commanders. In 1938, a higher regular salary for command and control personnel was again established, which made it possible to increase the salary of this category by 2.9 times. Thus, in the period from 1934 to 1939. salaries of platoon commanders increased by 2.4 times, regiment commanders by 3 times, and corps commanders by 3.64 times. In the Soviet Union since the 1940s. and prior to 1991, determining the amount of pay for military personnel was based on the application of the comparative method of military labor incentives. This method was developed by the Department of Labor and Social Affairs of the Ministry of Labor of the USSR. It was based on the need to differentiate wages for workers in different sectors of the national economy based on the characteristics of work in each sector. When using this method, the salary of equivalently qualified engineers and technicians working in the defense industry was used as a guide to determine the official salaries of military personnel. Accordingly, with the increase in wages in various sectors of the national economy, the official salaries of military personnel should have increased in the same proportion.

In the conditions of the planned economy, inflationary processes were weakly expressed in the period under consideration. Until the second half of the 1980s, the average salary of military personnel was higher than the national average.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, we can say that money has a direct impact on the processes taking place in the Armed Forces. Such importance of monetary allowances given to military personnel, its

direct connection with the life and activity of the Armed Forces, their combat training, determines the introduction of amendments to the relevant legislation, the continuous improvement and development of the legal regulation in this regard. The socio-economic changes taking place in the Russian Federation, the development of free market relations, the implementation of the concept of transferring cash allowances to cash determined the decisive role of cash allowances in the system of material support of military personnel.

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## ЭТНОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ РЕАЛИИ И ИХ МЕТОДЫ ПЕРЕВОДА

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**АННОТАЦИЯ.** Содержание подборки данной темы заключается в том, что современная действительность открыт вопрос о природе, видах и методах их перевода. Перевод переводчика языковые реалии определенной страны, ее социокультурные функции. Это всегда определенная сложность вызывает, но в то же время постоянный интерес к теме со стороны переводчика обеспечивает. Предметом исследования является основная информация, включающая в себя и лексические единицы, не имеющие прямого эквивалента в изучаемом языке.

**Ключевые слова:** реалии, эквивалентность, географические реалии, этнографические, общественно-политические реалии, лексические единицы.

Реализация духа и сути оригинала в переводе, различная туманность в тексте понимать лексические, фразеологические, грамматические, фонетические функции элементов, Поиск подходящих альтернатив для них на переведенном языке является чрезвычайно всеобъемлющим и это сложный процесс. При этом Л.С. По словам Бархударова, «два разных типа важно найти семантические альтернативы между лексическими единицами языков». Вот и все с точки зрения только образа жизни, мировоззрения, вещей и специфические черты и понятия в наименовании предметов принадлежат другим народам отличается. Такими особенностями являются образ мышления, поведение этого народа, стили одежды, еды, обычаи и другие особенности отличается от других народов. В результате появились сорта, принадлежащие только этому народу. есть слова, выражающие разные понятия, которые означают эти слова понятия не существуют в языке других народов.

В лингвистике и переводоведении такие слова называются «реалиями», «характеристическими словами». называется. Реалии – это явления, характерные для определенной нации и народа. выразительные слова и понятия понятны. Переведите их на другой язык В переводе существуют большие и маленькие проблемы в зависимости от уровня развития языка перевода. будет. Решение этих проблем, их классификация и описание находится в теории перевода. изучается. Слово «реалия» происходит от латинского «*realia*», что означает материальный, реальный. означает значения. В словаре лингвистических терминов оно определяется следующим образом: «Результат существования материальной культуры и в классической грамматике специфичен. представляющие государственное образование страны, историю и культуру конкретного народа Слово, языковая единица, выражающая особенности общения на определенном языке». Четкое определение реалий, их отличие от «терминов» на другие языки. особенности перевода, лексические, семантические, стилистические, которые они представляют. различные интерпретации лингвистов и переводчиков вплоть до функций в настоящее время делается.

Национальная идентичность, выраженная реалиями, передать ее в переводах Этот вопрос стал предметом многих научных исследований российских и узбекских ученых. Реалии как слово, выражающее местный, национальный колорит и их переводы уделяя внимание учёным впервые в 50-х годах прошлого века начал привлекать внимание. Реальность в тексте можно определить по следующим критериям:

1. слово не имеет постоянного эквивалента в переводимом языке, которым является его материальное значение означает;

2. слово родное для культуры языка, а драматургия чужда культуре языка относится к объекту или событию. На сегодняшний день единицы культурных символов Единой классификации не существует, и исследователи, опираясь на определенные принципы, предлагают различные классификации реалий.

Реалии можно разделить на следующие типы:

1. географический (объекты физической географии);
2. этнографические (связанные с повседневной жизнью, религией, искусством, культурой);
3. общественно-политические (административно-территориальное устройство, социальные структуры и численность населения). группы, органы власти и собственники и т.д.).

Географические факты обычно транскрибируются или транслитерируются. будет переведен. Например, Вашингтон – Вашингтон (транслитерация), Майами – Майами (транскрипция). Перевод, основанный на значении, используется реже. Например, Великобритания - Великобритания. Этнографические реалии – это понятия, связанные с бытом и культурой народа): бытовые (кимоно); трудовые (ковбойские); понятия искусства и культуры об именах (полвон, балалайка); по этническим понятиям (казак); мера и деньги единицы (фунты, франки). Общественно-политические реалии транскрипция и транслитерация (царь - царь) как с помощью визуализации, так и подбором аналогов (провинция – регион). переведены: понятия, связанные с административно-территориальным устройством (провинция, штат); наименование органов государственной власти (вече); военные (кунинг, самурай). Процесс глобализации – это ассимиляция одних реалий и другой культуры. делает это реальностью. Например, недавно в нашей стране «блогер» если бы у него не было профессии, то теперь это факт и соответствующее слово в нашем обществе занял прочное место. А.Э. По субъекту Супруны реалии «на несколько смысловых групп» поделен.

Классификация реалий А.А. Реформатского построено по предметно-языковому принципу: какие слова в иностранном языке из языков, вошедших в словарь русского языка, что означает:

- 1) имена собственные;
- 2) монеты, денежные единицы;
- 3) карьера и должности отдельных лиц;
- 4) детали костюма и декораций;
- 5) названия блюд и напитков;
- 6) звания и звания.

По мнению Виноградова, содержание основной информации, прежде всего история национального сообщества и устройство самого государства факты, особенности географической среды, прошлый и настоящий материал охватывает конкретные объекты культуры, этнографии и фольклора. Понятия, отражающие реалии, имеют национальный характер и равнозначны. материализуется в так называемом нелексическом словаре.

Виноградова на материале Латинской Америки, проблема действительности. Рассмотрим. Лексические единицы, передающие основную информацию, которую изучает ученый. делит свой ассортимент на несколько тематических групп:

1. Лексика, описывающая повседневную жизнь:
  - а) место жительства, имущество;
  - б) одежда, головные уборы;
  - в) еда, напитки;

- г) виды работ и профессий;
- д) банкноты, единицы измерения;
- е) инструменты музыкальные, народные игры и песни, исполнители;
- ж) национальные праздники, игры;
- з) апелляции.

2. Лексикон, обозначающий этнографические и мифологические реалии:

- а) этнические и социальные общности и их представители;
- б) боги, чудесно существа, мифические места.

3. Словарь, описывающий факты из мира природы:

- а) животные;
- б) растения;
- в) пейзаж.

4. Описание структуры государственного управления и реалий общественной жизни. словарный запас (современный и исторический):

- а) административные единицы и государственные учреждения;
- б) общественные организации, партии и другие, их должностные лица и участники;
- в) промышленность и сельское хозяйство хозяйственные предприятия, торговля учреждения;

- г) основные военные и полицейские подразделения и титулы;
- д) гражданские должности и профессии, звания и звания.

5. Словарь так называемых ономастических реалий:

- а) антропонимы;
- б) географические названия;
- в) имена литературных персонажей;
- г) компании, музеи, театры, рестораны, магазины, пляжи, аэропорты и имена других.

6. Лексика, отражающая ассоциативную реальность:

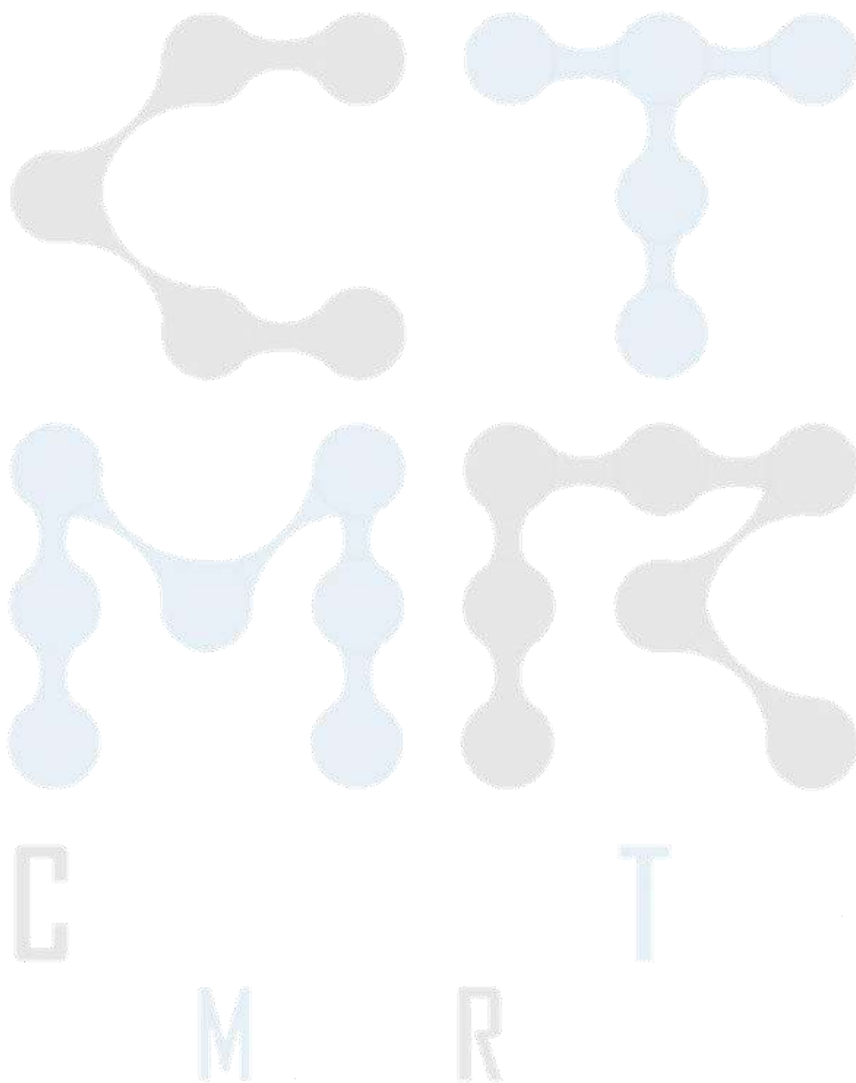
- а) растительные знаки (например: поэтический символ Мадрид Мадроно);
- б) символы животных (например: кабуре — хищная птица, ее перья, по преданию, обладает магическими способностями);
- в) цветные знаки (например: зеленый — цвет надежды (Панама, Чили), символ будущего; желтый — цвет траура (Испания, Средневековье);
- г) фольклорно-исторический и литературный аллюзии.

У них есть образ жизни, поведение, черты характера, поведение и другие советы доступны. Короче говоря, культурный компонент значения не только эквивалентен в словаре, но также и в словаре, который имеет эквиваленты на иностранном языке есть.

Это культурно-специфические аспекты физического и социального мира. как к выразительному референтному характеру, так и к конкретной системе культурных ценностей. также может иметь индекс указателя. Эффективный межкультурный собеседниками из разных культур, чтобы обеспечить сообщество язык, который позволяет создавать общий культурный смысл необходимо развивать такие навыки человека. Поэтому необходимо развивать навыки и умения эффективного общения. культурологическое значение лексического значения в процессе овладения английской лексикой необходимо включить разработку компонента.

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## **"Green" energy is the backbone of the country's economic security**

**Abstract:** this article highlights the role and importance of the "green" energy sector in ensuring the economic security of the state. The main problem of the economy is the limited economic resources, but the limitless human needs, as a result of the increased demand for energy resources, the need to switch from non-renewable resources to renewable resources, the importance of green energy has been revealed. In addition, the directions of the state policy on green energy are highlighted.

**Key words:** green energy, green economy, economic security, limited economic resources, economic problem, state policy.

Today, on the initiative of the President, solutions to the problems in the field are being sought. It should be noted that the development of "green" energy and the initial steps in this regard have begun.

Of course, such reforms can be the basis for covering the demand in the field. As the President noted, in the last six years, our population has increased by 12%, and industrial enterprises have increased by 2 times, from 45 thousand to 100 thousand. This is evidence that the demand for electricity has increased by at least 35% and it is increasing year by year.

In the address, the honorable President emphasized the issues that need to be implemented in order to improve the supply of energy resources, and said that for the sustainable development of our economy, 25-30 billion dollars of investment in the energy sector is needed, and this can be achieved only by attracting private investments.

As noted, in the last three years, 8 billion dollars of direct investment has been attracted to the industry. In particular, last week, the competition for the construction of 3 more solar photoelectric power plants with a total capacity of 500 megawatts was completed in Bukhara, Namangan and Khorezm regions.

In fact, since the beginning of this year, 7 power plants with a capacity of 1.5 thousand megawatts have been put into operation. Next year, we will implement 11 large projects of 4.5 thousand megawatts. In particular, solar and wind power plants to be built in Bukhara, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Samarkand, Fergana, Tashkent regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan will create an additional 14 billion kilowatts of electricity production. This will increase the amount of electricity supplied to households by 50%.

today, the use of energy resources is also the most important issue. The President focused on the same issue and noted that energy consumption in our economy is 2 times higher than in other countries, and therefore we will accept the National Program for Energy Efficiency Improvement.

Based on this, it should be said that today "green" energy can be a solution to existing problems. It is advisable to use every opportunity for this.

In the Address, the President noted that in the next three years, all state organizations will be instructed to install solar panels and hot water collectors, and due to this, 60 percent of their electricity and gas consumption will be transferred to "green" energy. It can be said that the volume of subsidies allocated for the installation of solar panels in households will be doubled, which is the beginning of the work that has started in this regard.

In short, energy is the most important system for the economy of our country. Considering the development of "green" energy as an important factor of the "green" economy, not only system employees, but also residents and consumers are responsible for contributing to it. This is

important in ensuring more effective implementation of priority tasks defined in the Address of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

Today, humanity is facing new threats. The population of our planet continues to increase, and the stock of natural resources is constantly decreasing. First of all, we are observing the aggravation of global environmental problems. The world community emphasizes the need to introduce the principles of "green development" in the world economy in order to correct the situation. This approach is reflected in the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The tragedy of the island is of urgent importance for Central Asia and the whole world, as well as inefficient use of land and water resources,

and environmental problems such as the degradation of the ecosystem, the reduction of biological diversity, the gene pool of plant and animal species, the pollution of atmospheric air and waste water, the accumulation of industrial and household waste, require every country to pay more serious attention to this issue. Such problems are very important for us and cannot be postponed.

Because, if the above environmental issues are not resolved, they may cause irreparable consequences in the future.

The fact that the first direction in the election program of Abdushukur Hamzaev, the candidate for the Presidency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is devoted to ensuring the country's stable development and accelerating the transition to a "green" economy is a sign of how important and important this goal is.

In order to transition to a "green" economy, the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan sets a number of goals in its election program:

First, a policy aimed at the development of all sectors of the economy based on the principles of "green" economy is implemented. This ensures the rational use of natural resources, their conservation and the restoration of biological resources.

It is known that the transition to a "green" economy in our country is based on geographical location, climate change and innovative approaches. Based on the fact that Uzbekistan has a high technical potential for energy production from renewable sources, first of all, special attention should be paid to the use of solar, wind, small water flows, geothermal and biomass energy in economic sectors, as well as the introduction of advanced innovative technologies in these areas. attention should be paid.

In the election program, it is proposed to create organic mechanisms for the transition to the use of renewable energy sources in all areas of the economy.

Based on the climatic conditions of Uzbekistan, about 97% of "green" energy sources correspond to solar energy. The power of generating solar energy in the regions of our country is from 525 to 760 billion kWh. This is because the number of sunny days per year is 320 days and the number of active sun hours is 3000 hours on average.

Seven years ago, with the initiative of our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a new era began in the energy sector in our country. In particular, great attention has been paid to the introduction of renewable energy sources and energy-saving technologies. At that time, some people thought: "This is a temporary campaign." But the past period has shown that they have been renewed. In the following years, a solid legal framework was created for the development of the industry. Foreign investors were attracted and many promising projects were developed. One after another, solar and wind power plants, small hydroelectric power plants are being put into operation. The most important thing is that we are not turning back from the chosen path in this regard. On the contrary, the scope of work is expanding and the pace is accelerating. Last week in the city of Bukhara, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan, 430 megawatts of renewable energy sources were built in the video selector meeting, where the issue of guaranteeing the population and economic sectors with energy resources was also discussed. They alone produce 1.2 billion kilowatt hours of electricity per year. This means that it is equal to 60% of the annual consumption of social sector objects.

The program envisages support for the widespread introduction of energy, resource-saving and other innovative ecological and digital technologies in the resource-intensive sectors of the economy - energy, construction, agriculture, transport communication system and utilities. By implementing them, first of all, the possibilities of creating material goods to meet the needs of the population and increase their well-being, level of living and quality without harming ecology and the environment will expand.

Secondly, the main producers in the country, especially large enterprises, will be directed to green technologies.

All over the world, including in our country, the rational use of natural resources, their conservation and the restoration of biological resources are becoming more and more important.

One of the main issues before us is the prevention and elimination of problems in the energy system. As we all know, providing the population and economic sectors with continuous energy is a very important issue. From the beginning, special attention is being paid to this in the candidate's election program.

In recent years, 6 new thermal and 1 solar photoelectric power plants have been put into operation in our country, and it should be noted that the volume of new power generation capacity in the last 5 years has exceeded 5,000 megawatts. However, taking into account the growing energy needs of the population and economic sectors, such results may not be enough for our country in the coming years.

In the election program of the candidate, a special emphasis is placed on the development of renewable energy as the safest and most appropriate way to ensure energy stability in the country. In particular, alternative and safe ways to get rid of our people from the problem of electricity shortage in today's modern life are offered by carrying out the work in this regard as quickly as possible and with better quality.

First, we need to develop a "Green Energy Strategy" aimed at the development of renewable energy sources. The important aspect of this is that it will be possible to prevent and eliminate one of the main issues facing us - problems in the energy system.

It is known that a large investment is needed to increase the production capacity of renewable energy sources in Uzbekistan by 15 GW and to increase their share to more than 30% of the total volume of electricity production.

However, judging by today's demand, it is time to take the work to a new level.

Secondly, the widespread introduction of energy, resource-saving and other innovative environmental and digital technologies in the resource-intensive sectors of the economy - energy, construction, agriculture, transport communication system and utilities - should first of all be supported by the state.

Of course, the candidate from the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan emphasizes that the "green economy" does not consist only of reforming the energy sector. Multifaceted measures such as food security, agricultural innovations, sustainable cities, rational waste management, expansion of forest areas, reduction of desertification are also being promoted.

The next step in the transition to a "green" economy is to encourage the population to buy environmentally friendly goods, encourage business entities relying on green technologies, and introduce energy-efficient technologies in construction and energy-intensive industries. When creating this system, the state itself must first of all fulfill its regulatory role.

Another of today's global issues is reducing the amount of toxic gases released into the atmosphere and ensuring environmental safety. Indeed, the main demand of the "green" economy is to develop the general economy without harming nature and the environment.

In the election program of the candidate for the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan, a number of proposals are put forward that will solve the problem of atmospheric air pollution.

In addition, in 2022, the amount of pollutants released into the atmosphere from vehicles in the city of Tashkent alone amounted to 403 thousand tons, while this figure for the country reached 1 million 296.9 thousand tons. These numbers alone encourage us to think seriously about the future of vehicles running on hydrocarbon raw materials in our country.

Special attention is paid to this problem in the election program. The most important initiative in this regard is to ban the sale and import of passenger cars with internal combustion engines in the country starting from 2030. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the share of large trucks that cause air pollution, and change the transportation of goods from large trucks to railways and other types of transport that have less impact on the environment.

Such strategic goals are already on the agenda in the developed countries of the world. In particular, in Japan, it is planned to reduce emissions from vehicles to zero percent by 2050 at the expense of renewable energy sources. Great Britain wants to completely ban the sale of diesel and gasoline cars by 2030. In the US, by 2030, it is planned to replace 50% of all new cars and trucks with zero-emission vehicles.

As a result of human activity, 20 billion tons of carbon dioxide gas is released into the atmosphere every year, and more than 300 million tons of plastic waste are created. One of the main principles of the green economy is state support for sustainable production and consumption, as well as the introduction of low-carbon, resource-saving technologies.

The transition to a new economic model requires a step-by-step approach. The main stages of the transition can be seen in the example of environmental initiatives introduced by the European Union.

At the first stage, it is important to reduce investments in environmentally harmful production. Thus, many banks in Europe are stopping lending to gas projects from 2022. This not only deprives the industry of preferential government loans, but also reduces the attraction of private investors.

One of the priorities of our republic is the need for electricity, which is becoming a global issue for all of us, and its rational use, taking measures to introduce cheap, reliable, stable and modern energy.

In order to provide the population with high-quality and continuous energy sources, it is necessary to develop public-private partnerships and attract sustainable investment projects.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, our state is taking all measures to support the economic reforms being carried out in our republic and to fully satisfy the population's demand for energy resources. Energy is the most important system for the economy of our country. Considering the development of "green" energy as an important factor of the "green" economy, not only system employees, but also residents and consumers are responsible for contributing to it. This is important in ensuring more effective implementation of priority tasks defined in the Address of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. An important step in the transition to a "green" economy is to reduce emissions from vehicles. In 2022, the amount of emissions into the atmosphere in Uzbekistan amounted to 2,057 million tons, of which 63 percent came from vehicles and 37 percent from industrial and manufacturing enterprises. That is why we must find a solution to



the problem of vehicles and the toxic gases emitted from them, which have become an integral part of our lives today.

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## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES OF PROVIDING PUBLIC SAFETY**

**Abstract:** this article analyzes socio-economic relations in the provision of public safety. In addition, the meaning of the concept of public safety and its role in the socio-economic development of the society were analyzed. In addition, legal documents in the field of public safety were analyzed.

**Key words:** public safety, social attitude, economic attitude, peace, concept, economic development.

Public security forces must prevent and prosecute crimes. The security forces are responsible for prosecuting the criminals and handing them over to Justice, to determine the appropriate punishments according to this law.

After the declaration of independence and the adoption of our Constitution, the issues of systematic provision of human rights and freedoms in all spheres of state life, in particular: economic, socio-political, spiritual, informational, political and other spheres, gained particular importance. At the same time, the socio-political situation formed in our country in the early days of independence is a complex, often conflicting set of processes, trends and events, including the financial and economic situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the market of goods and services, the delay in the payment of wages in the budget sector, the law - characterized by problems in the field of law enforcement, crime fighting and others.

Every year, thousands of public order crimes are registered, and even people die as a result of crimes committed in public places. It should be said that the international practice of preventing, fighting against, and eliminating the consequences of various crimes and violations shows that one of the serious threats to the modern democratic state is the violation of the rights and freedoms of individuals and legal entities.

According to Professor A.M. Bandurka, it is necessary to look for extraordinary measures to solve "acute" social conflicts, which can be solved not by the initiative of "separate" politicians, but by strengthening the legal foundations of society and implementing effective reforms in various spheres of public life.

Today, it is often said that the state, as the leading subject of public security, protects abstract and non-specific things to a certain extent. However, experts and specialists attribute this to the lack of scientific research on this issue. Most of the studies were carried out within the framework of the interpretation of the legal and organizational bases of the activities of the internal affairs bodies to ensure public safety, in which the concept of "public safety" was developed within the framework of broad legal norms.

With the concept of "public security" in the "Concept of public security of the Republic of Uzbekistan" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 29, 2021 PF - No. installation is of great importance for research, law, and enforcement practice. It should be noted that, in the context of the country's transition to a

fundamentally new concept of security, the theoretical study of this issue has a new theoretical and practical significance. This is, first of all, due to a significant change in internal and external conditions for the development of our society and the entire country.

The importance of ensuring public safety is that this legal case draws attention to the complex processes taking place in the state. There is an opinion that ensuring national security, in particular, public security, in a certain sense, is a condition and at the same time the goal of reforming the country.

From the point of view of the general approach, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of difficulties in defining the concept of "public safety", which has all the necessary signs of a complex legal phenomenon. At the same time, "public safety", which reflects complex social processes and phenomena, objectively has a specific historical (therefore dynamic) nature and is closely related to all forms and directions of interaction in the "nature - man - society" system.

The relevance of scientific and practical problems in the field of public safety both in normal conditions and in emergency situations arises due to several reasons, in particular:

provision of public safety was brought to a new level in terms of the quality of legal regulation, i.e. it got out of the "departmental legal regulation" view;

- the state management bodies feel the need for special measures to ensure public safety, which will allow effective implementation of the actions of authorized entities for ensuring public safety, and the use of restrictive measures against individuals and legal entities in a certain area;

- the number of objects and territories whose activity determines the need to ensure the appropriate level of security, in particular, public security, is increasing. Ensuring the appropriate level of safety of the population helps to create conditions for their stable operation;

- measures used by competent bodies to ensure public safety in emergency situations are considered appropriate administrative and legal measures used by the state. The state of emergency is always accompanied by the instability of social life, the disruption of its usual rhythm, which in turn necessitates the use of these measures.

It should be noted that in legal literature and official documents, the concept of "public security" is used to describe a situation in which various interests of the state are protected, real and potential risks, internal and external threats are minimized, and opportunities are created for the effective development of individuals and society.

Public safety, as well as social conditions related to the effectiveness of the police, the functioning of the judicial system, public policy, etc. Debate on the disease poverty Although many experts have a correlation between the level of poverty and the number of crimes, the issue of poverty has always been controversial.

We have always been a peace-loving nation. In order to ensure this peace and tranquility, special attention is being paid to ensuring a peaceful and peaceful life of the population in our

country in the coming years and to forming a culture of law-abidingness and public safety in our society. In particular, completely new mechanisms and procedures for organizing work in the direction of public safety on the basis of the principle of "serving the interests of the people" were introduced, and mutual purposeful cooperation of state bodies with public structures was established.

In turn, various dangers and conflicts that are intensifying in the world, threats to the peace and tranquility of the country, pandemics, natural and man-made disasters are responsible for the priority of "All efforts for human dignity" in their activities. is tasked with further improvement based on the idea.

The decree of the head of our state "On approval of the concept of public security of the Republic of Uzbekistan and measures for its implementation" defined the promising directions of state policy in this field.

In particular, according to it, the concept of public safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan, developed on the basis of advanced foreign and national experiences in ensuring public safety and aimed at guaranteed protection of the population from any threats, will promote public safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2025. the strategy for the development of the supply system and the "roadmap" for the implementation of this strategy in 2022 were approved. The responsibility for ensuring the timely and effective implementation of the measures defined in the Concept, Strategy and "Roadmap" was assigned to the first heads of state bodies that ensure public safety.

Also, according to the decree, the Department of Public Security was established within the structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. To ensure the safety of the population in public places of the department, to take measures to effectively manage the forces and means of the internal affairs bodies, to prevent offenses among them by effectively organizing educational and preventive measures aimed at minors and young people, especially their unorganized part, or 'l-deals with tasks such as early prevention of traffic accidents.

In general, the decree defines a number of other organizational and legal norms aimed at maintaining public safety. The goal is to ensure that our people live a contented, calm, peaceful and prosperous life from tomorrow.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan takes priority in the legislative system in accordance with the step-by-step proportionality of normative legal documents regulating the activity of ensuring public safety. After all, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as the main law of the state, is an important legal basis for the development and systematization of national legislation, including legislation in the field of public safety.

While we are talking about the important importance of our constitution in ensuring public security, in its articles 3, 25, 57 and 125, the inviolability of every person, the inviolability of the borders and territories of our country, the protection of the constitutional system and the peaceful life and safety of the population and the defense potential of the Armed Forces it should be noted that the norms related to assistance have been established. In the event of an emergency situation related to a real external threat, mass disorder, major disaster, natural disaster, and epidemic, the introduction of a state of emergency in the entire territory of the country or in some parts of the country by the decision of the head of state is constitutionally established.

In the system of legal documents, which includes the legal provision of public safety activities, the constitutional norms acquire a special place and importance and are manifested in the following: take priority, first of all, in our Constitution itself, in particular, in the Republic of Uzbekistan in its Article 15, the unconditional recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in the second part of Article 16, no

law or other normative legal it follows from the content of the rule that the document may not conflict with the norms and rules of the Constitution.

Secondly, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is important in the formation of all legal documents, including military legal documents.

Thirdly, if it is planned to create a new legal document as a result of systematization, including codification, it should include norms aimed at guaranteeing constitutional requirements. That is, "the activity of law creation is a legal tool for the implementation of the Constitution.

Fourthly, as the society develops, along with the formation of various new social relations, the laws, especially the Constitution, improve. Currently, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is being reformed based on the principle of the social state. These reforms are literally making great changes and additions to our General Council based on the initiative and suggestions of our people.

It is worth noting that the norm related to ensuring public safety is reflected in paragraph 19 of Article 93 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the powers of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to which the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan In order to ensure the safety of citizens in the event of situations (real external danger, mass disturbances, major catastrophes, natural disasters, epidemics), to introduce a state of emergency in the entire territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan or in some of its places, and to make a decision within three days It can be submitted for approval by the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, this norm serves the implementation of the powers of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of the Constitution to ensure the life, health, rights and freedoms of citizens in emergency situations that threaten public safety.

In our opinion, a brief analysis of the constitutional norms allows for the establishment of the priorities of the activity of ensuring the safety of man, society and the state in the provision of public security, their further clarification in normative legal documents, and the sustainable development of the culture of law enforcement. we count.

The main tasks of the strategy include:

regulation, systematization of relations in the field of public security and elimination of existing legal gaps and conflicts;

maintenance of public order, crime prevention, ensuring road safety and coordination of probation activities;

maintenance of public order, including the development of an algorithm for the joint movement of forces and means of ministries and agencies involved in public events and its continuous improvement;

wide implementation of modern forms and working methods and advanced information technologies in the activities of public safety provision;

minimization of the human factor in service activities by bringing the digitization of the public safety system to 90%;

Preventive accounting, administrative control and drastic reduction of recidivism by persons under probation control.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, it should be said that the purpose of the strategy for the development of the public safety system in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2025 (hereinafter - the Strategy) is to introduce a qualitatively new system of public safety in the country, legal, development and effective implementation of methodological, scientific, organizational measures. It is envisaged to fully implement the measures defined in the strategy by the end of 2025, based on the concept of public safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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**The experience of Russia, the USA, Germany, France, and China in improving the activities of auxiliary enterprises in military units**

**Abstract:** this article examines the experience of foreign countries in improving the activities of auxiliary farms in military units. In addition, the role and importance of the military industrial complex in the development of the military sector is highlighted. In particular, the experience of Russia and the USA, as well as information on the article from leading countries such as Germany, France, and China are presented.

**Key words:** subsidiary economy, military-industrial complex, innovative development, small innovative enterprises, industrial-innovative cluster.

National defense, from the point of view of economic theory, production, as we know it, refers to the pure public goods that the state undertakes. However, the components of the defense complex are created both by state commercial and non-commercial enterprises, and by private enterprises, including small innovative enterprises. At the same time, it is of great interest to study the innovative component of defense production and the impact of this component on the innovative processes of the entire economy. Because it is an innovative component that allows countries to compete with each other in global arms markets and has a diffusion effect on other sectors of the economy. The modern economy is characterized by the development of the global arms market, which shows very stable development indicators - the share of military expenditures in the world GDP varies at the level of 2.3-2.6%, the accumulated experience in creating a competitive product, which ensures stability. financial stability of the main players in the international arms market. According to the Stockholm Peace Research Institute, the main countries leading the arms market in 2015 are the USA - 33%, Russia - 25%, China - 5.9%. The United States of America and Russia have long occupied the first places in the world ranking of major arms exporters. However, if the US arms market share increased from 29% to 33% in 2009-2015, Russia would lose its market share from 27% to 25% during the same period. Germany and France, which until recently held the third and fourth places in terms of arms exports, are giving way to China. The United States occupies a leading position in the arms market, because there is a NATO bloc under the auspices of this country, and accordingly, the US spending on military needs in this bloc was 72.2% in 2015]. The experience of the impact of the US military-industrial complex on innovation processes It is known that the United States has created an effective system of cooperation between the enterprises of the military-industrial complex and business structures, which can be considered "classic". Such a system began to take shape in the 30s of the 20th century and continued after the Second World War, in which loans were given to open companies for social purposes only, to rehabilitate ex-servicemen and return them to a peaceful life. to serve in the army. Later, a special department for financing and investment activities was established in the administration of the President of the USA, and its functions were significantly expanded. It began working as a prime contractor on federal contracts to supply goods and services to the military, contracts awarded to small businesses. In addition to purely defense research funding, which accounted for 18% of DARPA's budget expenditures in 2011, materials and biotechnology (~10.1% of the budget), advanced aerospace systems (9.8% of the budget), and electronics technology (~9.2% of the budget). This type of

cooperation between the state, business and science is beneficial for all parties. The first party receives its military orders using the latest, state-of-the-art technology. The second is to re-equip the material and technical base at the expense of loans, and will have the opportunity to conduct scientific research, and the third is to attract talented students to scientific research in close cooperation with business, and then they will have the opportunity to become employees of large enterprises. owners of concerns or small small enterprises implementing innovative developments. In addition, small innovative companies make it possible to obtain high-quality services/products at an acceptable price-quality ratio. In the global innovation index published in 2015, the United States is ranked 5th, Russia is 48th, and Switzerland is leading. As noted by the co-author of the lecture and the head of the deanery. Ann and Elmer Lindseth Graduate School of Management. Samuel Curtis Johnson at Cornell University, "Quality of innovation matters. Building top-notch universities and investing in research is critical to continuing to lead the global race for successful innovation." The Russian defense industry occupies a special place in the structure of the national economy. It is the most competitive part of the non-resource sector of the economy, solves the problems of creation and production of modern types of weapons and military equipment, meets the needs of the civil industry for high-tech products that require knowledge. despite this, the defense industry is the only production industry capable of solving many technological problems at the level of modern requirements. Currently, according to the information of the Interdepartmental Analytical Center, more than 70 percent of all scientific products produced in our country are contributed by the defense industry, more than 50 percent of all scientific workers are employed in the defense industry. and can play an important role in ensuring the new quality and pace of development of the country's economy as a whole. The regions least affected by the current economic situation, as noted in the report of N. Zubarevich, director of the regional program of the Independent Social Policy Institute, "Crisis in Russia - regional forecast: what to expect and what to prepare for." The crisis in Russia is the agro-industrial sector, the regions where oil and gas enterprises are located, as well as the regions where there are enterprises of the defense industry. Because these enterprises are strongly supported by the state in the modern economic reality. According to RINCCE, a scientific research institute of the Federal State Budgetary Institution, the costs of technological innovations are mainly financed from the state budget, and the volume of these costs is increasing every year. There is a clear trend of reduction in the amount of own funds of organizations allocated to financing technological innovations - from 79.9 percent in 2005 to 51 percent in 2014. activities related to the use of computing and information technologies, scientific research and development decreased from 88.6 percent in 2005 to 26.2 percent in 2014, budget funds for these purposes increased from 0.7 percent in 2005 to 55.4 percent in 2014 appeared. Of course, part of these funds was directed to defense industry enterprises. With an appropriate, functioning mechanism of interaction between defense industry enterprises and small innovative enterprises, which can also be created in universities, a sufficiently high diffusion effect can be obtained for the development of the entire national economy. For this, there are all internal incentives for defense industry enterprises, which should increase the volume of civilian products by 30% by 2015 and by 2020. But as M. Remizov, president of the National Strategy Institute, noted at the roundtable discussion "Growth points of the regional economy: the interaction of the defense industry and small and medium-sized enterprises", held on May 25, 2016 in Voronezh - "We (in the defense industry) have established a price system that does not always encourage savings; it is profitable. invest more. And this is unacceptable in the civilian market." Therefore, attracting small/medium innovative businesses it is vital not only for defense industry enterprises, but also for the economy as a whole. It is defense industry



enterprises that can and should involve small enterprises in the implementation of the state defense order (SDT) for the fulfillment of orders - all the organizational and legal mechanisms for this are in place, which strengthen cooperative relations. Create less painful conditions for the transition of defense industry enterprises to the production of civilian products by 2020 d. In addition, such cooperation increases the competitiveness of the civil sector of the engineering industry, which is known to have a high multiplier effect. Such cooperation is possible in the conditions of subcontracting, outsourcing, business incubation and innovation cluster (industrial-innovation cluster). In our opinion, the most successful option for cooperation is an industrial-innovative cluster, which includes small innovative enterprises, including enterprises established on the basis of leading specialized universities and parent enterprises of the defense industry, which confirms the experience of successful countries. High results in adapting the defense industry to market conditions, the first general US experience. The clustering effect is formed by optimizing the costs of parent enterprises by transferring high-risk innovative projects to small enterprises. Small innovative enterprises are more adapted to such activities if they have the core competencies of personnel, technology and equipment specialized in research activities. In recent years, the Russian state has paid enough attention to the development of industrial policy, including the defense industry. A number of regulatory and legal documents aimed at activating these processes have been adopted. The main ones are: the national standard of the Russian Federation 56425-2015; Resolution No. 1119 of the Government of the Russian Federation; Federal Law No. 488-FZ of December 31, 2014; Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated July 31, 2015 No. 779 and others. In modern conditions, the considered mechanism does not work very effectively, because, as experts have pointed out, there are a number of specific features in the relationship between defense industry enterprises and small/medium businesses. First, the conditions for organizing and accepting jobs in the defense industry are stricter. The second is the existence of state secrets and the need to create such working conditions for their preservation. The third feature is that large concerns tend to buy small innovative businesses or outgrow a specialist who is engaged in the necessary development. In addition, the creation of clusters for the simple use of budget funds often leads to their inefficient use and the manifestation of the element of corruption in the defense industry. The above characteristics of cooperation are determined by the shortcomings of legal regulation and, among other things, the specific characteristics of licensing activities of SMEs engaged in innovative developments in the field of weapons and military equipment (WME). Federal Law No. 275-FZ of December 29, 2012 "On the Order of State Defense" defines the requirements for the initial qualification of participants (qualification requirements, experience in providing defense and security needs, financial limitations), which are small organizations will be beyond their capabilities. enterprises. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated June 13, 2012 No. 581 "Licensing the development, production, testing, installation, assembly, maintenance, repair, disposal and sale of weapons and military equipment" The decision "on" significantly limits the participation of small and medium-sized business entities. State defense order (GOZ) due to a large number of requirements, for example, ownership of property (equipment) to carry out activities, having the right to carry out activities related to the use of information included in state secrets (in cases provided for by the rules ). legislation of the Russian Federation) and others. These regulations contradict the decision of the Government of the Russian Federation dated July 31, 2015 No. 779 "On Industrial Clusters and Specialized Organizations of Industrial Clusters". state defense order. Federal Law No. 275-FZ "On State Defense Order" No. 44-FZ "On State Defense Order" "Contract system in the field of procurement of goods, works, services meeting state requirements" Similar to the law on "

it is necessary to make changes on the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in the state defense order. and municipal needs", as well as to reduce licensing requirements for small and medium-sized businesses in the field of weapons and military equipment, but not to harm the security of the country. That is, in accordance with the innovative development strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020, adopted in 2011, it is necessary to eliminate norms that hinder technological development and do not ensure increased safety.

### *Conclusion*

In conclusion, it can be said that a very successful experience of cooperation between small innovative business and enterprises of the military-industrial complex, in particular the USA, has been accumulated. In the post-restructuring economy of the country, it was the defense industry enterprises that managed to preserve their innovative potential, which allows them to maintain one of the leading positions in the world arms market. In modern conditions, innovation processes occur faster, so there is a need to quickly adapt defense industry enterprises to market conditions. The state industrial policy directs defense industry enterprises to cooperate with small innovative enterprises and institutions, which allows them to solve scientific and technical problems, increase their efficiency and maintain competitiveness. However, the existing mechanism of cooperation between small innovative and defense industry enterprises does not give the desired results. Therefore, in the current institutional environment where it is necessary to eliminate legal conflicts, there is a need to improve the mechanism of encouraging cooperation of the parties aimed at mutually beneficial cooperation.

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### **The history of the development of the clothing service (in the case of Russia)**

**Abstract:** this article describes the genesis of the history of the development of the clothing service. In addition, the place and role of the clothing service, as well as its tasks, were analyzed. The structure of the clothing service is highlighted.

**Key words:** clothing, supply, mission, structure, history, equipment, army, military personnel, military supply.

From 1699 all newly formed regular regiments were to receive all clothing, equipment, and other allowances from the treasury in time of peace and war. Meeting the needs of the army under this new order of supply was beyond the authority of rank and other commands, and necessitated the establishment of independent departments to take over all the concerns of the economy of the troops. The Special Order was established by royal decree of February 18, 1700. The "Special Order" was tasked with providing the regiments with clothing, equipment, and wages. The publication of states, tables and rules began two years after the Poltava victory. Prior to the issuance of administrative regulations, economic bodies followed private orders or acted "as usual" in their actions. In 1708, a single office was established for the purchase of clothing, linen, shoes, and equipment. Subsequently, there were three such offices, namely: the Infantry Uniform Office, the Cavalry Uniform Office, and the Izhora Uniform Office. With the new administrative structure of the Russian state based on the decree of Peter the Great on December 18, 1708, according to which the entire territory of Russia was divided into 8 regions and 39 regions under the control of governors. governors, the importance of military order, as well as central institutions temporarily fell. After this reform, it was determined that all state duties and expenses would be transferred to the provincial treasury, so that all the needs of the army could be met without worrying about the government, that is, from the full-fledged provinces. troops are decentralized. In 1711, funds for the maintenance of all regiments were allocated to the provinces, and special commissioners were appointed from them to each separate division, who had to solve all issues of providing the regiments with clothing and ammunition, wages and food. The purchasing part also went to the regions. They were sent the necessary samples for instructions on how to make uniforms and clothes. The abnormality of this system of providing for the army was soon discovered, and from 1713 it was ordered that not only uniforms, but all clothing items be remade in the uniform offices, where the governors were required by law to send money. count. The abnormality of this system of providing for the army was soon discovered, and from 1713 it was ordered that not only uniforms, but all clothing items be remade in the uniform offices, where the governors were required by law to send money. count. Instead of divisional commissions, warehouses were formed, which were not associated with any combat unit of the troops, but with a well-known local region. Local depots were established in St. Petersburg, Riga, Smolensk, Kiev, Kherson, Moscow, and Kazan to directly supply the troops. Depot included the following members: commissary commission; separate commission agents and titles for some points distant from the depot; all commissary institutions in the area.

Each depot also consists of an "availability" and a "workshop", and each additionally has: a treasury department, levels for various tasks, and parcels for preparing items and receiving them. queues for delivery consisted of groups of convoy transport. with things. The clothing allowance was organized according to the approved deadlines and was implemented according to the mixed system. The troops received some items ready-made, while other military units were given money or supplies. Military units were mainly supplied with ready-made goods: ammunition and equipment, saddles and horse equipment, hats without tools, cloth and linen,

leggings and leather goods. Troops were often paid for other things. In some cases, as an exception, with the consent of the commissary departments, the troops could receive everything ready or with all the money.

In 1812, the Military Ministry was established instead of the Military College. In the administration of the Central Commissariat, expeditions received the name of departments. An Army General Field Headquarters was established to manage the Army's economy, which included the Army Quartermaster's Department and the Field Commissary's Department.

The Field Commissariat Department was headed by the Chief Kriegs Commissar and consisted of commissariat commissions under the office, troops, and each separate corps. The office is divided into three sections and a special computer desk. The first division was responsible for the provision of the army and hospitals, the second division distributed supplies and looked after the reserves located within the state. The third department was in charge of hospitals. A special calculation table that deals with reports and accounting.

The left commissar commission consisted of "presence" and "cabinet". "This" includes: the manager of the commission and three members. The office is divided into six desks. Both tables were under the special control of one of the "current" members. The leadership of the commissariat commissions was entrusted to the following: those located under the troops - lieutenants of the chief commissariat, and commissions under separate corps - chief commissariat masters. Such military-economic management lasted until the 60s of that century.

The main disadvantage of this device was its excessive centralization. The concentration of administrative power in the central apparatus deprived the administrative bodies of their independence and limited them to small controls. And also, the commissary department, on the one hand, was responsible for receiving, storing and issuing various things, and on the other hand, for administrative orders. The Commissariat Commission managed the preparation of things and at the same time participated in their reception and delivery to the troops.

During the military reform of Milyutin, three military districts were created, in which, among other administrative bodies, local economic departments were established. In 1864, the General Quarters Department was formed from the Commissary and Supply Departments, which underwent various minor changes until the revolution of 1917. In 1867, a Technical Committee was established within the Directorate of General Quarters, which was transformed from the commission for the introduction of technical improvements in the commissariat and supply units, which had existed since 1863. Since then, the wide use of technology in the production, reception and storage of various commissary items has begun. It should be noted that the emperor was a member of the technical committee.

With the formation of the Red Army, a new stage in the development of the uniform service began. In 1917, the Military Revolutionary Committee (MRC) was formed in Petrograd and was entrusted with the functions of organizing material and other types of material and technical support. An Army Economic Committee (Arkhozkom) was created to manage military-economic activities, which in June 1918 was renamed the General Military-Economic Directorate of the Red Army. Military economic departments were also established in military districts (OVHU) and fronts (VHU front).

Order No. 322 of the Supreme Soviet of January 31, 1922 introduced uniform uniforms and insignia for the units of the Red Army for the first time. The direct supply of troops with clothes was entrusted to the district supply authorities.

By the decision of the Council of People's Commissars No. 39 of August 9, 1935, the Department of Military Economy was divided into two: Department of Clothing and Cargo

Supply and Department of Food Supply. In August 1935, by order of the NPO, categories of clothing and footwear repair were established (small, medium, capital repair and restoration).

According to the order of the NPO of February 19, 1938, the functions of the bathroom and laundry services of the Red Army were transferred to the Military Sanitary Department of the Red Army. Starting from March 1, 1940, a number of organizational measures were implemented based on the experience of combat operations in the Red Army. The Red Army Cargo Supply Department was reorganized into two independent departments in the center and district: the Red Army Cargo Supply Department and the Red Army Cargo Supply Department.

Four departments were established in the center: supply of clothing, supply of transportation, supply of food and housing fund.

On March 1, 1940, two independent departments were created from the Red Army's Department of Packing and Clothing Supply: the Department of Clothing Supply of the Red Army and the Department of Packing and Economic Supplies.

There is no set period of time for wearing active duty military uniforms during wartime. Things were changed because they were actually obsolete and completely unfit for further use.

At the beginning of the war, the Clothing Supply Department managed the bathing and laundry services for the troops. From September 1941 and throughout the war, the General Military Sanitary Department managed bath and laundry services for Red Army troops.

At the beginning of 1942, the supply of clothing to the Red Army was particularly stressful. In the east, the evacuated textile, tailoring and leather-shoe factories were not yet operational, and the existing factories, factories, and workshops still lacked raw materials, electricity, fuel, and labor.

The release of the clothing property of the Red Army began to be carried out according to monthly and quarterly plans - orders approved by the State Defense Committee at the suggestion of the People's Commissariat of Defense. Delivery of clothing to the fronts and military districts was carried out according to the monthly limits approved by the State Defense Committee for each front and military district.

In April 1946, in connection with the establishment of the Ministry of the Armed Forces of the USSR, the Department of Uniform Supply of the State Administration of the Air Force was renamed the Department of Uniform Supply of the State Administration of the Armed Forces. The clothing service in the Great Patriotic War successfully fulfilled the tasks of providing the front with all the necessary things. In connection with the establishment of the Ministry of War in March 1950, the directorate was renamed the Department of Clothing and Cargo Supply of the Ministry of War. In December 1950, the Technical Committee became part of the Department of Clothing and Cargo Supply of the State Department of the Ministry of War.

In connection with the establishment of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR in March 1953, the directorate was recognized as the Department of Clothing and Cargo Supply of the State Institution of the Moscow Region. From June 1953, the directorate was renamed the Department of Clothing and Cargo Supply of the Ministry of Defense. In March 1954, the Department of Clothing and Cargo Supply of the State Military District of the Moscow Region took over the maintenance, accounting and provision of soft equipment and property to units and institutions from the Military Medical Department of the Moscow Region. bath and laundry services to them troops.

In May 1955, the position of chief quartermaster of the Ministry of Defense and its staff was abolished. The Department of Clothing and Convoy Supply of the GI MO was renamed the Department of Clothing and Household Supplies of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR,

subordinated to the head of material and technical support of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR, and from December 1959 - Defense of the USSR deputy minister - head of the department of material and technical support of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR.

Departments of clothing and household goods were established in the military districts under the command of the deputy commander of the district troops for rear services.

From June 1958, during the reorganization, the Department of Supply of Uniforms of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR was established. Corresponding changes have also taken place in the organization of clothing supply departments (troops, fleet groups) of military districts. This name lasted until 1978.

In July 1961, troop bathing and laundry services were transferred from the Department of Defense's Military Medical Office to the Department of Defense's Clothing Supply Department and the Department of Defense's Central Military District Bath and Laundry Department. created.

Since November 1978, the directorate was renamed the Central Material and Technical Directorate of the Ministry of Defense and was transferred to the new headquarters No. 1/27, which consisted of a command, a scientific and technical committee, six departments, a secret department and a directorate. administrative and economic part.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be said that the clothing service is the main basis of military supply and has a long historical development. Technical means of clothing service means washing, dry cleaning and repair of clothes, washing of employees, repair and maintenance of technical equipment of clothing service, mobile household service complexes, bathroom-laundry disinfection trains, as well as technological means are understood. auxiliary equipment of field laundries, baths, dry cleaning and repair workshops, materials and spare parts for specified technical tools and equipment.

Clothing property includes military uniforms, badges, bedclothes, sheets and blankets, special and sanitary equipment, tents, tarpaulins, soft containers, sports and mountaineering equipment, fabrics and materials for the production of clothing items, and consumables.

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**Food safety assessment criteria**

**Abstract:** food safety is an important element of national security, therefore its provision is one of the most important tasks of any country. The strategy and tactics of ensuring food security of the country should be based on the results of an impartial assessment of its level in the cross-section of regions. In the article, the criteria and indicators for evaluating the integral indicator of food security in the region, that is, five criteria (physical and economic availability of food, nutritional balance, food quality and safety, stability of the food system), each of them it is proposed to describe one, a set of indicators is defined.

**Key words:** food security, region, food security criteria and indicators of the region, evaluation, integrated indicator of food security.

*Food security is a functional, organizational, resource and technological (economic, social and environmental relations) system formed from interrelated subsystems, the main goal of which is reliable (continuous), adequate supply the resource structure system of the demographic population consisting of quality satisfaction of the population's need for essential (basic) food products.* The system-creating factor of the formation of this system is the agro-industrial complex, all of its sub-complexes are aimed at solving the problems of ensuring food security and food independence of the country. The functional-purpose subsystems of the food security system include the agro-industrial complex, the sale and distribution of food products, the subsystems of food stocks and consumption. The supporting subsystems are: management; financial assistance; information supply; logistics; technological support; research and innovation. Food safety includes horizontal and vertical components. At the same time, the horizontal structure involves considering the country's food security as an integral part of national security. The place and role of food safety is reflected in the interrelationship with other components of the national security system. Thus, the external political security of the state is largely determined by the level of solving the food problem in a given country. The dependence of the state on the supply of food raw materials, food products and means of production to the agro-industrial complex leads to the complete or partial loss of the country's geopolitical position and sovereignty. However, the problem of food security should not be considered only from the point of view of limiting the volume of food imports, because the country is not protected from the consequences of the population's consumption of genetically modified agricultural products. Annual sales of transgenic products (corn, soybeans, chicory, potatoes, pumpkins, pumpkins, sugar beets, tomatoes, radishes, cotton and flax) in the world exceed 20 billion dollars. In this regard, it is necessary to create a legal framework to limit control over the production and use of such products. The military-strategic security of the state is largely related to the supply of food to the armed forces, as well as the size and quality of the food supply. Therefore, food security is an important condition for ensuring the state's defense capability. At the same time, military-strategic security helps maintain the material and technical base of agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex, allowing them to function without the effects of the devastating effects of war. Economic security issues are directly related to food production issues. The general state of the economy largely depends on how successfully

the agro-industrial complex operates. Rapid development of the agro-industrial complex, in particular, its leading branch - agriculture, is a decisive condition for the consistent development of the economy, not for increasing and improving the quality of food resources while reducing production costs. whole. In this regard, it is legal to use the indices of production volumes of the main sectors of the agro-industrial complex as indicators of the state of economic security, and the stagnation of agriculture can be considered a serious threat to the country's national security. in the economic sphere. Direct or indirect way related to the destruction of components of the agro-industrial complex system as a threat to economic security, payments for the import of food products and means of production for the agro-industrial complex can be considered as losses. At the same time, the economic condition of the agro-industrial complex is largely determined by the state support of the agro-industrial complex, the size of which depends on the capabilities of the federal and local budgets, and is determined by the level of tax revenues. enterprises in the field of production. An important aspect of socio-demographic security is population health, quality and life expectancy. The level of these indicators of national security is determined by how nutritious the diet of the members of society is, the resistance of people to diseases, the level of aggressiveness of behavior and the level of labor productivity. Food and energy security are also interrelated. Thus, the US is the largest exporter of food and follows a policy of importing energy resources combined with a policy of protectionism regarding its natural resources. Income from food exports allows Americans to cover the costs of energy imports. At the same time, US agriculture is the largest consumer of energy resources, accounting for approximately 17% of all energy expenditures. The relationship between transport and food security is that the insufficient development of transport infrastructure leads to crop failure, food spoilage during transport, pesticides, mineral fertilizers and agricultural products to agricultural producers. It is manifested in the fact that it can lead to a delay in the delivery of equipment. All this has a negative impact on both food production and consumption.

Environmental security problems are directly related to agricultural production, because with the development of production forces, the production of agricultural products, raw materials and food products is more and more subject to changing environmental factors under its influence. depends. The annual productivity of the planet's vegetation is estimated at 160 billion tons, of which humans use a little more than 5 billion tons, or 3% of all primary production. Nevertheless, the economic and social development of society is clearly in conflict with the biosphere's limited resources to produce and sustain life. There is a decrease in land and ocean resources, irreversible loss of various plants and animals, man-made disruption of the biogeochemical cycle of substances, pollution of all components of the natural environment, simplification and degradation of ecosystems. In turn, the degradation of natural resources hinders the development of plant breeding and animal husbandry. A decrease in the quality of land resources leads to a decrease in productivity, a deterioration in the quality of products, which causes the problem of food security in the countries of the world to worsen. As a result of the analysis of the place of food security in the national security system, it can be concluded that all the subsystems of the national security system are interconnected and interdependent.

The figure shows a diagram of the hierarchy of food safety objects developed by the author, in which the following safety levels are highlighted:

- 1) individual (personal);

- 2) local (households);
- 3) local (city, district, municipality, free economic zone, biosphere territory);
- 4) territorial (provinces);
- 5) regional;
- 6) national.

In turn, national food security is included as a subsystem of international food security and global (planetary) food security of neighboring countries in a certain economic-geographical region. Currently, there is no common point of view among local researchers on the criteria and indicators that comprehensively describe the state of the regional agro-industrial complex and the food market from the point of view of ensuring food safety. It should be noted that there are universally recognized criteria and indicators of food safety at the national level, but at the regional level, it is important to clarify the scope of such criteria and indicators, taking into account the specific characteristics of the region (of course, their composition). different from national).

In our opinion, it is appropriate to present a typical list of criteria included in the integrated indicator of food security in the region in the following form:

1. Physical presence of food.
2. Economic convenience of food.
3. Balanced diet.
4. Food quality and safety.
5. Sustainability of the food system.

Thus, the food security of the region is a complex feature, each of its criteria can be described using a number of indicators. For the quantitative assessment of the food security of the region, it is acceptable to use the method of combining a set of indicators describing the criteria of complex characteristics: physical and economic availability of food, nutritional balance, food quality and safety, stability of the food system. Of course, there is a certain interdependence between the above criteria of ensuring regional food security, and their recognition implies the need to consider the components of a complex characteristic in terms of their interaction. requires. However, this approach can significantly complicate the process of assessing food security in the region. In order to avoid the spread of data, it is necessary to exclude from their set the mutually interchangeable indicators that describe each criterion of food security in the region. Since food security is measured by the caloric content of the population's daily diet, nutritional balance includes the caloric content of food. Caloric content indicates the energy value of food products or diets: the amount of heat released when food or nutrients are oxidized in the human or animal body. The energy received by a person is used for

the physiological functions of the body. The energy equivalent of food is the amount of energy released during the decomposition of 1 g of any substance. According to FAO and World Health Organization (WHO), the average nutritional requirement for one person should be 2300-2400 kcal per day. This indicator varies depending on a person's gender, age, profession, as well as natural and climatic conditions. If this indicator is below 1800 kcal, then clearly defined malnutrition appears, and when this indicator exceeds the limit of 1000 kcal per day, open starvation (physical lack of food) appears. According to the FAO, the diet should be complete and the amount of protein should be at least 100 g per day. A diet without not only calories, but proteins, primarily animal sources, as well as fats, vitamins and trace elements, is called incomplete. This is caused by constant poor nutrition and monotony of the diet (one type of product dominates consumption). The real average calorie consumption in the world is 2700 kcal per day, in economically developed countries it is 3400 kcal per capita, and protein consumption is about 100 g per day. It should be noted that in developed countries there are social groups with consistently low levels of consumption, which constantly require state support.

The quality and safety of food products includes the provision of such a set of product characteristics that determine its suitability to meet certain needs in accordance with its purpose. This is done by achieving the full nutritional level of the population through the consumption of high-quality food products. In English, the term "food safety" is equivalent to the local concept of food quality and safety. Quality as an economic category is one of the main factors of competitiveness of agricultural products today, and the problem of increasing it is complex, because it includes scientific-technical, social and economic aspects. The stability of the food system is determined by the ability to provide the population with food products of appropriate quality in the required amount (taking into account the formed state food reserves) both in normal conditions and in emergency situations (wars, natural disasters, man-made disasters). Sustainability refers to the development of a food system in an extended mode of reproduction. This is ensured by the high level of socio-economic development of the country, positive economic changes, stable operation of the agro-industrial complex. The above criteria of regional food security should be expressed in a system of indicators that quantitatively represent its level in accordance with these criteria. For each of the main criteria, a number of indicators can be defined, one of which is the most important for describing the food security of the region according to this criterion. Thus, the main indicator for describing the nutritional balance is the calorie ratio. Such indicators can be calculated directly or be complex indicators consisting of several components. The indicator of the level of food security in the region is combined both in substance and in the order of detection. A set of indicators is proposed to describe each criterion of the integrated indicator of food security in the region: physical and economic availability of food, nutritional balance, food quality and safety, food system sustainability, each of which has an internal hierarchy. :

Level 1: an integral indicator of food security in the region.

Step 2: criteria and indicators of food security in the region:

1) physical presence of food:

- volume of agricultural products per capita;

- yield/productivity;
- degree of openness of the food market of the region;
- food import coverage ratio;
- the level of development of the trade network of the region.

### 2) economic convenience of food:

- poverty level;
- population's purchasing power coefficient;
- the average price of a food basket;
- population income concentration coefficient (Gini index);
- consumer price index of food products.

### 3) nutritional balance:

- calorie consumption ratio;
- power structure coefficient.

### 4) food quality and safety:

- food quality coefficient;
- food safety;
- ecological purity of food.

### 5) sustainability of the food system:

- share of the population employed in agriculture;
- the average salary of agricultural workers compared to the average salary in the region;
- profitability of agricultural enterprises;
- share of harmful agricultural enterprises;
- volumes of food reserves.

Indicators describing the criteria of an integrated indicator of food security in the region

were selected taking into account the ability to more fully reflect one or another criteria of such an integrated assessment of security. Indicators used to assess the level of food security in the region can be quantitative and qualitative. All the quantitative indicators of regional food security proposed in this study make it possible to determine the level of phenomena that characterize food security and to compare its level in different regions, regardless of interregional differences in the composition and level of food production and consumption. will give. At the same time, it is necessary to supplement such indicators with quality indicators for a more complete analysis of the food security of the region. Analysis of the level of food security in the region according to the proposed criteria can be carried out in detail and by calculating the indicators describing the current state of food security in the region and the trend of changes for several years in these five directions. . in this case. The most difficult task is the quantitative assessment of quality indicators for the assessment of regional food safety, for example, food quality, as a result of non-compliance with standards for the content of substances harmful to human health in food products or the results of non-compliance of products. can be recognized to assess the quality of the whole food supply with established standards. products with only a certain degree of error. In this case, the most used indicator (which only indirectly describes the overall quality of food) can be recognized by the control authorities as the ratio of the amount of products that meet quality requirements to the total amount of inspected products.

The system of indicators proposed in the study on the assessment of food security in the region meets the main requirements for indicator systems:

- it has an acceptable number of input indicators, which should not exceed 25;
- a reasonable balance was achieved between diagnostic and strategic indicators.

The proposed approach is based on understanding the food security of a region as a comprehensive indicator consisting of physical availability of food, economic availability of food, food balance, food quality and safety, as well as food system sustainability. Each of the criteria for food security in the region is characterized by a set of quantitative and proportional indicators that are acceptable for research purposes.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, it should be said that the integrated indicator of regional food security, calculated on the basis of the proposed system of indicators, allows to analyze the dynamics of this indicator and to describe its level in order to compare the regions according to this level. The disadvantage of this indicator is that it is somewhat arbitrary to determine the safety or security of food security of a region based on it (it can be seen that the higher the indicator, the better the food security situation in the region). On the basis of determining the problem areas with the lowest value of the total indicators calculated within the regional food safety criteria, the priority directions of state regulation, the goals and methods of achieving them within the framework of the food safety system should be determined. food security in the region should be established. Thus, the analysis of the indicators used to assess the food security of the region is an objective basis for the formation of strategies and tactics for its provision.

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**Analysis of reasons for the emergence of the secret economy**

**Abstract:** this article describes the nature of the secret economy, the main forms and areas of the manifestation of the secret economy. In addition, the causes and factors of the development of the secret economy have been studied. The socio-economic consequences of the development of the secret economy are analyzed.

**Key words:** secret economy, secrecy, price of secrecy, unregistered, informal economy, hidden.

Making exchanges in private mode is also associated with costs. Subjects operating in the secret economy, who have achieved savings in one type of costs, make more other costs - they are obliged to pay the "price of secrecy". Privacy assessment consists of several elements.

1. Costs associated with evasion of legal regulations include: paying tax and other financial advisors; production limitation and lost profits due to advertising (the bigger the company and the more active it is in advertising campaigns, the greater the chance of being caught by regulatory authorities); the costs of "double-entry" accounting and the resulting losses from accounting and control difficulties in the enterprise.

2. Expenses related to the transfer of income. All economic entities pay indirect taxes and inflation tax. However, unlike public economic entities, private economic entities cannot apply to the state for the protection of violated property rights. It is also necessary to add difficulties related to obtaining a loan.

3. Expenses related to refusal to write down taxes and wages. Avoiding mandatory payments to income tax, social security fund and pension fund allows the enterprise to save on wages, but it reduces the interest in replacing labor with capital and re-equipment. De Soto uses the term "animated capital" to describe confidentially recorded property rights: this capital cannot be used as collateral, invested in collateral, freely sold, and sometimes simply bequeathed.

4. Costs related to the impossibility of using the contract system. The confidential event of concluding contracts makes it difficult to implement long-term projects involving many economic entities. In cases where there is a need to revise the contract, they cannot apply to court or arbitration. *Costs related to the absolute two-way nature of the confidential transaction. The attempt to hide the activity and its results from the law encourages to limit as much as possible the circle of participants of the collusive transaction. Costs of using confidential dispute resolution procedures. First of all, maintaining good relations with a large number of relatives, compatriots and other "ones" in order to resolve conflicts requires time and funds for exchange of services. Secondly, turning to mafia services, which perform the functions of courts and power structures, is conditioned by the need to pay a specific tax.*



*There are methodological approaches to the underground economy as a category, which are as follows:*

- in the economic approach, the underground economy is studied at the global, macro- and micro-level, as well as institutional aspects;*
- the legal approach takes into account the relationship to the normative system of regulation, that is, avoiding official, state registration and control;*
- not registered and taken into account in accounting and statistical bodies;*
- in the criminological approach, activities that harm the society and the individual are taken into account;*
- the secret economy is researched on the basis of all approaches and criteria in a comprehensive approach;*
- in the cybernetic approach, the secret economy is considered as a self-regulating and managing system, economic-mathematical models for forecasting the development of the secret economy are developed.*

The range of variability in the scale and nature of activities in the underground economy is very wide - it includes processes from large profits from criminal activities (for example, drug dealing) to "rewarding" a plumber with a bottle of vodka for a repaired faucet. Secret economic activity is divided into types of production and redistribution activities according to its effectiveness. In relation to the official economy, there are types of secret economy such as internal economy and parallel economy. The following types of secret economy are defined according to the stages of reproduction:

- confidential production;
- confidential distribution;
- confidential exchange;
- discreet consumption.

Secret production is manifested in illegal, unaccounted for, hidden, small-scale production, production of low-quality products, irrational use of production resources.

Secret distribution is expressed in illegal distribution of income, special distribution, theft, embezzlement of state property, encroachment on private property of citizens and crimes against it. Secret exchange occurs in the form of illegal trade, deception of buyers, sale of illegally produced products. Illicit consumption is the consumption of illegally obtained benefits, illegal use of services, consumption of products that are not accepted in society, designed to satisfy the destructive needs of people, and the use of services of a similar nature. Types of confidential economic activities in the market of consumer goods and services by market types;

in investment goods markets; in financial markets; in labor markets; will be available in other markets (information, technological, intellectual property). The clandestine economic activity has long gone beyond the scope of the formal economy and has been parasitic in all spheres of society: from the household economy to large enterprises, influencing the state's activities and changing the standard of living and lifestyle of the country's population. All this allows us to conclude that the informal economy should be considered as a separate segment of the social economy with the following social characteristics:

- • universality;
- • integrity;
- • the relationship with the external environment, which manifests itself through convergence with the official economy and legal economic structures, as well as state and community institutions;
- • the composition of stable connections and relations in the Khufyan economy, the ability to ensure its integrity and uniqueness, and the ability to preserve its main features with various internal and external changes; hierarchy (as a special case of the structure) - arrangement of parts and elements of the private economy from top to bottom;
- self-organization and continuous development, the ability to organically join world economic relations; Expediency and the existence of a universal working mechanism consisting of the generality of the usual methods and methods for achieving practical goals;
- existence of two opposing principles - constructive (production sector) and destructive (criminal sector).

It should be said that different types of secret activities differ in quality. For this reason, in order to properly understand the problems of the underground economy, it is necessary to distinguish its main segments and sectors. In economic science, the following criteria are used to determine which sector of the economy belongs to the informal, criminal, fictitious, clandestine or open, official economy:

- fiscal (tax) interests of the state;
- real volume of GDP;
- legal parameters;
- description of the interaction of pilgrim subjects.

The secret economy is manifested in the concealment of income from taxation. Tax evasion methods include:

- opening several account numbers in different banks and carrying out monetary transactions through them without being fully indicated in the accounting;
- use of trust, promissory notes and other accounts;

- keeping "double bookkeeping", dealing with cash, thereby concealing income and cash receipts from taxes;

- by registering an enterprise in one city, district, but opening an account number in banks in another city, district, they avoid paying taxes in the place where the enterprise is registered and in the place where it operates, that is, they evade;

- increase the cost of the products (services, works) sold at the expense of unaccounted costs;

- in the official accounts and payment documents, based on the agreement of the parties, the value of the work performed (rendered services) is shown at low prices, and the rest of it is distributed among themselves in the form of cash. Cash income is hidden from taxation.

The operations carried out in the secret economy can be divided into the following types:

- economic and financial transactions that are completely excluded from accounting and are not taken into account anywhere. Such operations are carried out by legally registered and unregistered enterprises;

- partially hidden operations. In this case, a part of the operations carried out by the enterprises, that is, a part of the received income, is not taken into account in accounting and is hidden from taxation. The clandestine economy is divided into criminal, criminal or unmonitored clandestine economy sectors, depending on whether or not it contradicts the current legislation. Economic activity is generally hidden in the criminal, i.e. criminal, underground economy. In the unobserved, informal sector of the economy, spending or income is hidden or not taken into account at all<sup>13</sup>. These types of activities are organized in the form of clandestine, illegal enterprises, shops, clandestine businesses and business entities or officially operating enterprises (firms). Organized crime emerges and develops within the framework of the clandestine criminal economy. The criminal underground economy based on organized crime is often involved in the production and sale of goods and services prohibited by the above-mentioned legislation. One of the forms of criminal organized economic activity is racketeering. Racketeering is a business based on intimidation and blackmail. Such types of activities include actions that are completely denied in the official economic life, which cannot be reconciled with them, and lead to the disruption of the official economy. This proposed classification should not be absolute. There is no sharp boundary between different forms of the underground economy. For example, organized crime groups may collect "tributes" from informal sector enterprises and use their connections with legitimate entrepreneurs to launder their profits. The informal economy covers all goods and services, resource markets and all sectors of the economy. Also, enterprises that do not have the status of a legal entity, are not officially registered, and have the status of a legal entity can be subjects of the clandestine economy. Economic entities with the status of a legal entity are engaged in clandestine production and exchange. Business entities that are not officially registered include:

- natural persons who are not officially registered as entrepreneurs engaged in the production and provision of services to households and enterprises on the basis of payments in cash or in kind;

- provision of paid housing and other services;

- secret enterprises and shops producing legal goods and services. Their activity is not taken into account in statistics and accounting. The underground economy operates at the micro, meso, macro and mega economic levels. On a global scale, the secret economy is manifested in banking and corporate spheres in the form of financial and economic crimes, drug business, prostitution, human trafficking, porn business, secret arms trade, "money laundering", i.e., legalization of money obtained through crime, and forms of corruption. The hierarchical structure of the economy of Khufiona is characterized by many relationships between components, the most characteristic of which is coordination and subordination. Coordination (horizontal order) and subordination (vertical order) are characteristic of modern informal economy, so informal economy is not only a hierarchical, but also a network structure. The exact structure of the economy of Khufonia allows us to draw a conclusion about the existence of a parallel state with a similar official system of administration in the country. Khufyona's economy is organized according to the pyramid principle. The shape of the pyramid was not chosen by chance. First, it supports the verticality of the interaction of the subjects of the secret economy (the dependence of the "below" on the "above"). Second, the number of participants in each horizontal segment is clearly specified with a certain number of assumptions.

Usually, the pyramid appears to consist of three segments (the first being the top). Of course, for each meso-, micro-, and macro-level government, the composition of the pyramid will be different. With the more detailed construction of the pyramid at the federal level, each segment probably reflects a certain relief formed by the pyramids of the state structure and groups of elements when meso-micro combined. The summit of the tetrahedral pyramid consists of: 1) the first persons of the executive power, as well as the assistants of the legislative bodies, the first representatives of the judicial, investigative, and financial bodies who have real opportunities to make the necessary decisions; 2) financial and industrial capital - entrepreneurs whose capital corresponds to the micro and mesoscale budget; 3) organized criminal association - on the one hand, representatives of big business, and on the other - criminal businessmen who are representatives of the criminal world; 4) the authoritarian hierarchical institution of the Orthodox Church is the largest owner of real estate with a large flow of money closed by state intervention. The middle segment of the pyramid consists of entrepreneurs, businessmen, financiers, and industrialists. One thing unites these people - the desire and opportunity to become the basis of the middle class of a country with a simple market economy. This class also includes a number of "average" (in terms of influence) officials and criminal elements who use their positions for personal gain. The potential allies of the undercover workers in the middle of the pyramid are, in our opinion, the extreme part of the third segment - the feet of the pyramid, represented by hired workers, ordinary civil servants, ordinary criminal elements.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, we should say that the market and the state have fundamentally irreparable flaws (imperfections) that create an opportunity to carry out socially dangerous activities in the economic sphere. The irremediable imperfection of the market and the state is exacerbated by the excessive strengthening of the role of the state and by unjustified exclusion of the state from the performance of its specific tasks.

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### **Development issues of public-private partnership in Uzbekistan**

**Abstract:** the article mainly describes the problems and prospects of the development of public-private partnerships in the current modern economy and their specific characteristics in economic sectors. The article analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of the mechanism of public-private partnership in the conditions of our country, the opportunities and threats of its introduction, the practice of implementing projects and their features are revealed. Also, directions for the consistent implementation of a number of necessary steps to encourage the use of the public-private partnership mechanism in the near future are scientifically based.

**Key words:** public-private partnership, public-private partnership project, regulatory documents, private financial initiative model, special financial companies, life cycle. International experts rate the level of selection of concessionaires, implementation and termination of such agreements relatively low.

In general, within the framework of legislation on concession issues, development of state support measures, methods of formation of tariffs for concessionaire services, development of a concession model for the transfer of existing state property to a concession, objects that cannot be transferred to a concession It is necessary to revise the list, as well as expand the areas of application of the concession by introducing its new models.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, there may be difficulties in the "securitization" of such projects, that is, the issuance of financial instruments put on sale for them, which hinders the attraction of large amounts of foreign investments. National financial markets are at an early stage of development and will not be able to solve the problem of attracting financial funds to infrastructure in the near future, and international investors should receive reliable guarantees of investment return. The prospects of DSH in the Republic of Uzbekistan depend on the ability and willingness of private investors to invest in the country's infrastructure network.

In addition, in accordance with the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on international practice, contractual relations regarding the transfer of state property to the trust management and lease of state property with PPP symbols were established.

These contractual relations do not fully apply to PPP contracts, the reason for which is that they do not have the obligation to execute long-term contracts with the sharing of risks between the state and private parties, and to comply with the competition rules for the selection of a private partner. In this regard, in order to recognize the transactions as transactions under the PPP mechanism within the framework of the civil legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is required to make certain amendments to the normative legal documents regulating the project planning process, to conduct a selection process for concluding a PPP contract and managing the implementation of projects. There are problematic issues in the section of networks. That is, large private investments in infrastructure are mainly limited to the telecommunications sector, which is the most dangerous for investors. During the implementation of large-scale projects, conflicts arise between the parties, related to the cancellation of agreements reached and the exclusion of private investors and operators from cooperation. Micro-level projects are easier to implement and generate significant income, but remain isolated initiatives that are not capable of fundamentally improving the situation in the country's public utilities.

When considering the issue of water supply and water management, the PPP mechanism has been used for a long time in the field of water supply and sanitation, but it faces serious difficulties in its implementation.

In the field of PPP water supply and sanitation, projects in this sector are the most difficult for satisfactory commercial and financial structures. Unlike water treatment, water distribution is often complex and difficult to integrate with a PPP model, given the need to identify and disseminate a broader risk profile.

In the conditions of our republic, three models of water supply are used in the field of water supply:

1. "Dutch model" - stockization of a state enterprise, as a result of which a business entity with a state share is established.

A profit-oriented joint-stock company is a private company operating on the basis of a limited liability company-trade (perhaps on the basis of a contract) and a part of the shares is owned by government organizations that tend to work on a political basis.

2. The "French model" - in this model, the state is responsible for the shared assets, while the private sector is responsible for management, which may include concession contracts, leasing, service contracts and management contracts. liq provides comprehensive services, which is organized as a private delegation management.

3. The "British model" - full implementation of assets on a large scale, is often compared to "privatization". It includes the private sector, owns existing enterprises, including all assets and land - utilities become private companies, regulated by the state for control and support.

It is important to note that approaches can be mixed and chosen depending on the needs of the sector, and whatever approach is chosen for PPP should be regulated by the government to ensure quality of service and fair pricing.

At the same time, at this stage of development, the second model will be more convenient, since water resources in our republic have a strategic and social nature, which should remain under state control.

In addition, private businesses are not always eager to quickly upgrade water supply systems due to high capital costs, so the responsibility for updating water supply systems again falls on local and national budgets. Therefore, in such a situation, it is appropriate to involve management companies, but control and regulation is carried out by the state.

In the field of road construction, despite the fact that in international practice, the field of construction and use of highways is the most thorough and attractive field for the implementation of PPP projects, no PPP project has been fully implemented in our country.

In order to improve the quality of infrastructure services of the private sector and use the existing opportunities to attract additional investments, it is necessary to pay attention to the following important issues, as a result of which it will be possible to expand the participation of private sector enterprises in the field of construction, repair and use of highways.

Regarding the development of competition in the market of road construction works, today the market of construction and repair of highways is highly concentrated. Enterprises that are part of Uzavtoyol JSC are monopolists in local markets (regions and districts). Repair of streets of cities and other settlements of local (district, city) importance is mainly carried out by regional and district divisions of "Uzavtoyol" DAK. According to the evaluation data, more than 90% of the total work on road construction is performed by the units of the "Uzavtoyol" DAK.

The participation of private business entities in this market is limited by their underdeveloped material and technical base, limited financial capabilities and lack of experience in implementing large and complex projects.

However, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 and the new development strategy for 2022-2026 approved by this Decree Energy, transport, health, education, ecology, communal services, water management, on the basis of public-private partnership, in connection with the implementation of the State program on the implementation of the development strategy of Uzbekistan in the "year of human dignity and active neighborhood" 14 bln. It is intended to attract US dollar investments.

Prospects for development of PPP, analysis of advantages and disadvantages of the PPP mechanism, opportunities and threats in its implementation (SWOT analysis) in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

### **Advantages**

- 1) balanced distribution of risks, obligations and rights between the state and private sector;
- 2) reducing the state budget burden;
- 3) transfer of rights to the private sector  
with the exception of the procedure for the use and ownership of state property (except for the contract for construction and use);
- 4) increase the transparency of state expenses for the maintenance of the PPP facility (enforcement of contract norms and attracting debt funds by the operator, i.e. monitoring of creditors);
- 5) maintenance of levers affecting the activity of the operator (private sector);
- 6) faster adoption of new technologies;
- 7) clear orientation of services to the needs of consumers;
- 8) encouraging the development of the stock market and the banking sector;
- 9) attraction of private internal and external investments;
- 10) development of small and medium business;
- 11) variety of forms of long-term contracts concluded by the private sector with state and local bodies;

### **Disadvantages**

- 1) the complexity of long-term forecasting due to changes in market conditions;
- 2) the presence of restrictions in some areas: tariff, license, etc.;
- 3) complexity of attracting investors in large projects;
- 4) availability of financial resources for implementation of infrastructure projects;
- 5) Inadequacy of the normative legal framework in the field of PPP.
- 6) long-term procedures planning in relation to budget investments;

### **Opportunities**

- 1) normative legal framework for NDP development;
- 2) the country's development is limited for a certain period of time;
- 3) UzLiDeP cooperates with the executive committee of the political council of UzLiDeP;
- 4) knowledge in the field of DSHS and experience with tin and crack;
- 5) foreign economic activity;
- 6) "some dirt" news infiltration;
- 7) quality of service, low prices;
- 8) current jotisha standards graduates, fashion designer, technician, etc.

### **Threats**



- 1) deterioration of the country's financial indicators depending on the price of mineral resources and the level of inflation;
- 2) lack of knowledge in the field of PPP;
- 3) lack of skilled personnel in the use of new technologies;
- 4) incompatibility of standards.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be said that the legal and institutional framework defining the principles, conditions and directions of PPP development, as well as mechanisms for assessing the impact of financial, technical and commercial risks on the budget system in the medium and long term, have not been developed. Therefore, in order to create a favorable environment for the implementation of PPP projects in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to improve the legislative base, adopt a number of new regulatory documents and make changes to the existing documents.

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**TO EXPLORE AND RECOGNIZE THE INFLUENCE AND PEDAGOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF SINGAPORE'S SOCIAL POLICY ON CONTEMPORARY EDUCATION.**

**Asadova Ruksara Ergash qizi**

**Abstract:** Many young people who want to study abroad dream of studying in one of the European countries. But there are not a few people who choose Asian countries to get quality education. In particular, educational institutions in Singapore, which are among the leaders in the world in terms of the level of education, have always attracted foreign students. Therefore, it is considered one of the most convenient countries not only to live a full, comfortable life, but also to get quality and affordable education.

**Key words:** education system, school students, Singapore, cluster, special, express, academic, higher education, result.

In recent years, the most modern science in higher educational institutions of the country and abroad directions and training of experts in the field of advanced technologies is a priority became one of the tasks. As a result of these measures, Singapore scientific and technical has become one of the world's leading countries in the field of development. At the moment this is it the country has a majority of scientists per 10,000 people (47) among the five countries. Singapore has its own level of spending on research and development in relation to GDP even ahead of its former colonial power Great Britain. In general, classroom instruction in Singapore is highly-scripted and uniform across all levels and subjects. Teaching is coherent, fit-for-purpose and pragmatic, drawing on a range of pedagogical traditions, both Eastern and Western. As such, teaching in Singapore primarily focuses on coverage of the curriculum, the transmission of factual and procedural knowledge, and preparing students for end-of-semester and national high stakes examinations. And because they do, teachers rely heavily on textbooks, worksheets, worked examples and lots of drill and practice. They also strongly emphasise mastery of specific procedures and the ability to represent problems clearly, especially in mathematics. Classroom talk is teacher-dominated and generally avoids extended discussion.

Classes are divided into groups of 4 people, each group is a unified team equipped with working materials: paper, notebook, pencil, etc. Teachers work in their workplaces and it is noisy around them. At the signal, the group changes rapidly, groups mix, and new groups (four or pairs) are formed. Given a question or a new task, children are actively sharing information and skills within a limited time. There are no boring students in such classes.

Intriguingly, Singaporean teachers only make limited use of “high leverage” or unusually effective teaching practices that contemporary educational research (at least in the West) regards as critical to the development of conceptual understanding and “learning how to learn”. For example, teachers only make limited use of checking a student’s prior knowledge or communicating learning goals and achievement standards. In addition, while teachers monitor student learning and provide feedback and learning support to students, they largely do so in ways that focus on whether or not students know the right answer, rather than on their level of understanding. In Singapore, the most gifted students can take the Integrated Program (IP). In this case, secondary school students in the country will be given the opportunity to take the A-level exam as soon as they complete 6 years of secondary education without having to pass the O-level exams. This opens the way for students to have more free time and study their chosen subjects more deeply. After finishing school, students can enter college. College graduates take the A-level certificate exam. Those who want to get technical education

continue their studies in 3-year polytechnics or 1-2-year technical education institutes. University education prepares students to enter higher education institutions. Singapore's higher education ranks among the leaders in the world. There are 5 institutes and 4 universities in the country, each of which guarantees high-level education. There are also 2 private universities and branches of several world-famous higher education institutions in the country.

Continuing higher education in Singapore is not as complicated as many people think. For this, it is necessary to have a deep knowledge of the English language. Also, foreign applicants who wish to study at one of Singapore's universities are required to provide a certificate or diploma of primary and secondary education, and an IELTS or TOEFL certificate confirming their knowledge of the English language. If there is no certificate, the applicant can study at one of the language schools in Singapore to get it. Singapore is also very generous in providing educational grants to students. Any talented student can apply for an educational scholarship or grant here. Scholarships are financed by the state, educational institutions or employers. The amount of payment allocated to students who get them fully covers the cost of education. Almost all higher education institutions in the country have their own scholarship program. Additional funds are often allocated to students of specialized courses. Some large enterprises and corporations prepare their future employees by paying the contract money of the specialists they are interested in. For this, an agreement is signed between the student and the company. According to him, after graduation, the student undertakes to work in that organization for several years. After all, it is natural that a student who graduated from one of the most prestigious universities in Singapore is interested in any organization as a qualified employee.

Many teachers are faced with the lack of interest in reading and creativity in modern students, and this is the most powerful tool in acquiring knowledge about the subject and developing skills in many ways. Teaching technology in Singapore's classrooms, including multiple forms and tools that empower and motivate anyone. creative, active students. The use of advanced educational structures makes it possible to revise the educational process and provide instructions for group and pair forms of working with students. The methods of the Singapore method are as follows: the team is divided into groups or pairs and studies a small part of the material itself. Each student regularly tries on the role of the teacher, explaining the essence of the question to his neighbor and in other words. And the teacher carries out "inclusive control": in turn, listening to one of the representatives of the microphone, he evaluates, corrects, helps and guides them.

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## QOVOQDOSH SABZAVOT EKINI PATISSONNING KIMYOVIY TARKIBI VA FOYDALI XUSUSIYATLARI

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**Annotatsiya.** Qovoqdosh ekinlar ta'm sifati yuqori bo'lganligidan qadimda O'rta Osiyo xalqlarining eng muhim va sevimli mahsuloti bo'lib kelgan. Insonlarning sog'lom turmush tarzini yaratishda qovoqdosh o'simliklarning o'ziga xos o'rni bo'lib, u shifobaxshligi, vitaminlarga boyligi bilan qadimdan ma'lum. Patisson yetishtirish uchun sho'r bosmagan ser hosil yerlar zarur. Bir yilda ikki marta ekiladi. Kulcha qovoq uchun mo'ljallangan yerni kuzda yumshatib kuzgi shudgor qilinadi. Yerga ekishdan oldin ishlov berish ekish muddatiga qarab belgilanadi. Bahorgi ekish paytida u erta bahorgi baronalash, chizellash yoki baronalash bilan bir paytdag'darmasdan haydaladi. Patissonga qulay sharoit bo'lsa jadal o'sadi, 4-8 barg chiqarganda yon novdalar paydo bo'ladi. Eng qulay harorat patisson uchun 25-30gradus. Bunday haroratda nihol 4-6 kundan keyin o'sib chiqadi. O'simlikning normal o'sishi uchun zarur harorat 25-27 gradus bo'lishi kerak. Harorat 15 gradusdan past bo'lganda rivojlanishi sekinlashadi, 8-10 gradusda kasallanadi, 3-4 gradusda esa 3-4 kundan keyin halok bo'ladi.

**Abstract.** Due to the high quality of taste, pumpkin crops have long been the most important and favorite products of the peoples of Central Asia. Pumpkin plants have a special role in creating a healthy lifestyle for people, and it has been known since ancient times for its medicinal properties and rich in vitamins. To grow Patisson, you need fertile land that is not flooded with salt. It is sown twice a year. The land intended for pumpkins is softened in the fall and plowed in the fall. Pre-planting treatment is determined depending on the planting period. During spring planting, it is plowed without delay with early spring harrowing, chipping or harrowing. If there are favorable conditions for patison, it grows rapidly, side branches appear when it produces 4-8 leaves. The most comfortable temperature for patisson is 25-30 degrees. At this temperature, the sprout will grow after 4-6 days. The necessary temperature for normal plant growth should be 25-27 degrees. When the temperature is below 15 degrees, the development slows down, at 8-10 degrees it becomes sick, and at 3-4 degrees it dies after 3-4 days.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Patisson,. Ekish sxemasi, Agrotexnikasi. Shifobaxshligi. Maqbul harorat. Tuproq sharoiti.

**Keywords.** Pattison, Planting scheme, Agrotechnics. Healing. Acceptable temperature. Soil conditions.

Patisson mayda mevali sershox o'simlik hisoblanadi. Patisson o'simligi juda issiqtalab o'simlikdir. Uni aprel oyida qator va tup oralig'i 70x70 yoki 80x80 sm sxemada ekish mumkin. O'suv davrida qator oralari yumshatilib, oziqlantiriladi va sug'oriladi. Patisson suvga



*1-rasm.Patisson mevalari*

ham juda talabchandir. Mevasi tarkibida 6,0—6,5% quruq modda, 2,5-2,9% qand va vitaminlar mavjud. Urug'ida moy va santanin bor. Patisson o'simligi qovoqdoshlar oilasiga mansub bir yillik sabzavot ekini hisoblanadi. Poliz ekinlari mevasidan iste'molda yangiligicha va sanoatda qayta ishlash uchun xom-ashyo sifatida, chorvachilikda shirali ozuqa sifatida foydalaniladi.

Tibbiyotda davolashdagi ahamiyati ham katta. Patisson mevasi eti tarkibida oson hazm bo'ladigan qand bo'lib, buyrak, jigar va yurak-qon-tomir kasalliklarini davolashda ishlatiladi. Patissonning eti yallig'lanishga qarshi vosita sifatida, urug'ini qaynatmasi gijjani haydab chiqaruvchi vosita sifatida ishlatilishi ahamiyatlidir. Patisson mevasi tarkibida oqsillar, yog'lar, uglevodlar, vitaminlar va boshqa minerallar mavjud bo'lib, yog'lar-0.1 g, uglevodlar 4.1 g, organik kislotalar 0.1g, vitamin B4-7.3 mg, vitamin B9- 30 mg, vitamin S- 23 mg, kal'siy- 13 mg, kremniy- 29 mg, natriy- 14 mg, fosfor-12 mg, mono va disaxaridlar- 4.1 mg, kobal't- 1 mg, bor- 19.7 mg, 6.4 mg, to'yingan yog' kislotalar- 0.041 mg. Patisson vitaminlar va minerallarga boy, S vitamin-25.6 %, kremniy-96.7 %. Vitamin C oksidlanish-qaytarilish reaksiyalarida, immunitet tizimining ishlashida ishtirok etadi, temir yetishmasligini oldini oladi.



*2-rasm. Patisson Arbuzinka*

Patisson ichak faoliyatini normallashtiradi, xolisterinni so'rilishini to'xtatadi. Patisson uy sharoitida yoki plyonka ostida o'sayotganda 20-30 kun to'lgandan keyin 2 yoki 3 ta haqiqiy barg chiqaradi. Ochiq dalaga mart oyining oxiri va aprelboshlarida o'tqaziladi. O'simlik ekiladigan tuproq yaxshi himoyalangan bo'lishi kerak. Agar tuproq sho'r bo'lsa, o'simlik juda yomon o'sadi. Buning uchun tuproqqa kerakli o'g'itlar aralashtirilib, neytral muhit hosil qilish kerak. Agar bu dalaga qovoq, patisson, bodring, kabachki ekilgan bo'lsa bu joyga patisson

ekish mumkin emas.

Yerni ekishga kuzda tayyorlagan ma'qul. Agar tuproq torfli bo'lsa, unga 20-25 sm chuqurlikda bir choy qoshiq kaliy sul'fat, 2 kg organik o'g'it, 2 osh qoshiq yog'och qipig'i va bir choy qoshiq superfosfat qo'shish kerak. Bu 1 metr kvadrat metrga to'g'ri keladi, agar tuproq qumoq bo'lsa kuzda uni lopatka bilan kavlash kerak va unga 2-3 kg torf, yog'och qipig'i, superfosfat solish kerak. Bu 1 kv metrga to'g'ri keladi. Agar tuproq qora bo'lsa unga 1 osh qoshiq superfosfat poroshogi, 2 kg yog'och qipig'i, daraxt butalaridan tayyorlangan tabiiy mineral o'g'it zol solish kerak. Harorat 14-15 gradusga yetganda mart oyining oxirlarida dala begona o'tlardan tayyorlanadi, patissonni ekish asosan tuproq haroratiga bog'liq.

Teshiklarni to'g'ri tayyorlash, tuproqni isitilishiga yordam beradi. Qovoqdoshlar tarkibida achchiq moddalar paydo bo'lishi suv rejimining buzilishi tufaylidir. Tuproqning uzoq vaqt qurg'oqchilikda qolishi ko'proq sabab boladi. Bunda azotli, fosforli o'g'itlar singib ketmay qotib qoladi. Qovoqdosh ekinlarni sug'orish muntazam ravishda olib borilishi kerak. Barglarini yoymasdan sug'orish kerak. Issiq ob-havo sharoitida o'simliklarni 2-3 marta sug'orish zarur bo'ladi. O'simliklarda turli sabablar – kasallik qo'zg'atuvchilar hamda noqulay tashqi sharoit ta'sirida turli kasalliklar kelib chiqadi. Bular organism funksiyasi (fotosintez, nafas olish, o'stiruvchi moddalar harakati) ning buzilishiga, o'simlikning butunlay nobud bo'lishi yoki ba'zi organlarning zararlanishga olib keladi. O'simliklar kasalliklari hosilni kamaytirib, sifatni buzadi. Masalan: antraknoz, fusarioz va boshqa kasallik

qo'zg'atuvchilarining tuproqda uzoq yashashini hisobga olgan holda qovoqdosh ekinlarini dastlabki joyiga eng kamida 4-5 yildan keyin ekishga ruxsat etiladi. Almashlab ekishda dala maydonlarini shunday taqsimlash kerakki, joriy yildagi qovoqdosh ekinlar avvalgi yilgi maydon bilan yonma-yon joylashib qolmasligi kerak.

Urug'lar faqatgina sog'lom maydonlar va zararlanmagan mevalardan olinadi. Urug'larning mog'orlashi, maysalarning yotib qolishi, fuzarioz ildiz chirishi, fuzarioz so'lish, antraknoz, bakterioz, va boshqa kasalliklarga qarshi urug'lar tegishli preparatlar bilan dorilanadi. Namlangan (1 t urug'ga 10 litr suv) urug'larni mazkur preparat bilan dorilash ekishdan 2-3 oy oldin o'tkaziladi. Himoyalangan joylarda issiqxona ichini dezinfeksiyalash, tuproq, idishlar va asbob-anjomlarni zararsizlantirish, hosil yig'ib olingandan keyin o'simlik qoldiqlarini yo'qotish, karantin tadbirlariga amal qilish zaruriy tadbirlar hisoblanadi. Ko'chatlarni ozuqali kubiklar yoki torf-chirindili tuvakchalarda yetishtirish maqsadga muvofiqroqdir. Issiqxonalarda quyidagicha harorat ushlanadi: quyoshli kunlarda meva-tugishgacha va meva-tugish davrida mos holda 22-24 va 24-26 C, kechasi -17-18 gradus va 18-20 C. Havoning nisbiy namligi meva-tugishgacha 75-80 % va meva tugish davrida 80-85% bo'lishi lozim. Tuproq harorati havo haroratidan 1-2 C past bo'lishi tavsiya etiladi.

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**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COCHLEAR IMPLANTING IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN WITH HEARING DEFECTS**

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A number of positive changes that have taken place in the field of medicine and education in recent years are closely related to the unification of the activities of representatives of various fields in new directions in solving the issues of the fate of children with developmental problems. Early diagnosis of deviations from the norm in the child's development, elimination of the consequences of the problem, rehabilitation, providing pedagogical support to children of early and younger ages with developmental problems in one way or another, and developing models of integration into general education institutions remains one of the urgent problems on the agenda.

It is known that in the modern education system, the idea of inclusive education and the issues of its implementation in the conditions of our republic have been one of the topics that have been raised rapidly in recent years. Nowadays, Jurli-district hearing aids (devices) (OKA) are used to restore the hearing of people with hearing problems of various degrees. In cases of high degree of sensorineural hearing loss and deafness, due to some technical, physiological, pathophysiological reasons, such devices slightly improve speech sound perception, but in most cases, they do not allow it at all.

In recent years, the positive solution of the problem of early and childhood disabilities at the world level is closely related to the integration of the activities of representatives of different fields in new directions in solving the issues of the fate of these children. Research in the field of deaf audiology (from the Latin words *surdus* - deaf and *audio* - hearing), the introduction of new technologies into it, the integration of the activities of scientists from different directions in this process, a new method of improving the hearing perception of people with profound hearing problems - multichannel cochlear implantation enabled the development of the method. Cochlear implantation is a medical procedure that involves surgically connecting the afferent fibers of the auditory nerves located in the inner ear (in the inner part of the ear) to the afferent fibers of the auditory nerve in order to restore hearing sensations. Sensorineural hearing loss is mainly manifested by damage to the inner ear, that is, to its hair-like tissues. However, despite significant damage to the sensory tissue, the fibers of the auditory nerve are preserved in the majority of such patients, and they are able to deliver signals that provide the formation of auditory sensations to the brain with the help of direct electric current. The operation of the cochlear implant, which can be considered as an artificial inner ear, is based on this principle, and it is a multi-functional system from simple sound amplification devices, which not only restores hearing, but also provides melodious and natural sounds. differs from Nowadays, it is becoming more and more common for many people living in many countries to recover their hearing with the help of cochlear implants. For more than forty years, surgical operations for the restoration of hearing with the help of cochlear implantation have been carried out by experts from Australia, the USA, Austria, Germany, France, Japan and Russia. It is worth noting that cochlear implantation is a very complex device in terms of structure, so its production requires a lot of money, and naturally, such operations are among the expensive measures. Therefore, in advanced countries, where humanitarian ideas such as guaranteeing the child's developmental rights and educational needs are set as priority tasks, such activities are under the control of official agencies, the funds of the state, local budget, various foundations and sponsoring organizations are used. is being implemented with the involvement of

Hearing restoration with cochlear implantation includes three stages:

1. Pre-operative stage. This stage includes comprehensive diagnostic examination, otological examination, audiological examination, vestibulometry, computer tomography, electrodiagnostic examination of the brain, general medical examination and psychoneurological examination, as well as psychological preparation for surgery (other clients with cochlear implants by getting acquainted with) covers such activities as

2. Stage of surgical operation.

3. Post-operative stage. This stage is called the post-operative rehabilitation stage, and it requires more time than the previous two stages, 80% of the work allocated for the general event should be carried out in this period, and the event held during this period is more complex, and requires greater responsibility. It is distinguished by the fact that it plays an important role in the child's development, socialization, and integration into society.

Because after the operation, hearing adjustment by audiologists, development of auditory attention by deaf pedagogues, training of children's speech, which are carried out consistently, are an important factor in the integration of people with cochlear implants into social life.

It is known that the idea of inclusive education in the modern education system and its implementation in the conditions of our republic is one of the topics that are frequently addressed. In the world deaf-pedagogical practice, in particular, Russian scientists I.V. Koroleva, V.I. Pudov, O.V. Zontova, O.S. Zhukova, E.V. Mironova, etc. As a result of the practical-corrective-pedagogical work carried out by the Ministry of Education and Culture, restoring the hearing of children with hearing problems with KI or KI, assimilating them to general education institutions, society, i.e., returning them to the society of "hearing people", is another effective alternative to achieve their perfection. has been proven several times. It is confirmed that the involvement of a wide range of specialists (medical staff, audiologist, psychologist, defectologist, etc.), as well as family members of the client (patient) in therapeutic and correctional-pedagogical work is an important factor that ensures the success of the result.

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**WHAT IS CLOUD TECHNOLOGY?**

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**Annotation.** In this article, the work of scientists related to the concept of cloud technology is presented and its possibilities are highlighted based on analytical data.

**Key words:** cloud, internet, server, resource, Microsoft, virtualization, model, messenger, virtual server, service.

Today, cloud technologies play an important role in effectively organizing the educational process and improving the independent learning process of students. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce cloud technologies into the educational and training process of higher educational institutions. For this, it is necessary to analyze the work of scientists in the field.

In this regard, scientists such as E. Nazirova [1], Z. Khodzhimuratova [2], M. Dzhuraev [3] have conducted research. In their works, the concepts of cloud technologies are interpreted differently.

In particular, according to E. Nazirova, cloud technologies are data processing technologies that provide Internet users with computer resources as an Internet service. According to him, the word "Cloud" means a metaphor representing a complex infrastructure that hides all technical details [1]. Z. Khodzhimuratova said that "Cloud technology" is not only a place to store files, but also a platform with wide possibilities. For example, from the business sector, it offers opportunities to develop and test software applications in the "cloud environment", as well as to apply machine learning technologies. Although cloud technologies were initially used by mature companies in the field of information technology (IT), they later began to be used in other areas for jobs that require powerful computing resources and for storing and processing information. Now there are "cloud storage" (like Dropbox), "cloud servers" (paid but reliable) and "cloud services (service)", and many applications use "cloud services". Examples of these are Instagram, Facebook, messengers, e-mail services, Google online applications in the field of online education, Zoom conferences, LMS systems, Smart-learning technologies, as well as web applications that offer taxi, food ordering services. [2]. M. Dzhuraev said that cloud technologies are a model that presents information technologies to the consumer as a special service through the Internet. The importance of "virtualization" technologies in the emergence of cloud computing is very great [3].

If we look at the history of cloud technologies, it was first created in the 1960s by R. Licklider. Based on the theories of R. Licklider, in 2006, Microsoft launched the Windows version "Microsoft virtual PC". In 2006, the Amazon company created "Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud" by expanding virtual servers on its own devices, and one of the main reasons for this was the emergence of cloud technologies by renting virtual servers to other devices (consumers) [4].

The main part of cloud technologies is cloud computing. Cloud computing is a data processing technology in which computer resources and capabilities are provided to the user as an Internet service. In this, the user has access to his data, but does not control it, and does not have to worry about the infrastructure, operating system and software he is running. The term "cloud" is used as a metaphor based on the image of the internet in a computer network diagram, or as a representation of a complex infrastructure where all the technical details are hidden. According to an IEEE document published in 2008, "Cloud computing is a paradigm in which information is stored permanently on Internet servers and temporarily by the client. For example, on personal computers, game consoles, laptops, smartphones, etc. The most important feature for cloud technologies is the uneven demand of Internet resources by users. To eliminate

this unevenness, another intermediate layer is used - server virtualization. Thus, tasks are distributed between virtual servers and computers [5].

In conclusion, it can be noted that cloud technologies allow quick, convenient, efficient use of a system (servers, applications, storage systems and services), provided without extra effort, conveniently and clearly, only through the provider. is a modern system that anyone can use the data stored in the cloud when connected to the network. For this, the user's computer, tablet, mobile phone must be connected to the Internet.

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**"The Lexico-Semantic Field of Negative Emotions in English: A Cognitive Perspective"**

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**Abstract**

This article analyzes the lexico-semantic field of negative emotions in English from a cognitive linguistic perspective. It examines key concepts including common emotion terms such as sadness, anger, fear, and disgust. Metaphors used to conceptualize emotions and cultural scripts associated with emotional expression are also investigated. The analysis reveals how emotions are categorized and understood through language. Findings demonstrate the influence of cognitive and cultural factors on emotion semantics. Norms of emotional expression are shown to reflect sociocultural models. This study enhances understanding of the relationship between language, thought, and affect.

**Key words:** negative emotions, emotion terms, conceptual metaphors, cultural scripts, cognitive linguistics, emotional expression, language and cognition, anger, sadness, fear, disgust, cultural models

**Introduction**

Emotions are a universal human phenomenon, yet the ways different cultures experience and talk about feelings can vary tremendously. This article aims to explore the semantic underpinnings of core negative emotions in English through the lens of cognitive linguistics. Specifically, it will analyze common emotion terms, metaphorical concepts, and cultural norms associated with expressions of sadness, anger, fear and disgust. Examining how these elements of language shape perceptions of affect can provide valuable insight into the relationship between cognition, culture, and emotion.

**Emotion Terms in English**

All natural languages contain lexemes for labeling basic emotions. In English, the predominant terms are 'sadness', 'anger', 'fear', and 'disgust' (Russell, 1991). However, emotion semantics are complex, as single words often encompass multifaceted states. For instance, 'anger' can involve frustration, irritation, or rage depending on the context and intensity (Averill, 1982).

Subtler shades of meaning also exist. 'Sadness' primarily denotes low mood, yet elongated sorrow may be better captured by 'grief' or 'mourning' (Stearns & Stearns, 1985). Moreover, languages can differ in their lexical categorizations. For example, while English separates 'fear' and 'anxiety', some view the latter as intense, prolonged fear (Ekman, 1992). These intricacies demonstrate linguistic influences on emotional construal.

**Conceptual Metaphors in the Emotion Domain**

Beyond nominal labels, conceptual metaphors play a significant role in how affective experiences are understood and communicated (Kövecses, 2018). Lakoff and Johnson (1980) described primary metaphors like EMOTIONS ARE HEATED FLUIDS IN A CONTAINER that structure emotion talk in English, as in "My blood was boiling with anger". This industrial-era metaphor highlights cultural models.

Other prevalent metaphors include EMOTIONS ARE FORCES, seen when one is "overcome with fear", and EMOTIONS AS OPPONENTS, as in the goal of "conquering grief" (Kövecses, 2005). Systematic analysis of metaphors provides a window into tacit cultural conceptions that shape emotional semantics. Beyond this, emotion discourse is embedded within sociolinguistic contexts.

### **Cultural Scripts and Display Rules**

Languages contain cultural scripts or norms regarding appropriateness of emotional expression in different situations (Thirioux et al., 2019). Displays of affect are regulated according to rules that maintain social harmony. In English cultures, limited crying is acceptable for sadness but frowned upon for adults in other contexts like anger (Simmons et al., 2015).

Stoic cultural scripts in English emphasize restraint, particularly for men. Suppressing negative emotions like fear during trying times can be seen as virtuous (Simpson et al., 2018). However, recent years have witnessed a loosening of display rules to allow for limited emotional vulnerability between intimate others (Eagly et al., 2019). Shifts in norms demonstrate the dynamic interplay between language, cognition, and culture over time.

### **Conceptualization of Specific Negative Emotions**

**Sadness** is a universal reaction to loss but diversely expressed depending on cultural norms (Mesquita & Deloiois, 2010). In English, expressions include low spirits, feeling blue, or tearfulness conveying despondency. However, inconsolable or prolonged grief implies one has not moved on, threatening cultural values of resilience (Smith & Scannell, 2017). Euphemisms like "going through a hard time" mitigate stigma.

- Crying or tearing up is acceptable for mild sadness in women but seen as weakness in men. They are expected to remain stoic.
- Open wailing or sobbing is only appropriate at funerals or intense moments of grief, otherwise it may be viewed as attention-seeking.
- Using euphemisms like "feeling down" or "blue" allow expressing sadness without appearing too emotional.

**Fear.** While fear prompts fight-or-flight, its linguistic representation is culturally mediated (Friedlmeier & Vandergoot, 2018). English freely discusses fears through nominal ("my fear of heights") and adjectival uses ("I felt fearful"). Contextual variables like respect for authority affect fear displays, from obedience to open defiance. Socially-valued bravery also motivated evolving masculinity norms encouraging limited fear admission (O'Neil, 2015).

- Admitting fears is accepted for children but discouraged in adults who should be brave and self-reliant.
- Displaying fear can be justified in dangerous situations but otherwise implies weakness of character.
- Talking about or expressing phobias is becoming more common due to greater mental health awareness.

**Anger.** Culturally, anger serves enforcement functions but must be tightly regulated to prevent harm. English recognizes gradations from annoyance and frustration to fury as demonstrated through facial expressions, tone of voice, and statements like "She made me so angry!" (Averill, 1983). However, direct anger between intimates is seen as disrespectful or psychologically unhealthy (Gottman & Silver, 2015). Venting fury rarely provides relief according to current perspectives.

- Direct, explosive displays of anger are usually condemned as aggressive and loss of control.

- For men, controlled frustration or annoyance can be expressed but fury is off-limits.
- Women have slightly more leeway to show anger as an objection to unfair treatment.
- In the workplace, any visible signs of temper are inappropriate and unprofessional. Issues must be addressed calmly.

**Disgust.** Eliciting revulsion, disgust plays defensive and moral roles (Rozin et al., 2000). Its English lexical field spans noun ("a feeling of disgust"), verb ("She was disgusted by rotten food") and adjective uses ("a disgusting sight"). Disgust sensitivity varies between contexts, from distaste for dirt to perceived violations of community ethics. Moral disgust, involving broken social-sexual rules, activates feelings of threat more than pathogen or wastefulness disgust (Chang et al., 2013).

- Facial expressions like wrinkling the nose are universal disgust signals considered appropriate.
- Verbally expressing disgust reinforces social-moral boundaries like expressions of distaste for unethical acts.
- However, constantly complaining about minor irritants can characterize one as fussy or difficult to please.

### **Conclusion**

This analysis of key negative emotion terms, conceptual metaphors and cultural display norms in English from a cognitive linguistic perspective demonstrates diverse links between language, thought and emotional life. Finer semantic variations and contextualization of affective experiences reflect cultural-linguistic influences on cognition and perception. Shifting social expectations also impact emotional expression over time. Overall, this research enhances understanding of the dynamic interplay between language, culture and the subjective realm of human emotions.

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**Темир йўл транспорти***Д.А.Гуламова ТТЙТ махсус фан ўқитувчиси**Г.И.Кинджаева ТТЙТ махсус фан ўқитувчиси*

**Аннотация:** Ўзбекистон Республикаси темир йўлларининг юқори суръатлар билан ривожланиши истиқболлари темир йўл қон томирининг Республика тарвққиётига қўшган ўрни хусусида.

**Калит сўзлар:** Темир йўл транспорти, поезд, инфратузилма, “Тошғузур-Бойсун-Қумқўрғон”, “Мароқанд-Қарши-Бухоро”, “Бухоро-Мискен”, темир йўл линияси.

Ҳозирги вақтда Ўзбекистон Республикаси юқори суръатлар билан ривожланаётган давлатлар қаторига киради. Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришгандан бери урф-одатлар янгиламоқда, қадимги миноралар ва сунъий иншоотлар тикланмоқда. Ўзбекистоннинг транспорт инфратузилмасини ривожланишида бир вақтлар Ғарбни Шарқ билан боғлаб турган Буюк Ипак йўлини тиклашнинг аҳамияти каттадир.

Ўзбекистон темир йўллари анча ривожланган. Шунини билиш керакки, Ўзбекистон темир йўлларни қуриш ишлари кенг қўламда амалга оширилган Марказий Осиёдаги давлатлардан деярли ягонасидир. Ўзбекистон ҳукумати темир йўл тизимини тиклашга катта моддий маблағлар ажратган. Нукус, Урганч ва Учқудуқ шаҳарлари ўзаро янги темир йўллар билан боғланган. Асосий темир йўлларимизнинг жами узунлиги деярли 7000 километрни ташкил этади.

Шунинг учун автомобил ва темир йўлларни, шу жумладан кўприкларни қуришга катта эътибор қаратилади. “Тошғузур-Бойсун-Қумқўрғон”, “Мароқанд-Қарши-Бухоро” темир йўл линияси, “Бухоро-Мискен” янги темир йўл линияси Тошкент халқа автомобил йўли (ТХАЙ), “Ангрен-Поп” янги темир йўл линияси, Тошкент – Самарқанд – Қарши юқори тезлик темир йўли қурилган.

Мамлакатимизда архитектура ва қурилиш соҳасидаги амалга ошириладиган кенг қўламли бунёдкорлик ишлари халқимизга аввало фарзандларимизга ҳеч кимдан кам бўлмаган имкониятлар яратмоқда. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “Олий таълим тизимини янада ривожлантириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги 2017 йил 20 апрелдаги ПҚ-2909-сонли ва “Олий маълумотли мутахассислар тайёрлаш сифатини оширишда иқтисодиёт соҳалари ва тармоқларининг иштирокини янада кенгайтириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги 2017 йил 27 июлдаги ПҚ-3151-сонли, “Автомобиль йўллари кўприкларини, йўл ўтказгичлар ва бошқа сунъий иншоотларни қуриш ҳамда фойдаланишни ташкил этиш тизимини такомиллаштириш тўғрисида”ги 2017 йил 4 октябрдаги ПҚ-3309-сонли, “2018–2022 йилларда Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси, вилоятлар ва Тошкент шаҳрида автомобиль йўллари кўприкларини, йўл ўтказгичлар ва бошқа сунъий иншоотларни қуриш, реконструкция қилиш ҳамда капитал таъмирлаш бўйича Давлат дастурини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги 2018 йил 29 мартдаги ПҚ-3632-сонли, “Йўл соҳасини бошқариш тизимини янада такомиллаштиришга оид чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида”ги 2019 йил 9 декабрдаги ПҚ-4545-сонли қарорлари бу борадаги ишларни янги босқичга қўтаришда муҳим дастурламал бўлмоқда.

Юртимиз Президенти таъкидлаб ўтганларидек, “умумий фойдаланишдаги автомобил йўлларини ривожлантиришни 2017-2021 йилларга тузилган Дастурини амалга ошириш орқали ҳозирнинг ўзида Республикаимизни барча ҳудудлари орасида йил давомида узлуксиз мустаҳкам транспорт алоқаси таъминланмоқда, юк ва йўловчиларни узлуксиз равишда қўшни давлатлар чегараларини кесиб ўтмасдан ташишга шароитлар

яратиб берилмоқда, худудимиз бўйлаб юклар транзитини кескин оширишга имкон яратилмоқда”. Шу билан бирга, темир йўллардаги бунёдкорлик ишлари давом этмоқда.

Ўзбекистонда жадаллик билан бино ва иншоотларнинг қурилиши, ҳамда турли хил иншоотлар лойиҳаланиши амалга оширилмоқда, булар қаторига темирбетон тўсинли кўприклар, йўл ўтказгичлар, виадуклар, ер ости ва усти метрополитенлари каби кўплаб сунъий иншоотлар ҳам киради.

2019 йил маълумотларига кўра “Ўзбекистон темир йўллари” акциядорлик жамияти тасарруфидаги сунъий иншоотлар қуйидагича: асосий йўллар бўйича 1380 та кўприк (темирбетон – 1307 та; металл – 48 та ва аралаш – 25 та)ни ташкил этади. Темир йўл тоннеллари 26 та, пиёдалар тоннели 10 та, пиёдалар кўприклари – 39 та, галереялар 5 та, акведуклар 4 та, қувурлар 4420 та, лотоклар – 386 та, дюкерлар – 245 тани ташкил этади. Кўприкларнинг умумий узунлиги 41 км яқин.

Йўлўтказгичлар, кўприклар ва транспорт кесишмаларига эга янги замонавий автомагистраллар нафақат пойтахтимизда, балки бутун мамлакатда бунёд этилган. Мисол тариқасида фақатгина иккита объектни келтириш мумкин. Тошкентда қурилган Кичик ҳалқа йўлига вақтни тежаб, қулай шароитда керакли маршрутлари бўйича ҳаракатланиш имкониятига эга бўлган пойтахт аҳолиси, ҳамда келган меҳмонлар, автомобил ҳайдовчилари ва йўловчилар юқори баҳо берганлар. Ишга туширилган Қамчиқ доводидан ўтган темирйўл магистрალი эса авваллари асосан Тожикистон орқали транзит йўли билан бориш мумкин бўлган ва мамлакатимиз аҳолисининг 1/3 қисми яшовчи Фарғона водийсига қатнов қулай, қисқа муддатли ва хавф-хатарсиз бўлишига имкон яратди.

Ҳозирги вақтга келиб Ўзбекистон Республикасининг умумфойдаланиш йўлларида 7000 дан ортиқ автомобил йўллари кўприклари эксплуатация қилинмоқда. Автомобиль йўлларидаги кўприк иншоотларининг умумий сони 14331 тани ташкил қилади, жумладан халқаро аҳамиятдаги – 604 та, давлат аҳамиятидаги – 2722 та, маҳаллий аҳамиятдаги – 4302 та, Шаҳар ва кишлоқ ички йўллари – 6703 тани ташкил этади. Маълум бўлганидек, Республикада кўприкларнинг аксарияти темирбетон кўприклардир [7].

Ҳар йили деярли 200 км йўллар қурилади ва реконструкция қилинади. Бундай қилинаётган бунёдкорлик ишлари негизи давлатимизда ҳукм сураётган тинчлик, барқарорлик, ризолик, халқимизнинг улкан потенциали, унинг эртанги кунга бўлган ишончидадир. 2021йилга қадар бўлган муддат ичида Тошкент шаҳрида 12 автомобил йўллари йўлўтказгичларини қуриб битириш масаласи қўйилган эди.

Шуни таъкидлаб ўтиш керакки, Ўзбекистон худудининг кўп қисми сейсмик жиҳатдан хавфли. Шунинг учун транспорт иншоотлари қурилишига жуда катта талаблар қўйилиши лозим.

Сейсмик худудлардаги турли иншоотларни лойиҳалаш, ҳисоблаш ва эксплуатация қилиш борасидаги катта ютуқлар мавжудлигидан қатъий назар, умумий зилзилабардошлик назариясига нисбатан кўприклар зилзилабардошлиги назарияси анча орқада қолган, чунки зилзилалардан талофот кўрган худудлардаги иншоотлар шикастланишларига кўра кўприклардаги шикастланишларнинг улуши кам бўлади, бу эса сейсмик худудлардаги қурилиш ишларида асосий эътибор турар-жой ва саноат биноларини зилзилабардошлигини таъминлаш масаласига қаратилишига олиб келади.

Кўприкларни сейсмик таъсирларга ҳисоблашда ҳисоблаш схемаларини белгилаш бўйича мавжуд тавсияларда кейинги 15 йил ичида юзага келган кўп поғонали лойиҳалаш, ҳамда сейсмоизоляция ва сейсмик сўндириш тамойилларига асосланган



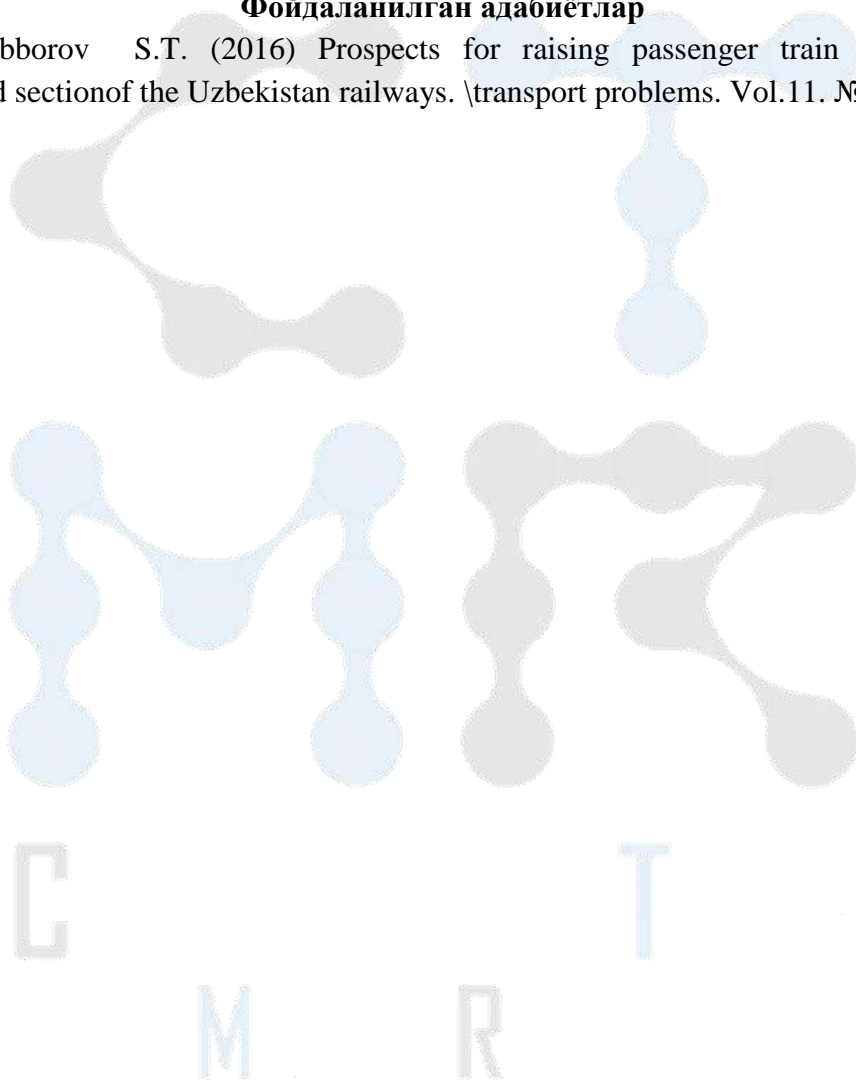
кўприкларни зилзилабардошлигини кучайтириш учун қўлланиладиган янги конструкциялар эътиборга олинмаган.

Турли хил сейсмоҳимоялаш қурилмаларидан кенг қўламда фойдаланиш жараёнида кўприкларни сейсмоизоляциялаш кўрсаткичларини энг мақбулларини танлаш ва асослаш бўйича тадқиқот ишлари деярли олиб борилмайди, гарчи зилзила вақтида сейсмоизоляцияланган кўприклар ҳолати сейсмоизоляцияланган бинолардан анча фарқланадиган бўлса ҳам.

Транспорт қурилиши соҳасида, жумладан, уларни лойиҳалаш, қуриш ва фойдаланишдаги темир йўлларини ривожлантириш ва ушбу йўналишда етук кадрларни етиштириш бўйича қарорларини амалга ошириш олдимизда турган улкан вазифадир.

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## THE EVOLUTION OF THE EPIC PLOT

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**Abstract:** the article is devoted to the development of the plot of the epic “Tarkibadakhshan” at historical stages, connected with the epics of the “Gorogly” series from a genetic and typological point of view and the basis for expanding the theme of the epics of the series, the content of the plot, ensures their formation in the shell of pure traditions. According to historical sources, the artistic system of the Uzbek folk epic contains epic plots and motifs from different eras, dating back to the stages of development of the Uzbek folk epic, an archaic plot depicting mythopoetic images of our ancestors who lived in ancient times.

**Key words:** evolution, historical, epic, mythological, process, ideological, oral, formation, prototype, emergence.

The development of the plot of the “Tarkibadakhshan” epic in historical stages is related to the epics of the “Gorogli” series from a genetic and typological point of view. This, in turn, is the basis for the expansion of the theme of the epics of the series, the content of the plot, and ensures their formation in the shell of pure traditions. So, the formation of a plot in a certain sense of an epic shell ensures the occurrence of a series of similar events on the basis of cooperation and the development of living oral traditions. “The artistic evolution of traditional epics plays an important role in the emergence and development of folk epics, and their popularization was the result of the high performance skills of Bakhshi. According to historical sources, the artistic system of Uzbek folk epics contains epic plots and motifs of different eras, which go back to the stages of development of Uzbek folk epics, the archaic plot depicting the mythopoetic images of our ancestors who lived in ancient times”[1, p. 5]. For example, as a result of the mythological transformation characteristic of the plot of the epic “Gorogli”, the archaic form of the plot of the epics “Malika Ayyor” and “Tarkibadakhshan” defines the mythological subject and its behavior of the epic hero. Because there are two main ways in the development of the epic and the emergence of new types (as well as new plots representing these types): evolution and breaks in gradualism. The first is that the transition creates “hybrid” phenomena. The second describes formations characterized by sharp features of novelty. Evolution, if it goes through a series of stages, is the final results close to what it would have achieved, and this is creativity associated with a gradual break.

The second type of creative process may include evolutionary features. In essence, both are different methods of serial communication [2, p.206]. So, the emergence of the epic plot allows us to think about the issue of the archaic plot and its interaction. The formation and development of epic plots in a new form in living oral traditions is primarily evolutionary, and secondly, it is formed on the basis of a

transformational process. In such a situation, the preservation and change of archaic tools specific to the plot of the epic form the dynamic emergence of the second plot, its individualization within the epic schools, and its popularization in traditional live performance conditions.

Of course, the archaic form of the plot of the “Tarkibadakhshan” epic arose as a result of the mythological transformation characteristic of the “Gorogli” epic plot. This created the classical period of the plot of the epic “Tarkibadakhshan” from the archaic form of the event of mythological transformation characteristic of the plot of the epic. The genesis and historical-gradual development of the epic plot continues at the stage of mythological fable-mythological narrative-artistic context, and it develops as a traditional epic plot. For example, the appearance of the plot of “Gorogli” epics was formed on the basis of the dynamics of the historical-folkloric

process, and its archaic appearance was adapted to the execution of the epic memory and knowledge of the performer based on the artistic-aesthetic thinking and worldview of the mythological fable. According to the law of the epic, the mythological subject rises to the level of the epic hero and acquires traditionality as an artistic context is a law for the epic performance.

The basis of the plot of the epic “Gorogli” is the creation of the image of Gorogli and the ideal goal of it is to create a leader who unites the community and protects it. Mythological fables also serve this purpose. “Because the myth has determined the main direction of the epic, from the artistic and pictorial principles to the ratio of its images”[3, p.129]. In the initial period of the development of the epic plot, the hero operates in a limited pole. It becomes a unique part of the mythological views that determine the state of the universe or the fate of humanity. In this case, the activity of the epic hero is often manifested in the form of a mythological subject. The image of the national epic hero also goes through its own path of development. It is, by the way, as complicated and contradictory as the birth process of the hero. In this regard, the epic hero can act as a deity who cares about the harmony of the universe and protects it. His first concern may be the well-being of the people. For example, the goddess of ancient Chinese mythology is characteristic of Nyuiva. These characteristics of the birth of an epic hero are reflected in the Turkish heroic epic. It is these events that explain the content of the plots and say that the hero is born not from people, from parents, but in some other way in this world, that is, without the intervention of people, without their participation in this process. I.V.Pukhov expresses his theoretical views on the issue of the birth of a hero as follows. It is reasonable that “the motif of the emergence of life on earth belongs to the oldest period in the Turko-Mongol epic”[5, p.59.]. Motifs and characters in “Gorogli” epics can be taken as a direct basis for this.

The motif of the birth of an epic hero retains its mythological character in ancient versions, regardless of its various forms in the epic art of the peoples of the world. For example, in the Georgian epic “Amiriani”, a hunter sees a skull on the road with the inscription: “What this unfortunate head has not suffered and what it will suffer.” The hunter brings the bone home and puts it in a chest. The hunter's wife, noticing the sound coming from the bone, throws it into the fire and grinds it into a bag. The hunter's daughter opens the chest and licks it to find out what is crushed. The girl's stomach bursts open and a creature called Jorjali or Rompani emerges from her. The birth of Sosruko, the hero of Nartlar, is also mysterious. He is born from a stone brought from the river by the beautiful Satanai. In fact, the motif of the mother of the epic hero being pregnant in unnatural circumstances and the unnatural (divine) birth of the hero was also preserved in the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya versions of the epic “Birth of Goroguli”. For example, in the version of the poet Chorshanbi son, Bibi Hilal swallows the foam flowing in the river, becomes pregnant from it and gives birth to a child in the grave. This episode, that is, the birth of the hero, is also connected with the water cult in the “Zaydinoy” saga recorded by Kadir Bakhshi Rahimov. “Grogli's mother was Ahmadbek's sister Bibi Hilal. Bibi Hilal got pregnant when she was a girl, she didn't even know from whom she got pregnant. At first, he did not tell anyone, and when he reached the ninth month, Ahmadbek found out and beat Bibi Hilal, saying that it would be an isnad for me so that no one would know”[6, p.8.]. In general, in the shell of the mythological worldview related to the supernatural birth of the epic hero, various ideas and beliefs are preserved, which in a certain sense are important in the structure of the epic. Although the epic hero Gorogli is associated with the water cult in versions of the ancient epic, he is a shaman analog, an artistic form of a mythological image formed on the basis of shamanic beliefs and imaginations. All actions performed by Shaman are embodied in the image of the epic hero Gorogli. Of course, far from the notion that the image of the shaman and Gorogli perform the

same task, it should be said that the stage of historical and gradual development of the great shamans served as a prototype for the emergence of the image of an epic hero.

Although the epic hero Gorogli is associated with the water cult in ancient versions, he is an artistic form of a mythological image formed on the basis of shamanic beliefs and imagination. Shamanism, in a certain sense, is a religious symbol that connects the world of spirits and protects people from evil spirits. At this point, it should be noted that the tradition of communicating with patron spirits and using their help is also the basis of shamanism. Because the character of the ancient shaman and the leading hero of the epic, Gorogli, have commonalities, they have the ability to directly enjoy the support of the patron spirit and use magically powerful details. ...On the basis of the images related to the appearance of mythological characters patronizing Shaman in the form of birds, in the folklore of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia, the motif of depicting the mentor-bakhshi-patron ancestor, who gave the epic kuychi-bakhshi the epic talent, arose in the form of a bird[7, p.45-51.]. Based on this, it can be said that the ancient shamans were creators and performers of mythological epics as well as performing symbolic-magical ceremonies and rituals. The ability of Gorogli's image to cast spells using various magical means, to change from one form to another (metamorphosis), to ask for help from the world of spirits and to communicate with them, is a bakhsh, an ancient shaman who conducts symbolic magical rites and rituals and performs the example of a mythological epic - an epic The type of firework is functionally related to each other. From the above, it can be concluded that the evolution of the plot of the epic "Gorogli", including "Tarkibadakhshan" is directly an aestheticization of the processes related to the transformation of oral stories and narratives about the mythology of archaic shamanism. This process is the stage of transition from the mythological fable to the mythological narrative and its transformation is related to the traditionalization of the performing epic memory and knowledge of the artistic context. Because in the oral stories related to shamans, the organization of rituals and ceremonies of the tribe, teaching of test-initiation rituals to young people, the popularization of views about great shamans, allowed the formation of fairy tales and epic plots. This led to the migration of the mythological fable to the educational narrative and its popularization in the living oral tradition.

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