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LEGAL REMEDIES FOR LAND BUYERS FOR LEGAL SELLING AND BUYING BASED ON A POWER OF SELLING POWER MADE WITHOUT LAND OWNER'S KNOWLEDGE

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Abstract

The sale and purchase of land based on a power of attorney to sell is considered valid if it is carried out in accordance with Article 1457 of the Civil Code. This study aims to determine whether a power of attorney to sell can be made without the knowledge of the land owner and for the buyer how legal remedies regarding the sale and purchase of land based on the power of attorney to sell without the knowledge of the land owner. This type of research is normative juridical based on statutory regulations equipped with theory and literature to answer the problems studied with the statute approach and deductive legal material analysis. The results of research based on Article 1792 of the Civil Code, deed of Power of Attorney to Sell cannot be made without the knowledge of the land owner and the buyer can sue for the act of a Notary / PPAT which violates the procedure of the Notary Position which is not in accordance with Article 16 letter m of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to the Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary Public.

Keywords : Sale and purchase, deed of Power of Attorney to Sell, Legal Efforts

Abstrak.

Kegiatan jual beli tanah berdasar surat kuasa menjual dianggap sah apabila dilakukan sesuai dengan pasal 1457 KUHPerdata.[1] Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah surat kuasa menjual dapat dibuat tanpa sepengetahuan pemilik tanah dan bagi pembeli bagaimana upaya hukum tentang jual beli tanah berdasar surat kuasa menjual tanpa sepengetahuan pemilik tanah. Jenis penelitian ini adalah yuridis normatif yang berdasar pada peraturan perundang-undangan yang dilengkapi dengan teori dan literatur untuk menjawab permasalahan yang diteliti dengan pendekatan statue approach serta dengan Analisa bahan hukum deduktif. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan Pasal 1792 KUHPerdata akta surat kuasa menjual tidak dapat dibuat tanpa sepengetahuan pemilik tanah dan pembeli dapat menggugat atas perbuatan Notaris/PPAT yang menyalahi prosedur Jabatan Notaris tidak sesuai dengan Pasal 16 huruf m Undang-undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2004 Tentang Jabatan Notaris. [2]

Kata kunci : Jual Beli, akta Surat Kuasa Menjual, Upaya Hukum

I. PENDAHULUAN

Tanah di Indonesia merupakan sumber kehidupan bagi manusia, dilihat dalam bentuk pembangunan untuk digunakan bagi kesejahteraan rakyat hingga dimanfaatkan sebagai tempat tinggal. Dengan melihat perkembangan kondisi saat ini maka semua orang terus berkompetisi untuk memiliki sebidang tanah dan bangunan. Untuk itu Negara hadir sebagai pengatur dinamika yang ada di masyarakat dengan membuat suatu aturan hukum untuk mengatur hak penguasaan atas tanah yang dikenal dengan Undang-undang Pokok Agraria pada tahun 1960. [3] Pada konsep Undang-undang Pokok Agraria menerangkan jika tanah dan bangunan tidak dimiliki oleh pihak manapun, maka tanah tersebut adalah milik seluruh masyarakat Indonesia, dalam tingkatan yang lebih tinggi yaitu milik Negara sebagai organisasi kekuasaan seluruh masyarakat. Atas dasar tersebut maka hak atas tanah dapat diberikan kepada orang yang berwenang sesuai dengan status hak peruntukan atas tanahnya serta dengan memiliki hak atas tanah, maka pemegang hak memiliki wewenang untuk bebas melakukan apapun dengan menggunakan tanahnya. [4]

Seseorang atau suatu badan hukum dapat memperoleh hak atas tanah yakni dengan cara melalui transaksi jual beli, yang mana dari transaksi tersebut peralihan hak sudah beralih dari penjual kepada pembeli. Adapun prinsip dasarnya adalah terang dan tunai, maksudnya yaitu transaksi jual beli dilakukan dihadapan pejabat umum yang berwenang dan dibayarkan secara tunai, artinya apabila harga yang dibayarkan tidak lunas maka proses jual beli belum dapat dilaksanakan. Namun dari transaksi jual beli tersebut ada kalanya menimbulkan permasalahan hukum baik itu perselisihan perdata maupun pidana. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari permasalahan yang telah timbul yakni pemilik tanah yang sah menggugat seorang pembeli yang sudah membeli tanahnya, pada perjanjian, terdapat azas konsensualisme yang ada di pasal 1320 KUHPerdata dimana azas tersebut telah mewajibkan adanya kesepakatan antara para pihak, setelah mereka saling sepakat dan perjanjian itu dituangkan dalam sebuah akta perjanjian

Dalam perbuatan hukum jual beli ini dapat dilakukan dengan menggunakan akta Surat Kuasa Menjual yang dibuat dihadapan Notaris ataupun dengan kuasa secara lisan. Fakta di lapangan ada surat kuasa yang cacat yuridis disebabkan karena akta Surat Kuasa Menjual itu dibuat tanpa sepengetahuan dari pemilik tanah. Mulanya Tuan A (Pemilik tanah) meminta bantuan dengan memberi kuasa secara lisan kepada Nyonya B (Orang yang mengurus dokumen) untuk menguruskan surat-surat tanah petok hingga menjadi sertipikat, ketika sudah selesai pengurusan hingga telah tertulis atas nama Tuan A, kemudian Nyonya B mempunyai itikad tidak baik untuk menyalahgunakan wewenang yang telah diberi oleh Tuan A untuk menjual tanah milik Tuan A tanpa sepengetahuannya, lalu Nyonya B datang ke kantor Notaris/PPAT Tuan D di Sidoarjo untuk minta dibuatkan akta Surat Kuasa Menjual, kemudian sesuai dengan akta tersebut telah turut hadir Tuan A dan Nyonya B untuk dilaksanakan penandatanganan akta, disini pernyataan dari Tuan A sendiri tidak merasa menghadap Notaris/PPAT Tuan D dan tidak menandatangani akta apapun, Notaris/PPAT Tuan D sama sekali tidak membacakan akta Surat Kuasa Menjual dihadapan Tuan A dan Nyonya B, namun ia justru memberikan akta tersebut pada Nyonya B untuk dilakukan penandatanganan oleh para pihak tanpa menghadap Notaris/PPAT Tuan D.

Berikut terdapat beberapa penelitian terdahulu Tanggung jawab Notaris/PPAT Terhadap Pembatalan Akta Jual Beli Yang Surat Kuasanya Palsu Dan Tanpa Persetujuan dari Pemilik Tanah penelitian ini membahas mengenai permasalahan terdapat perselisihan jual beli tanah berdasar Surat Kuasa Menjual yang mungkin belum dipastikan keasliannya. [5] Peralihan Hak Atas Tanah Tanpa Persetujuan Pemegang Hak dalam penelitian ini membahas permasalahan mengenai akta pelepasan hak yang dibuat oleh Notaris, dengan dasar yang dipakai saat membuat akta ditanyakan kebenarannya, sehingga menyebabkan kerugian bagi salah satu pihak yang terlibat. Hal ini menjadi perhatian dari akta tersebut adalah tanah yang pemiliknya berdasarkan akta, memberikan hak yang dimilikinya kepada pihak lain, akan tetapi ketika tanah akan dijual oleh pemilik tanah dan dilaksanakan verifikasi sertifikat ke kantor pertanahan maka tanah tersebut sudah berpindah status kepemilikannya berdasarkan akta jual beli, fakta yang diperoleh bahwa pemilik merasa tidak pernah menandatangani aktanya, lalu permasalahan ini dibawa ke pengadilan sampai pada tingkat kasasi. [6]

Perbedaan dengan penelitian yang penulis bahas yaitu berjudul "Upaya Hukum Bagi Pembeli Tanah Atas Perbuatan Hukum Berdasar Surat Kuasa Menjual Yang Dibuat Tanpa Sepengetahuan Pemilik Tanah" yang mana penelitian ini membahas adanya permasalahan dari Tuan A memberi kuasa secara lisan kepada Nyonya B untuk mengurus surat tanah petok menjadi sertipikat, kemudian dari pihak Nyonya B ada itikad yang tidak baik sehingga tanah tersebut dijual kepada orang lain dengan dibuatkan Surat Kuasa Menjual di Notaris/PPAT tanpa sepengetahuan dari Tuan A (Pemilik Tanah). Setelah tanah tersebut beralih ke pembeli, selang beberapa tahun kemudian Tuan A (pemilik tanah) mengajukan gugatan ke pembeli dengan dalil bahwa ia tidak pernah menjual tanah tersebut. Dari permasalahan tersebut penulis mengangkat apakah upaya hukum yang dapat dilakukan oleh pembeli atas tanah yang dibelinya berdasarkan akta surat kuasa menjual notariil.

Disini akta yang dibuat adalah berupa akta otentik, dimana telah dinyatakan pasal 1 ayat (7) Undang-undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2004 tentang Jabatan Notaris yaitu akta Notaris selanjutnya dapat disebut akta yang merupakan akta otentik, dimana dibuat oleh atau dihadapan Notaris.

Maka dengan ini pihak Notaris/PPAT Tuan D tidak menjalankan tugas prosedur dengan baik yang telah diatur dalam Undang-undang. Kemudian datang Tuan C selaku (Pembeli) untuk membeli tanah milik Tuan A. Nyonya B dan Tuan C telah sepakat untuk melaksanakan jual beli. Sebelum dibuatkan akta Jual Beli akan dibuat terlebih dahulu akta Perjanjian Ikatan Jual Beli yang dibuat dihadapan Notaris/PPAT Tuan E di Jombang, dikarenakan tempat tinggal Tuan C berada di luar Sidoarjo. Setelah itu Nyonya B selaku orang yang diberi kuasa dari Tuan A dan Tuan C datang ke kantor Notaris/PPAT Tuan F di Sidoarjo untuk minta dibuatkan akta Jual Beli yang dibuat berdasar akta Surat Kuasa Menjual dan akta Perjanjian Ikatan Jual Beli maka segera dilakukan proses transaksi Jual Beli dan penandatanganan akta Jual Beli oleh Nyonya B dan Tuan C. Setelah penandatanganan akta Jual Beli selesai akan diproses untuk balik nama sertipikat dari Tuan A ke atas nama Tuan C.
Berkisar 1 tahun kemudian muncul lah Tuan A selaku pemilik tanah yang sah, disini maksud kedatangan Tuan A yaitu untuk mengambil kembali tanah miliknya. Dikarenakan memang Tuan A tidak merasa memberi kuasa kepada Nyonya B untuk menjual tanahnya, dengan itu Tuan A menggugat Nyonya B dan Tuan C yang telah melakukan perbuatan hukum tanpa sepengetahuan dari Tuan A. Kemudian Tuan C mempunyai itikad baik untuk menyelesaikan masalah tersebut secara musyawarah agar tidak sampai berlanjut ke rana hukum. Dikarenakan disisi lain Nyonya B telah hilang tanpa jejak apapun, maka Tuan C yang mengganti rugi dengan memberi uang untuk penggantian pembelian tanah tersebut pada Tuan A, Serta Tuan A dan Tuan C bersepakatan untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan ini dengan membuat akta perdamaian
Dengan adanya uraian latar belakang dan penelitian terdahulu tersebut diatas bahwa penelitian ini membahas tentang apakah surat kuasa menjual dapat dibuat tanpa sepengetahuan dari pemilik tanah dan apa upaya hukum bagi pembeli atas perbuatan hukum jual beli berdasar surat kuasa menjual yang dibuat tanpa sepengetahuan pemilik tanah. Sebagaimana diterangkan pada pasal 1792 KUHPerdata merupakan penelitian pembaharuan dari penelitian terdahulu, sebab didalam penelitian penulis meneliti tentang apakah surat kuasa menjual dapat tanpa sepengetahuan pemilik tanah dan upaya hukum bagi pembeli atas perbuatan hukum jual beli berdasar surat kuasa menjual dibuat tanpa

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sepengetahuan pemilik tanah, yang mana disini pembeli sangat dirugikan oleh orang yang diberi kuasa secara lisan tersebut dengan membuat surat kuasa menjual yang dibuat tanpa sepengetahuan dari pemilik tanah. Dengan dasar sebagaimana tersebut diatas perlu diadakan penelitian.

II. METODE PENELITIAN

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan statue approach, dengan cara meninjau perundang-undangan terkait isu hukum yang sedang diteliti. Dari sumber bahan hukum primer berupa undang-undang dan sumber bahan hukum sekunder berupa jurnal ilmiah. Penulis menggunakan metode analisis secara deduktif yaitu dengan cara mengolah bahan hukum secara umum dan menganalisis permasalahan hukum berdasarkan fakta yang ada dilapangan sehingga dapat ditarik kesimpulan atas penelitian tersebut. [7]

III. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

3.1 Pemberian Kuasa Dibuat Tanpa Sepengetahuan Pemilik Tanah

Pemberian kuasa merupakan sebuah perjanjian dimana seseorang memberi kuasa kepada pihak lain yang hendak menerima dan untuk mewakili nama pemberi kuasa yang nantinya menjalankan suatu keperluan, sebagaimana diterangkan pada pasal 1792 KUHPerdata mengenai konsep kuasa, sifat dari pemberian kuasa berdasar pasal 1792 KUHPerdata yaitu mewakilkan atau atas nama. Kata mewakilkan memilik maksud yakni pemberi kuasa mewakilkan pada penerima kuasa untuk mengurus dan melaksanakan kepentingan dari pemberi kuasa. Sedangkan dari kata atas nama mempunyai maksud yaitu penerima kuasa melaksanakan perbuatan hukum atas nama pemberi kuasa.

Bentuk-bentuk dari pemberian kuasa diantaranya dapat dibuat secara lisan dan tertulis, yang mana jika pemberian kuasa secara lisan hanya berupa lisan tanpa ada hitam diatas putih, sedangkan pemberian kuasa secara tertulis itu dapat dibuat bawah tangan dan otentik. Pemberian kuasa dibawah tangan ini bahwa perjanjian dapat dibuat tanpa menghadap Notaris/PPAT, sedangkan otentik berdasar pasal 1870

KUHPerdata menerangkan suatu akta otentik, untuk membuat akta otentik wajib dibuat dihadapan pejabat umum yaitu Notaris. Dalam hal ini Notaris menjalankan jabatannya itu berdasar pasal 1 ayat (1) Undang-undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2004 tentang Jabatan Notaris.
Dalam kasus ini, bahwa Tuan A sebagai pemilik tanah memberi kuasa secara lisan kepada Nyonya B, dari kuasa lisan tersebut kuasanya telah dilaksanakan oleh Nyonya B, setelah melaksanakan prestasinya lalu ia melakukan perbuatan hukum lagi dengan menjual tanah milik Tuan A, yang mana tindakan tersebut merupakan itikad yang tidak baik yang mana Nyonya B juga membuat akta Surat Kuasa Menjual tanpa sepengetahuan dari Tuan A selaku pemilik tanah. Dengan mendatangi Notaris/PPAT Nyonya B meminta tolong dibuatkan akta Surat Kuasa Menjual namun pada saat penandatangannya tidak dilakukan dihadapan Notaris/PPAT melainkan akta tersebut diberikan pada Nyonya B untuk ditandatangani dengan tidak menghadap pihak Notaris/PPAT. Maka tindakan pihak Notaris /PPAT tersebut telah melampaui prosedur dan melanggar kode etik sebagai Notaris/PPAT. Diatur pada pasal 16 huruf m Undang-undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2004 tentang Jabatan Notaris, yang mana para pihak harus hadir dan menghadap Notaris/PPAT.
Akta otentik memberikan pembuktian sempurna yang termuat didalamnya, disini akta dapat dikatakan dengan otentik sebab memiliki kekuatan bukti yang lengkap serta memenuhi batas minimal alat bukti yang sah, tanpa lagi diperlukan dengan alat bukti lain dalam permasalahan perdata. Dalam kasus ini menggunakan kekuatan bukti yang luar (uitwendige bewijskracht) merupakan syarat formal yang wajib dilengkapi agar akta Notaris dapat berlaku sebagai akta otentik. Pembuatan akta otentik yang mana para pihak diharuskan menghadap Notaris, sebab telah diatur dalam pasal 16 huruf m Undang-undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2004 tentang Jabatan Notaris mengatakan bahwa Notaris harus membacakan akta otentik dihadapan penghadap dengan dihadiri saksi yang mana Notaris kenal dan pada saat itu juga ditandatangani oleh penghadap, saksi serta Notaris.

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3.2 Analisis Akibat Hukum yang ditimbulkan atas pembuatan Surat Kuasa Menjual yang dibuat tanpa sepengetahuan pemilik tanah

Perbuatan hukum dapat mengandung cacat yang sifat dari cacat yakni dapat berbeda-beda. Dengan adanya cacat yang berbeda menimbulkan sanksi hukum yang berbeda pula dari aspek perdata maupun aspek pidana. Dalam kasus yang dibahas dipenelitian ini yakni Tuan A meminta kembali tanah miliknya yang sudah disalahgunakan kewenangannya oleh Nyonya B. Perbuatan yang dilakukan oleh Nyonya B yakni wanprestasi dan penipuan, maka dapat dikenakan 2 macam sanksi yakni :

1. Sanksi Perdata (Wanprestasi)

Pada pasal 1243 KUHPerdata menerangkan "Penggantian biaya, kerugian dan bunga karena tidak terpenuhinya suatu perikatan mulai diwajibkan, walaupun telah dinyatakan wajib memenuhi perikatan" maka akibat hukumnya pada seseorang yang wanprestasi yakni wajib membayar ganti rugi atas perbuatan yang telah dilakukannya serta ganti ruginya harus berupa nilai uang tidak boleh diganti selain uang.

2. Sanksi Pidana (Penipuan)

Pada pasal 378 KUHP tentang penipuan menerangkan bahwa seseorang dikatakan telah melakukan penipuan apabila ia melakukan perbuatan melawan hukum yaitu tindakannya menguntungkan diri sendiri dan merugikan orang lain. Itu pula disertai dengan unsur kesengajaan. Maka akibat hukum yang diberikan yaitu sanksi hukum pidana penjara paling lama 4 tahun. [8]

Dalam pembuatan akta Surat Kuasa Menjual ini telah menjadi cacat yuridis, dikarenakan ada prosedur akta otentik itu tidak dilaksanakan oleh Notaris/PPAT sehingga akta tersebut dapat terjadi penurunan sebagai akta dibawah tangan, maka ketika ada gugatan dari pihak ketiga yang bisa membuktikan bahwa bahwa misalnya Nyonya B tidak menghadap, maka Notaris/PPAT dapat digugat karena tidak menjalankan prosedur akta otentik. Jadi bisa saja Tuan A meminta ganti rugi selain kepada Nyonya B dan ke Notaris/PPAT Tuan D.

Maka hal itu dapat dikatakan Notaris/PPAT tidak menjalankan prosedur dan tugas seorang Notaris/PPAT yang mana pada saat membuat akta otentik dan penandatanganan akta diharuskan para penghadap menghadap Notaris/PPAT seperti halnya telah tertulis pada pasal 16 huruf m Undang-undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2004 tentang Jabatan Notaris, bahwa Notaris/PPAT harus membacakan akta otentik dihadapan penghadap dan hadiri oleh saksi yang Notaris kenal, pada saat itu juga dilakukan penandatangan akta otentik oleh penghadap, saksi dan Notaris.

Disini pihak Notaris/PPAT dapat melanggar kode etik Notaris dan dapat dimintai ganti rugi karena ia tidak melaksanakan prosedur. Bahwa Notaris harus menjalankan tugas jabatannya sesuai dengan prosedur yang diatur dalam undang-undang. jika tidak dilaksanakan maka ia akan mendapat sanksi, yang pertama dapat dikenakan sanksi administrasi dan yang kedua sanksi perdata, yang mana Notaris/PPAT harus mengganti rugi kepada para pihak yang merasa dirugikan. tujuan diberikan sanksi agar tidak terulang kembali hal tersebut yang menimbulkan kerugian bagi para pihak yang membuat akta.

3.3 Upaya Hukum Bagi Pembeli untuk memperoleh keadilan atas perbuatan hukum jual beli berdasar surat kuasa menjual yang dibuat tanpa sepengetahuan pemilik tanah

Upaya hukum merupakan suatu lembaga yang diberikan oleh hukum (upaya dari Undang-undang) pada seseorang untuk hal tertentu untuk melawan putusan hakim sebagai tempat bagi pihak-pihak yang tidak puas dengan putusan hakim yang dianggap tidak sesuai dengan apa yang diinginkan serta tidak memenuhi rasa keadilan karena hakim juga seorang manusia yang dapat melakukan kesalahan sehingga salah untuk memutuskan atau memihak salah satu pihak. [9]

Dengan sehubungan dari upaya hukum tersebut diatas, maka dalam kasus ini pihak pembeli dapat menggunakan upaya hukum dengan cara menggugat Nyonya B, dikarenakan dia lah yang memiliki itikad tidak baik dengan melakukan perbuatan hukum yaitu jual beli, yang mungkin merasa dirinya dirugikan untuk membantah atau melawan adanya gugatan dari pihak Tuan A di pengadilan setempat. Upaya hukum ini ditempuh oleh pihak ketiga dengan maksud dan tujuan agar kepentingan dan hak-hak yang dirugikan akibat adanya gugatan tersebut untuk memperoleh keadilan. Tuan C yang dapat mengajukan upaya hukum untuk menggugat Nyonya B atas kerugian yang ditanggungnya terhadap adanya gugatan dari pihak Tuan A tersebut, hanya dari Tuan C yang secara nyata harus benar-benar haknya dirugikan akibat adanya gugatan.

IV. KESIMPULAN

Akta Surat Kuasa Menjual ini tidak dapat dibuat jika tanpa sepengetahuan oleh pemilik tanah. Berdasar pasal 1792 K UHPerdata menerangkan bahwa pemberian kuasa itu diberikan langsung oleh pemilik tanah serta upaya hukum bagi pembeli tanah yaitu dengan menggugat untuk mendapatkan keadilan yang seadil-adilnya, bisa juga pembeli menuntut ganti rugi kepada Notaris/PPAT dikarenakan ia telah menyalahi tugas prosedur jabatan notaris yang tidak sesuai dengan pasal 16 huruf m undang-undang nomor 2 tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-undang Nomor 30 Tahun 2004 tentang jabatan Notaris. [10]

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LEGAL ASSESSMENT RELATED TO SOCIAL AND HEALTH RIGHTS IN SIDOARJO DISTRICT AND SURABAYA CITY

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Abstract

Peace and orders is a necessity of the town. Achieving these need is carried out by local governents through regulatory instruments, name Regional Regulations. Sidoarjo Rgency regulates it trough Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2013. This study shows is a gap in the understand of citizens of the urgency of the substances of Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2013 and and Regional Regulation of the City of Surabaya No. 2 of 2014 for the publics interest. In adition, the condition of law enforcement structures and community culture does not support the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2013 and and Perarutan Kota Surabaya No. 2 of 2014. This condition resulted in the emergences of obstaccles to achieving pace and orderr in Sidarjo Regency and Surabaya City. In this thesis research, the legal instruments used by the author are Sidoarjo Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2013 and Surabaya City Regional regulatioan No. 2 of 2014. In normative research, the author will use a doctrinal research method that refers to legislation (statute approach).Implementation of the implementation of Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2013 and and Regional Perarutan Surabaya City No. 2/2014 concerning Public Order and Public Order has not been fully effective. The public tends to lack understanding of the contents of the Perda. the great majority of society is ignorant of the urgency of the substance of these Orders.

Keyword: legal effectiveness, public orders, legal awarenes.

Abstrak. Rasa aman dan tentram serta tata tertib merupakan sebuah kebutuhan akan kondisi suatu kota. Pencapaian kebutuhan diatas dilaksanakan oleh Pemda melalui instrumen aturan yakni Peraturan Daerah. Kabupaten Sidoarjo mengaturnya melalui PERDA Nomor 10 Tahun 2013. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwasannya ada unsur kesenjangan dalam pemahaman warga mengenai urgensi substansi Peraturan Daerah Nomor 10 Tahun 2013 dan dan Perarutan Daerah Kota Surabaya No. 2 Tahun 2014 bagi kepentingan public. Selain itu kondisi struktur penegak hukum dan budaya masyarakat tak mendukung Impelmentasi Perda No. 10 Tahun 2013 dan dan Perarutan Daerah Kota Surabaya No. 2 Tahun 2014. Kondisi ini berakibat munculnya kendala untuk mencapai tentram dan tertib di Kabupatan Sidoarjo dan Kota Surabaya. Penelitian skripsi ini, instrumen hukum yang dipakai oleh penulis adalah PERDA Sidoarjo Nomor 10 Tahun 2013 dan Peraturan Daerah Kota Surabaya No. 2 Tahun 2014. Pada penelitian yang bersifat normatif, penulis akan menggunakan metode penelitian doktrinal yang merujuk pada perundang-undangan (statute approach). Pelaksanaan penerapan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 10 Tahun 2013 dan dan Perarutan Daerah Kota Surabaya No. 2 Tahun 2014 tentang Ketertiban Umum dan Ketentraman Masyarakat belum sepenuhnya berjalan efektif. Masyarakat cenderung kurang memahami isi dari Perda tersebut. sebagian besar masyarakat tidak mengetahui terhadap urgensi substansi dari peraturan itu.

Kata Kunci : Efektifitas Hukum, Ketertiiban Umum, Kesadaran Hukum.

I. PENDAHULUAN

Hukum adalah instrumen yang sering digunakan untuk umum dalam melindungi tuna sosial, upaya yang berkesinambungan dengan kesejahteraan tuna sosial ialah uapaya perlindungan hukum berupa perlindungan hukum dari segala bentuk kekerasan, dan hak-hak yang harus didapatkan oleh tuna sosial serta kesejahteraan tuna sosial. Untuk mencapai tujuan dengan terwujudnya kota yang bersih dan aman maka pemerintah kabupaten Sidoarjo membuat aturan terkait ketertiban umum dan ketentraman masyarkat. Tuna sosial meliputi, anak, remaja, dan orang dewasa. generasi muda yang sehat jasmani dan rohani untuk meneruskan kehidupan berbangsa maka pelaksanaan hak dan kewajiban anak perlu diberlakukan secara manusiawi ialah bentuk dari suatu usaha yang diupayakan dengan kondisi dan situasi.[1]

Banyaknya kondisi anak yang pada saat ini masih mengalami masalah sosial dan ekonomi sangat perlu dan harus menjadi pusat perhatian pemerintah Indonesia. Banyaknya kasus ialah adanya anak terlantar, anak jalanan, pemulung, pengemis, kekerasan, eksploitasi, anak putus sekolah dan masih banyak permasalahan-permasalahan anak. Dengan munculnya kehidupan anak jalanan dan pengemis yang memprihatinkan di dalam kehidupan masyarakat perkotaan, terkadang berkeliaran di persimpangan jalan, di wilayah taman kota tepatnya di alun-alun Sidoarjo, dan keramaian lalu lintas yang tidak memperhatikan keselamatan dirinya. Berdasarkan pasal 37 Tentang pengasuhan anak, dan pasal 43 ayat 2 Tentang perlindungan anak untuk memeluk agama masing-masing sebagaimana dimaksut dalam ayat (1) ialah pembinaan, pembimbingan, dan penenarapan ajaran agama untuk anak UU Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 Tentang Perlindungan anak. Rusaknya fundamen tatanan kehidupan di dalam masyarakat di sebabkan oleh tidak imbangnya pembangunan secara fisik dan pembangunan moral bangsa. Pedulinya masyarakat terhadap kehidupan anak jalanan yang setiap hari semakin banyak ialah bentuk kebangkitan dari suatu bangsa dalam meningkatkan dan mengangkat citra bangsa di dunia Internasional melalui pendidikan lintas sektoral.[2]

Keberadaan tuna sosial yang di dalamnya ada anak jalanan ialah fenomena yang membuat dan menuntut kita semua. Aspek psikologis yang berdampak pada aspek sosial ialah bermula pada anak yang belum mempunyai mental yang sangat kuat untuk bergelut dengan kerasnya dunia anak jalanan sehingga menyebabkan anak keras dan terkadang berpengaruh negatif untuk perkembangannya. Masyarakat menyimpulkan dan menyebut anak jalanan, pengemis dan gelandanga sebagai pembuat onar dengan penampilannya yang kumuh, suka mencuri, dan sebagai sampah masyarakat, sehingga mereka terkenal dengan citra yang negatif dan diasingkan. Penerus bangsa untuk masa mendatang yang seharusnya ialah mereka, pemerintah dan masyarakat terganggu oleh mereka yang berlalu lalang di perempatan lalu lintas, gedung perkantoran, di pinggir jalan, dan sekitar pertokoan di Kabupaten Sidoarjo dan Kota Surabaya yang berprofesi sebagai pengemis dan pengamen yang terkadang dianggap sebagai "sampah masyarakat". Semakin bertambahnya pengemis, gelandangan, dan anak jalanan yang disebabkan oleh kemiskinan yang dialami oleh masyarakat sehingga bermunculan pengamen, pengemis dijalanan. Tidak dapat dipungkiri bahwa kemiskinan benar-benar ada di

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kalangan masyarakat tertentu, karena banyaknya masyarakat miskin sehingga menyebabkan bertambahnya anak jalanan.[3]
Masalah yang sangat kompleks ialah masalah anak jalanan, pengemis, dan tidak dapat dipungkiri menjadi permasalahan kita bersama. Masalah yang harus ditangani bersama oleh pihak-pihak yang peduli akan permasalahan tersebut dengan program yang komprehensif dan akan tertangani secara efektif apabila dilaksanakan secara persial. Yang mutlak di perlukan dalam hal ini ialah berbagai pihak, Pemerintah, LSM, dan massa media. Lemahnya peraturan Undang-undang yang mengatur tentang perlindungan anak jalanan dan tuna soaial yang terpaksa bekerja di jalanan yakni di taman-taman kota, tempat-tempat keramaian dan disetiap perempatan lampu merah Sidoarjo dan Surabaya membuat saya prihatin. Berdasarkan sedikit paparan tersebuut, penulis tertarik untuk meneliti lebih lanjut tentang perlindungan anak, dan hambatan-hambatan dalam pelaksanaan perlindungan anak, sehingga penulis mengangkat judul "KAJIAN HUKUM TERKAIT TERTIB SOSIAL DAN TERTIB KESEHATAN DI KABUPATEN SIDOARJO DAN KOTA SURABAYA".

II. METODE PENELITIAN

Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan atau statute approach yaitu dengan menelaah Undang – Undang yang bersangutan dengan isu Hukum. Dari bahan hukum yang diperoleh, penulis menggunakan metode analisis deduktif ialah proses penarikan kesimpulan yang dilakukan dari pembahasan ini mengenai permasalahan yang mempunyai sifat umum menuju permasalahan yang bersifat khusus.

III. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

3.1Perbandingan Perda Sidoarjo Nomor 10 Tahun 2013 dan Perda Kota Surabaya Nomor 2 Tahun 2014

Hasil penelitian ini penulis menujukkan 3 (tiga) poin perbedaan dari kedua peraturan daerah ialah peraturan daerah Kabupaten Sidoarjo dan peraturan daerah Kota Surabaya. Dimana ketiga hal tersebut ialah Tertib Sosial, Tertib Kesehatan, dan Sanksi Administratif.

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3.1.1Peraturan Tertib Sosial

Tabel. 2Perbandingan Pengaturan Lebih Lanjut Tertib Sosial

No	Perda Sidoarjo Nomor 10 Tahun 2013	Perda Kota Surabaya Nomor 2 Tahun 2014
1.	Pasal 12 Ayat (1) Barang siapa dan/atau badan dilarang meminta sumbangan dengan cara dan bentuk apapun, baik dilakukan sendiri-sendiri atau bersama-sama di jalan, di angkutan umum, dan tempat umum lainnya, kecuali atas izin tertulis Bupati atau pejabat yang ditunjuk berdasarkan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan.	Pasal 34 Ayat (1) Setiap orang dan/atau badan dilarang meminta bantuan dan/atau sumbangan yang dilakukan sendiri-sendiri dan/atau bersama-sama di jalan, pasar, kendaraan umum, lingkungan pemukiman, rumah sakit, sekolah,kantor dan tempat ibadah.
2.	Pasal 12 Ayat (2) Ketentuan lebih lanjut tentang Tertib Sosial diatur lebih lanjut dengan Peraturan Bupati.	Pasal 34 Ayat (2) Permintaan bantuan atau sumbangan untuk kepentingan social dan kemanusiaan dapat dilakukan setelah mendapat izin dari Kepala Daerah atau Pejabat yang ditunjuk.

3.1.2 Tertib Kesehatan

Tabel. 5 Peraturan Tertib Kesehatan

No	Perda Sidoarjo Nomor 10 Tahun 2013	Perda Kota Surabaya Nomor 2 Tahun 2014
1.	Pasal 14 Pengndalian dan pengawasan minuman beralcohol dimaksudkan untuk mencegah dan mengantisipasi dampak negatif atau gangguan sosial maupun gangguan ketertiban umum di Kab Sidoarjo yang	Belum diatur

diakibatkan minuman beralcohol

2. Pasal 15 Ayat (1) huruf a
   Minuman Beralkohol Golongan A yaitu Minuman Beralkohol dengan kadar ethanol (C2H50H) 0% (nol perseratus) sampai dengan 5% (lima perseratus).
3. Pasal 15 Ayat (1) huruf b
   Minuman Beralkohol Golongan B yaitu Minuman Beralkohol dengan kadar ethanol (C2H50H) lebih dari 5% (lima perseratus).
4. Pasal 16 Ayat (1)
   Setiap orang dan/atau badan dilarang mengedarkan dan/ atau menjual minuman beralkohol sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 15 ayat (1) di tempat umum, kecuali di hotel bintang 3 (tiga) atau ditempat tertentu lainnya yang ditetapkan oleh Bupati.

3.1.3Sanksi Administratif dan Pidana

Tabel. 6 Sanksi Administratif dan Pidana

No	Perda Sidoarjo Nomor 10 Tahun 2013	Perda Kota Surabaya Nomor 2 Tahun 2014
1.	Pasal 26 Pelangaran terhadap Pasal 9, Pasal 11, Pasal 20, Pasal 22, Pasal 23 dan Pasal 24 dapat dikenakan sanksi administratif berupa teguran, peringatan tertulis, pencabutan izin, penghentian dan/atau pembongkaran. (Yang di maksut Pasal 9 ialah mengatur tentang Tertib Tempat dan U.saha Terrtentu, pasal 11 mengatur tentang Tertib Bangunan, Pasal 20 mengatur tentang Tertib Hiburan dan Keramaian, Pasal 22 mengatur Tentang Peran Serta Masyarakat, Pasal 23 dan 24 mengaturkat).	Pasal 44 huruf a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h: a. Teguran lisan; b. Peringatan tertulis; c. Penggantian pohon; d. Pernertiban; e. Penghentian sementara dari kegiatan; f. Denda administrasi dan/atau; g. Pencabutan izin, pembekuan izin, dan/atau penyegelan. Tata cara penerapan sanksi administratif diatur lebih lanjut dengan Peraturan Kepala Daerah.
2.		Pasal 46 Ayat (3) Terhadap tindak pidana pelanggaran Peraturan Daerah ini dapat diterapkan sidang di tempat yang pelaksanaannya dikoordinasikan dengan instansi terkait.
3.	Pasal 26 Ayat (2) Sanksi administratif sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diberikan oleh SKPD sesuai dengan tugas pokok dan fungsinya.	
4.	Pasal 26 Ayat (3) Selain sanksi administratif sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) juga dapat dikenakan biaya pemulihan.	
5.	Pasal 27 Ayat (2) dDalam hal perbuatan sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan yang lebih tinggi dan ancaman hukumannya lebih tinggi dari ancaman pidana yang diatur dalam peraturan daerah ini, maka sanksi pidana yang digunakan ialah sanksi pidana sebagaimana diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan yang lebih tinggi.	

3.2 Analisis

3.2.1Aspek Penunjang Pelaksanan PERDA No. 10 Tahun 2013

Subtansi Hukum Perda Nomer 10 Tahun 2013

Disini pemahaman hukum warga ialah merupakan “output” dari proces kegiatan penyuluuhan yang menuju tingkatan maximal ideal yang ditengarai dengan munculnya rasa tuk menghargai apa itu berhukum. Jika merujuuk pada Permen Kumham RI Nomor M.01-PR.08.10 Tahun 2006 Tentang Pola Penyuluhan Hukum, kesadaran hukum masarakat adalah value yang hidup dalam masyarakat sebagai bentuk pemahaman[4] dan ketaatan dan patuhnya masyarakat terhadap norma hukum dan aturan yang berlaku.

Selain dari pada itu, kesadaran hukum masyarakatt ialah menyangkut keilmuan hukum berperilakuan (behavioral yurisprudence) individual, untuk itu masuk area psikologi hukum. Kemungkinan apapun yang diharap hukum tersebut tdak sejalan dengan kesadaran berhukum masyarakatnya oleh sebab hukum itu dibentuk tanpa melihat acuan kebiasaan masyarakat pada umumnya. Menurut Satjipto Rahardjo, dalam mencapai hukum sebagai sebenar-benarnya ilmu harus menganalogikan **the state of the arts** dalam sains, dengan parameter adalah “hukum untuk manusia”.[5]

Dengan ini jelas bahwasannya kesadaran hukum adalah lebih baik apabila dlihat sebagai wahana psikologi hukum. Kesadaran hukum[6] daripada hakikatnya adalah “kesetiaan” orang atau subjek hukum pada hukum itu yang kemudian diwujudkan dalam corak perilaku riil. Secara psikologis kesadaran hukum masih bersifat abstrak, dan baru bersifat konkrit atau seriilnya setelah diwujudkan dalam aksi nyata. Karenanya kesadaran hukum yang menjadi misi penyuluhan hukum adalah kesadaran hukum yang diwujudkan dalam bentuk perilaku nyata. Letak kesadaran hukum berada dalam dunia abstrak, sebagai opsi olah pikir dalam menghargai hukum dan serta merta berada dalam alam nyata atau dunia perilakunya yang diwujudkan dalam patuhnya terhadap hukum itu sendiri.

a. Struktur Hukum Dalam Penegakan Perda Nomor 10 Tahun 2013

Problrmatika pada struktur hukum perihal penegakan PERDA Nomor 10 Tahun 2013 terkait dengan keterbatasan SDA. Utamanya pada tingkatatan kecamatan karena kurangnya personil Polisi PP di tingkat kecamatan dalam mengawal tegaknya Perda itu. Hambatan yang dialami oleh Satpol

PP Kabupaten Sidoarjo sebagai SKPD yang memiliki tugas dan wewenang menegakkan Perda No. 10 Tahun 2013 adalah dalam hal koordinasii dengan SKPD lain. Cakupan Perda No. 10 Tahun 2013 terlalu luas dan berkaitan dengan tugas SKPD lain. Dalam ini misalnya DLHK serta Dinsos. Namun tanggungjawab yang besar ini tak bisa diselesaikan keseluruhan oleh Satpol PP.[7]

Kondisi yang terjadi dalam implementasi Perda No. 10 Tahun 2013 oleh struktur hukum itu mencerminkan perlu adanya:[8]

1. Merubah isi Perda agar ruang lingkup pelanggar tidak seluas dan menyebar tapi dapat dilaksanakan dengan dan oleh penegak hukum lain;
2. Efisiensi komunikasi antar Lembaga yang bersangkutan;
3. Peningkatan kualiti (aparat) yang berperan sebagai bagian dari instrumen penegakan Perda No. 10 Tahun 2013. SDA yang seharusnya dianjurkan dalam mengawal perda itu ialah yang memiliki jiwa sebagai pengayoman masyarakat yang memenuhi standart pelatihan dasar sebagai Satpol PP dan mempunyai kualitas komunikasi yang baik.

b. Kebiasaan Hokum diDalam Implementasi Perda Nomor. 10 Tahun 2013

Dalam konteks budaya, arti daripada budaya berhukum yang dimaksudkan dapat berupa seperangkat value, pandangan, groundnorm yang mewujudkan landasan berfikir, berucap, bersosial, bertindak sesuai dengan aturan masyarakat disekitar.[9] Budaya hukum masyarakat merupakan seperangkat value, gagasan, norma yang tersusun oleh budidaya orang-orang setempat dan telah terinternalisasi ke dalam alam kesadaran cara berfikir secara turun-temurun dan berfungsi sebagai tolok ukuran yang menghubungkan antar aturan hukum pada tataran cara pandang para pihak dan perilaku atau tindakan nyata pada tatanan praktis.[10]

Dalam hal ini, Perda Nomor 10 Tahun 2013 menjadi barometer hukum yang dijalankan dalam alam nyata sosial masyarakat. Tranplantasi hukum dengan demikian mencakup pada proses untuk mmindahkan aturan, doktrin, intitusi hukum dari 1 ke yang lain masyarakat, dari (1) negara kelain atau satu atap sistem hukum ke dalam sistem hukum lain yang memungkinkan adanya suatu perbedaan.

IV. KESIMPULAN

Hasil dari penelitian yang penulis dapatkan dapat disimpulkan bahwa Peraturan Daerah Sidoarjo masih belum maksimal dalam menangani dan mengurangi jumlah tuna sosial karena jumlah tuna sosial setiap tahunnya masih turun naik dan cenderung meningkat dikarenakan aturan-aturan yang dibuat oleh Kepala Daerah masih kurang tegas dan lebih melakukan penertiban-penertiban. Sedangkan untuk Kota Surabaya aturan terkait dalam menangani dan mengurangi jumlah tuna sosial bisa di simpulkan berhasil karena jumlah tuna sosial meningkat untuk tahun pertama saja sejak dibuatnya aturan tersebut, untuk tahun berikutnya jumlah tuna sosial mengalami penurunan.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE AND WORK DISCIPLINE IN MASTRIP WHOLESALE LOTTE EMPLOYEES, SURABAYA

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Abstract

This research was conducted because there is still a phenomenon of employees who have low work discipline. This study aims to determine the relationship between organizational climate and work disclipine among employees of Lotte Grosir Mastrip Surabaya. This research includes correlational quantitative research. The population in this study were 83 employees, all of whom became the research sample. The sampling technique in this study was saturated sampling. The data collection technique in this study used 2 psychological scales, namely the organizational climate scale consisting of 35 items and the work disclipine scale consisting of 34 items. The hypothesis in this study is that there is a positive relationship between organizational climate and work disclipine among employees of Lotte Grosir Mastrip Surabaya. These results indicate that the hypothesis proposed in this study is accepted. The results of data analysis showed a correlation coefficient of 0.484 with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05. The result of the determination coefficient test is 0.225 (Adjusted R Square) which shows that the organizational climate variable contributes 22.5% to the work disclipine variable.

Keywords : Organizational Climate, Work Disclipine, Employees

Abstrak. Penelitian ini dilakukan karena masih ada fenomena karyawan yang memiliki disiplin kerja rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara Iklim Organisasi dengan Disiplin Kerjapada

karyawan Lotte Grosir Mastrip Surabaya. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kuantitatif korelasional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 83 karyawan, yang seluruhnya menjadi sampel penelitian. Teknik sampling dalam penelitian ini adalah sampling jenuh.Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan 2 skala psikologi yaitu skala iklim organisasi yang terdiri dari 35 aitem dan skala disiplin kerja yang terdiri dari 34 aitem. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara iklim organisasi dengan disiplin kerja. Analisis data dilakukan dengan teknik statistic korelasi product moment dari pearson menggunakan program SPSS 21.0 for window. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,484 dengan nilai signifikansi 0,000 < 0,05. Hasil uji koefisien determinasi sebesar 0,225 (Adjusted R Square) yang menunjukkan bahwa variabel iklim organisasi memberikan sumbangan sebesar 22,5% terhadap variable disiplin kerja.
Kata kunci : Iklim Organisasi, Disiplin Kerja, Karyawan

I. PENDAHULUAN

Sumber daya manusia unsur terpenting yang dapat mengendalikan perusahaan untuk mencapai tujuan. Diperlukan adanya seorang karyawan yang memiliki disiplin kerja yang baik yang mampu berkontribusi penuh terhadap perusahaan sehingga dapat menciptakan produktivitas yang tinggi. Apabila di dalam perusahaan tersebut terdapat sumber daya manusia yang handal maka kinerja karyawannya akan tinggi dan hasil outputnya juga maksimal. Manusia sebagai salah satu aspek utama yang ada di dalam perusahaan tentu saja dituntut untuk berkembang dan berubah.

Peran karyawan sebagai sumber daya manusia sangat dibutuhkan untuk menentukan kesuksesan berdirinya suatu perusahaan. Karyawan menjadi sangat penting karena karyawan mempunyai kemampuan untuk melakukan pekerjaan, sesuai dengan analisis pekerjaan yang sudah ditentukan sebelumnya. Tanpa adanya karyawan dalam suatu perusahaan, maka kegiatan atau aktifitas perusahaan tidak akan pernah berjalan mengingat salah satu komponen penting dan utama dalam perusahaan adalah karyawan.

Kinerja sumber daya manusia tidak akan optimal jika tidak diiringi dengan kepatuhan pada norma dan peraturan yang berlaku dalam organisasi tersebut. Diperlukan disiplin kerja yang tinggi yang harus dimiliki setiap karyawan dalam suatu organisasi, disiplin kerja sendiri merupakan kunci terwujudnya tujuan perusahaan. Disiplin kerja merupakan masalah yang harus diperhatikan oleh perusahaan, karena tanpa adanya disiplin kerja perusahaan tidak dapat bekerja dengan efektifitas & efisiensi untuk mencapai tujuan perusahaan. Ketidakpuasan dalam bekerja membuat karyawan tidak bergairah dalam bekerja dan menyelesaikan tugas-tugasnya sehingga ketika karyawan tidak lagi bergairah dalam bekerja maka sangat mungkin karyawan melakukan tindakan tidak disiplin dalam menyelesaikan tugas-tugasnya dan mematuhi aturan-aturan yang telah ditetapkan oleh perusahaan.

Menurut [1] pengertian disiplin kerja adalah perilaku seseorang yang sesuai dengan peraturan, prosedur kerja yang ada. Disiplin adalah sikap, tingkah laku dan perbuatan yang sesuai dengan peraturan organisasi baik secara tertulis maupun yang tidak tertulis. Sedangkan menurut [2] Disiplin kerja merupakan masalah yang harus diperhatikan oleh perusahaan, karena tanpa adanya disiplin kerja perusahaan tidak dapat bekerja dengan efektifitas & efisiensi untuk mencapai tujuan perusahaan. Ketidakpuasan dalam bekerja membuat karyawan tidak bergairah dalam bekerja dan menyelesaikan tugas-tugasnya sehingga ketika karyawan tidak lagi bergairah dalam bekerja maka sangat mungkin karyawan melakukan tindakan tidak disiplin dalam menyelesaikan tugas-tugasnya dan mematuhi aturan-aturan yang telah ditetapkan oleh perusahaan.

Sebagaimana pendapat yang dikemukakan oleh [3] dengan ditegakkannya disiplin maka dapat mengatasi masalah kinerja yang buruk dan memperkuat pengaruh perilaku kerja pegawai dengan kelompok atau organisasi. menyarankan agar disiplin yang efektif sebaiknya diarahkan kepada perilaku kayawan di samping itu alasan pendisiplinan untuk meningkatkan kinerja.

Pada kenyataannya, masih ada karyawan yang kurang disiplin dalam pekerjaannya di perusahaan. Hal ini juga terjadi pada Lotte Grosir Mastrip Surabaya. Berdasarkan wawancara dengan pihak HRD pada tanggal 11 & 12 Juli 2019. Menunjukkan adanya pelanggaran disiplin kerja oleh karyawan lotte grosir mastrip Surabaya. Seperti karyawan yang sering datang terlambat disetiap harinya, karyawan yang selalu izin disetiap bulannya. Misalnya dibulan juli sudah izin tetapi di bulan agustus izin lagi dengan alasan yang sama. Lalu ada karyawan yangmasih belum mematuhi peraturan perusahaan seperti memakai kerudung, sepatu, dan celana yang tidak sesuai SOP, Misalnya harusnya memakai celana warna gelap masih ada karyawan yang memakai celana dengan warna terang. Ada karyawan yang sering menggunakan jam istirahat yang tidak sesuai dengan peraturan misalnya jam istirahat selama 1 jam, tetapi masih banyak karyawan yang lebih dari 1 jam menggunakan waktu istirahat. Namun demikian masih banyak karyawan yang belum mematuhi peraturan tentang disiplin kerja yang ditetapkan oleh perusahaan, hal ini salah satunya dapat terlihat dari data laporan absensi Lotte Mastrip Surabaya pada bulan Juli jumlah karyawan yang hadir rata-rata sebesar 77 karyawan. Jumlah karyawan Lotte Mastrip Surabaya sendiri memiliki jumlah karyawan 83 orang.adanya karyawan yang melalaikan tugas atau menunda-nunda pekerjaan. Harusnya terselesaikan diminggi ini, pada akhirnya selesai 2 minggu kemudian. Dan dilotte kan ada beberapa Divisi misalnya ALC yang ada beberapa grup admin, operator, Ncontrol dan Qsv dan disini dapat dinilai kenapa team ini bisa kompak dan memperbaiki kedisiplinan mereka. Dan perbandingan disetiap divisi yang satu dengan yang lain akan terlihat.

Menurut [6] disiplin kerja dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor yaitu tujuan yang dicapai harus jelas, pimpinan yang sangat berperan penting dalam kedisiplinan kerja, balas saja seperti gaji yang setara denag pekerjaan yang dilakukan, keadialn yang mendorong kedisiplinan karyawan, atasan harus aktif mengatasi karyawaan, sangsi hukuman yang sangat berperan penting dalam kedisiplinan, ketegasan pimpinan dalam melakukan tindakan, hubungan manusia yang harmonis atas iklim organisasi yang berhubungan langsung dengan organisasi dalam lingkungan pekerjaan.

Penelitian terdahulu mengenai disiplin kerja pada karyawan menurut [4] dengan judul“Hubungan antara iklim organisasi dengan disiplin kerja pada pegawai” Salah satu faktor internal yang mempengaruhi dalam munculnya perilaku disiplin pada pegawai adalah iklim organisasi. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan arah persamaan garis regresi yang menyatakan bahwa penambahan satu skor variabel iklim organisasi maka disiplin kerja akan mengalami perubahan sebesar 0,740. Iklim organisasi merupakan seperangkat kesatuan di lingkungan kerja, dirasakan langsung atau tidak langsung oleh individu dan diasumsikan menjadi kekuatan utama dalam mempengaruhi perilaku pegawai.

Iklim organisasi menurut [7] merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi disiplin kerja di lingkungan kerja. Hubungan kemanusiaan yang harmonis diantara sesama karyawan ikut menciptakan kedisiplinan yang baik pada suatu perusahaan. Pimpinan harus menciptakan hubungan kemanusiaan yang serasi dan mengikat. Baik hubungan vertikal maupun horizontal. Dengan demikian tingkat kedisiplinan pada karyawan akan meningkat, apabila hubungan organisasi tercipta dengan baik.

Iklim organisasi merupakan persepsi anggota organisasi secara individual dan kelompok, dan mereka yang berhubungan dengan organisasi mengenai apa yang terjadi di lingkungan organisasi secara rutin yang mempengaruhi sikap dan perilaku organisasi dalam menentukan kinerja organisasi menurut [2]. ada sembilan aspek dalam mengukur iklim organisasi, yaitu: di antaranya tanggung jawab, identitas individu organisasi, kehangatan antar karyawan, dukungan dan konflik yang terjadi

Penelitian terdahulu mengenai disiplin kerja pada karyawan dilakukan oleh [4] dengan judul"Hubungan antara iklim organisasi dengan disiplin kerja mengungkapkan Salah satu faktor internal yang mempengaruhi dalam munculnya perilaku disiplin pada pegawai adalah iklim organisasi. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan arah persamaan garis regresi yang menyatakan bahwa penambahan satu skor variabel iklim organisasi maka disiplin kerja akan mengalami perubahan sebesar 0,740. Iklim organisasi merupakan seperangkat kesatuan di lingkungan kerja, dirasakan langsung atau tidak langsung oleh individu dan diasumsikan menjadi kekuatan utama dalam mempengaruhi perilaku pegawai

Berdasarkan fenomena diatas penulis ingin mengetahui keterkaitan antara iklim organisasi dengan disiplin kerja pada karyawan lotte grosir mastrip Surabaya.

II. METODE PENELITIAN

Proses pengujian reliabilitas untuk alat ukur dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode statistik dengan metode Alpha Cronbach yang

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dihitung menggunakan bantuan program SPSS 21.0 for Windows. Dengan skala iklim organisasi diperoleh koefisien reliabilitas Alpha Cronbach's sebesar 0.954. Skala disiplin kerja diperoleh koefisien reliabilitas Alpha Cronbach's sebesar 0.950. Maka dinyata bahwa skala iklim organisasi dengan skala disiplin kerja adalah reliabel. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif korelasional yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara ikilim organisasi dengan disiplin kerja. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 83 karyawan. Penelitian ini menggunakan seluruh populasi untuk dijadikan sampel, maka teknik yang digunakan adalah teknik sampel jenuh atau sensus, dimana seluruh populasi memiliki kesempatan yang sama untuk menjadi responden [8]. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan skala psikologi yaitu skala tentang iklim organisai dan skala tentang disiplin kerja [8]. Pada penelitian ini proses analisis data untuk menguji ada tidaknya korelasi antara variabel menggunakan uji korelasi product moment dan perhitungan SPSS 21.0 for windows.

III. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Uji Hipotesis dengan menggunakan product moment menunjukkan hasil sesuai tabel berikut :

		Iklim Organisasi	Disiplin Kerja
Iklim Organisasi	Pearson Correlation	1	,484**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	83	,000
	N		83
Disiplin Kerja	Pearson Correlation	,484**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	83
	N	83	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Berdasarkan tabel diatas dapat di ketahui bahwa hasil koefisien korelasi (rxy) 0,484 signifikansi 0,000< 0.05. Hal ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan yang positif antara iklim organisasi dengan disiplin kerja yang signifikan. Artinya bahwa iklim organiasai tinggi maka disiplin kerja semakin tinggi dan sebaliknya jika iklim organisasi rendah maka disiplin kerja rendah.

Hubungan antara iklim organisasi dengan disiplin kerja didukung oleh penelitiian [1] mengungkapkan Salah satu faktor internal yang mempengaruhi dalam munculnya perilaku disiplin pada pegawai adalah iklim organisasi. Hal tersebut sesuai dengan arah persamaan garis regresi yang menyatakan bahwa penambahan satu skor variabel iklim organisasi maka disiplin kerja akan mengalami perubahan sebesar 0,740. Iklim organisasi merupakan seperangkat kesatuan di lingkungan kerja, dirasakan langsung atau tidak langsung oleh individu dan diasumsikan menjadi kekuatan utama dalam mempengaruhi perilaku pegawai.

Pada penelitian sebelumnya yang dilakukan oleh [10]. Dari perhitungan korelasi diperoleh 0,9385 yang berarti lebih besar dari r table 1 % yaitu 0, 413. Perhitungan tersebut menunjukkan hubungan positif yang artinya semakin tinggi iklim organisasi maka semakin tinggi pula disiplin pada karyawan. Sejalan dengan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Barokah (2013) dengan judul hubungan antara iklim organisasi dengan kedisiplinan kerja pada Pegawai Negeri Sipil diperoleh hasil r+y = 0.448 dengan sig = 0.000 yang disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif dan sangat signifikan antara iklim organisasi terhadap kedisiplinan kerja.

Sama halnya dengan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh [11] mengenai Pengaruh iklim organisasi dan komitmen karyawan terhadap kedisipinan karyawan pada perusahaan daerah Air Minum Tirta Kencana Samarinda. Hasil penelitiannya menyimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara iklim organisasi terhadap kedisiplinan kerja di PDAM Tirta Kencana Samarinda.

Berdasarkan hasil analisa diatas, Menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan positif antara iklim organisasi dengan disiplin kerja. Hasil uji hipotesis dari kedua variabel tersebut memiliki hasil korelasi 0,484 dengan nilai signifikansi 0,000 atau bisa diartikan lebih kecil dari pada 0,05 sehingga hipotesis yang diajukan dalam penelitian ini dapat diterima. Dengan hasil nilai korelasi yang positif maka menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang searah yang artinya semakin tinggi iklim organisasi maka disiplin kerja semakin tinggi dan sebaliknya semakin rendah iklim organisasi maka disiplin kerja semakin rendah. Menurut [9] Iklim organisasi berpengaruh besar pada proses menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang kondusif, karena dapat menciptakan kerjasama yang harmonis pada setiap anggotanya di dalam suatu perusahaan. Iklim organisasi yang positif akan menciptakan lingkungan kerja yang kondusif sehingga membuat para pekerja terhindar dari dampak negatif dalam lingkungan kerja dan individu itu sendiri.

Iklim Organisasi menjadi bagian penting dalam upaya mengelola Sumber Daya Manusia secara keseluruhan. Pada hakekatnya iklim organisasi karyawan bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kinerja dalam organsisasi. Oleh karena itu perusahaan wajib memperhatikan iklim organisasi karyawannya dan karyawan harus semaksimal mungkin menerapkan perilaku disiplin dalam bekerja. Menurut [7] mengungkapkan Salah satu faktor internal yang mempengaruhi dalam munculnya perilaku disiplin pada pegawai adalah iklim organisasi. Iklim organisasi merupakan seperangkat kesatuan di lingkungan kerja, dirasakan langsung atau tidak langsung oleh individu dan diasumsikan menjadi kekuatan utama dalam mempengaruhi perilaku pegawai.

IV. KESIMPULAN

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif dan signifikan antara iklim organisasi dengan disiplin kerja karyawan Lotte Grosir Mastrip terlihat dari hasil koefisien korelasi 0,484 dengan signifikasi 0,000 lebih kecil dari 0,05. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa hipotesis penelitian diterima yang artinya semakin tinggi iklim organisasi maka akan semakin tinggi disiplin kerja yang terjadi. Sebaliknya semakin rendah iklim organisasi maka disiplin kerja yang terjadi semakin rendah. Variabel iklim organisasi mempengaruhi disiplin kerja sebesar 22.5 % dan sisanya sebesar 77.5 % dipengaruhi oleh variabel lainnya.

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Ucapan terimakasih disampaikan peneliti kepada pimpinan lotte grosir Mastrip yang telah memberikan ijin pelaksanaan penelitian dan kepada seluruh karyawan yang telah berpartisipasi dengan sangat baik, sehingga penelitian ini terlaksana dengan baik.

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EFFECT OF CAPITAL ADEQUACY LEVEL AND CREDIT DISTRIBUTION ON PROFITABILITY WITH CREDIT QUALITY AS MODERATION VARIABLES IN CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKS LISTED ON THE INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of Capital Adequacy Level and Credit Distribution on Profitability with Credit Quality as a moderating variable in Conventional Commercial Bank Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI).The research method uses a quantitative approach. Data analysis using Partial Least Square with Smart PLS 3.0 software. The sample of this study were 80 conventional public bank companies listed on the IDX in 2015-2018. The results showed that the Capital Adequacy Ratio had a positive effect on profitability. Lending has a negative effect on profitability. Credit Quality is not able to moderate the effect of the Capital Adequacy Ratio on Profitability. Credit Quality is not able to moderate the effect of Lending on Profitability.

Keywords: Capital Adequacy Ratio, Credit Distribution, Profitability, Credit Quality

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh Tingkat Kecukupan Modal dan Penyaluran Kredit terhadap Profitabilitas dengan Kualitas Kredit sebagai variabel moderasi pada Perusahaan Bank Umum Konvensional yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). Metode penelitian mengggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Analisis data menggunakan Partial Least Square dengan software Smart PLS 3.0. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 80 perusahaan Bank umum konvensional yang terdaftar di BEI pada tahun 2015-2018. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Tingkat Kecukupan Modal berpengaruh positif terhadap Profitabilitas. Penyaluran kredit berpengaruh negatif terhadap Profitabilitas. Kualitas Kredit tidak mampu memoderasi pengaruh Tingkat Kecukupan Modal terhadap Profitabilitas. Kualitas Kredit tidak mampu memoderasi pengaruh Penyaluran Kredit terhadap Profitabilitas.

Kata kunci: Tingkat Kecukupan Modal, Penyaluran Kredit, Profitabilitas, Kualitas Kredit.

I. PENDAHULUAN

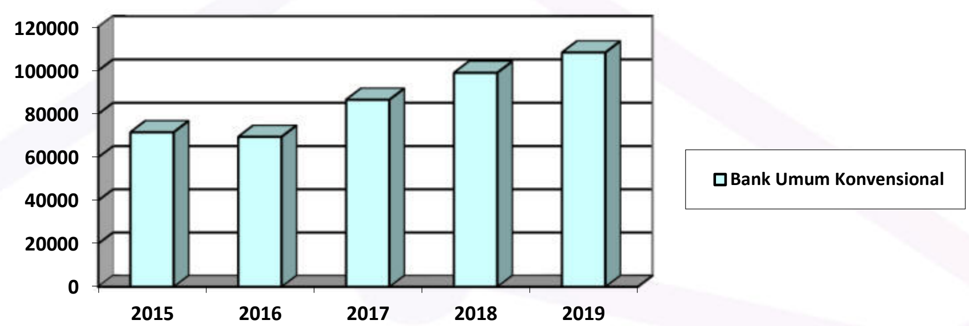
A. Latar Belakang Masalah

Perkembangan sektor perbankan telah tumbuh dengan pesat yang dapat mendominasi kegiatan perekonomian di Indonesia yaitu dalam meningkatkan pembangunan dan pertumbuhan perekonomian di indonesia. Pemahaman bank menurut Undang-Undang (UU) Perbankan No.10 tahun 1998, tentang perubahan Undang-Undang No.7 tahun 1992 dalam pasal 1 ayat (2) (Undang-Undang perbankan, 1998) Bank adalah badan usaha yang menghimpun dana dari masyarakat dalam bentuk simpanan dan menyalurkannya kepada masyarakat dalam bentuk kredit dan atau bentuk-bentuk lainya dalam rangka meningkatkan taraf hidup rakyat banyak.

Perkembangan yang pesat pada industri perbankan khususnya Bank Umum Konvensional menyebabkan terjadinya persaingan yang secara langsung maupun tidak langsung berpengaruh terhadap pencapaian profitabilitas bank. Penelitian ini menggunakan beberapa rasio yang mempengaruhi profitabilitas perbankan yaitu Rasio Tingkat Kecukupan Modal, penyaluran kredit dan kualitas kredit sebagai variabel moderasi.

Profitabilitas menggambarkan kemampuan untuk memperoleh laba dengan menggunakan seluruh asset atau seluruh modal yang dimiliki [1]. Tujuan utama perusahaan adalah memaksimalkan laba dan meningkatkan nilai perusahaan. Oleh karena itu, rasio profitabilitas menjadi ukuran utama tentang performa perusahaan. Suatu perusahaan apabila mampu menghasilkan keuntungan yang besar dengan pertumbuhan laba yang meningkat selama bertahun-tahun maka dapat dikatakan bahwa perusahaan tersebut merupakan perusahaan yang bagus, dari sisi profitabilitasnya. Tingginya tingkat profitabilitas menggambarkan kinerja yang baik dari suatu perusahaan, yang berarti bahwa bank telah beroperasi secara efektif dan efisien [2].

Namun demikian untuk memperoleh profitabilitas yang tinggi atau terus meningkat tidak semudah yang diinginkan, berikut ini kondisi profitabilitas bank umum konvensional sebagai berikut :



Gambar 1. Pertumbuhan Laba Bank Umum Konvensional

Dalam penelitian ini Rasio Return On Asset (ROA) digunakan untuk mengukur nilai rasio profitabilitas. ROA adalah rasio yang mencerminkan kemampuan perusahaan mendapatkan keuntungan dengan memanfaatkan seluruh aktiva yang dimiliki. Sedangkan menurut [3] profitabilitas adalah ukuran dari selisih antara biaya operasional bank dan pendapatan.

Kecukupan modal merupakan salah satu faktor yang berperan penting terhadap kinerja suatu perusahaan [4]. Untuk mengukur tingkat kecukupan modal dalam penelitian ini dapat diproksikan menggunakan rasio CAR. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) merupakan variabel independen dan dipilih karena ukuran inti dari kekuatan keuangan bank dari sudut pandang regulator. Bank dengan rasio kecukupan modal yang baik memiliki profitabilitas yang baik, dengan persyaratan modal bank yang baik, bank akan mampu menyerap pinjaman yang sudah buruk (bermasalah) [5].Menurut [6] menjelaskan bahwa kecukupan modal berpengaruh terhadap profitabilitas. Sedangkan Menurut [7] menjelaskan bahwa CAR tidak berpengaruh terhadap return On Asset (ROA).

Pada penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan rasio penyaluran kredit yang diukur menggunakan Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR) sebagai variabel independen yang mempengaruhi profitabilitas. Penyaluran kredit merupakan kegiatan utama bank dalam menjalankan kegiatan opersionalnya. Sebab, sumber pendanaan utama bank berasal dari kegiatan penyaluran dananya. Semakin besar penyaluran dana dalam bentuk kredit dibandingkan dengan deposit atau simpanan masyarakat pada suatu bank maka semakin besar pendapatan profitabilitasnya [8]. LDR ditentukan dengan membagi total pinjaman bank dengan total pembaginya [9]. Menurut [10] yang menjelaskan bahwa LDR memiliki pengaruh Positif terhadap Profitailitas (ROA). Sedangkan menurut [11] menjelaskan bahwa LDR berpengaruh positif tidak signifikan terhadap profitabilitas.

Kualitas kredit pada penelitian ini digunakan sebagai moderasi hubungan antara variabel independen dengan variabel dependen. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh [12] yang menjelaskan bahwa kualitas kredit tidak mampu memoderasi hubungan tingkat permodalan terhadap profitabilitas. Penelitan tentang kualitas kredit juga dilakukan oleh [13], dalam penelitian tersebut menjelaskan bahwa kualitas kredit mampu memoderasi BOPO.

Penelelitian tentang kualitas kredit tidak hanya dilakukan di Negara Indonesia melainkan di Negara asing, seperti Cina, yang dilakukan oleh [14] menjelaskan bahwa kualitas kredit digunakan sebagai variabel moderasi kinerja perusahaan.

Dengan adanya berbagai hasil penelitian yang menunjukkan bahawa kualitas kredit mampu memoderasi variabel kinerja perusahaan dan variabel BOPO, maka peneliti menggunakan variabel kualitas kredit sebagai variabel moderasi hubungan antara tingkat kecukupan modal dan penyaluran kredit terhadap profitabilitas. Untuk membedakan penelitian ini dengan penelitian sebelumnya, maka peneliti akan menggunakan variabel moderasi kualitas kredit yang diproksikan dengan Non Performing Loans (NPL).

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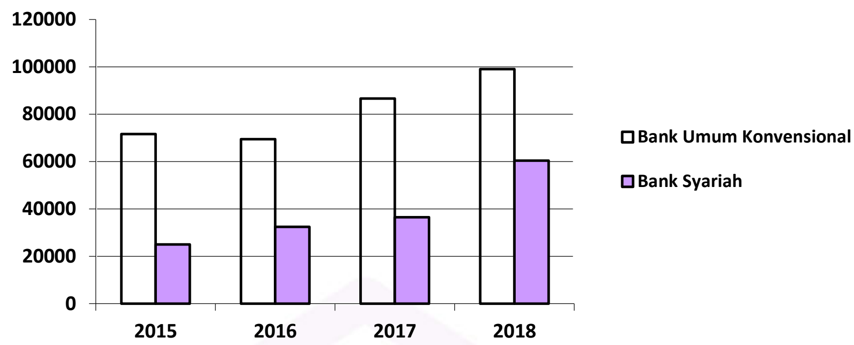

Sumber: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (Dalam miliar)

Gambar 2. Pertumbuhan Laba Bank Konvensional dan Bank Syariah

Dari gambar gambar 2. dapat dijelaskan bahwa terdapat perusahaan perbankan konvensional dan perusahaan perbankan syariah yang memiliki pertumbuhan laba yang sangat berbeda. Dari grafik diatas menunjukkan bahwa bank konvensional memiliki laba yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan bank syariah (dalam milliard rupiah). Pada tahun 2015 bank konvensioal memiliki pertumbuhan laba sebesar 71,571, tahun 2016 menurun sebesar 69.466, tahun 2017 meningkat sebesar 86.589. peningkatan yang sangat drastis terjadi pada tahun 2018 sebesar 98.998. Disisi lain terjadi pertumbuhan laba yang rendah pada perusahaan perbankan syariah. Pada tahun 2015 bank syariah yang hanya memiliki pertumbuhan laba sebesar 250, tahun 2016 meningkat sebesar 325, pada tahun 2017 sebesar 365 , tahun 2018 bank syariah meningkat menjadi 604.

Dengan demikian Bank Umum Konvensional menjadi primadona sumbangan terbesar perekonomian Indonesia dalam hal penyaluran kredit ke masyarakat dibandingkan dengan Bank Umum Syariah. Dengan adanya hal tersebut objek penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah perusahaan perbankan umum konvensional yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI).

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II. METODE PENELITIAN

A. Definisi Operasional, Identifikasi Variabel dan Indikator Variabel

Tabel 1. Indikator Variabel

No	Variabel	Indikator Variabel	Tingkat Pengukuran
1	Tingkat Kecukupan Modal (X_1) (Harmono,2017)	$CAR = \frac{\text{Modal}}{\text{Total ATMR}} \times 100\%$	Rasio
2	Penyaluran Kredit (X_2) (Taswan,2013)	$LDR = \frac{\text{Kredit}}{\text{Dana Pihak Ketiga}} \times 100\%$	Rasio
3	Profitabilitas (Y) (Harmono,2017)	$ROA = \frac{\text{Laba sebelum pajak}}{\text{Total Aset}} \times 100\%$	Rasio
4	Kualitas Kredit (Z) (Taswan,2013)	$NPL = \frac{\text{Kredit Bermasalah}}{\text{Total Kredit}} \times 100\%$	Rasio

B. Populasi dan Sampel

1. Populasi: Data laporan keuangan perbankan pada Bank Umum Konvensional yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI).

2. Sampel:

Tabel 2. Kriteria Sampel

No	Kriteria Pengambilan Sampel	Perusahaan
1	Perusahaan perbankan umum konvensional yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesi Periode 2015-2018	42
2	Perusahaan perbankan umum konvensional yang mempunyai laba termasuk kriteria Sehat dimana ROA > 1,22 % selama periode 2015-2018	20
Jumlah sampel yang di teliti		20
Jumlah pengamatan selama 4 tahun (20 x 4)		80

Maka jumlah sampel yang ditentukan dalam penelitian ini berdasarkan kriteria dari sampel diatas diperoleh sampel sebanyak 80 perusahaan perbankkan umum konvensional.

C. Jenis dan Sumber Data

1. Jenis Data: Jenis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data kuantitatif

2. Sumber Data: Sumber data dalam penelitian ini yaitu dengan menggunakan data sekunder. Data sekunder adalah data yang diperoleh

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secara tidak langsung melalui media perantara yang mana diperoleh dan di catat oleh pihak lain. Dalam penelitian data sekunder, pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menganalisis hasil dokumentasi laporan keuangan perusahaan di Bursa Efek Indonesia Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo pada perusahaan sub sektor perbankkan periode 2015-2018.

D. Teknik Pengumpulan Data

Pada penelitian ini, penulis mengumpulkan data yang dibutuhkan dengan menggunakan teknik dokumentasi. Data pada penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang didapat dari Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI) di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo dan dapat diakses melalui www.idx.co.id yaitu laporan keuangan yang terdiri dari rasio keuangan perusahaan perbankkan pada periode 2015-2018.

E. Teknik Analisis

A. Descriptive Statistic

Statistic Descriptive adalah statistik yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data dengan cara mendeskripsikan data sampel tanpa bermaksud membuat kesimpulan yang berlaku untuk umum atau generalisasi [15].

B. Model Pengukuran (Outer Model)

Outer model mendefinisikan bagaimana setiap blok indikator berhubungan dengan variabel latennya. Model pengukuran outer dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji Convergent Validity, Discriminant Validity, Composite Reliability dan Multicollinearitas adalah sebagi berikut:

1. Convergent Validity

Validitas konvergen dari model pengukuran dengan menggunakan indicator reflektif berdasarkan loading factor. Nilai loading factor diatas 0.7 dinyatakan sebagai ukuran yang ideal atau valid. Selain loading factor, untuk memenuhi validitas konvergen perlu diketahui nilai average variance extacted (AVE) pada setiap konstruk. Nilai AVE > 0.5 , dianggap signifikan dan dapat diterima.

2. Discriminan Validity

Validitas diskriminan dari indikator reflektif dapat dilihat pada nilai cross loading antara indikator dengan konstruknya. Cara untuk menguji validitas diskriminan dengan melihat cross loading untuk setiap variabel > 0.70.

3. Composite Reliability

Dalam mengukur reliabilitas suatu konstruk dapat menggunakan indikator reflektif Cronbach's Alpha dan Composite reliability. Cara menguji reliabilitas nilai cronbach alpha dan nilai composite reliability untuk masing-masing variabel diatas 0.70 maka dapat dikatakan bahwa konstruk tersebut memiliki reliabilitas yang tinggi.

4. Multicollinearitas

Uji Multikoloneritas dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antar indikator. Untuk mengetahui apakah indikator variabel formatif mengalami multikoloneritas dengan mengetahui nilai VIF. Untuk nilai VIF <10.

C. Model Struktural (Inner Model)

1. Nilai Koefisien Determinasi (R^2)

Koefisien determinasi digunakan untuk melihat kemampuan model atau kemampuan variabel independen dalam menjelaskan variansi data pada variabel dependen. Kriteria yang digunakan dalam menilai koefisien determinasi adalah 0,67, 0,33, dan 0,19 yang masing-masing mewakilkan penilaian model yang dapat menjelaskan secara baik, moderat, dan lemah [16].

2. Efek Size (F^2)

Effect size digunakan untuk mengukur kontribusi antar masing- masing variabel terhadap bentukan R^2. Efek moderasi yaitu dengan melihat nilai effect size (f^2) yaitu 0.02, 0.15 dan 0.35 ini menunjukkan bahwa model kecil, menengah, dan besar [16].

F. Pengujian Hipotesis

Pengujian Hipotesis dapat dilakukan dengan melihat t-statistik yang dimana hipotesis penelitian diterima jika nilai T- statistic >1.96 dan sebaliknya.

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III. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

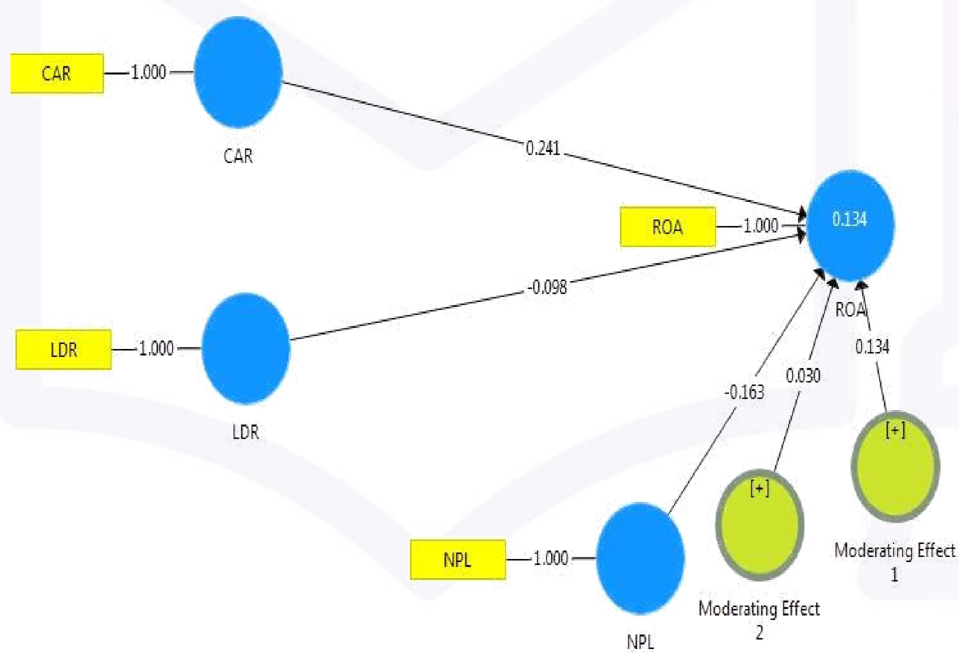
A. Statistik Deskriptif

Deskriptif statistik adalah metode-metode yang berkaitan dengan pengumpulan dan penyajian suatu kumpulan data sehingga memberikan informasi yang berguna. Hasil analisis variabel eksogen dan endogen sebagai berikut:

Tabel 3. Statistik Deskriptif

Indikator	Mean (miliar)	Min (miliar)	Max (miliar)	Standard Deviation
Tingkat kecukupan Modal (X1)	21.620	14.920	35.120	4.101
Penyaluran Kredit (X2)	89.949	55.350	145.260	12.049
Profitabilitas (Y)	2.267	1.3	4.190	0.802
Kualitas kredit (Z)	2.403	0.510	4.770	0.941

B. Hasil Pengujian Model Pengukuran (Outer Model)



Gambar 3. Tampilan Hasil Kalkulasi PLS Alghorithm

1. Hasil Pengujian Validitas Konvergen

Tabel 4. Nilai Loading Factor

	CAR	LDR	CAR * NPL	LDR * NPL	NPL	ROA
CAR	1.000					
CAR * NPL			0.882			
LDR		1.000				
LDR * NPL				0.901		
NPL					1.000	
ROA						1.000

Hasil loading factor menunjukkan bahwa semua nilai loading factor diatas 0.7 artinya valid untuk digunakan pada penelitian selanjutnya atau sudah memenuhi kriteria.

.

Tabel 5. Nilai Average Varian Extracted

Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
1.000
1.000
1.000
1.000
1.000
1.000

Hasil AVE menunjukkan bahwa nilai AVE pada semua variable sudah memenuhi validitas konvergen, karena semua nilai AVE setiap konstruk sudah memenuhi kriteria diatas 0.5.

2. Hasil Pengujian Validitas Deskriminan

Tabel 6. Nilai Cross Loading

	CAR	LDR	Moderating Effect 1	Moderating Effect 2	NPL	ROA
CAR	**1.000**	-0.208	0.271	-0.193	-0.070	0.299
CAR*NPL	0.271	-0.197	**1.000**	-0.273	0.101	0.179
LDR	-0.208	**1.000**	-0.197	-0.128	-0.119	-0.156
LDR*NPL	-0.193	-0.128	-0.273	**1.000**	-0.083	-0.025
NPL	-0.070	-0.119	0.101	-0.083	**1.000**	-0.159
ROA	0.299	-0.156	0.179	-0.025	-0.159	**1.000**

Hasil cross loading menunjukkan bahwa masing-masing indikator pada variabel laten memiliki nilai lebih tinggi dari konstruknya sendiri dari pada konstruk lain sebagai syarat terpenuhinya validitas diskriminan.

3. Hasil Pengujian Reliabilitas

Tabel 7. Nilai Cronbach Alpha dan Composite Reliability

Composite Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha
1000	1000
1000	1000
1000	1000
1000	1000
1000	1000
1000	1000

Hasil uji Reliabilitas menunjukkan bahwa nilai cronbach alpha dan nilai composite reliability untuk masing-masing variabel diatas 0.70 dapat disimpulkan bahwa masing-masing variabel konstruk sudah reliabel atau valid dalam penelitian ini.

4. Hasil Pengujian Multicollinieritas

Tabel 8. Nilai Uji Multicollinieritas

Variabel	VIF
Tingkat Kecukupan Modal (X1)	1000
Tingkat Kecukupan Modal * Kualitas Kredit	1000
Penyaluran Kredit (X2)	1000
Penyaluran Kredit * Kualitas Kredit	1000
Kualitas Kredit (Z)	1000
Profitabiltas (Y)	1000

Hasil uji multicollinearitas menunjukkan bahwa tidak terjadi multicollinearitas antar variabel independen. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari nilai VIF <5 sesuai batasan yang direkomendasikan dalam PLS.

C. Hasil Pengujian Model Struktural (Inner Model)

1. Hasil Pengujian Koefisien Determinasi (R^2)

Tabel 9. Uji R-Square

	R-Square
Profitabilitas	0.134

Nilai R-Square sebesar 0.134 berarti variabilitas konstruk nilai perusahaan dapat dijelaskan oleh konstruk Tingkat Kecukupan Modal dan Penyaluran

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Kredit terhadap Profitabilitas dengan Kualitas Kredit sebagai variabel moderasi sebesar 13.4% sisanya 86.6% dipengaruhi variabel lain yang tidak dijelaskan dalam penelitian ini.

2. Hasil Pengujian Effect size (f^2)

$$f^2 = \frac{R^2 \text{ Model Moderasi} - R^2 \text{ Model Tanpa Moderasi}}{1 - R^2 \text{ Model Moderasi}}$$

$$f^2 = \frac{0.134 - 0.102}{1 - 0.134}$$

$$f^2 = \frac{0.032}{0.866}$$

$$f^2 = 0.0369$$

Nilai effect size yang diperoleh sebesar 0.0369 yang mengindikasikan pengaruh kecil yang berarti pada penelitian ini model moderasi yang digunakan yaitu model moderasi potensial (Homologiser Moderator) yang dimaksut dengan model moderasi potensial yaitu variabel yang mempunyai potensi atau kemampuan untuk menjadi variabel moderasi, tetapi tidak mampu mempengaruhi atau tidak mampu memoderasi.

D. Uji Hipotesis

Tabel 10. Uji Significant Weight

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
CAR->ROA	0.241	0.252	0.102	2.355	**0.019**
LDR->ROA	-0.098	-0.107	0.086	1.145	0.253
CAR*NPL->ROA	0.134	0.141	0.136	0.988	0.324
LDR*NPL->ROA	0.030	0.041	0.108	0.279	0.781
NPL->ROA	-0.163	-0.162	0.099	1.655	0.099

Berdasarkan analisis diatas dapat dijelaskan sebagai berikut:

1. Hipotesis pertama diterima karena X_1 (Tingkat Kecukupan Modal) terhadap Y (Profitabilitas) memiliki nilai T-Statistics > 1.96 yaitu 2,355 dan nilai P-Values < 0,05 yaitu 0.019 Dapat diartikan bahwa Tingkat Kecukupan Modal berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas.

2. Hipotesis kedua ditolak karena X_2 (Penyaluran Kredit) terhadap Y (Profitabilitas) memiliki nilai T-Statistics < 1.96 yaitu 1.149 dan nilai P-Values < 0,05 yaitu 0.253 Sehingga diartikan bahwa Penyaluran Kredit tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas.
3. Hipotesis ketiga ditolak karena interaksi antara X_1 dengan Z (Tingkat Kecukupan Modal*Kualitas Kredit) terhadap Y (Profitabilitas) memiliki nilai T-Statistics < 1.96 yaitu sebesa 0.988 dan nilai P-Values < 0,05 yaitu 0.324 Hal ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa interaksi Tingkat Kecukupan Modal dengan Kualitas Kredit tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas.
4. Hipotesis keempat ditolak karena interaksi antara X_2 dengan Z (Penyaluran Kredit*Kualitas Kredit) terhadap Y (Profitabilitas) memiliki nilai T-Statistics < 1.96 yaitu sebesar 0.279 dan nilai P-Values > 0,05 yaitu 0.781 Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa interaksi Penyaluran Kredit dengan Kualitas Kredit tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas.

E. Pembahasan

1. Pengaruh Tingkat Kecukupan Modal Terhadap profitabilitas

Berdasarkan hasil analisis data yang telah dilakukan dalam penelitian ini, dapat disimpulkan bahwa Tingkat Kecukupan Modal yang diukur dengan CAR berpengaruh positif dan signifkan terhadap Profitabilitas yang diukur dengan Return On Asset (ROA) pada perusahaan Perbankan yang terdaftar di BEI periode 2016-2018. Ketika CAR meningkat, maka Profitabilitas juga akan meningkat, hasil tersebut dapat dibuktikan dengan nilai Original Sample yaitu 0.241 dengan tingkat Signifikan 0.019.

Hasil penelitian ini sejalan dengan penelitian [17] membuktikan bahwa Tingkat Kecukupan Modal berpengaruh dan signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas. Hasil ini juga sejalan dengan penelitian [18] membuktikan bahwa Tingkat Kecukupan Modal berpengaruh dan signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas. Hal ini semakin tinggi Tingkat Kecukupan Modal maka semakin meningkat Profitabilitas [19].

Hasil penelitian ini tidak sejalan dengan penelitian [20] bahwa Modal tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas, yang berarti perusahaan tidak termotivasi untuk meningkatkan modalnya untuk tujuan menujukkan tingkat kecukupan modal perusahaan yang baik. Hasil ini sejalan penelitian [21] dan [22] yang menyatakan bahwa modal tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas. Hal ini dikarenakan Penyaluran kredit yang tinggi tidak menjamin untuk meningkatkan laba atau meningkatkan Profitabilitas [23]. Menurut [24] menjelaskan bahwa kecukupan modal berpengaruh terhadap profitabilitas. Sedangkan Menurut [18] menjelaskan bahwa CAR tidak berpengaruh terhadap return On Asset (ROA).

2. Pengaruh Penyaluran Kredit Terhadap Profitabilitas

Berdasarkan hasil analisis data yang telah dilakukan dalam penelitian ini, dapat disimpulkan bahwa Penyaluran Kredit yang diukur dengan LDR tidak berpengaruh terhadap Profitabilitas yang diukur dengan Return On Asset (ROA) pada perusahaan Perbankan yang terdaftar di BEI periode 2016-2018. Hasil penelitian [25] menunjukkan bahwa Penyaluran Kredit memiliki pengaruh negative terhadap Profitabilitas. Penelitian ini sejalan dengan hasil penelitian [26] menunjukkan bahwa Penyaluran Kredit tidak berpengaruh terhadap Profitabilitas.

Semakin besar Penyaluran Kredit tidak menjamin untuk meningkatkan perolehan laba atau profitabilitas meningkat karena besarnya kredit yang disalurkan kepada nasabah tanpa memperhatikan kualitas kreditnya, maka semakin besar pula kemungkinan terjadinya kredit macet yang menyebabkan perolehan laba menurun [27]. Menurut [28] yang menjelaskan bahwa LDR memiliki pengaruh Positif terhadap Profitailitas (ROA). Sedangkan menurut [29] menjelaskan bahwa LDR berpengaruh positif tidak signifikan terhadap profitabilitas.

3. Pengaruh Tingkat Kecukupan Modal Terhadap Profitabilitas Dengan Kualitas Kredit Sebagai Variabel Moderasi

Berdasarkan hasil analisis data yang telah dilakukan pada penelitian ini, dapat diketahui bahwa interaksi antara Tingkat Kecukupan Modal dengan Kualitas Kredit yang diukur dengan CAR*NPL memiliki nilai original sample positif sebesar 0.134 dengan T-statistic $0.988 < 1.96$ dan P-value $0.324 > 0.05$ dapat diketahui bahwa interaksi antara Tingkat Kecukupan Modal dengan Kualitas kredit sebagai variabel moderasi tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas.

Tabel 11. Jenis Variabel Moderasi

Interaksi antara Variabel Moderator dan Variabel Predictor (X*Z)	Hubungan antara Variabel Moderator dan Variabel Kriteria Y = f(x,Z) Ada Hubungan	Tidak Ada Hubungan
Tidak Ada Interaksi	(1) Variabel itu adalah variabel : Intervening, Exogenous, Antecedent atau predictor	(2) Variabel itu adalah variabel Homologizer Moderator (Potensial Moderasi)
Ada Interaksi	(3) Variabel itu adalah variabel : Quasi Moderator	(4) Variabel itu adalah variabel : Pure moderator

Seperti yang dijelaskan pada gambar 13. penelitian ini termasuk Model moderasi Homologise Moderator atau Moderasi Potensial yaitu variabel yang mempunyai potensi atau kemampuan untuk menjadi variabel moderasi, tetapi tidak mampu mempengaruhi atau tidak mampu memoderasi. Non Performing Loans yang menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi nilai rasio, maka semakin buruk kualitas kredit. Sebaliknya, penyisihan kerugian pinjaman sebagai bagian dari pendapatan bunga bersih adalah ukuran lain dari kualitas kredit, yang menunjukkan kualitas kredit yang tinggi dengan menunjukkan angka yang rendah [30]. Dengan tingkat kecukupan modal yang tinggi cenderung akan meminimumkan penyaluran kredit terhadap nasabah, akan tetapi dengan tingginya tingkat kecukupan modal yang tidak diimbangi dengan kualitas kredit yang tinggi maka perusahaan akan mendapatkan kerugian atas penyaluran kreditnya yang bermsalah atau terdapat banyak krdit macet (Sulieman Alshatti, 2014).

Penelitian ini sejalan dengan hasil penelitian [10] menjelaskan bahwa Kualitas Kredit tidak mampu memoderasi hubungan antara Tingkat Kecukupan Modal terhadap Profitabilitas. Penelitian ini tidak sejalan dengan penelitian [22] menjelaskan bahwa kualitas Kredit mampu memoderasi Tingkat Kecukupan modal dengan Profitabilitas.

4. Pengaruh Penyaluran Kredit Terhadap Profitabilitas Dengan Kualitas Kredit Sebagai Variabel Moderasi

Berdasarkan hasil analisis data yang telah dilakukan pada penelitian ini, dapat diketahui bahwa interaksi antara Penyaluran Kredit dengan Kualitas Kredit yang diukur dengan LDR*NPL memiliki nilai original sample positif sebesar 0.030 dengan T-statistic 0.279 < 1.96 dan P-value 0.781 > 0.05

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dapat diketahui bahwa interaksi antara Penyaluran Kredit dengan Kualitas kredit sebagai variabel moderasi tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Profitabilitas.

Tabel 12. Jenis Variabel Moderasi

Interaksi antara Variabel Moderator dan Variabel Predictor (X*Z)	Hubungan antara Variabel Moderator dan Variabel Kriteria Y = f(x,Z)	
	Ada Hubungan	Tidak Ada Hubungan
Tidak Ada Interaksi	(1) Variabel itu adalah variabel : Intervening, Exogenous, Antecedent atau predictor	(2) Variabel itu adalah variabel Homologizer Moderator (Potensial Moderasi)
Ada Interaksi	(3) Variabel itu adalah variabel : Quasi Moderator	(4) Variabel itu adalah variabel : Pure moderator

Seperti yang dijelaskan pada gambar 14. Penelitian ini termasuk Model moderasi Homologise Moderator atau Moderasi Potensial yaitu variabel yang mempunyai potensi atau kemampuan untuk menjadi variabel moderasi, tetapi tidak mampu mempengaruhi atau tidak mampu memoderasi [32].

Semakin tinggi penyaluran kredit yang disalurkan tanpa melihat kualitas kreditnya maka akan besar kemungkinan terjadinya kredit macet atau kredit bermasalah.

Untuk dunia perbankan kredit merupakan unsur utama untuk memperoleh keuntungan. Artinya bersarnya laba suatu bank sangatlah dipengaruhi dari jumlah kredit yang disalurkan dalam suatu periode. Semakin banyak kredit yang disalurkan, maka semakin besar pula perolehan laba [33]. Dalam penelitian ini Kualitas Kredit dianggap kurang mampu dalam memodeasi penyaluran kredit terhadap profitabilitas, dalam praktiknya agar laba bank optimal, maka jumlah kredit yang disalurkan haruslah sesuai dengan target yang telah ditetapkan [34]. Manajemen harus menetapkan berapa target kredit yang harus disalurkan setiap periode. Manajemen juga harus memperhatikan kualitas kreditnya, hal ini penting, karena kualitas kredit berkaitan dengan risiko kemacetan (bermasalah) suatu kredit yang disalurkan. Sederhanya, semakin berkualitas kredit yang diberikan, maka akan memperkecil risiko terhadap kemungkinan kredit tersebut macet atau bermasalah. Seperti yang diketahui bahwa semakin banyak kredit macet (bermasalah) maka akan mengakibatkan laba (ROA) bank menurun.

Tingginya tingkat penyaluran kredit jika tidak tepat sasaran dapat menimbulkan risiko kredit macet lebih besar, sehingga akan mempengaruhi pendapatan bunga yang diterima [35]. Dalam penelitian ini telah dibuktikan dengan penelitian yang dilakukan oleh [2] menjelaskan bahawa Kualitas kredit tidak mampu memperkuat (memperlemah) pengaruh tingkat penyaluran kredit terhadap Return On Asset. Hasil penelitian Sejalan dengan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan [36].

IV. KESIMPULAN

Berdasarkan hasil analisis data peneliti menarik kesimpulan bahwa:

1. Tingkat Kecukupan modal berpengaruh positif terhadap Profitabilitas.
2. Penyaluran kredit tidak berpengaruh terhadap Profitabilitas.
3. Kualitas Kredit tidak mampu memoderasi pengaruh Tingkat Kecukupan Modal terhadap profitabilitas
4. Kualitas Kredit tidak mampu memoderasi pengaruh Penyaluran Kredit terhadap Profitabilitas

V. UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH

1. Untuk orang tua dan sudara-saudara saya yang telah memberikan kasih sayang dan doa serta dukungan baik materi maupun non materi
2. Untuk staff dan admin Fakultas Bisnis Hukum dan Ilmu Sosial yang membantu maslah administrasi dalam pembuatan Skripsi ini
3. Untuk teman-teman prodi manajemen yang selalu memberikan masukan dan ide dalam penulisan skripsi.

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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC AND ETYMOLOGICAL STUDY OF PEREONYMS IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Transport (Lat. Transporto - transport) - a network of social material production, providing transportation of goods and passengers from one place to another, exchange and communication between the country's regions and districts, enterprises, sectors of the economy, as well as within the country.

Key words: transport, sectors of the economy, land transport, water transport, air transport, public transport, domestic transport.

I.Introduction

There are the following modes of transport: land transport (rail, road, pipeline), water transport (sea and river), air transport (aviation). Depending on the function of domestic production (industrial) transport and public transport, in addition to these modes of transport, there are also personal vehicles. According to the nature of its function, it is divided into railway and freight transport. Domestic transport is the direct production of material goods, serves the process and enterprise production, is an integral part of the means. Public transport (land, water and air) is an important area of social production. The emergence of public transport as a material industry was associated with the industrial revolution.

II.Literature review

The US transport system is a source of the formation of conventional knowledge that underlies the semantics of the LSP "Transport" constituents. Behind each lexical unit of the studied field there is a significant amount of knowledge about the designated fragment of reality.

The field under study is, on the one hand, a lexical subsystem, the elements of which correspond to the general sphere of reality, and on the other hand, a schematization of the historical experience of the members of the linguistic community in this area - a frame (or a complex frame).

The key or basic concepts of the LSP "Transport" (land transportation, water transportation, air transportation) serve as an optimal representation of the entire transport model. They are the nodes of a complex frame and they themselves organize lexical-semantic microfields, groups and subgroups, considered as subframes of a complex frame.

III.Analysis

The "Car" subframe is one of the most significant for the American model of transport. In the conceptual area "Automobile" the following general cultural key concepts are identified:

1) transportation;
2) makes of automobiles;
3) types of the body of automobiles;
4) parts of automobiles;
5) road;
6) driver, passenger and curb service cultural concept.

The cognitive articulation of reality associated with the concept of "car" in the semantic consciousness of Americans and Russians has a general cultural basis, which goes back to universal human values, and national and cultural specifics.

National and cultural information is organically woven into the content of the general cultural concept and serves as the basis for a comparative linguistic, cultural and translation analysis of the LSP “Transport”. The identification of lexical units with a national-cultural component of meaning in the LSP "Transport" in ATE and the analysis of the problems of their translation into Russian contributes to a deeper acquaintance with a significant layer of the culture of the target language, overcoming the cultural barrier when communicating with native speakers of ATE and Russian in specific situations, and, in general, to simplify intercultural communication.

Phraseological units are part of the background knowledge about the country and the people - the native speaker. PU reflects the peculiarities of culture, national originality of the perception of the world in a given country. In ATE, there are a number of proverbs associated with the car, which indicates its special role in the United States. It is characteristic that in BrE and Russian, the corresponding proverbs have a different figurative basis (AmE: Don't count your new cars before they're built. / BrE: Don't count your chickens before they are hatched. / Rus.: Chickens are counted in autumn.)

As part of the LSP "Transport", a number of lexical units ATE were identified that have no analogues in Russian, including words and phrases related to the types and use of roads (Interstate (I), turnpike, high-occupancy vehicle lane (.HOV -lane)), roadside service (drive-in church, drive-in bank), names of roads, bridges and tunnels (Cumberland Road, National Road, Lancaster Turnpike, Golden Semi-Circle (Route 128), Interstate 80, Kennedy Expressway, USI (US One), Washington Bridge, Lincoln Tunnel). Non-equivalent lexical units include words and phrases associated with the history of transport in the United States (Model T Ford, Model A Ford, "ford family").

When translating the non-equivalent vocabulary of the field under study, the following techniques are used:

- transcription (drive-in - 'drive-in', Chevy - 'Chevy', General Motors - 'General motor', Greyhound - 'Greyhound');
- transliteration (FordMustang - 'Ford mustang')
- tracing (Big Three - 'Big Three', Hell's Angels - 'Hell's Angels', Golden Semi-Circle -' Golden Semi-ring ', mobile home -' mobile home ', prairie schooner -' prairie ship ', Tin Lizzie -' Tin Lizzie ', Yank tanks -' Yankee tanks');
- a descriptive translation (prairie schooner - 'a covered van of settlers'; less often a more complete descriptive translation is used: 'a long van covered with canvas, used by settlers when moving along the prairies during the colonization of the western lands of the United States from the late 18th to the middle of the 19th centuries').

At present, there is a process of "borrowing" American realities into Russian culture (the emergence of various forms of roadside service in our country). The realities borrowed from the USA received their own lexical design in our country: "car cinema", "car cinema in the open air", "cinema on wheels" analogue of the American drive-in theater), "MAKAVTO" (analogue of a drive-in restaurant) , "Light metro" (analogous to the elevated railroad).

IV.Discussion

In LSP "Transport" a significant layer of informal vocabulary is a special slang of truck drivers who make long-distance trips (trucker talk, trucker jargon). A significant number of highlighted slang units are based on a metaphor: barn - 'garage' (lit. 'shed'), jockey ~ 'driver' (lit. 'jockey'), donuts - 'tires' (lit. 'donuts'). In the Russian language, when forming informal vocabulary of transport topics, a metaphor is also often used: steering wheel ~ 'steering wheel', wheelbarrow - 'car', kopeck - 'Zhiguli car of the first model'.

A comparative analysis of the language of car advertising in the USA and Russia has shown that a number of similar stylistic means and compositional-cognitive techniques are used in the American and Russian RT. This is because the long-standing American experience has a significant impact on the development of Russian car advertising.

The distinctive features of the language of car advertising in the United States and Russia were identified. In American RT, colloquial names of car brands are often used (Caddy, Mitsu, Jag). In American advertising, the automobile often acts as an object and means of advertising. One of the specific types of advertising in the United States is mobile advertising ("product-mobiles" / product mobiles). The appearance of this type of advertising has enriched AmE's vocabulary with new words and phrases (cultures): Zippo Car, Wienermobile, Hershey's Kissmobile, and BTI Phone Car. When translating this vocabulary into Russian, the description technique should be used. In Russian Tatarstan there is a significant number of borrowings and cripples from English, and especially AmE ("American highway", buggy, drag racing, concept car, minivan, roadster, spider, test drive, hot rodding, "show -stopper "). In Russian advertising, as a rule, the full name of the car brand is given, and without translation.

The linguoculturological study of the LSP "Transport" from the standpoint of traditional structural linguistics in combination with the approaches of cognitive linguistics made it possible to study the features of the cognitive

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activity of the linguistic collective in this area through its linguistic representation; combine the actual linguistic research with the study of the corresponding subject area of the real world; to reveal how the human experience and thinking of people influences the analyzed area of the lexical composition of ATE.

In this study, the US transport system is considered as a source of the formation of conventional knowledge that underlies the semantics of lexical units of the studied field. The uniqueness of the transport system of the United States is due to many factors, including the geographical and historical conditions in which American society was born and developed. This led to the creation of a nationally specific transport model in the country.

The history of the United States is called "the history of the people on the move" ("people on the move"). The role of different modes of transport has changed over the years in the development of American society. At the stage of the development of the North American continent, water transport played a primary role. The influx of large numbers of immigrants, the need to move the Frontier to the west, the "gold rush" (1848) required the rapid development of land transport and the improvement of vehicles. 1852 saw the most rapid railroad construction in the United States, and this period in the country's history has been called the "railroad fever". The mass production of automobiles was called the "automobile revolution". In the United States, this revolution took place earlier than in other countries and had a wider scale. In the XX century, there was a second "transport revolution" associated with the development of air transport: the aircraft became the main means of mass transportation.

With the development of road transport, the "era of the automobile" began ("automobile age", "automotive age", "automobile era", "Motor-Car Era") and the concept of "automobile culture" appeared, which in the conditions of the American reality has acquired special significance. The car in the United States has become an integral part of American life, an object of worship and love. The concept of "mobility", referring initially to the advancement to the West, has expanded significantly, and the term "auto-mobility" has appeared, referring to everything related to the car, and reflecting the wide opportunities that opened up before a person with the development of this mode of transport. The beginning of the "era of the automobile" and the period of the "triumph of the automobile in the United States" in the late 1920s. ("Triumph of the automobile") is associated with the name of one of the largest auto manufacturers G. Ford (Ford, Henry), who created the first mass cheap car "Model T" (or "Ford T", "T") (Model T, Ford Model T, "T"), which has become a symbol car in the United States. It is believed that G. Ford "made a revolution in the lives of people around the world", became "a symbol of industrial technology."

The development of the transport system in the United States had a significant impact on the lexical subsystem "Transport". In the present study, the set of words and phrases used to name objects and phenomena in the sphere of American transport is combined into the LSP "Transport" (about 500 constituents).

In accordance with the generally accepted periodization of the history of AshE, we distinguish the early (17th - 16th centuries) and late (from the 19th century to the present) stages of the development of the lexical subsystem "Transport". The formation of the investigated field at an early stage occurred mainly due to the consolidation in AshE of words that were obsolete or rarely used in BrE (British archaisms, regional dialectisms); the development of new meanings in words; borrowing words from indigenous languages; borrowing words from the languages of the first settlers; the formation of phrases; the formation of neologisms by word production and word composition. At this stage, the appearance of the first lexical units with a national-cultural component of meaning is noted. However, the LSP "Transport" of this period was still few in number and was replenished slightly due to the slow development of transport. At a late stage of the formation of the LSP “Transport”, a significant number of lexical units with a national-cultural component of meaning appear in Ashe; AshE forms its own set of lexical units that differ from BrE; words develop new meanings; word formation processes are activated (word production, word composition, abbreviation); the process of the formation of phrases is activated; words are borrowed from the languages of immigrants, etc. In the XIX-XX centuries. a new way of word formation has become widespread - abbreviation or truncation, which has become one of the most characteristic features of modern English, especially AshE.

The study made it possible to distinguish three main LSPs in the LSP "Transport" ("Water transport" / Hfater Transportation, "Land transport"! Land Transportation, "Air transport" Mg> Transportation). LSMP "Land Transport" consists of two LSGs ("Automobiles" / Automobiles and "Railway Transport" / Railway Transportation). Two LSPGs ("A & Tomobsh" / Automobile and "Doroga" / 7? Oay!) Were allocated as part of the LSG Automobile Transport.

V.Conclusion

As a result of the study, it was found that the LSP "Transport" captures a conceptual area corresponding to a given sphere of reality, or an area reflected by consciousness. Thus, the investigated field is, on the one hand, a lexical subsystem, the elements of which correspond to a certain sphere of reality, and on the other hand, a schematization of the experience of members of the linguistic community in this area - a frame (a complex frame, "macro frame").

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FEATURES OF EMOTIONS IN THE UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN

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Annotation

This article provides information on the specific features and types of emotional experiences in children and their psychological impact on the upbringing of children.

Keywords: empathy, emotion, sympathy, the phenomenon of sympathy empathy, attraction, cultural and social context.

Анототция: В этой статье представлена информация об особенностях и типах эмоциональных переживаний у детей и их психологическом влиянии на воспитание детей.

Ключевые слова: эмпатия, эмоция, симпатия, феномен симпатии, эмпатия, влечение, культурный и социальный контекст.

Relevance of the topic.

The role of the family in nurturing positive emotions in children is important. Especially in today's globalization process, it is necessary to pay special attention to the issues of emotional education. It is a fact that different information flows are continuous and that they affect the child's psyche. At such a time, it is necessary for parents to focus primarily on cultivating positive emotions in their children. For this, of course, it is necessary to have a healthy environment. It is relatively easy for positive emotions to form and assimilate in children who grow up seeing parental understanding and support for each other.

At the age of 1.5-2 years, the simplest moral emotions begin to form, the beginning of the formation is activated by significant adults with the help of praise or censure and is expressed in the ability to distinguish between good

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and bad. Also, the emotions of children under the age of 2 are based on situations of success or failure of their objective activity, their manifestations can be observed in relation to: the object of the forthcoming action, the situation in which they have to act, or in relation to their own actions and their result [1].

As noted above, children and adolescents are increasingly receiving incoming information through television, radio, and the Internet. Scenes of savagery and violence on TV lead to the formation of negative emotions in children and the disappearance of feelings of care, compassion and pity in them. For example, if we watch children watching scenes of torture and violence on TV today, we can see that in such scenes they laugh instead of feeling sorry. Therefore, when cultivating emotions in the family, parents should pay special attention to these aspects and not allow their children to watch such scenes. Nowadays, computer games also have a negative effect on the child's psyche. After playing such games, the child develops aggression and the child begins to lose feelings of empathy, pity and compassion. To prevent this situation, it is necessary for parents to teach their children to use the Internet and computers for the right purposes, so that they can be more interested in computer games that increase their intellectual potential than such games. at the same time, parents should not neglect their children and be an example to them.

Sympathy (derived from the Greek word sympatheia) is a positive attitude toward someone or something (other people, their groups, social realities), a positive, stable attitude that helps to show pride and attention.

The structure of emotional well-being includes the following components (according to GG Filippova): 1) the emotion of pleasure (displeasure) as the content of the predominant background of mood; 2) the experience of comfort as the absence of an external threat or physical discomfort; 3) the experience of success (failure) in achieving goals; 4) the experience of comfort in the presence of other people and situations of interaction with them; 5) the experience of evaluating the results of the child's activity by others [2].

The causes of sympathy can be understood and misunderstood. The former is characterized by a generality of views, ideas, values, interests, and moral ideals, while the latter is characterized by external attractiveness, character traits, manners, and attraction. A.G. According to Kovalev, sympathy is a tendency of one person to have a less understood attitude towards another. The concept of sympathy was also in the focus of the ancient Greek philosophers, who saw sympathy as a spiritual objective unit of all things that led people to sympathize with one another. For many centuries, sympathy was seen as empathy. Such views of sympathy and its interpretation as empathy still exist to this day.

In defining the nature of sympathy and antipathy, the American psychologist Jacob Moreno hypothesizes that the sources of sympathy and antipathy are innate and are the result of the mysterious attraction or repulsion of tele- people. According to Jacob Moreno's assumptions, defined people have a social talent that will be given to them in advance. These perceptions of his are criticized. Critics argue that the main factor that determines sympathy and antipathy is a person's behavior, moral values, and ideas when interacting with other people. In this view, there are specific shortcomings. As Laroche-Foucault points out, "if some people have good qualities and can't attract the attention of others, some people can attract people even if they have a lot of flaws." To explain the nature of sympathy, the phenomenon of charm, attraction, the concept of attraction is now used instead of Jacob Moreno's TV.

The English word attraction is translated as "charm", "attraction", "inclination". In psychology, this term describes the result and process of the formation of a positive emotional relationship. Attraction is the presence and evaluation of feelings towards another person. The peculiarity of sympathy and antipathy is that they are not established by other people but are suddenly caused by a number of psychological reasons.

Although children show their choices from an early age, it is still unclear why children feel sympathy for some people and try to distance others from them. While the mechanisms by which sympathy develops remain a mystery, this makes it difficult for educators to raise children and create a positive social environment in groups of children. A.A. Royak points out that if children don't like kindergarten, the educator doesn't have a chance to find out the reasons for it and arouse sympathy for that child in other children. Understanding the mechanisms of sympathy formation allows us to identify the factors that affect attraction. L. Ya. According to Gozman, they include:

- Criteria of the object of attraction;
- Criteria of the subject of attraction;
- The relationship of the criteria of the object and subject of the attraction;
- Interaction features;
- Features of the communication situation;
- Cultural and social context;
- Time (dynamics of development of relations over time).

Therefore, the emergence and development of attraction and sympathy is determined by the specific social conditions associated with the characteristics of the object of sympathy, as well as the characteristics of the subject who feels sympathy.

V.P. According to Trusov, the descriptive function of emotional indicators (sympathy, antipathy) in the study of political choices in foreign social psychology has been identified. The emotional appraisal of a candidate gave him or her a clear fit for the actual voting results.

Empathy Empathy is the ability to understand the other person's feelings, not with the "mind" but with the "heart." It is clear that both of these qualities play a key role in communication between people in everyday life. The above qualities may not be present in everyone, but if one wants to improve one's relations with others, one must also possess these qualities in order to create one's own individual style of communication. In the process of communication, a person can play any of the roles such as transmitter, receiver, transmitter of communication. Therefore, it is important that a person's attitude towards the interlocutor changes during the reception of information.

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THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON THE EXPRESSION OF FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS IN CHILDREN

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Annotation

This article discusses the differences between feelings and emotions, the specific psychological aspects of emotions and feelings in children, and the factors that cause emotions.

Keywords: Emotion, confusion, supernatural, fairy tale therapy, need, reflection, individual, character

Анотатция: в этой статье обсуждаются различия между чувствами и эмоциями, конкретные психологические аспекты эмоций и чувств у детей, а также факторы, вызывающие эмоции.
Ключевые слова: эмоция, замешательство, сверхъестественное, сказочная терапия, потребность, размышление, личность, персонаж.

Relevance of the topic.

The study of child psychology in the family environment is one of the greatest responsibilities of parents to understand their emotional state. In this context, let's look at the psychological state of emotions.

The fact that subjective relationships are reflected in the human brain in the form of feelings, emotional states, high inner experiences, creates feelings and emotions. Emotion is the reflection in the brain of a person, who is the subject of the needs of a clear reality, of the attitude to objects that are valuable and important to him. Although there are many theories about emotions and feelings, it is difficult to find a theory that clearly distinguishes them. While some of these theories claim that emotion is a continuation of emotion, some claim that both are the same thing, and some make clear the differences between the two. Emotion has a more short-term situational nature related to the specific activity that occurs. Human emotions are formed over a period of time and as a result of social influences. Emotions, in contrast to emotions, are more stable and related to a defined object. This object is the family, the class community, the social environment.

The concept of emotion is used in different senses in everyday life and in scientific psychological sources. In particular, instead of feelings, perceptions, unintelligible tendencies, unintelligible desires, wishes, goals, requirements, concepts are used. Its use, based on the mutual similarity between the cases, is merely a matter of everyday life. When analyzed from a scientific point of view, "Emotion" is usually used in the brain of a living being, that is, in the sense of reflecting his attitude towards the objects that satisfy and hinder the needs of individuals.

In world psychology, the terms ‘emotion’ and ‘emotion’ are used in the same sense (especially in foreign countries), but they cannot be understood as exactly the same situation. Such a shortcoming is most often found in popular literature, textbooks published abroad. It is appropriate to call emotion a specific form of mental process, which is the expression of emotions in internal experiences, which are usually manifested by external symptoms. For example, discoloration, smiling faces, trembling lips, bright eyes, laughter, tears, sadness, hesitation, confusion, etc. are expressions of emotion. But it was unnatural to include such high qualities as patriotism, responsibility, responsibility, conscience, kindness, love in the composition of emotions. These emotional experiences are their essence, their power. it would have become a mere nonsense to interpret them as emotions, despite their drastic differences in duration, sensitivity, and direction. Therefore, the most important difference between them is that one is social (emotion) and the other (emotion) is individual. of particular importance.

One of the psychologists of Uzbekistan, E.G. G'oziev, V. Karimova and others have focused their attention. Including E.G. Gaziev pays special attention to the psychological conditions of cultivating such feelings as patriotism and humanity in young people. The role of play activities in nurturing positive emotions in children is very important. It is in play activities, especially in role-playing games, that children’s attitudes towards this or that situation and their emotions are manifested. For example, we can observe the formation of positive emotions in girls, including feelings of kindness and compassion, when girls play the role of mothers during the play of dolls and

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care for the doll with affection. In boys, on the other hand, we can observe the formation of patriotic feelings during role-playing games.

Many games involve many, not just one person. It helps to instill in children a sense of community, they learn to act together, in an organized way - sometimes they lead others, sometimes they submit to them, they follow certain rules and strictly control their implementation. All this allows to bring up, to get used to discipline, to create a sense of responsibility for one's own behavior and attitudes, to help to form the spiritual qualities of the child's personality.

he role of the family in nurturing positive emotions in children is important. Especially in today's globalization process, it is necessary to pay special attention to the issues of emotional education. It is a fact that different information flows are continuous and that they affect the child's psyche. At such a time, it is necessary for parents to focus primarily on cultivating positive emotions in their children. For this, of course, it is necessary to have a healthy environment. Seeing parental mutual understanding and support makes it relatively easy for children to grow up to form and assimilate positive emotions.

In the family environment and in the process of raising a child, parents react to the situation and age of each child, with different manifestations of the emotional state of motherhood and fatherhood. In some families, not paying attention to a child's feelings can lead to misunderstandings. Parents who do not understand the child's condition limit their child's abilities with their emotions. Later, this can have negative consequences for children's lives.

The emotional world of a person is a set of processes that reflect the continual contradictions, conflicts and their resolution, prevention. The main factors that cause positive, negative and ambiguous feelings are:

1) The different content and form between the person and the environment relationships;

2) Body parts changes in the relative balance of relations in the environment of the internal organism;

3) Various experiences and others caused by emergencies.

Another (fourth) quality of emotions is the expression of the uncertainty of external influences that provide a short-term reflection of a person's

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emotional relationship to emotional objects. Also, if the impressions of the objects are of a long-term nature, such emotional states may be a quality of the relationship. The phenomenon of confusion of the natural and social environment becomes the subject of an emotional state before it is associated with need and creates a certain stable relationship. Therefore, at the heart of certain experiences is the need to understand only the "what is a reflex."

As mentioned above, although similar centers of positive and negative emotions are located in other parts of the brain, there are also centers of conditioned pleasure and pain.

Anxiety in children is caused by parents' lack of understanding of the child's emotional state, especially when adults may not understand the child's wishes.

In the family, giving too much love to a child, pampering him too much, satisfying his every wish, and unconditionally fulfilling his needs also create masculinity and stubbornness in him. For example, neglect can cause a child great distress, a feeling of loneliness, despair, and alienation.

The family environment plays a key role in shaping the feelings and emotions of children. Depending on the level of responsibility of the mother, the use of fairy tale therapy for their children can lead to the formation of positive emotions if the father also pays attention to the child's emotions and directs the upbringing in the right direction.

Today, children and adolescents receive incoming information through television, radio and the Internet. Scenes of savagery and violence on TV lead to the formation of negative emotions in children and the disappearance of feelings of care, compassion and pity in them. For example, if we watch children watching scenes of torture and violence on TV today, we can see that in such scenes they laugh instead of feeling sorry. Therefore, when cultivating emotions in the family, parents should pay special attention to these aspects and not allow their children to watch such scenes. Nowadays, computer games also have a negative effect on the child's psyche. After playing such games, the child becomes aggressive and the feelings of empathy, pity and compassion begin to disappear. To prevent this situation, it is necessary for parents to teach their children to use the Internet and computers for the right purposes so that they can be interested in computer games that increase their intellectual potential rather than such games at the same time, parents should not neglect their children and be an example to them.

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THE INFLUENCE OF HUMAN FACTORS ON THE UPBRINGING OF TWINS IN UZBEK FAMILIES

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Annotation

The article presents the factors influencing the psychological development of twins, as well as the psychogenetic foundations of specific approaches to the upbringing of twins in Uzbek families.

keyword: cognitive functions, genealogy, population, DNA, MH and DZ, method

Аннотация: В статье представлены факторы, влияющие на психологическое развитие близнецов, а также психогенетические основы специфических подходов к воспитанию близнецов в узбекских семьях.

ключевое слово: когнитивных функций, генеалогия, популяция, ДНК, МЗ и ДЗ, метод

The Uzbek family has always been a childish nation. In particular, the need for raising children is growing every year. From the moment a child is born, caring for him is not only the responsibility of the mother, but also the support of his or her grandparents around him or her. The influence of genetics on the upbringing of children is great. Especially if the twins are boys and girls. Most genetic studies classify the importance of genetic factors in parenting according to the type of development of the twins. Many scientists have substantiated their views on what psychogenetics is and how it affects the psychological development of a person.

This science, known in the West as behavioral genetics, existed almost a century ago. He studies heredity and variability of mental traits, the interaction of genes and the environment in the formation of temperament, cognitive functions, behavior and other characteristics of a person. One of the most informative methods in it is twins, but there are others - genealogy, population, the method of adoptive families.

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So what determines our behavior more - environment, education, or genetics? In everyday consciousness, a person is faced with the myth that behavior is determined exclusively by genetics or only by the environment. There have also been periods of the dominance of hereditary determinism and social determinism in science. It is often said in the media that this and his gene were discovered. It is not true. The main conclusion of current research is that behavioral diversity is always the result of a complex interaction of two factors.

Genetically monozygous twins are exactly the same, they have 100% the same genes. In this case, nature causes cloning of a person (a clone is a group of genetically similar individuals). The incidence of monozygotic twins is about 4 cases per 1000 births, and this rate is stable in different populations. If this happens rarely in humans, then in some mammals this method of asexual reproduction is used in everyday practice (armadillos, as a rule, give birth to monozygous twins and tetrapods). as close as normal children of the same parents (about 50% of the genes are shared). Unlike identical twins, dizygotic twins can be heterosexual. Twins

The main method is the twins method. In humans, 99% of the DNA is the same, only 1% is different - this is called gene separation. For example, you and I have 99 percent of all genes.

Apparently, 1% is not enough, but in fact it is tens of millions of differences, that is, a very large number of genetic variants.

For example, in 1934 H. Von Brocken described the phenomena of harmonious and dyshormonic rivalry of twins: co-operation with each other and perfecting against each other. At first, it was assumed that the first is typical for MZ twins, the second for DZ, but this was not confirmed later; both types of dyadic interactions are found in both. He also described some specific social roles for the pair: the minister of external relations, who communicates with the outside world, and the minister of the interior. Later, the role relationships that exist in the everyday life of twins were described by the Italian researcher L. Gedda and others, in the domestic literature V.V. Semenov. They demonstrated how the distribution of roles affects the assessment of intrapair similarity and, accordingly, the value of the heritability coefficient.

However, R. Zazzo investigated the twin situation in the most detail and described it in 1960 in the book "Gemini: Couple and Personality". He introduced the very concept of "twin situation", showed its manifestations and substantiated the need to study it. R. Zazzo himself called the study of twin pairs "the third method" along with the methods of Galton's "contrasting groups" (meaning the comparison of groups of MZ and DZ twins) and Gesell's "control twin". by the similarity and those that are formed by the wider environment, another factor stands out that creates both specific similarity and differences in its depth - a twin situation, a kind of "microcosm", the result of which can be both convergence and divergence of development.

In families with twins, some of the psychological characteristics of children are repeated in each other. For example, psychological similarities in monozygotic twins can complement each other with cases of disagreement, approval, and certain character traits. Psychogenetics also matters, especially in the case of parents who are used to some Uzbek families, for example, urging the elder to be vigilant even if he or she makes a small mistake by doubling responsibility for the older child. That is, the relative similarity of monozygotic twins with dizygotic twins has been proven genetically, and in such cases, the development of the twins' psyche is most obvious in their impact on the situation.

However, studies on the influence of genetic factors on the development of twins have hardly been conducted. However, in the majority of twins brought up in an Uzbek family, some psychogenically similar psychological characteristics are repeated among the twins. In our social life, we have seen that some twins have the same sexual characteristics as the older ones. From the point of view of psychogenics in the classical version of the method of twins, they proceed from the assumption that twins are similar in pairs. For discrete characters, the concepts of agreement and compromise apply. If a sign appears in both twins (for example, both have schizophrenia), they talk about agreement on this sign. If one twin appears in the phenotype, and the other does not (one is sick, the other is healthy), then we are talking about disagreements. Since monozygotic twins have the same genotype, their compatibility is usually higher than that of dysgotics.

It should be noted that the morphological characteristics of a person are more susceptible to genetic control than the characteristics of the psyche. This is confirmed by the analysis of the IQ in monozygotes. Thus, his consent to coeducation is 91%, and for those who grew up in different conditions, 67%.

The twins method, or the twins method, is the main method used in psychogenetics (the science of the influence of heredity and the environment on behavior).The method consists in comparing identical (twins) (monozygous - MZ) and twins (dizygotic - DZ). Monozygotic twins are actually 100% genetic copies of each other, and dizygotic twins are similar to normal siblings by an average of 50%. However, these and other twins share a common environment, for example, they develop in the same womb, are raised in the same family, often go to the same school or even the same class. This means that the differences in physical and psychological characteristics and behavior between monozygotic twins are due to environmental influences, while differences in dizygotic twins are due to environmental and genetic influences. The twins method aims to identify environmental and genetic influences on various character traits.Although the psychological development of twins is genetically related, can some of the traits be associated with ethnopsychological influences?

For example, the customs and traditions of different nations, differences in upbringing.

Indeed, we see that the inheritance of certain ethnic habits related to psychogenics echoes the similarities in the character traits of twins. In Uzbek families, the psychological characteristics of the father as a father serve as a model for their children. This is especially true in families with twins

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SPECIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PARENTAL COOPERATION IN CHILD REARING

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Annotation
This article discusses the specifics of parenting and the importance of parental responsibility in parenting.

Keywords*:* protection, hyperprotection, procrastination, blindness, popular culture

Аннотация: В статье обсуждаются особенности воспитания детей и важность родительской ответственности в воспитании детей.
Ключевые слова: защита, гиперзащита, прокрастинация, слепота, популярная культура.

A unique psychological aspect of parenting begins with a shared sense of responsibility in parental cooperation. As long as we have children, it is the duty of each of us to be such selfless parents. As we realize our duty to Manashu and, as always, take on the responsibilities of the family, we will be affected by the psychology of our children as they grow older. In such a situation, young people who have begun to transition from adolescence to early adolescence begin to use a number of phrases in their lives instead of the notion of responsibility in their minds. That is, constant open parental control increases the child's indifference and indifference to the child's concerns, rather than to the fact that they go through closed processes or add certain tasks to their own worries. assess it as valid and divide it into the following groups;

A unique psychological aspect of parenting begins with a shared sense of responsibility in parental cooperation. As long as we have children, it is the duty of each of us to be such selfless parents. Manashu is aware of our duty and Hyperprotection in the family is the excessive attention of parents towards their children, which is manifested in the fact that they do not spare energy, time and attention for the upbringing of the child. The parent makes this work a way of life, that is, for both the mother and the father, the upbringing of the child becomes the meaning of life.

Hyperprotection is an attempt by a parent to blindly, critically and thoughtlessly satisfy all the wishes, desires and needs of a child; actions aimed at protecting the child from any difficulties and obstacles, fulfilling all his wishes on the spot, caressing, rejoicing in simple achievements, not noticing their mistakes. Those who "give their lives" for their child often do not realize that they are unknowingly harming their children, as a result of which the child becomes impatient in the future, unable to behave in public, feeling helpless in the lows and highs of life.

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Extremely strong moral responsibility - in this case, the level of demands on the child from the parents is high, but his original desires and needs are not taken into account. Parents try to create a person in their personal imagination, to shape the person, feeling responsible for his child's behavior, thinking about the future of the child, sometimes demanding tasks and tasks contrary to the age, mental or physical capabilities of the child under control. For example, in the sense of "you are the eldest, you have to take care of your brothers", he is also entrusted with responsible and difficult tasks, such as caring for small family members or a sick family member. There is another form of family upbringing in which each family member has different upbringing. for example,

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the father is very kind, the mother is very strict, or the parents are very controlful of the child's behavior and take responsibility for his moral upbringing, while the grandmothers, on the contrary, caress him and leave him - "he is still young, he is good when he grows up." will go, ”he said.

It is no coincidence that our great-grandfather Amir Temur also raised the issue of marrying a son, choosing a bride, raising children to the level of state policy. The power of the state is in the hands of sane, educated, moral people who have sacrificed their lives for the fate of the people, the nation and the Motherland. Such people are brought up in the family for the first time. Mistakes in children's behavior are the mistakes of parents. The family, the moral and spiritual maturity and enlightenment views of family members, especially parents, are one of the most necessary and important factors in the upbringing and development of a child. The family is a school that prepares children for future marriage as well as family life. This means that healthy and intelligent children must be born in order for the family to take a fresh step on the path of independent life, and parents must know that their proper upbringing is the most sacred and honorable, as well as the most responsible task for them. A healthy family environment, love, consequences, mutual respect and harmony also depend on the level of knowledge of the parents, faith, wealth of worldview, attitude to money and material wealth, and so on. In a family environment, with a positive relationship when the relationship in orphaned children was studied, it was proved that there was a big difference between them regarding the same safe relationship.

Шундай қилиб,ота - онанинг болани нормал психик тараққиётида роли улкан. Бу таъсир боланинг чақалоқликдан кейинги даврларида ҳам ўз кучини сақлаб қолади. Шу нинг учун биз фарзандларимиз тарбиясига маъсулият билан ёндашишимиз керак.

Фарзанд тарбиялаётган ота-она ҳар бир ҳаракати, юриш туриши, муомаласи, бошқалар билан ўзаро муносабатида олижаноб фазилатларни намоён эта билиши керак. Чунки бола табиатан ниҳоятда тақлидчан ва кузатувчан бўлади. Шунинг учун унинг атрофдагилари ўз одатлари билан баъзан ўзлари сезмаган ҳолда уларга таъсир қиладилар. Оиладаги қўпол муносабатлар, кўп ёлғон гапириш, ёқимсиз хатти-ҳаракат бола тарбиясига салбий таъсир қиладиган носоғлом муҳитни келтириб чиқаради. Фарзанд тарбиясида ота-онанинг муомаласи муҳим ўрин тутади. Бола ота-она томонидан қўпол, дағал сўзлар эшитиб, калтак еб катта бўлса, бу унинг табиатига салбий таъсир қилади. Бу эса ўз навбатида оиладаги носоғлом муҳитда тарбияланаётган боладан “маънавий касал” инсонлар шаклланади. Улар эса жамият маънавиятига ҳам салбий таъсир кўрсатади. Оилада ота-оналар “оммавий маданият” таъсирига берилиб кетиши оқибатида фарзандларнинг тарбиясига ҳам салбий таъсир кўрсатмоқда. Албатта бола тарбияси ўта мураккаб ва маъсулиятлидир. Бу ҳар бир ота-онадан ўз устида мунтазам ишлашни, болалар тарбиясига оид барча маълумотлардан бахобар бўлиб боришни талаб этади. Фарзанд тарбияси бу шунчаки тажриба, оддий кўрсатма ва билимлар жамланмаси эмас, балки ўз ичига диний-ахлоқий билимлар, тиббиёт, этика, психология, педагогика каби соҳаларига оид билимларни ҳам қамраб оладиган мураккаб жараёндир.

Фарзанд тарбиясини қачондан бошламоқ керак?, деган савол кўпчиликни ўйлантиради. Many scholars have given different answers to it. In particular, Ibn Sina replied that the upbringing of a child should be done from the mother's womb before it is born. In addition, the well-known educator AS Makarenko noted that the upbringing of children under the age of five is very important in the formation of the child's personality. He wrote: "bosh The main foundation of education ends at the age of five, which means that what you have done before the age of five is 90 percent of the educational process, and the next education will continue on the basis of re-education." In this process, it is necessary to pay special attention to the upbringing of children. The heritage of our great thinkers and ancestors plays an important role in the formation of a healthy lifestyle, respect for national and universal values in the hearts and minds of young people.

Fathers are more involved in the upbringing of boys, and mothers are more involved in the upbringing of girls. Of course, it is important to take into account the level of the child. When a child achieves something, one should not be in a hurry to see the result. For example, up to two years old are brought up only with sweet words, through pampering. By the age of five, a child learns the environment, acquiring basic information at that age. During this period, we will need to try to be a more practical role model, creating a healthy family environment. The father's indifference to his children in the family will eventually lead to ugly consequences. Indifference is a bad habit that leads to a major breakdown in child rearing. As a result of the father's reluctance, failure to do his duty, and failure to teach useful knowledge and good deeds, he was unable to form the necessary positive qualities in his child. The child also grows up deprived of the good upbringing of his father. The next period requires a bit of demanding and discipline. This period is adolescence, when the child distinguishes between black and white. The reward for good, the punishment for evil, learns from this stage the inevitability. During this period, if the child is guided, accompanied by educated friends, it is an important step for him to be polite and be a good person. Usually mothers try to hide their children's mistakes and shortcomings from their father. If I tell them, they will hit me, they will not tell the father about the mistakes they made and the bad things they did. As a result, a child can commit even more serious crimes without fear after receiving a timely reprimand. Again, one of the most important issues today is to understand your child's psychological state and help him or her. Because changes in the child can be observed under the influence of external influences. Putting lipstick on your phone is like surfing the internet. Our awareness is the true hearth of education. Parental parenting can instill in children a sense of parental responsibility or motherhood in the future. So it would be good for each of us to work together with dedication for the upbringing of our children.

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AGRICULTURE OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

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Abstract
The article talks about the workers of the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan, who, overcoming and selflessly working on all the hardships of a difficult wartime, stubbornly forged a victory over the enemy. About the feat of labor of the villagers, which led to the transformation of the republic into a reliable arsenal of the front and was an integral part of the global struggle in the fight against fascism.

Keywords: Dekhkans, agriculture, food products, monoculture of cotton, war, personnel, material and technical base, polybots, labor discipline, canals, labor feat.

Introduction

An honorable place in the nationwide struggle to defeat the enemy was taken by the Uzbek dekhkans. With the outbreak of the war against fascism, the republic's agriculture faced the responsible task of providing the front with food supplies and industry with raw materials. For this, it was necessary in the shortest possible time to transfer agricultural production, like the entire national economy, to a war footing, to mobilize its material resources.

The general program of restructuring the agrarian sector of the republic in a warlike manner was set forth in the decree adopted by the union government on August 18, 1941 “On the military-economic plan for the IV quarter of 1941. and in 1942. in the regions of the Volga region, the Urals, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. " In accordance with it, the V plenum of the Central Committee of the CP (b) Uz, held in December 1941. defined the following tasks: to expand the sowing area by 521.800 hectares, including 34700 hectares on irrigated land, to continue at an accelerated pace to increase the production of raw cotton; to triple the gross grain yield, bringing it to 15 million centners, to ensure the cultivation of a new culture for the republic at

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that time - sugar beet on 70,000 hectares, to increase the productivity of animal husbandry, sericulture and other agricultural sectors [1].

As it is seen today, the party and government decisions providing for a sharp increase in the area under grain and industrial crops were a vivid expression of the voluntarist diktat of the center. They obliged to increase the sown area of Uzbekistan, which annually sent hundreds of thousands of agricultural workers and its material and technical means to the front, exposing fields and farms. Under these conditions, demanding from the republic a sharp expansion of the cultivated areas initially doomed this action to non-fulfillment. And nevertheless, throughout the entire course of the war, the allied line was unconditionally carried out. Every year plans were received from Moscow indicating the areas of new lands that the villagers were supposed to put into circulation. And at this time, the main sown areas fell into decay and were out of order, since there was no one to cultivate them.

The long-term dominance of cotton monoculture has significantly complicated the solution of tasks to increase food production. Indeed, as a result of the strict implementation of the center's course for the advanced development of cotton production, the entire structure of agriculture in the republic was aimed at the beginning of the war mainly at growing cotton. The production of grain crops was of secondary importance. Grain was imported mainly from the RSFSR and Ukraine. The occupation of the grain-producing regions by the enemy made the agrarian industry of Uzbekistan need to self-sufficiency in the republic with its own grain. Meanwhile, there was a lack of the necessary equipment, specialists, the experience of ancestors was largely lost. In addition, having set before the leadership of Uzbekistan the task of "food self-sufficiency", the Stalinist administration did not want to reduce cotton crops. Cotton growing continued to be considered as the leading direction of agriculture in the region. Moreover, its production should have increased. Indeed, during the war, cotton became a very important raw material for the defense industry.

Secondly, with the outbreak of the war, the material and technical base of agricultural production weakened significantly. As a result of objective realities, the vehicles of the MTS, collective farms and state farms were gradually reduced. The supply of tractors and other equipment to the village has practically ceased. The supply of agricultural enterprises with spare parts, fertilizers and fuel has sharply decreased. As a result, the share of manual labor

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has increased enormously, and the volume of work on live draft has increased. They plowed mainly on cows. They also used primitive tools, like the grandfather's omach.

Thirdly, the personnel issue has become noticeably aggravated. The war diverted most of the qualified personnel and able-bodied rural population to the front and the defense industry. Many rural workers went into the military industry and construction, joining the ranks of the working class. As a result, already in 1941-1942. the number of able-bodied collective farmers decreased in Uzbekistan by 20%, and by 1945 - by almost 40% [2]. The machine operator corps was shrinking especially noticeably. So, if by the beginning of the war the total number of machine operators and combine operators was 27888, then in 1942 there were only 2775 of them, and even less in 1943 [3].

Obvious excesses were allowed along the lines of "strengthening labor discipline." Nowadays it has become well known that the Soviet leadership at all turning points in history has invariably sought to solve urgent problems, primarily at the expense of the peasantry. This course continued during the war period. In wartime, state procurement of agricultural products consistently grew. Moreover, this happened against the background of a significant reduction in its yield and gross harvest.

Contributions to the state grew at the expense of consumption funds, which were decreasing from year to year. State procurement prices for collective farm products remained basically the same as before the war: 7-8 kopecks. for 1 kg of grain, 3 - for 1 kg of potatoes, 41-53 rubles. for the head of cattle. The prices on the market have increased by 100-200 and more times. As a result, procurement prices began to play a symbolic role and did not cover production costs. This negatively affected the income of agricultural enterprises. For example, the gross income from 1 hectare of cotton, which is the basic crop of agriculture in Uzbekistan, was 2040 rubles in 1941, 1050 rubles in 1942, and 760 rubles in 1943. In other words, virtually all collective and state farm products came to the state's disposal free of charge. The sharp decline in consumption funds had a heavy impact on the financial situation of the villagers. In the village, in fact, famine reigned [4].

In the current situation, a fall in agricultural production was inevitably to be expected. After all, the hungry workers of the village often did not have the strength for exhausting, physically extremely difficult agricultural work. Then, in order to intensify the labor activity of the peasants, the SNK and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) issued on April 13, 1942, a special decree "On increasing the mandatory minimum of workdays for collective farmers." According to him, each member of the collective farm from now on had to work not 60-100 workdays, as it was established before the war, but not less than 100-150. For the first time, a mandatory minimum of 50 workdays was introduced for adolescents who were issued work books. Collective farmers who had not worked out the established minimum were considered to have left the collective farm with all the ensuing consequences. Meanwhile, for non-fulfillment of planned tasks, dekhkans were deprived of their personal plot, declared "labor deserters" and were brought to administrative and criminal responsibility. Able-bodied collective farmers could be prosecuted and punished with corrective labor on the collective farms for up to 6 months for not working days for periods of work.

As a result of the implementation of this resolution, only in 1943 about 8% of families were excluded from the collective farms of the republic. More than two thousand collective farmers ended up in Stalin's camps [6]. The policy of the "administrative club" merged with the policy of strict ideological control. This action was submitted under the sign of increasing party influence on the entire course of political and economic work in the countryside. One of its links was the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), adopted in November 1941, to re-establish the political departments at MTS and state farms that had been dissolved in 1934.

In the Soviet historical literature, as a rule, it was emphasized that the political departments provided daily assistance to agricultural enterprises in the implementation of production plans, carried out a great deal of political and educational work. At the same time, it was kept silent that the leadership of the political departments was directly connected with the bodies of the Beria NKVD. It is no coincidence that they were not accountable to rural district committees.

The leaders of the political departments saw their main task in spurring "labor discipline", in the selection of personnel loyal to the party, in the unconditional provision of state deliveries by the village workers. Work was actively developed to organize political departments at the turn of 1941-1942. In order to speed it up, the Central Committee of the CP (b) Uz specially sent 567

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organizers to the MTS, including 189 communists as heads of political departments, 189 deputies and 189 assistants in the Komsomol unit [7].

First of all, the political departments of the MTS directed their efforts towards the intensive expansion of the network of rural party organizations of collective farms and state farms, called upon to practically implement the policy and directives of the party in the countryside. As a result, in 1942 alone, 362 Party organizations were re-created on the collective farms of the republic. The number of communists in agricultural cartels has doubled in comparison with 1942 [8]. The number of Komsomol organizations also increased. On October 1, 1942. in Uzbekistan there were 6426 collective farm Komsomol youth organizations, which united 108177 boys and girls, in MTS and MTM - 171 (1977 people). Their number increased by 373 over the year.

The political departments of the MTS took the organization and accounting of labor in the agrarian sphere into their own hands. Workers of the political departments systematically checked the reports on the collective farms and the records of workdays in the books of collective farmers, initiated criminal cases against, as it seemed to them, insufficiently active members of agricultural cartels. But even, being ruthlessly squeezed into an administrative-totalitarian grip, the villagers did not lose the best human qualities that had been nurtured for centuries. They did not identify the Soviet system with the Motherland. Their main thoughts were associated with the victory over foreign invaders. They saw a sacred duty in helping the front.

With the beginning of the war, the Uzbek dekhkans actively entered the mortal struggle with the cruel enemy. At the rallies held in July 1941, the inhabitants of the villages and auls of the republic solemnly swore: "We will give the country as much cotton, wool, meat, grain, milk as is necessary to defeat the insidious invaders" [9].

And the words of the collective farmers did not differ from their practical deeds. For example, the agricultural cartel named after Stalin of the Khalach village council of the Vabkent district of the Bukhara region, the collective farms "Bolshevik", "Leninism" and them. Voroshilov, Gizhduvan region, named after Lenin and them. Krupskaya of the Sverdlovsk region and hundreds of others in the very first days of the war fulfilled their obligations ahead of schedule for the supply of meat, butter, wool and feta cheese. For 7 days, the collective farms of

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the Bukhara region fulfilled the annual plan of meat deliveries by more than 60%, and the collective farms of the Vabkent region - by 22% [10].

A stubborn struggle unfolded in the republic for every kilogram of cotton, meat and grain. A particularly vigorous effort was made to harvest cotton. In particular, in the Shurchinsky district of the Syrdarya region, the 1941 cotton crop was harvested 24 days earlier than in 1940 [11]. The workers of the Bukhara region exceeded the plan of cotton harvesting in 1941 by 114.2%, having handed over to the state 201.3 thousand tons of raw cotton. Dehkans of the Tashkent region fulfilled state assignments by 110.4%. having handed over 194119 tons of raw cotton [12]. On the whole, in the republic, the plan for cotton harvesting in 1941 was fulfilled 45 days earlier than in 1940. The state received 1,646 thousand tons of "white gold" [13].

High rates were achieved in other branches of agricultural production. The harvest campaign was successfully held in the grain regions of the Tashkent, Bukhara and Surkhandarya regions. In 1941, the republic's livestock breeders supplied the state with meat - 108.3%, milk - 153.4, eggs - 165.5, wool - 105.5, astrakhan fur - 117.7, fur - 125.5, furs - 116, 3% of the planned targets [14].

After completing agricultural work in 1941, the farmers immediately joined the struggle to create the necessary prerequisites for a new harvest. Late 1941 - early 1942 characterized by the widespread intensification of work on the restructuring of the agricultural sector for military needs. First of all, priority was given to finding additional land areas for expanding crops of grain and industrial crops and the most efficient use of the land fund.

The plan adopted by the governing bodies of Uzbekistan for 1942 provided for an increase in sown areas on irrigated lands by 118.2 thousand hectares [15]. There has never been such a large increase in irrigated areas in one year. This was to be achieved at the expense of land developed as a result of new irrigation construction (over 100 thousand hectares) and plowing of unnecessary lines, corners, unnecessary roads (16 thousand hectares). In addition, for the first time, it was envisaged to re-sow grain and vegetable crops on an area of 33 thousand hectares. The possibilities of sowing between rows of orchards, vineyards and mulberry on an area of 15 thousand hectares were also taken into account [16].

But priority was given to irrigation construction. Moreover, it had to be carried out with minimal expenditure of budgetary funds.

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As the research materials show, during the war years, the area of irrigated land in Uzbekistan expanded mainly through the construction of small irrigation facilities, the active use of flood waters. At the same time, large canals were erected. Among them are Dyushambinka-Karatag, Northern Tashkent, Sokh-Shakhimardan, Kassansai-Chust, Verkhne-Uchkurgan, etc. In the winter of 1941-1942. the Kattakurgan reservoir, called by the people the "Uzbek Sea", began to fill with water. In September 1942, the construction of the Great Gissar Canal was completed, which irrigated 40 thousand hectares of land. 50 thousand collective farmers of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan worked on the route [17].

In 1942, more than 25 million m3 of earthworks were carried out at the irrigation facilities of the republic. In 45 days, the "Vatan Uchun" canal was built by the popular construction method. Thus, by the spring of 1942, an additional 220.5 thousand hectares of new fertile lands were developed. On the whole, owing to the selfless labor of the dekhkans, the sown area on the irrigated lands of Uzbekistan in comparison with the pre-war period increased by 26% in 1941, and by 49% in 1942 [18].

The ratio of agricultural crops has changed markedly. If before the war in each district cotton accounted for up to 90% of the sown area, then during the war years it significantly decreased. For example, in the Fergana region, the area under cotton was reduced to 51%. The rest of the irrigated land was occupied by other crops, including 25% grain, 4% vegetables and melons, 16% alfalfa [19].

This measure was undoubtedly positive. The limitation of the cotton monopoly contributed to the germination of food resources and the rise of livestock raising. Thus, the sharp expansion of the sowing of forage crops made it possible in a short time to noticeably increase the number of livestock farms and the growth of their production. Already at the end of 1942, out of 7454 collective farms in Uzbekistan, 2,400 were able to maintain 3 and 4,800 - 2 farms. Only 49 collective farms did not have livestock farms [20].

An important link in the restructuring of agriculture was the training of personnel designed to replace those who went to the front, to industry and to construction sites. This task was solved by promoting experienced practitioners to the leading sectors of agricultural production, expanding the training and retraining of personnel in agricultural universities, technical schools and courses. Personnel of mass qualifications were trained mainly in short-term courses with and without interruption from production. Only for 1942-1943. at such courses were trained about 6 thousand chairmen of collective farms, over 2 thousand field breeders, almost 21 thousand brigade leaders, 34 thousand team leaders, 4 thousand livestock breeders [21]. During the war years, more than 200 thousand collective farmers and workers of state farms were trained in various courses. More than 685 thousand graduated from district and other collective and state farm schools [22].

The huge decrease in labor resources caused by the war, which occurred simultaneously with a decrease in the level of mechanization, required a colossal exertion of all the forces of the rural population. The production involved women, the elderly, and adolescents, who, as in industry, largely compensated for the loss of the male labor force.

I must say that women on the collective farm have always been a great force. But now almost all the worries of the agricultural cartels have fallen on their fragile shoulders. The slogan "Women for the tractor!" Became especially popular. Under the MTS and state farms of the republic, specialized courses for tractor drivers, combine operators and drivers were created, in which women acquired new professions. As of August 20, 1941, 82.4% of the 13776 students enrolled in two-month courses at the MTS and at the agricultural mechanization schools at the People's Commissariat for Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR were women [23].

Having become experts in their field, women independently repaired the tractors assigned to them and far exceeded production targets. Thus, the names of women machine operators Saadatkhon Abdurakhmanova, Pulatkhon Umarova, Tursuna Aripova, and others became widely known in the republic.

The growth of female machine operators contributed to the creation of female tractor brigades. During the spring sowing period of 1942, there were already 75 such brigades in the republic. In general, 3800 women were involved in machine-operator work [24].

The administrative apparatus of the agricultural sector was intensively replenished by women. In particular, already in 1944 3458 women worked as deputy chairmen of collective farms, 11950 as team leaders, and 48772 as team leaders [25].

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Women worked fruitfully in all areas of agricultural production. Suffice it to note that the number of work-days worked out by women increased in 1942 in comparison with 1940 by 32%.

Adolescents made a significant contribution to the growth of agricultural production. The number of workdays worked out by them increased in 1944 in comparison with 1939 by 2.5 times [26].

A characteristic feature of wartime was the active involvement of additional labor in agricultural work. This action became especially intensive after the adoption of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the resolution "On the procedure for mobilizing the able-bodied population of cities and rural areas for agricultural work in collective farms, state farms and MTS" [27].

Mobilization was carried out mainly during the most intense periods of agricultural work, primarily during the maintenance of crops and harvesting. In 1942 alone, about 500 thousand people of the urban population were involved in agricultural work in the republic's collective farms.

In the collective farms of only zone 3 of the Syrdarya MTS, 2,700 old men and adolescents, 11,000 schoolchildren were involved in harvesting grain crops. In the Fergana region, 40,200 schoolchildren were engaged in the selection of ears. In Namangan region, 32,045 schoolchildren harvested 30,768 hectares of ear crops [28]. In total, in the fall of 1942, 300 thousand students from the republic's schools were attracted.

But the main burden still lay on the workers of the village. The awareness of the danger hanging over their homeland doubled their strength, for they knew that every pood of cotton, bread and other agricultural products they grew hit the enemy and brought victory closer. This feeling gave rise to various forms of labor and patriotic activity.

The Uzbek farmers took an active part in the creation of the defense fund. One of the first members of the "Leninism" collective farm of the Yangiyul district of the Tashkent region contributed to this fund an amount equal to the cost of 340 workdays and decided to deduct one workday each month. Collective farm them. The Comintern of the Kalininsky district of the Tashkent region allocated 7 thousand rubles to the defense fund. money and 3.5 thousand bonds, 1 ton of shala and 5 tons of wheat [29]. Workers of the Kumkurgan state farm donated 24 rams and bonds worth 16,500 rubles to the defense fund [30]. In general,

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only in the first few months of the war, 300 tons of grain, 219 tons of meat, 2 tons of wool, 18,500 sheepskins and several tens of a million rubles were received from the workers of the Uzbek village into the defense fund. In 188 cars, the collective farmers sent 1 million warm clothes to the front-line soldiers, a lot of food and other gifts [31].

The movement for the creation of the army's food fund took on a wide scale in the republic. In its most massive form, it manifested itself in the desire of farmers to maximize the production of crop and livestock products. Indicative in this respect are the data on the number of workdays worked out. So, despite all the difficulties of wartime, a noticeable decrease in the labor force, the labor output of the villagers increased from year to year. So, if in 1940 the average output per person able to work was 217 workdays, then in 1941 - 233 and in 1942 - 263 [32].

Another indicator is the organization of "socialist competition". True, it is no longer a secret that the so-called "socialist competition" was an instrument of the ideological influence of the totalitarian regime on the consciousness of the workers of the city and the countryside. It had to compensate for the lack of objective material incentives for labor. Socialist competition was largely far-fetched, formal in nature. Nevertheless, if we discard the ideological husk, then we can admit that during the war years in the "competition" reflected a massive patriotic upsurge. It has accumulated in peculiar forms the creative energy of the masses, their desire to forge victory in the rear with selfless labor.

In many farms of Uzbekistan, the movement for overfulfillment of production targets began to grow. Already in September, 667 collective farms of the Tashkent region joined it, 683 - Fergana, 961 - Samarkand and other agricultural cartels of the republic [33].

A specific expression of the labor activity of rural youth was the organization of front-line youth brigades. Their members worked with tripled energy, often for days, without rest, working in the fields and farms. So, in the collective farm "Ilyich" of the Khatyrchinsky district of the Samarkand region, a youth brigade of 15 people under the leadership of K. Khushvanov performed 2-3 norms for harvesting grain. Young collective farmers of the Ak-Altyn agricultural cartel in the same district of P. Razimuradov, Ismailov, Kadyrov harvested 0.77 - 0.80 hectares daily instead of the 0.30 norm. On the collective farm "Zarafshan" of the Yakkabag district of the Bukhara region, a team of 27 people cultivated cotton crops during the day and harvesting grain at night [34].

By 1944, there were already 1357 front-line brigades in the republic, uniting 28442 boys and girls [35].

The desire of the villagers to “work at the front” was also expressed in the organization of the movement of tractor drivers - thousanders, which originated in the spring of 1942 at the initiative of the mechanics of the 1st Karadarya MTS of the Samarkand region. Tractor drivers - thousanders fought for the production of at least 1 thousand hectares by each "Universal" during the cultivation of cotton and sugar beets, carrying out transverse cultivation of cotton crops on an area of at least 2 thousand hectares instead of 1500 at the rate, for fuel economy [36].

The patriotic enthusiasm of rural workers was clearly manifested in solving the difficult task of a sharp expansion of grain crops and an increase in their yield. Thanks to the labor feat of the villagers, the sowing of grain crops increased from 1223.4 thousand hectares in 1940 to 1787.3 thousand hectares in 1943, and the yield of ear crops increased from 4.3 c / ha to 6.2 c / ha [37].

The expansion of crops was mainly due to cotton agricultural farms, which in peacetime almost did not have their grain crops. So, the collective farms of the Fergana, Namangan, Andijan regions in 1941 sowed grain crops only about 100 thousand hectares, and in 1943 they developed 315.4 thousand hectares for grain crops [38]. In 1943, the collective farms of Uzbekistan handed over to the state almost 8.5 million poods of grain more than in 1940. In addition, the villagers "sold" to the state about 2 million poods of grain from their personal reserves [39]. In general, during the war, collective farmers, workers of machine and tractor stations and state farms of the republic, overcoming enormous difficulties, handed over 82 million poods of grain, 213 thousand centners of shala [4].

Farmers of the republic paid close attention to the intensive development of sugar beet production. The most fertile and water-supplied lands in Samarkand, Fergana, Tashkent and Kashkadarya regions were allocated for its crops. In 1943, 65.1 thousand hectares of the sown area were already occupied by sugar beets. In April 1942, four large sugar factories were built in Uzbekistan in a short time: Zirabulak, Krasnogvardeisky, Kokand and Yangiyulsky.

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In the development of a new culture, the republic was greatly assisted by agricultural specialists from Ukraine and Belarus. Thus, the well-known Ukrainian beet grower N. Zaglada worked on the Kuibyshev collective farm of the Khojaabad district of the Fergana region, and the notable beet grower K. Osichenskaya worked at the Bulungur MTS of the Samarkand region [41].

Mastering the experience of beet growers in Ukraine and other beet-growing regions, as well as introducing a lot of new things into the agricultural technology of sugar beet growing, the farmers of Uzbekistan achieved record harvests of this important raw material in a short time. For example, the beet growers of the collective farm. Pushkin, Samarkand district, collected 1200 c / ha, collective farms of Pastdargom and Jizzakh districts of Samarkand region received 400 - 800 c / ha, thereby several times overlapping the planned targets. [42]

In 1943, rural workers handed over to the state 1565 thousand centners of beets. The republic began to produce a quarter of all sugar production in the country, which was a great merit of the Uzbek farmers, who made a significant contribution to providing the army and the rear with valuable food crops.

Rural workers of Uzbekistan have successfully mastered another food crop - sunflower, began to grow such industrial crops as flax, kenaf, corn, sesame. In particular, in 1943 sesame crops in the republic accounted for 50% of the crops in the USSR [43].

Tobacco growing was further developed. In 1943, in comparison with 1941, the sown area under tobacco and makhorka in state farms of the region increased by 3 thousand 500 hectares, or by 60%, and in 1945 the area under tobacco increased by more than 60%, under makhorka. - by 200% [44].

Tobacco cultivation was concentrated in the Komsomolsk and Urgut districts of the Samarkand and Kasansay, as well as the Yangikurgan districts of the Namangan regions.

Sericulture acquired strategically important military importance during the war years. Before that, it was represented mainly by the individual sector. With the deployment of hostilities, the allied government, in order to establish widespread state control, decided to completely socialize this industry. Before each farm, firm planning targets were set [45].

The plan for sericulture in 1941 was fulfilled by 102.4%. It turned out that 283643 boxes of grenas were sold, 12055 tons of cocoons were handed over to

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the state. The average yield from one box of grenade rose from 34.2 to 42.5 kg [46].

Subsequently, the silkworm breeders of Uzbekistan achieved even greater success. Thus, in 1942, 12189 tons of cocoons were harvested [47].

In February 1943, members of the S. Kalinin Ljaglyakinsky village council of the Rometan region appealed to all silkworm breeders with an appeal to increase the production of silkworm breeding. “The sacred duty of each of us,” the address said, “is to work in such a way as to provide the Army with everything necessary, to provide the military industry with more and more strategic raw materials, among which silk occupies one of the most important places.” [48]

This appeal found wide support among the republic's silkworm breeders. They fought with renewed vigor to further lift the industry. As a result, if in 1940 the share of Uzbekistan in the all-Union silk procurement was 47.8%, then by 1945 it had already reached 59.3%. [49]

During the war, the role of our republic also increased as one of the country's largest producers of fruits, grapes, vegetables, and melons. Thus, the area under vegetable crops in 1942 compared with 1939 increased from 16 thousand 571 hectares to 29 thousand hectares [50]. 25 thousand hectares is 15 thousand hectares more than the pre-war period was occupied by potatoes. In 1943, the collective farms of Uzbekistan handed over to the state 17,551 g of potatoes and 9,073 tons of substitutes. The plan for drying vegetables was fulfilled by 107%. The vineyards expanded from year to year. In 1943 they occupied 31 thousand 723 hectares against 26 thousand 661 hectares in 1940, in 1944, 1 thousand 600 hectares of new vineyards were laid. [51]

However, speaking about the achievements of those years, it is important to emphasize that it would be wrong to perceive the state of the rural economy of the republic as a continuous chain of successes. The difficulties of wartime, the internal flaws of the Soviet system of land use, undoubtedly affected. In the agrarian sphere, ambiguous processes have emerged. Along with the obvious achievements, there were also noticeable losses. So, during the war years, gardening suffered severe damage. On collective farms in 1940, gardens were laid on 3367 hectares, and in 1943 their area was reduced to 757 hectares. Due to an acute shortage of workers and preventive means, old and new plantations did not receive the necessary agrotechnical treatment. The fit was poor. Since 1944, active measures have been taken to restore horticulture. The gardens

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were laid out on 1433 hectares. Nevertheless, in 1945 in the republic there were 3 times less fresh fruit than in 1940 [52]. Often, the fulfillment of the planned assignments proceeded along the line of requisitions from the personal subsidiary plots of the villagers, which noticeably affected their food situation. The wartime contradictions in cotton growing were especially vividly manifested.

Despite the change in the structure of agriculture in Uzbekistan, during the war years, cotton continued to be a priority agricultural crop in the republic. The country's leadership insistently demanded a tangible increase in cotton production.

Yours has already been said that from the first days of the war the cotton growers of the region fought with renewed vigor for every kilogram of cotton. In 1941 a rich harvest was collected. And subsequently, the workers of collective farms and state farms worked in a military manner in the cotton fields. Nevertheless, the volume of cotton production was declining. So, in 1942, 862,939 tons were collected instead of the planned 1,193,177 tons. The plan was fulfilled by 68.33%. [53]

The most difficult for the republic's cotton growing was 1943. Due to the change in the structure of the sown areas, the increase in the share of food crops, the area of cotton fields decreased compared to 1940 from 62.5 to 45%, or in absolute terms from 927650 to 625343 hectares. But even more alarming was the decline in yields. On average for 1942 - 1943. it decreased on collective farms from 17.4 to 7.1, and on state farms - from 27.1 to 8.8 centners per hectare. As a result, only 495 thousand tons were collected in 1943. raw, which accounted for only 57.7% of the plan. [54]

Along with the above reasons, the development of the industry was negatively affected by the lack of workers, mineral fertilizers, and a significant decrease in the level of mechanization. A deep negative impact was exerted by the costs of the administrative command system of leadership, the lack of due care of the Stalinist administration for the workers of the village. Considering the colossal difficulties that the Uzbek farmers had to overcome in the first years of the war, we can say that the results that were provided in 1942-1943 were achieved thanks to the enormous physical and spiritual efforts of the villagers, at the cost of great sacrifices and hardships of the entire Uzbek people. ... However, the center did not want to reckon with objective realities. As Nuriddin Mukhitdinov

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recalls, at the beginning of 1944 the leadership of Uzbekistan was hastily summoned to Moscow for a meeting of the Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). AS Shcherbakov, presiding over the meeting, rudely cutting off the report of Usman Yusupov, said: “Comrade Yusupov, at such a difficult time for the country, do you want to leave the army and people without pants ?!” [55]

The highest union power elite did not want to understand the obvious things that the republic's resources are not unlimited, that the Uzbek people, by reducing cotton crops, were able not only to self-sufficiency in food, but also to increase supplies to the front day by day. In March 1944, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a special decree, in which it was strictly required to raise cotton growing to the pre-war level already in 1944, and subsequently to significantly increase cotton supplies. [56]

In accordance with this decree, an extensive plan of measures was developed in the republic aimed at the restoration of cotton growing. Workers of the village prepared intensively for the spring sowing campaign in 1944. Cotton growers tried not to miss a single day, using all the opportunities to carry out deep plowing and early sowing of cotton, achieved full-fledged shoots, observed the quality of land cultivation and the timing of irrigation. Particular attention was paid to high-quality soil cultivation. It received twice as much local fertilizers as in previous years. This provided a full-fledged ripening of cotton on a large area. A lot of work has been done on the timely and lossless harvest.

The mobilization of labor efforts of cotton growers was also facilitated by the procedure for paying bonuses established in 1944, according to which each worker who harvested 3 thousand kg of cotton received a bonus of 200 rubles. , 6 thousand - 250 rubles. , 10 thousand - 300, for 15 thousand kg - 500 rubles. When collecting 10 thousand kg, manufactured goods were issued for 500 rubles. , 15 thousand kg - for 1 thousand rubles. at the rate of those years [57].

By the end of December 1944, Uzbekistan fulfilled the plan of cotton harvesting by 101.4%, 820 thousand tons were delivered to the state khirman. raw - by 325 thousand tons more than in 1943, the yield increased by 1.5 times [58]. This was a great labor victory for the collective farmers and workers of the MTS.

In 1945, the workers of the Uzbek village gave the country 824 thousand tons of "white gold". Thus, despite the difficulties, cotton growers made a decisive contribution to meeting the basic needs of the front and rear in cotton.

One of the branches of agriculture, which during the war years had an extremely important defense and national economic importance, was animal husbandry. The war radically changed the number and distribution of livestock. The temporary occupation of the western regions led to an increase in the share of the eastern regions of the country, including Uzbekistan, in the all-Union livestock balance. During the war years, the supply of leather and fur products to the Army acquired particular importance.

Since the beginning of the war, the republic's animal husbandry has experienced great difficulties. By the end of 1941, the number of livestock in the republic had decreased by 332 thousand heads. Its number in personal use decreased by 872.9 thousand heads, or by 27.1%. [59]

Subsequently, this trend continued. If on January 1, 1941, collective and state farms had 8403.1 thousand heads, then on January 1, 1943 - 8094.4, and on January 1, 1944 - 7798.9 thousand. In some areas, the situation was even worse. In the Fergana region, the total number of sheep and goats decreased in 1943 against 1941. by 18.5%, cattle - by 10.8%, pigs - by 65.8%.

A noticeable reduction was also observed in the individual sector. As of January 1, 1941, there were 3249.7 thousand heads of livestock of all types in personal use. In 1944, only 1385.8 thousand heads remained, or 46.2%. [60]

At the same time, it is important to note that, in general, more attention has been paid to animal husbandry. The restructuring of the policy of sowing agricultural crops made it possible to expand the fodder base of domestic livestock breeding, to accelerate the growth rate of young animals. For example, the workers of the Tashkent region during 1941-1942. increased the number of all types of livestock by 34.7% [61].

But the growth of the livestock did not keep up with the planned deliveries. Most of the livestock was sent to the needs of the Army and the rear. So, in the second half of 1941 alone, collective and state farms transferred 59 thousand horses to the Army in the field. [62] The death rate of livestock was high. In addition, despite a slight increase in the production of forage crops, the problem of forage, especially concentrated ones, remained serious. Therefore, with the beginning of the war, livestock breeders began to actively seek reserves for strengthening forage resources. Concentrated feeds, which almost disappeared in the livestock ration, were replaced by coarse and succulent ones, not only forage crops were ensiled, but also wild grasses, young tree branches, and plant waste was used. [63]

Providing livestock in the winter with premises, fodder, creating insurance stocks was not an easy task, but the safety of the livestock depended on its decision. The shortage of harvested fodder was largely compensated by the timely organization of pasture farming. The introduction of distant pasture cattle breeding, when millions of head of cattle wintered in the steppes, gave a great economy of fodder. Reduced labor costs for servicing livestock, which was important in the face of a shortage of labor. In addition, overwintering in the open air, cattle were less exposed to diseases. As a result of the effective use of available pastures not only in summer, but also in winter, in 1942 the total livestock population was increased by 23 thousand [64].

In June 1943, the Central Committee of the CP (b) Uz, the Council of People's Commissars of the UzSSR adopted a resolution on changes in cattle breeding. It was proposed to replace the local outbred cattle of collective farms and state farms with highly productive pedigree Swiss and Ostfriesians. The species composition of livestock was updated in accordance with the change in the material base of animal husbandry. The reconstructed animal husbandry was to be built on the basis of the organization of pedigree farms with the establishment of special near-farm crop rotations to meet the needs of livestock in fodder. Capital construction of the missing livestock buildings was planned, providing them with a labor force.

One can fully agree with the assessment of R.Kh. Aminova that “this resolution, like many others, testified to the isolation of decision-making bodies from real life” [65].

Indeed, it was naive in the most difficult year of 1943 to raise the question of creating near-femer sites, replacing livestock with improved breeds, and even carrying out capital construction in the complete absence of building materials, labor resources, and financial resources. After all, it was clear that all this was extremely necessary for the front, but for the rear there was nothing left. Naturally, such a resolution could not be implemented. It remained mostly on paper. This was the characteristic style of management of the administrative-command system.

Positive changes in animal husbandry, as well as in other agricultural sectors, were achieved mainly by the selfless, heroic labor of Uzbek farmers. Thanks to their efforts, by the beginning of 1944 it was possible to significantly increase the proportion of collective and state farms in the republic in livestock production. In particular, from January 1, 1941 to January 1, 1944, it increased for sheep (excluding Karakul) from 56.7 to 79.7%, for goats - from 28.8 to 69.0, for pigs - from 51, 5 to 86.3, for horses - from 94.7 to 99.4, for other types of livestock - from 32.6 to 54.8%. In total, in the republic in 1943, the growth rates of livestock significantly increased. If in 1942 the number of all types of livestock increased by 307.9 thousand heads, or 6.1%, then in 1943 - by 539.9 thousand heads (10.4%). [66]

However, although the population of the public herd increased, its quality indicators deteriorated. The proportion of breeding stock of all types of livestock, especially Karakul, decreased, which hindered the possibilities of expanded reproduction.

The 1943 state procurement plan was fulfilled mainly due to the over-planned purchase of livestock from the rural population. 100 thousand heads of cattle, 364.2 thousand goats and sheep, 1.7 thousand pigs were purchased. This significantly exceeded the purchases of livestock from the villagers in the pre-war years. Moreover, they were often made forcibly, for a pittance, at the expense of the impoverishment of dekhkans, which was a consequence of the totalitarian nature of the government. This policy led to an accelerated increase in the number of livestock-free farms. So, if in 1941 15.6% of all farms in collective farm yards did not have livestock, then in 1944 the number of such yards doubled and amounted to 34.8. Livestockless farming deprived the rural family of milk and meat, and had a depressing effect on the living standards of the villagers. Unfortunately, it was not possible to avoid a large loss of livestock due to epizootics, which amounted to 509.9 thousand heads against 410.3 thousand heads in 1942 [67] Therefore, the main task in the field of animal husbandry in 1944 was the struggle for the maximum preservation of the adult livestock and young animals, limiting the slaughter and sale of livestock at the expense of planned targets. At the same time, the task was set to increase the livestock population in the villagers' personal subsidiary plots.

In 1944, the Central Committee of the CP (b) Uz took a number of organizational measures to stimulate animal husbandry in the republic. To check the readiness

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of collective and state farms for wintering, special teams of authorized representatives were sent to the farms [68].

This fact testifies to the importance attached to administrative pressure as the main method of party leadership. Indeed, how could the armchair workers of the wintering of cattle help? What could such a test give? It was necessary to apply economic incentives in place of administrative-pressure methods of work. The use of economic incentives could have a significant economic effect. But the party organs considered it necessary to apply precisely the administrative-pressure methods: reprimands, harassment and other punishments.

At the same time, a stake was placed on exploiting the labor enthusiasm of the masses. But people worked from dawn to dawn and without the party - ideological pumping. It is thanks to their heroic efforts, despite the obvious difficulties, that meat supplies and other livestock products to the front and rear have invariably increased. Thus, the collective farms of the Samarkand region in 1944 donated 13,500 tons of meat to the Army fund, and in 1945 - 22,400 tons, or 68% more [69].

In general, in Uzbekistan at the final stage of the war - 1944 -1945. the quality indicators of animal husbandry have improved. In 1945, the state plan for small ruminants was fulfilled by 101%, for large cattle - by 100%, and for the number of horses - by 102%. [70]

The labor feat of the rural population of Uzbekistan was an important prerequisite for the coming victory. During the war years, the collective and state farms of the republic handed over to the state 4 million 148,000 tons of raw cotton, 82 million poods of grain, 54,067 tons of silk cocoons, 195,000 tons of shala, 57,444 tons of fruits and grapes, 36,000 tons of dried fruits, 159,300 tons meat, 22300 tons of wool and many other products [71].

This was a worthy contribution of the agricultural workers of Uzbekistan to the nationwide struggle to strengthen the military-economic might of the Motherland, to defeat the enemy.

So, during the war years, the economy of Uzbekistan became an important component of the military-economic potential of the country. Working selflessly throughout the difficult wartime, agricultural workers, overcoming enormous hardships and hardships, stubbornly forged victory over the enemy. Their labor feat determined the transformation of the republic not only into a reliable arsenal of the front, but also became an integral part of the worldwide struggle against the dark forces of fascism. At the same time, as at the front, the formation of the military economy was carried out by totalitarian methods, accompanied by deep perversions and unnecessary sacrifices. But the people selflessly worked not in the name of Stalin's "barracks socialism." At the front and in the rear, the foundations were laid for the elimination of Nazi totalitarianism. The solution to this problem did not coincide in time. However, the war allowed the people to realistically assess their leading role, showed its historical strength and significance. The sprouts of social consciousness, which originated in the harsh wartime, will sprout in a few decades into a powerful stream of the popular movement for national independence.

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THE MAIN CRITERIA OF MODERN AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF VOLLEYBALL IN YOUTH

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Abstract
The problem of the harmonious development of children and the upbringing of their need for daily physical activity is one of the acute problems in our society. In this article, much attention is paid to the development of motor qualities in children 5 - 7 years old by means of using the elements of playing volleyball.

Keywords. Development of children, volleyball, human body.

The desire of each parent is for their baby to be healthy, cheerful, good physically developed. Simultaneously with natural care for his health, Satisfying the need for food is very important to provide the need for movement. From birth, a child who is developing normally tends to move. At first, the movements are erratic. Then they gradually become more coordinated and focused. The formation of this important need for life depends to a greater extent on the peculiarities of life and upbringing, on the conditions created by adults that surround the child and help to timely master the movements that are accessible by age. Movements have a comprehensive effect on the human body, and this effect is significantly higher on the growing and developing child's body.(2) Forming in children the need to move every day, perform physical exercises from preschool age, it is possible to lay the foundations for good health, harmonious development of the child. Physical education is closely related to the age characteristics of children. As a result, a number of specific tasks, content, methods and forms of organization of physical education in early preschool and senior preschool age and the successive relationship between them are determined. Physical education is extremely important in preschool age, since the most active development of the child's body takes place, the formation of its basic movements, but at the same time the body is still very weak and vulnerable. Physical education of preschool children is focused primarily on the protection of life and health promotion, full-fledged physical development, the formation of motor skills and the development of physical

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qualities, relying on the mastered early cultural and hygienic skills, developed habits for an ordered rhythm of life.(4)

At preschool age, the child's motor qualities are actively formed. It is in this age period that the future foundation of his health, physical and mental development is laid. In this regard, the main task of physical education in preschool educational institutions is to strengthen health, improve the development of a preschooler [1].

Educational institutions are trying to create conditions that guarantee the protection and promotion of children's health, but there is a lack of modern methodological approaches and conditions for solving this goal.(3)

Physical education is one of the important conditions in the all-round development of children. If you start to introduce children to sports from an early age, then in the future they develop physical conditioning, dexterity, clarity and speed of reaction are brought up, activity increases, and a sense of friendship develops. Sports exercises and elements of sports games are of great importance in the all-round physical development of preschoolers.

I would like to stop my attention on such a game as volleyball. Of course, children in kindergarten do not play this game yet, but it is worth starting to teach them the elements of volleyball. The optimal period to start teaching children the elements of this game is 5 - 7 years, i.e. senior group. For the children to successfully master the skills and abilities of playing volleyball, it is necessary to use special exercises that help

During the game and physical exercises there is an expansion of the motor experience of children, the improvement of their early motor skills in basic movements [5].

All games used in the physical education of preschoolers are based on movement. They can be divided into two groups: mobile with rules and sports. The elements of the game of volleyball are classified as sports and outdoor games, they are inextricably linked.(6)

The importance of play in the development of motor qualities is very great. Motor qualities are understood as the qualitative features of a motor action: strength, speed, endurance, agility and mobility in the joints.

Almost every game uses jumping, running, throwing, balance exercises, and volleyball is no exception. In the process of playing, the child develops basic motor qualities, such as strength, endurance, speed and a variety of physical abilities and skills are improved. A quick change of scenery during the game teaches the child to use the movements known to him in accordance with a particular situation. All this has a positive effect on the improvement of motor qualities [3].

Mastering a motor action is associated not only with the formation of a skill, but also with the development of such necessary qualitative features that contribute to the performance of physical exercise with a certain strength, speed, endurance, dexterity and mobility in the joints. Knowledge of these patterns allows the teacher to find the correct correlations in the work on mastering the technique of physical exercise and the quantitative result, to determine the age limits for the most effective development of each qualitative feature, to establish the optimal measure of complexity in the development of qualitative features.

The organization of physical education classes at a preschool educational institution has a wide variety of forms: morning exercises, physical education in the hall and for a walk, physical education, individual and subgroup work, sports sections, health days. Therefore, when selecting the necessary content that would contribute to the development of motor qualities, it is necessary to lay the basis for the general principles of physical education of preschool children:

1. The principle of developmental learning. The exercises used should be aimed not at the level of motor qualities that are already present in children, but ahead of it, that is, require efforts to be made in order to master new movements.
2. The principle of upbringing education. The work, which is focused on the development of motor qualities, must necessarily include the solution of educational tasks, such as the upbringing of endurance, perseverance, courage.

Comprehensiveness principle. It is necessary to ensure a high manifestation of qualities in various types of motor activity and create conditions for a general rise in the functional capabilities of the organism.

In modern society, there is an acute problem regarding the deterioration of the health of preschool children. Experts associate this with socio - economic, environmental changes, as well as with the shortcomings of the physical education system, starting with preschool educational institutions [5]. The intellectual load of children to a large extent exceeds the physical one, especially during the period of preparation for school.

The main goal of physical education of preschool children is the development of basic motor actions, prevention of diseases and health promotion by means of physical culture, preparation for school.

Mastering basic motor actions, such as walking, running, crawling, throwing, has a positive effect on intellectual and functional development, enhances anabolic processes, increases immune resistance and the body's adaptation to various factors of the external and internal environment.

The main means of physical education in preschool educational institutions are physical exercises (sports games and their elements, game exercises, outdoor games). They are used in solving health-improving, educational and educational tasks [6].

For the harmonious development of children and their preparation for school, the process of comprehensive physical training is important. It consists in the development of preschoolers at an optimal level of motor qualities, such as strength, speed, agility, endurance, flexibility. On the basis that the speed and degree of mastering basic motor skills and abilities depend on the level of their development. With a low level of development of motor qualities, it is difficult for a child to master the technique of mastered movements.

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NEGATIVE EFFECT OF EPILEPSY EQUIVALENTS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS

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Abstract
The presence of cognitive impairment in patients with epilepsy, given the relationship with quality of life indicators, is of great importance for the choice of antiepileptic drugs. 66 patients with epilepsy were examined. A relationship was found between cognitive impairments and quality of life with the duration of the disease and the frequency of seizures. Assessment of cognitive impairments and the quality of life of patients in dynamics shows the effectiveness of antiepileptic drugs. When comparing carbamazepine and keppra, it was found that kepp has a beneficial effect on cognitive function and improves the quality of life of patients.

Keywords: epilepsy, quality of life, cognitive impairment, therapy, antiepileptic drugs.

Relevance
The problem of epilepsy is one of the most urgent in modern psychiatry. According to the International Antiepileptic League, about 65 million people in the world suffer from epilepsy [9, 10]. Epilepsy has a significant negative impact on all areas of the patient's functioning, reducing the quality of life [1, 7,8]. Epilepsy is a disease requiring long-term, long-term therapy, which is of fundamental importance for the patient's health and quality of life [2,3].
In modern epileptology, along with such traditional criteria as type, severity and frequency of seizures, quality of life (QOL) as an integral indicator of the entire existing complex of organizational, diagnostic and therapeutic measures, becomes central [4]. In connection with the expansion of ideas

about the complex negative impact of epilepsy on the patient's quality of life, QOL is currently recognized as an important component of the treatment program for patients with epilepsy. Wagner et al. note that physical symptoms in patients with epilepsy are correlated with psychological distress and feelings of well-being. Suurmeijer et al. suggest that all the differences in the quality of life indicator can be explained by the influence of various psychosocial factors.

QOL is an integral characteristic of the patient's physical, psychological, emotional and social functioning, based on the subjective perception of the world. By improving the QOL indicators, the effectiveness of antiepileptic drugs can be assessed. Population studies by P. Kwan et al. (2004) showed that 30-40% of patients will not experience remission even with adequately selected therapy, but they can only significantly reduce the number of attacks [6,11].

One of the factors that improve the quality of treatment for patients with epilepsy is adherence to therapy. Compliance determines in patients who have been taking antiepileptic drugs for years, the stability of the achieved success in the treatment of epilepsy [13]. Low compliance to therapy leads to increased frequency of seizures up to the appearance of status epilepticus, increased traumatism, impaired higher mental functions, impaired social functioning and, ultimately, increased mortality [12]. According to a number of authors, the deterioration of QoL in patients with epilepsy is primarily associated with taking antiepileptic drugs that cause depression of cognitive functions, especially when using several drugs [5]. In the literature, the issues of the clinic and treatment of epilepsy in general are well covered, however, the issues of the impact of cognitive and emotional disorders on the quality of life, treatment taking into account the assessment of the quality of life have been studied not enough.

The purpose and objectives of the work is to determine the impact of cognitive impairments on the quality of life and to assess the effectiveness of antiepileptic drugs.

Research materials. During the period from 2018 to 2020, at the base of the Bukhara Regional Psychoneurological Dispensary, we examined 66 patients

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with the diagnosis "Organic emotional disorder due to epilepsy" who were ill for 5 to 10 years who were in inpatient treatment. The average age of the patients was 30.6 ± 15.4 years. Among the patients, 9.1% had higher, 54.5% specialized secondary, 28.8% complete secondary education and 7.6% - incomplete secondary education.

Research methods. Patients were divided into 2 groups. The first group included 66 patients (38 men and 28 women) with epilepsy. For each patient, a specially designed questionnaire was filled out, including 36 items on the patient's general history, the Hamilton scale for assessing depression. The follow-up period was 3 months. Primary examination included: collection of anamnesis, clinical examination of the patient, laboratory blood tests, EEG, scale assessment of the quality of life using the SF-36 questionnaire. At each follow-up visit, the patients were re-conducted: EEG study, scale assessment of quality of life using questionnaires SF-36, Hamilton depression rating scale. The SF-36 questionnaire is the most common quality of life questionnaire in clinical trials and individual monitoring. The SF-36 questionnaire consists of 36 questions that form 8 scales, its questions form two components of health: physical and psychological. After the test, the results of the QOL study using the SF-36 questionnaire are expressed in points from 0 to 100 on each of the eight scales. The higher the score on the SF-36 questionnaire scale, the better the QOL indicator. Statistical processing was carried out using standard statistics programs.

Research results and discussion.

The study of the dynamics of changes revealed that the QOL of patients with epilepsy is a systemic characteristic and depends on a number of clinical, psychoemotional and social factors. Follow-up observations show that in people with epilepsy, various psychosocial and non-medical problems are more common than in the general population. Common non-medical problems include feelings of stigma, psychological distress, unemployment, low self-esteem, and interpersonal problems, including low levels of social isolation and adjustment.

84.8% of patients feel stigma, fear and psychological distress about the possibility of the next attack. In 57.6% of patients, adaptation disorders, low self-esteem and decreased activity in daily life were found.

Table 1. Non-medical problems of patients with epilepsy

Non-medical problems	Main group (n = 66)		Control group (n = 22)	
	число	%	число	%
Feeling stigma	56	84,8	18	81,8
Psychological distress	54	81,8	17	77,2
Unemployment	48	72,7	19	86,3
Low self-esteem	44	66,7	16	72,7
Interpersonal problems	52	78,8	17	77,2
Adaptation disorders	38	57,6	15	68,2

72.7% of patients engaged in skilled work because of the problem of interpersonal relationships lost their jobs and they developed psychological distress. These non-medical problems of patients with epilepsy lead to a significant decrease in the quality of life of patients. The quality of life in epilepsy is associated with various psychosocial factors (health, family, interpersonal relationships, personal development, socioeconomic status, material well-being, social activity and social recognition). To assess the quality of life of patients, the study was carried out using the SF-36 questionnaire. In the control group, patients, taking into account the type of seizures and according to EEG data, were prescribed carbamazepine 200mg 3 times a day as monotherapy. In the main group, Keppra (levetiracetam) was prescribed 2 times a day. Studied the effect of duration of illness and epileptic seizures on sleep disturbances, anxiety levels and quality of life. A significant relationship was found between the duration of the disease and the frequency of epileptic seizures with sleep disturbance, daytime sleepiness, anxiety level, and quality of life. “Low” and “medium” estimates of the final QOL were obtained in patients with a disease duration of 5-6 years 7 (31.8%) and 12 (54.6%), respectively. In 3 (13.6%) patients, the indicators were located in the intervals of "good" QOL. No assessments of the "high" quality of life were obtained in any case.

In the group, the duration of the disease, which is 5-6 years, it was equal to 77.3 ± 2.4 points, corresponding to the "average" assessment of QOL; the average total QoL in the group of patients 7-8 years old was 61.8 ± 1.3 points, which corresponded to a "low" level of QoL. In patients with a disease duration of 9-10 years, the assessment of QOL is -56.9 ± 1.8 points - a level to the "low" level of QOL.

Table 2. Quality of life of patients with epilepsy during inpatient treatment

The quality of life	Control group (n = 22)	Duration of the disease 5-6 years (n = 22)		Duration of the disease 7-8 years (n = 26)		Duration of the disease 9-10 years old (n = 18)	
		Before treatment	After treatmen	Before treatment	After treatmen	Before treatment	After treatmen
General health	76,7±1,9	77,8±2,4	79,8±4,1	59,6±3,4	75,0±1,8**	55,9±5,2	60,0±1,8*
Physical activity	69,0±1,5	66,1±1,9	78,8±2,6*	65,6±4,2	74,8±1,3**	63,3±3,3	69,2±2,4*
Physical function	68,8±4,7	69,5±5,7	74,7±3,1*	52,3±4,1	56,5±3,4**	48,4±5,2	62,3±3,5*
Emotional Functioning	65,1±3,1	66,3±6,8	73,0±4,6*	56,2±4,8	65,8±3,4***	52,0±5,5	61,5±4,3*
Social functioning	68,4±2,3	68,5±2,6	72,4±2,9*	51,6±2,4	69,8±1,8**	49,5±2,8	65,9±1,9
Pain intensity	69,1±2,7	67,6±3,2	73,5±4,2*	48,4±4,2	59,8±3,0**	52,3±3,4	59,8±2,8*
Vital activity	63,8±2,9	65,7±2,6	78,9±2,3**	58,7±2,5	69,4±1,5**	51,1±2,7	59,1±1,4**
Mental health	61,0±3,3	62,9±3,8	77,3±2,4**	56,3±2,1	61,8±1,3**	49,3±3,1	56,9±1,8**

Note: significant compared to before treatment * - P <0.05; ** - P <0.01.

When assessing QOL indicators before treatment, it was found that in all groups the lowest QOL indicators were noted on the scales of general health status, physical activity, social functioning and functioning associated with an emotional state. On the scales of the intensity of pain and social functioning, the indicators were slightly higher in socially adapted patients, who were prescribed Keppra as monotherapy.

The data in Table 2 show that an average 4-week course of inpatient treatment significantly improves the QOL indicators of patients along the following axes: general health, physical activity, mental health, functioning associated with emotional state, emotional status and adaptation in society. These data fully coincide with clinical observations. In patients after 4 weeks of inpatient treatment, the psychological properties of the personality are significantly

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leveled, which is subjectively perceived by the patients, they feel calm, positive emotions increase, anxiety, feelings of pain and depression decrease.

Evaluation by patients of individual sub-spheres of their lives allows identifying the intact sub-spheres that carry the resource and support for overcoming the disease: "working capacity", "mobility", "the ability to perform daily work." More than half of the respondents, regardless of the severity of the disease, note the relative safety of working capacity and mobility, which largely determines the tendency of patients with epilepsy to social hyper-normativity.

Against the background of Keppra's therapy, according to the scales of the SF-Z6 questionnaire, a significant improvement in indicators in all axes was revealed after 1 month. After 2 months of therapy, QOL indicators in general improved significantly. In patients with a disease duration of 5-6 and 7-8 years, a significant increase in scores on the scales of role and emotional functioning, general and psychological health, vitality was noted, and in patients 9-10 years of age, the duration of the disease changes in QOL indicators were low and unreliable. Despite the significant positive dynamics of the QoL indicators of patients after hospital treatment, they remain significantly worse than the QoL in the population.

In the main group of patients receiving Keppra (n = 66) one month after the start of therapy, the absence of seizures was noted in 79%, in 21% of patients the therapy was effective. In dynamics, the number of patients with complete regression of seizures decreased, which is associated with a longer period of follow-up.

Our observations show that 34 patients who used keppra in a daily dose of 500 mg to 1500 mg showed good tolerability of this drug, and in 54.5% of cases led to an improvement in QoL and performance.

Table 3 Comparative efficacy of drugs on the 1st and 30th day.

Gruppa bolnyx	Do treatment						After treatment					
	Mild depression		Moderate depression		Severe depression		Mild depression		Moderate depression		Severe depression	
	Абс.	%	Абс.	%	Абс.	%	Абс.	%	Абс.	%	Абс.	%
Basic group	14	21,2	35	53,0	17	25,8	36	54,5	24	26,4	6	9,1
KEPPRA (n = 66)	6	27,3	12	54,5	4	18,2	17	77,2	2	9,1	3	13,6

Note: significant compared to before treatment * - P <0.05; ** - P <0.01.

When analyzing the data of the Hamilton Depression Questionnaire, signs of depression were revealed. In the main group, after treatment, severe and moderate depression was significantly reduced, and mild depression in 12 patients fully recovered.

In our study, the indicators of the level of anxiety and depression were 26.3 points. Before the start of therapy, the average indicator was 24.5 ± 5.3, after 1 month - 16.8 ± 6.3, after 3 months it decreased to 12.0 ± 4.2. Acceptance of pills had a positive effect on the emotional background of patients and the change in indicators was significant (p> 0.05).

Conclusion

As a result of the study, it was revealed that in many patients with epilepsy, a significant decrease in QoL indices caused by the disease was revealed. The QOL study is a quantitative technique that greatly simplifies the assessment of treatment results and makes them comparable.

The use of keppra in monotherapy increases QOL, reflecting overall health and emotional functioning. Cappra monotherapy can be used for a number of comorbidities because of the minor side effects associated with it. Keppra drug, when monotherapy, has a significant positive effect on QOL indicators - general health and vitality.

Keppra has certain advantages over basic antiepileptic drugs, affecting positively the following aspects of quality of life - physical functioning, emotional role functioning, general and psychological health. There was a good tolerance and a low frequency of side effects when prescribing keppra. The analysis revealed the efficacy of keppra, improving the quality of life of patients in dynamics made it possible to prescribe the drug for the treatment of patients with epilepsy.

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INFLUENCE OF NEUROTIC DISORDERS ON COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS AND MODERN TREATMENT METHODS

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of neurotic disorders is the most urgent syndrome as the 1st rank of mental illness, which requires timely qualification and correction. The problem of correct diagnosis and adequate treatment of neurotic disorders has acquired particular importance in recent years. There is a certain category of patients suffering from neurotic disorders, which significantly reduces the quality of life of patients, requires repeated hospitalizations and is accompanied by significant difficulties in therapy.

Keywords. Axial symptom, Hyperkinesis, Emotional disorders

The presence of neurotic disorders significantly reduces the quality of life of individuals and causes serious economic problems [2,3]. The quality of life indicator can explain the influence of various psychosocial factors on the dynamics of the disease [6,7].

The axial symptom of neurotic spectrum disorders is anxiety, which formed a kind of "psychopathological background" against which other symptoms of non-psychotic mental disorders developed or intensified [1]. When studying the symptoms of neurotic disorders, the relationship between cognitive impairments and symptoms of anxiety was determined. As noted by G.S. Malhi et al. [9], anxiety symptoms can directly affect cognitive function in affective disorders and should be considered when establishing the causes of cognitive impairment [4, 5].

The psychopathological multidirectionality of neurotic disorders that make up asthenia, adynamia, phobias, sleep disturbances, subdepression, dysphoric disorders and anxiety limits the use of drug therapy [8]. The psychopharmacological approach to neurotic disorders has been studied in isolated works, therefore, it is necessary to clarify the effectiveness of the use of modern drugs for them is relevant. The above causes the need to study the

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effectiveness of anxiolytics in neurotic disorders, assessing their effects on the quality of life of patients.
The aim of the research task was to study the psychopathological structure and dynamics of the neurotic syndrome. To study the QOL indicators and assess the efficacy and safety of anxiolytics in patients with neurotic disorders.

Materials and methods of research. On the basis of the Bukhara Regional Psychoneurological Dispensary, 84 patients with a diagnosis of neurotic disorders in F-20 (Schizotypal disorder with neurosis-like symptoms) and F-40 (Neurotic disorders (neuroses)) according to ICD-10 were studied on an outpatient basis. up to 45 years old. The main group included 60 patients and the control group included 24 patients. 10 (11.9%) patients had higher education, 31 (36.9%) patients had specialized secondary education, and 43 (51.2%) patients had secondary education. At the time of examination, 34 (40.5%) patients were married, 18 (21.4%) patients were divorced, and 20 (23.8%) patients did not have a family.

In the course of the study, the patients underwent tests and rating scales to determine the severity of neurotic disorders, quality of life according to SF-36, assessment of anxiety according to Taylor and assessment of depression according to Hamilton. The average duration of the disease in both groups of patients was 5.6 ± 1.4 years. In order to identify the features of neurotic disorders, psychological studies were used, including assessments of anxiety, subdepression, hypochondria, phobias and sleep disturbances.

Research results. This study examined neurotic disorders. Neurotic disorders are among the most common mental disorders in adulthood. Based on the results of assessing neurotic disorders and determining the leading syndromes within the diagnostic category, two diagnoses were identified: F-20 Schizotypal disorder with neurosis-like symptoms and F-40 Neurotic disorders (neuroses). The main symptoms of neurotic disorders are asthenia, depressed mood, anxiety, phobias, feelings of inner tension, anger, obsessive disorders, irritability, aggressiveness and sleep disturbance.

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Table 1 The severity of neurotic symptoms in patients F-20 and F-40

Symptoms	First group F-20 (*n*=30)						Second group F-40 (*n*=30)					
	Severity level						Severity level					
	Light		Medium		Heavy		Light		Medium		Heavy	
	Абс.	%	Абс.	%	Абс.	%	Абс.	%	Абс.	%	Абс.	%
Asthenia	6	20,0	9	30,0	4	13,3	11	36,7	6	20,0	2	6,7
Hyperkinesis	8	26,7	11	36,7	5	16,7	6	20,0	8	26,7	3	10,0
Sleep disturbance	5	16,7	12	40,0	6	20,0	14	46,0	7	23,3	5	16,7
Depressed mood	6	20,0	12	40,0	5	16,7	12	40,0	9	30,0	3	10,0
Hypochondria	6	20,0	9	30,0	5	16,7	10	33,3	8	26,7	7	23,3
Obsessive Disorders	8	26,7	9	30,0	7	23,3	12	40,0	4	13,3	3	10,0
Irritability	9	30,0	12	40,0	6	20,0	14	46,7	9	30,0	4	13,3
Aggressiveness	6	20,0	8	26,7	9	30,0	11	36,7	10	33,3	7	23,3
Phobias	9	30,0	6	20,0	5	16,7	12	40,0	8	26,7	2	6,7

In patients diagnosed with schizotypal disorder with neurosis-like symptoms, irritability, aggressiveness, obsessive disorders, depression of mood and severe phobias prevailed. Emotional disorders are easily associated with increased irritability, aggressiveness, often in conflict with other patients. Depressed mood prevails in the morning, patients are dissatisfied with others, staff, sometimes themselves. Asthenic disorder was detected in 63.3% of cases, hyperkinesis - in 80.1%, depressed mood, aggressiveness and sleep disturbance - in 76.7%, obsessive disorders - in 80.0 %. In patients with a gloomy-depressed mood with hypochondria, subdepression and obsessive disorders can be seen. Affective reactions in patients were characterized by instability, exhaustion, switchability, actions were performed in a state of clear consciousness.

In patients diagnosed with neurotic disorders (neuroses), asthenia, hyperkinesis and sleep disturbances prevailed. Decreased mood prevails in the

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afternoon, patients look tired, dissatisfied, others, staff, and sometimes themselves.

Analysis of the testing data for the main groups of patients showed that 20 (33.3%) of them rated their QoL as “very low”. “Low” and “medium” assessments of the final QOL were obtained in 19 (31.7%) and 14 (23.3%), respectively. In 7 (11.7%) patients, the indicators were located in the intervals of "good" KJ.

Table 2 Assessment of the quality of life of patients before and after treatment

Patient group	First group F-20 (*n*=30)		Second group F-40 (*n*=30)	
	before treatment	after treatment	before treatment	after treatment
General health	54,0±1,8	58,2±1,8	69,5±1,2	73,9±0,9*
Physical activity	62,0±1,9	68,6±1,9	73,1±2,7	83,1±0,7*
Functioning associated with the physical	57,5±1,2	74,7±1,8	63,1±2,0	81,1±1,8*
Emotional Functioning	57,7±1,9	64,4±1,0	66,8±1,5	75,4±1,3*
Social functioning	52,8±1,9	63,7±1,4	65,0±1,4	76,6±1,2*
Pain intensity	55,2±1,0	63,4±0,8	62,8±1,5	75,2±1,3*
Vital activity	56,9±0,8	62,7±0,8	64,4±1,4	74,9±1,4*
Mental health	61,3±1,0	50,7±0,8	67,5±4,6	72,2±1,4

Note: significant compared to before treatment * - P <0.05; ** - P <0.01.

The average final QoL in both groups of patients was 64.7 ± 5.2 points, which corresponded to a "low" level of QoL. In the group with a diagnosis of schizotypal disorder with neurosis-like symptoms, it was equal to 64.5 ± 4.7 points, also corresponding to a “low” QOL score; in patients with neurotic disorders (neuroses) - 69.3 ± 5.1 points - approximately to the "average" level of QOL. The significance of the differences between the indicators was statistically significant p <0.05.

The quality of life of patients is associated with various psychosocial factors: health, family, interpersonal relationships, personal development, socioeconomic status, material well-being, social activity and social recognition.

Research results show that in people with neurotic disorders diagnosed with schizotypal disorder with neurosis-like symptoms, various psychosocial problems are more common than patients diagnosed with neurotic disorders (neuroses).

The average final QoL in both groups of patients was 76.7 ± 5.2 points, which corresponded to a “low” level of QoL. In the group with the diagnosis of schizotypal disorder with neurosis-like symptoms, it was 72.5 ± 4.7 points, also corresponding to a “low” QOL score; in patients with neurotic disorders (neuroses) - 78.3 ± 5.1 points - close to the "average" level of QOL. Evaluation of the emotional status of patients was carried out by the clinical psychopathological method, as well as using the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) and the level of anxiety according to Taylor. The severity of depression was determined by the sum of points: 0-14-normal; 14 -17-mild depressive disorder; 18-25- moderate depressive disorder; 25-50- severe and extremely severe depressive disorder.

Table3 Indicators of anxiety and depression in the main and control groups

Condition assessment methods	First group F-20 (*n*=30)			Second group F-40 (*n*=30)		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Mild	Moderate	Severe
Taylor anxiety level	8 (5-15 score)	12 (16-25 score)	10 (26-45 score)	9 (5-15 score)	11 (16-25 score)	11 (26-45 score)
Hamilton level of depression	10 (14-17 score)	14 (18-25 score)	6 (25-50 score)	8 (14-17 score)	12 (18-25 score)	10 (25-50 score)

A comparative assessment of the rate of reduction of individual symptoms draws attention to the more selective effect of zolomax in comparison with sibazon on the symptoms of anxiety, agitation, emotional lability, subdepression, tension, irritability and insomnia.

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For the treatment of patients in the first group, the anxiolytic Zolamax (alprozolam) was prescribed, and in the second group of patients, the drug Sibazon was prescribed.

The table reflects the high efficacy of zolomax in patients with all neurotic disorders. In the first three weeks of therapy, zolomax reliably and effectively stopped the symptoms of anxiety, agitation, insomnia, emotional lability and obsessive-phobic disorders. Sibazon has shown its selectivity in relation to symptoms such as activity, subdepression and astheno-adynamia.

Table 4 Dynamics of neurodegenerative disorders in the main and control groups in the treatment process

Symptoms	Days of treatment	Patient group	
		First group (zolomax) (n=30)	The second group (sibazon) (n=30)
Astheno-adynamia	1- день	2,9±0,04	2,8±0,06
	20- день	1,8±0,05*	1,6±0,07*
	30-день	0,5±0,05**	0,9±0,05*
Emotional lability	1- день	2,7±0,06	2,9±0,04
	20- день	1,7±0,06**	1,7±0,04**
	30-день	0,6±0,04**	0,9±0,05**
Subdepression	1- день	2,8±0,06	2,7±0,06
	20- день	1,5±0,04*	1,3±0,07*
	30-день	0,6±0,05**	0,9±0,05**
Obsessive-phobic disorders	1- день	2,8±0,06	2,9±0,04
	20- день	1,6±0,06**	1,8±0,06**
	30-день	0,7±0,05**	1,1±0,05**
Sleep disturbance	1- день	2,9±0,06	3,0±0,03
	20- день	1,5±0,06**	1,8±0,06**
	30-день	0,6±0,05**	0,9±0,05**
Anxiety	1- день	2,9±0,06	2,8±0,06
	20- день	1,7±0,06**	1,7±0,06**
	30-день	0,5±0,05**	0,9±0,05**
Tension and irritability	1- день	2,8±0,06	2,7±0,06
	20- день	1,7±0,06**	1,5±0,07**
	30-день	0,5±0,05**	0,8±0,05**

Note: significant compared to before treatment * - P <0.05; ** - P <0.01.
Differences in the dynamics of neurotic symptoms, detected during the treatment with zolomax during the first 3 weeks, became statistically significant. Patients diagnosed with neurotic disorders (neuroses) neurosis-like disorders such as sleep disturbance, irritability and obsessive disorders become of great importance during the course of the disease. In patients diagnosed with schizotypal disorder, depressed mood, hypochondria, aggressiveness, phobias, and hyperkinesis are the main symptoms of neurosis-like disorders. All patients showed a significant decrease in QOL values caused by the disease. In no case was a high criterion for quality of life obtained. At the same time, patients diagnosed with schizotypal disorder with neurosis-like symptoms had significantly lower QoL indicators. Comparison of patients in the first group identified the more common various psychosocial problems.
Output. During the study, a clear relationship between neurotic and cognitive disorders was established. Patients diagnosed with schizotypal disorder with neurosis-like symptoms had a severe course of neurosis-like disorders. In patients diagnosed with neurotic disorders (neuroses), a mild course of neurosis-like disorders was observed, with the character of successful social and labor functioning, which is a reflection of the quality of life indicator. During the treatment of patients with neurotic disorders, Zolomax had a more pronounced effect by the end of the course of therapy in relation to the diagnosis of schizotypal disorder with neurosis-like symptoms. The data presented will allow making a more informed decision regarding the choice of therapy tactics.

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AGE AND THE SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

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Abstract
The article traces the age influence to the second language acquisition. Language is a cognition that truly makes us human. Language is remarkable phenomenon. The feature which makes the language extremely marvelous is, that foundation of evidence for the mastery of this complex skill in increasingly younger children.

Key words: makes, children, language, foundation, marvelous.

It is fact that, the native language acquisition happens automatically during the child's growing up period. But the point which is ought to be highlighted is the second language acquisition. It is commonly known that children with regular faculties and given normal circumstances easily master their native language. However, another language acquisition is not always mastered easily, there are numerous researches and arguments which states about the age influence to the second language acquisition.

The following linguists and psychologists stated different opinions about it. For example, Noam Chomsky [1,1] emphasized the essential role of biological contribution, as opposed to the child's social life and culture experience, appear to play in level 1 development. The only explanation possible is that children are pre-programmed to acquire language at a definite point in their development. Lenneberg's critical period hypothesis [2,3] suggests that there is a biological determined period of life when language can be acquired more easily. But beyond this time a language is more difficult to acquire. According to Lenneberg, bilingual language acquisition can only happen during the critical period (age 2 to puberty) which means that the early you start the better you get, moreover it is said that babies' brains are the best learning machines ever created, and that infants' learning is time-sensitive. Their brains will never be better at learning a second language than they are between 0 and 3 years of age.

Controversially, linguists, psychologists and pedagogues have been struggling for years to identify whether it is possible to reach proficiency in learning

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second language during the after puberty period (late second language learning means the period after puberty) First of all adults have an indispensable advantage: cognitive maturity and their experience of the general language system. Through their knowledge of their mother tongues, not only can they achieve more advantageous learning conditions than children, but also they can more easily acquire grammatical rules and syntactic phenomena. Few aspects in first language or second language learning have engendered more controversy than the age factor. The views range from the position that children are in all respects more efficient and effective second language learners than adults to the complete contrary position that adolescent and adults are more efficient and effective second language learners than children.

Adults are quite adept at parsing sentences to determine relational meaning. In fact, studies of adult language comprehension indicate that readers and listeners are so skilled at this process that they typically achieve it in real time, as each word is perceived. By measuring eye fixation and reaction time midsentence, these studies confirm that adults rapidly package incoming words into likely phrases using a variety of probabilistic cues gleaned from the sentence and its referential context Recently, Trueswell and colleagues have examined how this rapid parsing system develops. In a series of studies, eye movements of children age 4 and older were recorded as they heard instructions to move objects about on a table. Children's visual interrogation of the scene during the speech provided a window into the ongoing interpretation process.

Of particular interest was their reaction to ambiguous instructions that required an implicit grammatical choice, e.g., Tap the doll with the stick. Here the phrase with the stick can be linked to the verb Tap, indicating how to do the tapping, or it can be linked to the noun doll, indicating which doll to tap. Adults tend to rely on the referential context when making choices like these, picking the analysis that is most plausible given the current scene. Which analysis did children choose? It depended heavily on the kind of linguistic cues found in the utterance itself. For instance, regardless of how likely the analysis was given the scene, children would interpret with the stick as how to carry out the action when the verb was of the sort like Tap, which tends to mention an instrument as part of its event. In contrast, they would interpret this same phrase as picking out a particular doll when the verb was of the sort that tends not to mention an instrument, e.g., Feel Thus, like the Saffran. infants who used probabilistic cues

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to package syllables into likely words, older children package words into likely phrases using similar distributional evidence regarding these larger elements. Further experience is apparently necessary to detect the contingencies of when phrases are likely in given referential settings. Indeed, Trueswell found that by age 8, children begin parsing ambiguous phrases in a context-contingent manner.

These examples of language learning, processing, and creation represent just a few of the many developments between birth and linguistic maturity. During this period, children discover the raw materials in the sounds (or gestures) of their language, learn how they are assembled into longer strings, and map these combinations onto meaning. These processes unfold simultaneously, requiring children to integrate their capacities as they learn, to crack the code of communication that surrounds them. Despite layers of complexity, each currently beyond the reach of modern computers, young children readily solve the linguistic puzzles facing them, even surpassing their input when it lacks the expected structure.

No less determined, researchers are assembling a variety of methodologies to uncover the mechanisms underlying language acquisition. Months before infants utter their first word, their early language-learning mechanisms can be examined by recording subtle responses to new combinations of sounds. Once children begin to link words together, experiments using real-time measures of language processing can reveal the ways linguistic and nonlinguistic information are integrated during listening. Natural experiments in which children are faced with minimal language exposure can reveal the extent of inborn language-learning capacities and their effect on language creation and change. As these techniques and others probing the child's mind are developed and their findings integrated, they will reveal the child's solution to the puzzle of learning a language.

Although distributional analyses enable children to break into the words and phrases of a language, many higher linguistic functions cannot be acquired with statistics alone. Children must discover the rules that generate an infinite set, with only a finite sample. They evidently possess additional language-learning abilities that enable them to organize their language without explicit guidance These abilities diminish with age and may be biologically based However, scientific efforts to isolate them experimentally encounter a methodological complication: given that today's languages were acquired by children in the past, language input to children already includes products of innate biases. It is therefore difficult to determine whether any particular linguistic element observed in a child's language is inborn or derived.

We can break this logical circle by examining those rare situations in which the language environment is incomplete or impoverished. Can children who are deprived of exposure to a rich, complete language nevertheless build a structured native language? The recent situation of deaf children in Nicaragua presents such a case In general, there are two ways in which children may learn a second language: simultaneously or sequentially [3,2].

Simultaneous learners include children under the age of 3 who are exposed to two languages at the same time. These children may include those who are exposed to one language by parents at home and another language by providers in their early childhood program. Simultaneous learners are also young children whose parents each speak separate languages to them at home (e.g., mother speaks Spanish to child, father speaks Chinese to child).

Before 6 months of age, simultaneous learners learn both languages at similar rates and do not prefer one language over the other. This is because they build separate but equally strong language systems in their brains for each of the languages they hear. These separate systems allow children to learn more than one language without becoming confused. In fact, the pathways infants develop in their brains for each of the languages they hear are similar to the single pathway developed by children who are only exposed to English.

At 6 months, children begin to notice differences between languages and may begin to prefer the language they hear more. This means that parents must be careful to provide similar amounts of exposure to both languages; otherwise, children may begin to drop vocabulary of the language to which they are less exposed [4,3].

Such study leads us, for example, to a better understanding of the **significance of errors** in the learning process. Producing them need not be seen as necessarily problematic (in fact, some errors can be evidence of a more advanced linguistic system than the equivalent correct form: for example, learners will usually produce rote-learned formulaic questions such as «Where's X», e.g. «Where's the ball», in which «Where's» is an unanalyzed chunk, before producing the developmentally more advanced 'Where the ball

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is», the second stage in the development of the interrogative system before the final stage in which «Where is the ball» is produced correctly; This is often referred to as the «U shape of learning», typical also of L1 learners, by which learners start with the correct rote-learned form, e.g. took, before over-applying the past tense rule and producing talked, prior to learning the exception to the rule and producing took again, creatively rather than rote-learned this time.

Teachers will also be less frustrated, and their learners too, when they become aware that teaching will not cause skilful control of a linguistic structure if it is offered before a learner is developmentally ready to acquire it. Now, of course, if we can speed up progression along the route that research has identified we need to understand how to do so. But understanding this route is inseparably bound up with clarifying the question of rapid and effective teaching.

The robust research findings regarding the systematic of the route followed by L2 learners do not have straightforward implications for language teaching, however. One logical possibility might be that curricula should closely follow developmental routes; this is not sensible however, given (a) the incomplete nature of our knowledge of these routes, (b) the fact that classrooms are typically made up of learners who are not neatly located at a single developmental stage, and (c) the fact that developmental stages typically contain non-target forms. (For example, typical stages in the acquisition of negation will be:

1. «No want pudding»;
2. «Me no want pudding»
3. «I don't want pudding», with forms 1 and 2 representing normal developmental stages, therefore to be expected in early L2 productions, but which will not be taught). Other possibilities are that curricula should be recursive with inbuilt redundancy, and that teachers should not expect immediate accuracy when teaching a new structure, or that they should give up on closely prescribed grammar curricula and opt instead for functional and or task-based syllabus models. Many teachers/language educators have actively welcomed the role of 'facilitator' rather than 'shaper' of development, implied by such models.

There are many cognitive benefits for young children who are simultaneously exposed to more than one language. For example, they have greater neural activity and denser tissue in the areas of the brain related to memory, attention, and language than monolingual learners. These indicators are associated with long-term positive cognitive outcomes for children [5,3].

Sequential learners include children who have become familiar with one language, but are then introduced or required to learn a second language. The classic example of sequential learning is when a non-English speaking child enters an English-dominant classroom.

The cognitive and information processing models generally, which originate from psychology (and neurolinguistics), claim, on the other hand, that language learning is no different from other types of learning, and is the result of the human brain building up networks of associations on the basis of input. Information processing models see learning as the shift from controlled processes (dealt with in the short term or working memory and under attentional control) to automatised processes stored in the long term memory (retrieved quickly and effortlessly). Through this process, what starts as declarative knowledge (knowing 'that') becomes procedural knowledge (knowing 'how') which becomes automatic through repeated practice. Recently, connectionist models have further assumed that all learning takes place through the building of patterns which become strengthened through practice. Computer models of such processes have had some success in replicating the L1 and L2 acquisition of some linguistic patterns (e.g. past tense, gender; The view of language encapsulated within **connectionism**, as this view of cognition is called, is fundamentally different from linguistic models, where language is seen as a system of rules rather than as patterned behavior.

In both the UG and cognitive models, the focus is on explaining learner-internal mechanisms, and how they interact with the input in order to give rise to learning. The emphasis on the role played by the input however, varies, with the UG approach assuming that as long as input is present learning will take place, and the other models placing a larger burden on how the input is decoded by learners, paying particular attention to concepts such as noticing or attention. Unlike simultaneous language learning, sequential learning of languages can occur at any age and can be influenced by factors like the child’s temperament or motivation. To conclude, the question regarding the potential impact of bilingualism on children’s development has always been important, but has increasingly emerged as a crucial concern for modern societies. Therefore, it is imperative that we understand the impact of these language backgrounds on

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children's cognitive and educational futures. It is very important for educators, biologists, computer scientists, speech and hearing scientists, psychologists, and linguists to work together to understand how children's critical "Windows of opportunity" for learning work, what triggers their inception, and how learning can be encouraged once the optimal period for learning has passed. The ultimate goal is to alter the trajectories of learning to maximize language and literacy skills in all children.

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FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF ECONOMIC RISK

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Annotation:
Risk factors are one of the most difficult parts and at the same time one of the key areas of risk management. It is much more difficult to conduct a factor analysis than any other, since the same factors have different effects on the market in different conditions, or may become absolutely insignificant from the decisive ones. It is necessary to know the relationship and mutual influence of various factors that reflect the relations between different states, the history of their development, to determine the cumulative result of certain economic measures and to establish a link between events that are completely unrelated at first glance.

Key words: Risk factors, mutual influence, external factors, internal factors.

Risk factors are determined on the basis of an analysis of the political, economic, and financial and credit policies of individual countries and the global community as a whole. Risk factors serve as the core of the so-called "Firm-Foundation Theory" and play a primary role in making decisions about investing in innovative projects by large companies that own large long-term diversified investment portfolios.

The development of the economy is accompanied by an increase in the influence of various factors on business results. At the same time, as the number of types of factors that affect the future results of the business increases, so does their influence on the conditions of its functioning, growth opportunities, market capture and position in the competitive struggle. In this chapter, we will draw attention to the forms and types of business risk factors that have a significant impact on it; we will conduct a certain classification of risk factors that operate in the modern economy.

After reading the content of this chapter and studying the material presented in it, the student should:

know

- the main groups and types of risk factors in the modern economy;
- features of their influence and forms of manifestation;

- be able to
- identify risk factors for different types of businesses in the real economy;

own

- Specifics of assessing the impact of external and internal risk factors on business development and its future results.

The main types of risk factors

Business risk factors in the real sector of the economy can be divided into three main groups: external, internal and unknown risk factors.

External risk factors can be classified as follows:

- Market risk factors that are determined by changes in market conditions in the markets in which the firm operates. It can be a set of markets in which the products of this company are sold and purchases of raw materials, materials, components are made; the labor market, financial markets, etc.;
- prospective policies and developments of competitors related to the production of competing or replacement products;
- non-economic risk factors, which include political stability, social legislation, climatic conditions, social and demographic factors, etc.;
- macroeconomic risk factors in the home country's capital, which include the sustainability of economic development, the growth rate of the economy, the General level of inflation, tax and Finance law, investment climate, etc.;
- global risk factors due to the country's place and role in the global communications system, as well as the impact of the problems and crises of individual countries on the development of business in this country.

The main feature of external risk factors is that in the management process, managers or entrepreneurs must take into account the impact of these factors and can take measures to protect themselves from the impact of these factors, but they cannot directly influence them.

Internal risk factors exert their influence within the enterprise or firm in question. Internal risk factors include:

- production factors determined by the specifics of the company's industry affiliation, the equipment and technology used, and the organization and management policy;
- the level of qualification and relationships of staff in the process of doing business;

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- miscalculations and mistakes of managers and entrepreneurs when making risk decisions and managing their execution;
- financial condition of the company, which determines both the possibility of financing the development of the business, and the repayment of long - and short-term obligations.

The specificity of internal risk factors is that managers can manage these factors, reducing their undesirable impact or, conversely, increasing the beneficial impact on business results.

Among the risk factors, we can note those that are both external and internal. For example, environmental factors can have both an internal and external origin for a given company.

Each company should have a list of specific or possible risk factors to date. It should include both genetic risk factors, i.e. inherent in general economic or industrial and commercial activities, and specific for this type of enterprise. It is desirable that risk factors are ranked by importance or by the degree of contribution to the overall risk profile of a particular manufacturing enterprise.

There are different ways to classify risk factors. In this case, the natural requirement for classification is its orientation to methods of compensation or counteraction to risks. In other words, the classification of risk factors (more precisely, types of factors) should be correlated with the classification of risk management methods. This limits the possibility of formally combining essentially different factors in one classification grouping.

All possible risk factors in practice are divided into two groups. The first category includes the "foreseeable" ones, i.e. those known from economic theory or economic practice. At the same time, it is obvious that there may be factors that are not realistic to name at the a priori stage of the enterprise risk analysis. These factors belong to the second group. One of the most important tasks is to create a regular procedure for identifying risk factors, narrow the range of factors of the second group and thereby reduce the impact of the so-called "incomplete generation" of risk factors.

Among the risk factors of the production type of enterprise, external and internal can be distinguished, depending on the place of occurrence. External factors include factors caused by reasons not directly related to the activities of this enterprise. Internal factors will be considered the appearance of which is generated by the activity of the enterprise itself.

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1. External factors.

- Political factors: the domestic and foreign policy situation, the stability of the government, the possibility of local conflicts and civil conflicts, nationalization without adequate compensation, the introduction of restrictions on currency exchange, etc.
- Socio-economic factors: the possibility of changing the rules of conducting foreign economic activity, errors of the tax service personnel, violations of the terms of the contract (changes in prices for raw materials, materials, etc. after the conclusion of the contract), a drop in effective demand in the geographical sector of the market for traditional products, fluctuations in the exchange rate of the national currency beyond the predicted interval, the emergence of new competitors.
- Environmental factors: changes in the regional environmental situation, stricter environmental requirements for enterprises, the introduction of restrictions on the use of local natural resources.
- Scientific and technical factors: the emergence of a new production technology with lower costs among competitors, the development by competitors of the production of substitute goods, the accelerated copying by competitors of the enterprise's innovations through the use of industrial espionage.
- The risk factor caused by the innovation activity of other entities may, under certain conditions, pose a threat to the economic security of the enterprise. For example, the development of new technology by competitors, which significantly reduces production costs, will allow them to gain an advantage in price competition. A similar danger is the use of scientific and technological advances to produce a new substitute product, as was the case, for example, in the case of paper and plastic containers instead of glass for packaging liquid food products (milk, juices and other beverages).
- A special place among the risk factors that owe their appearance to scientific and technological progress is occupied by industrial espionage. The specific vulnerability of any structural element of an enterprise is determined by the information that it possesses, representing a certain value for the enterprise, which needs to be protected. Systematic leakage of information from any link negatively affects the activities of the entire enterprise, which is a single whole. Scientific and technological progress also opens up opportunities for

destructive actions against competitors (invading other people's databases in order to destroy them, entering false information, damaging computer programs, etc.).

Internal factors.

- Risk factors of the main production activity of the enterprise: interruption of the technological cycle due to the fault of non-main divisions, accidents of the main equipment, violations of technological discipline by the personnel.

One of the most common and "traditional" risk factors in the main production activity is industrial accidents, unscheduled equipment shutdowns or interruptions in the technological cycle of the enterprise due to forced equipment changeover (for example, due to unexpected changes in the quality parameters of raw materials), violations of technological discipline by personnel, etc.

The harmful consequences of accidents and related accidents are manifested in the deterioration of the social climate at the enterprise, an increase in the level of absenteeism, an increase in distrust of the enterprise from the outside environment (especially if the incident is surrounded by secrecy), and are reflected in its image and prestige, which are intangible competitive advantages of the company, thus increasing the" invisible " losses of the enterprise. Other dangers that threaten physical property and personnel may include various types of theft of property, destruction of equipment, often in the form of gratuitous and hidden vandalism, and terrorism.

Risk factors of auxiliary and supporting activities of the enterprise: accidents of auxiliary production equipment (ventilation, sewerage, water supply, etc.) that do not cause the shutdown of the main equipment, lengthening of the terms of repair of equipment in comparison with the standard ones, power outages and fuel supplies.

Risk factors for supporting activities: accidents or overcrowding of warehouses, problems in the information processing system, insufficient patent protection of products and their manufacturing technologies.

In auxiliary production activities, risk factors may arise such as power outages, indefinite extension of the duration of equipment repairs, accidents of auxiliary systems (ventilation devices, water and heat supply systems, etc.), unpreparedness of the company's tool facilities for the development of a new product, etc.

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In the field of servicing production processes of the enterprise, the risk factors may be failures in the work of services that ensure the functioning of the main and auxiliary equipment, an accident or fire in warehouses, failure-complete or partial-of computing power in the information processing system, etc. The risk of being stolen is not only the physical property of the enterprise and human resources, but also the intellectual property of the enterprise, for example, the insufficient patent protection of the enterprise's products and manufacturing technologies, which allowed competitors to master the production of the same products without spending money on the purchase of a license, as well as the industrial espionage mentioned above.

Risk factors in the reproduction activity of the enterprise: the outflow of skilled labor, an incorrect assessment of the required period of training and retraining of personnel, risk factors in the field of investment activity of the company.

Factors in the sphere of circulation: violation of the terms of the contract (discipline of deliveries in terms of terms, quality, etc.), the risk of non-demand for products, bankruptcy or self-liquidation of counterparty enterprises, erroneous choice of the target segment of product sales markets, loss or deterioration of the quality of goods during transportation or storage, increased circulation costs due to unforeseen non-production costs in the sales network.

The reproduction side of the company's activities is mainly related to investment activity and the processes of recruitment, training and advanced training of personnel. In terms of personnel problems, risk factors such as an incorrect assessment of the required period of training and retraining of personnel, the outflow of qualified labor due to local ethno-political conflicts, natural and man-made disasters in the region, etc. can manifest themselves.

Risk factors in the field of enterprise management: inadequate assessment of the strategic potential of the enterprise, incorrect formulation of the company's own strategic goals, erroneous forecast of the external environment, open opportunities for economic abuse, insufficient quality of management.

Internal risk factors arise directly in the course of the company's activities, which are usually divided into industrial and non-industrial. The non-industrial (mainly social) side of the company's activities, aimed at meeting the everyday and cultural needs of the team, is not considered in this work. The industrial activity of the enterprise, as is known, consists of the processes of production, reproduction, circulation and management. In turn, the production process is a

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set of interrelated main, auxiliary and service processes of labor. Each of these areas has its own specific risk factors.

In the sphere of circulation, the company's activities are subject to such risk factors as the violation by related companies of the agreed delivery schedules of raw materials, components, etc., the unmotivated refusal of wholesale consumers to export or pay for the received finished products, the bankruptcy or self-liquidation of counterparty enterprises or business partners and, as a result, the disappearance of suppliers of raw materials or consumers of finished products.

The decisions of the company's management are usually attributed to one of three levels: strategic, tactical and operational. It is natural to allocate risk factors based on this stratification of decisions. At the level of strategic decisions, the following internal planning and marketing risk factors can be identified:

- erroneous choice or inadequate formulation of the company's own goals,
- incorrect assessment of the strategic potential of the enterprise,
- the risk of developing a strategic plan based on an erroneous forecast of the development of the external economic environment for the enterprise in the long term.

Let us focus in more detail on the characteristics of these risk factors.

Strategic planning begins with the explication of the company's targets, which are then used as the basis for the development of the strategy. If you misinterpret your own goals, all subsequent strategy development can go in the wrong direction.

The risk factor of erroneous assessment of the strategic potential of the enterprise may be due to the error of the initial data on the technical and technological potential of the enterprise due to the rudeness or inadequacy of the chosen method of diagnostic examination of the enterprise, the absence or ignoring of information about the technological leap brewing in the industry (for example, during the diagnostic examination of the enterprise, a statement may be made about the initial phase of the life cycle of technologies implemented at the enterprise, while the conditions for updating the technology are already ripe). A similar error in determining the production potential of an enterprise can lead to an incorrect assessment of the degree of autonomy of the enterprise, i.e. its independence from other production or commercial structures. There

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may be situations of incorrect assessment of the actual division of property rights, ownership and management of land, fixed assets, income, etc.

The accuracy of forecasting the dynamics of changes in the external socio-economic environment is very low. Options for a strategic plan based on an erroneous forecast scenario may not be feasible or lead to negative results.

The risk for tactical-level decisions is primarily associated with the possibility of distortion or partial loss of meaningful information during the transition from strategic to tactical planning. If the developed specific tactical economic decisions were not checked for compliance with the chosen strategy of the enterprise, the results achieved may be out of the main strategic direction of the enterprise and weaken its economic stability.

The group of risk factors at the tactical level includes insufficient quality of enterprise management, which may be due to the lack of" management team " cohesion, teamwork experience, people management skills, etc.

Obviously, at any level of decision-making, there will be both external and internal risk factors for this enterprise. It can be assumed that for the successful implementation of strategic decisions, the role of external risk factors is much higher than for tactical or operational ones.

Identification and identification of risk factors is one of the most important tasks of the economic analysis of the production enterprise activity at the present time. The above classification is intended not so much to list all the risk factors, but to create a certain system that would allow not to miss anything significant when building a differentiated risk profile and studying the total risk of a manufacturing enterprise.

Unknown risk factors may arise in future periods and have a significant impact on the results of the implementation of the material investment project under consideration or other business development decisions.

These include: the emergence of new equipment and technology in the market and in production; shifts in consumer demand; the appearance in the future in the financial markets of new types of securities, for example, shares of new issuers or new types of debt obligations; changes in tax legislation; the development of crisis phenomena and processes in the Economy, increasing in the process of global interconnections; man-made disasters and accidents. Such factors, which are not known at the time of making a risk decision, affect the future results achieved as they appear in the environment surrounding the entrepreneur. The peculiarity of their impact on the simulated distributions of future results is that it can be taken into account only based on the subjective opinions or judgments of the manager or the owner of the capital. The success or failure of the business depends significantly on the extent to which these opinions and judgments will be consistent with the future conditions of the project.

The most important group of fundamental factors is political. Political risk factors include:

- wars, conflicts, explosive situations and any statements made by political figures about the aggravation of the situation;
- resignation or change of government, elections (a change of government leads to the possibility of changing the political and economic course of the country affects the attractiveness of investment in its economy; the resignation of the head of the Central Bank or the change of someone holding important political or financial positions causes an immediate market reaction);
- the threat of nationalization;
- change of the political system, etc.

Full economic analysis is carried out on three levels. Initially, it examines the state of the economy as a whole. This allows you to find out how the overall situation is favorable for investment and makes it possible to determine the main factors that determine this situation. After studying the market situation as a whole, an analysis of individual market areas is carried out in order to identify those that, in the current general economic conditions, are most favorable for placing funds in terms of the selected investment goals and priorities. At the same time, the state of industries and sub-sectors of the economy is considered. The identification of the most preferred areas for the allocation of funds will create a basis for the selection of specific types of investments within their framework, investments in which would ensure the most complete implementation of the tasks set. Therefore, at the third level of analysis, specific innovative programs, projects, the state of individual firms and companies whose equity or debt stock instruments are traded on the market are covered in detail. This makes it possible to decide which tools are attractive and which ones should be discarded.

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The study of the general economic situation at the first stage of the analysis is based on the consideration of indicators that characterize the dynamics of production, the level of economic activity, consumption and accumulation, the impact of inflationary processes, the financial condition of the state. At the same time, attempts are made to establish specific mechanisms for influencing the state of affairs in the economy of the most important political and social events. Identifying the factors that determine the economic situation as a whole and directly affect the market allows you to determine the general conditions against which you will have to conduct an investment policy and make forecasts about the prospects for their change. Since the macroeconomic situation is the subject of close attention from a wide range of economists, when conducting a fundamental analysis of the CE, it is possible to rely on fairly deep studies and conclusions made by leading experts in this field.

The general economic situation reflects the state in most areas of the economy, but each of these areas is subject not only to general, but also to its own private (internal) laws. Accordingly, the conclusions drawn at the macro level need to be concretized and adjusted in relation to them. Even if the analysis of the situation as a whole shows that it is unfavorable for investment, this does not mean that it is impossible to find industries in which it would be possible to invest money with great profit.

In the course of the industry analysis, the indicators reflecting the dynamics of production, sales volumes, the value of commodity and raw material reserves, the level of prices and wages, profits, savings are compared both in the context of industries and in comparison with similar indicators in the national economy as a whole. At the same time, in advanced economies, analysts rely on standard indexes that characterize the state of affairs in various industries.

Once the most suitable industries for placing funds have been identified, from the entire variety of companies and existing innovative projects that are included in them, it is necessary to choose the vehicles that allow you to realize your investment goals.

Thus, the risk factor involves taking into account the past in dynamics, economic knowledge in general and in particular, allowing you to think on a large scale and in time to consider and evaluate the ongoing qualitative changes.

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THE ROLE OF COMMUNICATION IN THE PROCESS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:
The article gives a detailed definition of communication. The article is devoted to the consideration of the main types of communication. The features of the psychology of communication are shown from the point of view of its actual problems. The psychological foundations of determining the levels of sociability, techniques for the implementation of determining the levels of sociability and VF Ryakhovsky's technique for determining the level of sociability are considered.

Keywords: communication, interaction, types of communication, verbal and non-verbal communication, the level of sociability, V.F.Ryakhovsky test.

Communication is of great importance in the process of the formation of a society. Communication is the exchange of information, if we imagine that, for example, we refuse without contact, then there would be great chaos, because we are progressing through interaction. Communication is a complex process of interaction between people, consisting in the exchange of information, as well as in the perception and understanding of partners of each other. The communication process consists directly of the very act of communication, communication, in which the communicants themselves participate. Moreover, in the normal case, there should be at least two. Communicants should perform the action itself, which we call communication, i.e. do something (speak, gesture, allow a certain expression to be "read" from their faces, indicating, for example, the emotions experienced in connection with what is being communicated).In this case, it is necessary to determine the communication channel in each specific communication act. When talking on the phone, such a channel is the organs of speech and hearing; in this case, they speak of an audio-verbal (auditory-verbal) channel. The form and content of the letter are perceived through the visual (visual-verbal) channel. A handshake is a way of transmitting a friendly greeting through the kinesthetic-tactile (motor-tactile) channel. If we learn from the costume that our

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interlocutor is, say, Uzbek, then the message about his nationality came to us through the visual channel (visual), but not through the visual-verbal channel, since no one verbally (verbally) reported anything. represents information that is transmitted from one living being to another in interindividual contacts. This can be information about the internal (emotional, etc.) state of the subject, about the situation in the external environment. The content of information is most diverse if the subjects of communication are people. In principle, communication is typical for any living creature, but only at the human level the communication process becomes conscious, connected by verbal and non-verbal acts. The purpose of communication - answers the question "For the sake of what the creature enters into the act of communication?" For a person, these goals can be very, very diverse, being a means of satisfying social, cultural, creative, cognitive, aesthetic and many other needs. Means of communication are ways of encoding, transmitting, processing and decrypting information that is transmitted in the process of communication from one creature to another. Encoding information is a way of transmitting it. Information between people can be transmitted using the senses, speech and other sign systems, writing, technical means of recording and storing information.

Task 1. Determine the level of sociability (V.F. Ryakhovsky)

Instruction: Here are some simple questions. Answer quickly, unequivocally: "yes", "no", "sometimes."

1. You have an ordinary or business meeting. Does her expectation unsettle you?
2. Do you feel confused and displeased when asked to give a talk, presentation, information at a meeting, meeting, or similar event?
3. Do you postpone the visit to the doctor until the last moment?
4. You are offered to go on a business trip to a city where you have never been. Will you do your best to avoid this business trip?
5. Do you like to share your experiences with anyone?
6. Are you annoyed if a stranger on the street asks you to (show the way, give the time, answer a question)?
7. Do you believe that there is a problem of "fathers and children" and that people of different generations find it difficult to understand each other?

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8. Are you ashamed to remind your friend that he forgot to return the money he borrowed a few months ago?
9. In the restaurant or in the dining room, you were served an obviously poor quality dish. Will you remain silent, only angrily pushing the plate away?
10. Finding yourself alone with a stranger, you will not enter into a conversation with him and will be burdened if he first speaks. Is it so?
11. You are horrified by any long line, wherever it may be (in a store, library, cinema box office). Do you prefer to give up your intention, or will you stand in the tail and languish in anticipation?
12. Are you afraid to participate in any conflict resolution commission?
13. You have your own, purely individual criterion for evaluating works of literature, art, culture, and you will not accept any other people's opinions on this matter. This is true?
14. Having heard somewhere on the sidelines the statement of an obviously erroneous point of view on a question well known to you, do you prefer to remain silent and not to enter into an argument?
15. Do you feel annoyed when someone asks you to help you get together on a business issue or study topic?
16. Are you more willing to express your point of view (opinion assessment) in writing than orally?

Answers score:

“Yes” —2 points,

“Sometimes” - 1 point, “no” - 0 points.

The points obtained are summed up and according to the classifier it is determined to which category of people the subject belongs.

Classifier for V.F. Ryakhovsky

30-32 points. You are clearly uncommunicative, and this is your misfortune because you suffer from this more than yourself. But it is not easy for people close to you. You are difficult to rely on in a group effort. Try to be more sociable, control yourself.

25-29 points. You are withdrawn, taciturn, prefers loneliness, so you have few friends. New work and the need for new contacts, if not plunging you into panic, then throw you off balance for a long time. You know this feature of your character and are dissatisfied with yourself. But do not limit yourself only to such dissatisfaction - it is in your power to reverse these character traits.

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Doesn't it happen that with any strong enthusiasm you suddenly acquire complete sociability? One has only to shake it up.

19-24 points. You are sociable to a certain extent and feel quite confident in unfamiliar surroundings. New problems don't scare you. And yet you converge with new people with caution, you are reluctant to participate in disputes and disputes. There is sometimes too much sarcasm in your statements for no reason. These flaws are fixable.

14-18 points. You have normal communication skills. You are inquisitive, willingly listen to an interesting interlocutor, are patient enough in communicating with others, defend your point of view without irascibility. You go to meet new people without unpleasant feelings. At the same time, do not like loud campaigns; extravagant antics and verbosity annoy you.

9-13 points. You are very sociable (sometimes, perhaps even beyond measure). They are curious, talkative, like to express themselves on various issues, which sometimes irritates others. Meet new people willingly. Love to be in the spotlight, do not refuse requests to anyone, although you cannot always fulfill them. It happens, flare up, but quickly withdraw. What you lack is perseverance, patience and courage when faced with serious problems. If you want to, however, you can force yourself not to back down.

4-8 points. You have to beat, "guy-shirt." Sociability hits you with a key. You are always up to date with all matters. You love to take part in all discussions, although serious ones can give you migraines and even blues. You are willing to take the floor on any issue, even if you have a superficial understanding of it. You feel at ease everywhere. Take on any business, although you cannot always successfully complete it. For this very reason, leaders and colleagues treat you with some apprehension and doubt. Consider these facts.

3 points or less. Your communication skills are painful; you are talkative, verbose, intervene in matters that have nothing to do with you. You undertake to judge the problems in which you are completely incompetent. Willingly or unwillingly, you are often the cause of all sorts of conflicts in your environment. Hot-tempered, touchy, often biased. Serious work is not for you. It is difficult for people - at work, at home, and in general everywhere - with you. Yes, you need to work on yourself and your character! First of all, cultivate patience and restraint in yourself, treat people with respect, finally, think about your health - this lifestyle does not pass without a trace. The

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problem of communication in psychological science remains relevant to this day.

Currently, not all aspects of this phenomenon, both in humans and in animals, have been studied. There are a huge number of controversial questions in this area, to which no definitive answers have yet been found. In any case, communication is an insufficiently studied phenomenon, a more thorough and in-depth study of it in combination with modern information technologies can give simply amazing results that can turn our current understanding of teaching and its methods. In conclusion, I note that communication is interactions and relationships that arise between various subjects: between individuals, an individual and a group, an individual and a society, a group (groups) and society.

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DEVELOPING PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION OF VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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Annotation:
In this article problems of will preparing, reason capacity, attention and vestibular mechanism of young volleyball players are analyzed. Actual problems of psychological preparing in modern volleyball are discussed. To organizing of psychological preparing recommendations are made.

Keywords: volleyball training, will preparing, vestibular mechanism, psychological preparing.

Psychological training plays an important role in sports. Psychological preparation is a complex and long-term process. A number of studies have been conducted by scientists of the Republic and foreign countries (Z.Gapparov, Y.Masharipov, David Lavalley, John Kremer) to improve the psychological training of athletes. work on psychological preparation has not been sufficiently done. Nowadays, the training of modern volleyball players is one of the most important issues. The main and necessary condition for the development of volitional qualities in volleyball players is the use of exercises that strengthen the will during training.

Modern volleyball players need to have the following basic willpower qualities:

- purposefulness and perseverance;
- endurance and self-management;
- stability and tenacity;
- maintaining initiative and discipline.

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All volitional qualities are inextricably linked. Volleyball players do not have the same willpower. The process of developing these qualities does not have to be blind. Instead, it will have to be managed. Therefore, the better the educational process, the faster the development of willpower.

Volleyball players need to be able to see all the players on the field, their location, movements, feel the direction, speed, height of the ball, and set the right target in difficult game situations.

Beneficial perception is based on visual acuity, visual acuity, visual acuity, and visual acuity, respectively. So there are concepts of visual differentiation, analysis and feeling. In volleyball, kicking, blocking, passing, and receiving the ball all depend on the width of the peripheral view. So, the correct use of a tactical situation is determined by these qualities.

Visual acuity - limited width - leads to the inability to choose a favorable position in the organization of the attack, the player makes the wrong decision - which creates a favorable opportunity for the opponent. [1,2]

Studies show that regular training with volleyball players expands the field of view. This is a natural thing to do, given the nature of volleyball. However, the use of specialized exercises to increase the width and volume of vision is very effective.

The ability to accurately distinguish between moving players and the range of a flying ball plays an important role in the timely and correct execution of a technique; targeting the distance to the partner's position, to the net, to the opponent's position - feeling it allows you to implement the technical method with an effective tactical decision. [3,4]

Numerous studies have shown that regular volleyball increases the ability to measure distance with the naked eye (glazomer). It has been found that accurate measurement of eye distance depends on the athlete's level of training, as does peripheral vision. For example, when a volleyball player is in good "sports uniform" (high level of training), the accuracy of eye measurements is more than 40-45%. If you do not participate in training for 2-3 weeks, the accuracy of eye measurements will be reduced by 20-30%. That’s why some coaches can’t accurately determine the cause of a tactical move they are failing in a game, even if the athletes who haven’t been to training several times are physically and technically fit.

Classes and games should always be held in halls with natural light (daylight) and artificial lighting (electric lighting). Exercising in dimly lit or abnormally lit halls can cause symptoms of strain on the eye muscles and receptors, which can severely impair vision and visual acuity. [5]

Different colors have different effects on the human psyche. The psychophysiological function of color is related to the creation of favorable conditions for vision, sensation through vision (perception), delaying fatigue, and even improving light. However, not all colors have the same effect on vision. Among the colors, white, yellow and green have a more positive effect on vision than other colors. Symptoms of fatigue appear faster when exposed to black, red, purple, or blue. Depending on the type, the color changes from hot or cold, to a change in length, to the width or height of the room, to the extent to which you feel the weight of the object. Colors change a person's emotional state and have a positive or negative effect on his nervous system. Coaches need to be aware of these factors and take them into account throughout their careers.

The main requirement for the formation of the accuracy of measuring the distance with the eye is to change the intervals of passing the ball, putting the ball into play, attacking shots in training. To do this, it is useful to perform these techniques at different speeds, directions and heights. The ball must be played in different ways, in different distances and directions, and the blow must be performed in pairs, triples and quadruples in different zones under the guidance of the coach. Emphasis on the use of visual functions in this process is even more useful.

Volleyball players need to be able to control and visualize the elements, phases, coordination structures, technical structures, and content of their movements during training.

Execution of all technical techniques specific to volleyball is carried out under the control of the mind.

The following are some of the most important psychological characteristics of volleyball players. For example, during a game, a volleyball player concentrates and controls his movements. Controls the level of muscle tension and acceleration, targets, evaluates and decides the distance between the ball and the ball. It's all about training volleyball players to see and move. Interval-time, accuracy - the ability to distinguish between acceleration and voltage levels play an important role.

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As you know, the main technique used in volleyball is to pass the ball so that the muscles of the palms and fingers feel properly. This ability is determined by the athlete's ability to train perfectly. In particular, when a volleyball player reaches a high level of sportsmanship, the accuracy of muscle tension increases by more than 2.5 times. It has been found that players who do not train well or are not in good shape will not have this result. The exact difference in muscle tension is 3 times higher in connecting players than in attackers. [6]

Volleyball requires each player to respond with maximum speed. Volleyball requires a willingness to respond in a tense situation and a lack of time.

Every movement of volleyball players is characterized by a very complex reflex, selective reaction and its correct implementation. This action is not only fast, but also requires timely and accurate execution. To do this, it is important to anticipate, perceive and feel the situation in a timely manner.

In modern volleyball, complex motor reactions play a crucial role. Choosing a place on the field, arriving on time, determining the speed, direction and height of the ball, the movement of himself and his opponent, the necessary interval - to feel the time indicators and give a useful response - a complex action are the main functional elements of the reaction.

It is advisable to develop simple and complex motor reactions, in other words, to use fast exercises performed in very sharply changing directions. Such exercises, of course, are effective when used in combination with movements in a changing direction, such as jumping, jumping, jumping, twisting, and falling. Regular use of such exercises increases the function of static and dynamic balance, the rapid formation of vestibular receptors, the ability to feel the movements of himself and his opponent in different situations, as well as the direction of the ball.

The functional activity of the vestibular analyzer is closely related to the activity of other analyzers. This means that the above-mentioned acceleration-stopping, turning-turning and jumping exercises, combined with the regularity of the above exercises, combine the activities of all analyzers. When using exercises, it is advisable to combine functions such as motor response and mental reaction (vision, differentiation, selection, targeting). This process, especially through the use of special exercises designed to develop the vestibular analyzer, increases the effectiveness of attacking and defensive play, including passing the second ball.

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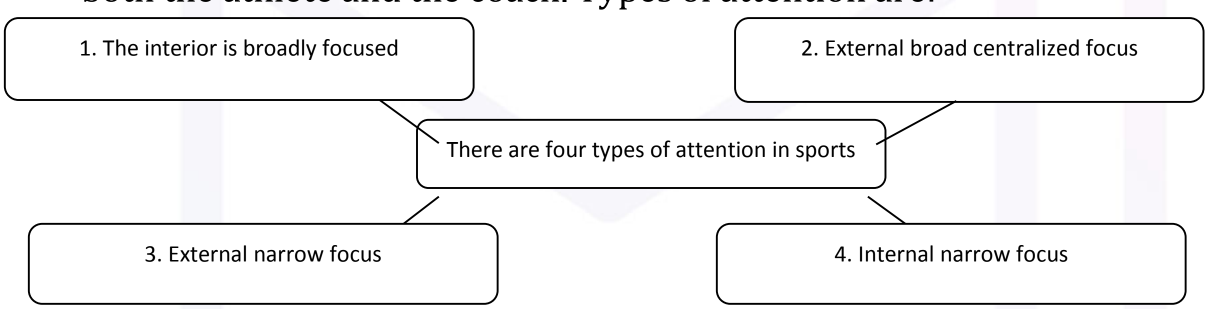
To increase the ability to maintain vestibular stability or balance during training, it is necessary to use rotational exercises that specialize in this analyzer function. Examples of such exercises include jumping on a trampoline, spinning, accelerating and stopping, and acrobatics. When used in conjunction with volleyball-specific techniques, the results are even more impressive. For example, when performing a “ten-legged ascent” or circular motion exercise, accurately perform the ball transfer exercise, forward-backward, right-to-left, and fast running diagonally - the ball after a sharp stop. Regular performance of signal, kick, ball input exercises improves the coordination and accuracy of technical methods. The organization of training in this order not only integrates the functional activity of all analyzers, but also "sharpens" the ability to feel the ball, the pitch, time - space.

Developing the attention of volleyball players is one of the priorities in the long-term training to increase the effectiveness of learning, mastering and improving technical and tactical methods and game combinations. Physical and functional training, which is the basis for mastering sports skills, is also based on attention. So, in sports, attention is very important: knowing the types of attention, the combination of attention and movement is very important for both the athlete and the coach. Types of attention are:



The analysis of volleyball trainings and competitions shows that the useful performance of technical and tactical actions is determined by the amount of attention in the players, its concentration, speed, stability, distribution, movement from one object to another. detected. A volleyball player must be able to see, feel, memorize, and store many objects at the same time throughout the game. First and foremost, you need to have enough attention. In addition, as you see and feel an object, each player is required to visualize the tiny elements of the object, its structure, and at what distance, at what speed, direction, and height it is moving.

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In volleyball, there are so many complex and emergency situations that all the components of attention are important in understanding and distinguishing them in a short time, making the right decision and implementing it. Release attention when it is not necessary (for example, when leaving the ball), and, conversely, in sharp game situations, concentrate it in the required direction (gather), if necessary, distribute it to several points, re-concentrate or move to another point.

In modern volleyball, the ball is flown at maximum speed, players move quickly in changing directions, and game situations change dramatically. It all depends on the speed of concentration and its stability. For example, when a volleyball player receives a ball, he or she may focus his or her attention on the distance to the ball, the distance between the zones where the ball is passed, and the position of the players. requires you to select a transmission method.

It is necessary to take into account the psychological laws in the development of the volitional quality of volleyball players. In volleyball, the will is formed by overcoming difficulties in training and competitions. It is also important to train volleyball players to develop self-will in order to develop willpower.

The method of willpower can be divided into external and internal types: 1) external willpower depends on external events and motivating factors that affect the sensory organs of volleyball players; 2) The inner willpower arises in the course of sports training and competitions on the basis of the directions that volleyball players have.

Voluntary training is part of the psychological preparation of volleyball players for sports competitions, and it is an integral part of sports training and is reflected in the self-management of volleyball players.

Today, preparing highly qualified volleyball players for sports competitions is a long and multi-stage process. After all, the dynamics and structure of the physical and mental qualities of a volleyball player depends in many ways on his morphofunctional and psychological status.

At the heart of volleyball players' success in sports is the will, through which the "I" controls thinking, emotional experiences, desires, imagination, and other mental processes. In particular, it takes willpower, courage, and perseverance to overcome fear.

The development of volitional qualities is characterized by the accuracy of the volleyball player's goal, perseverance in achieving the goal, diligence and

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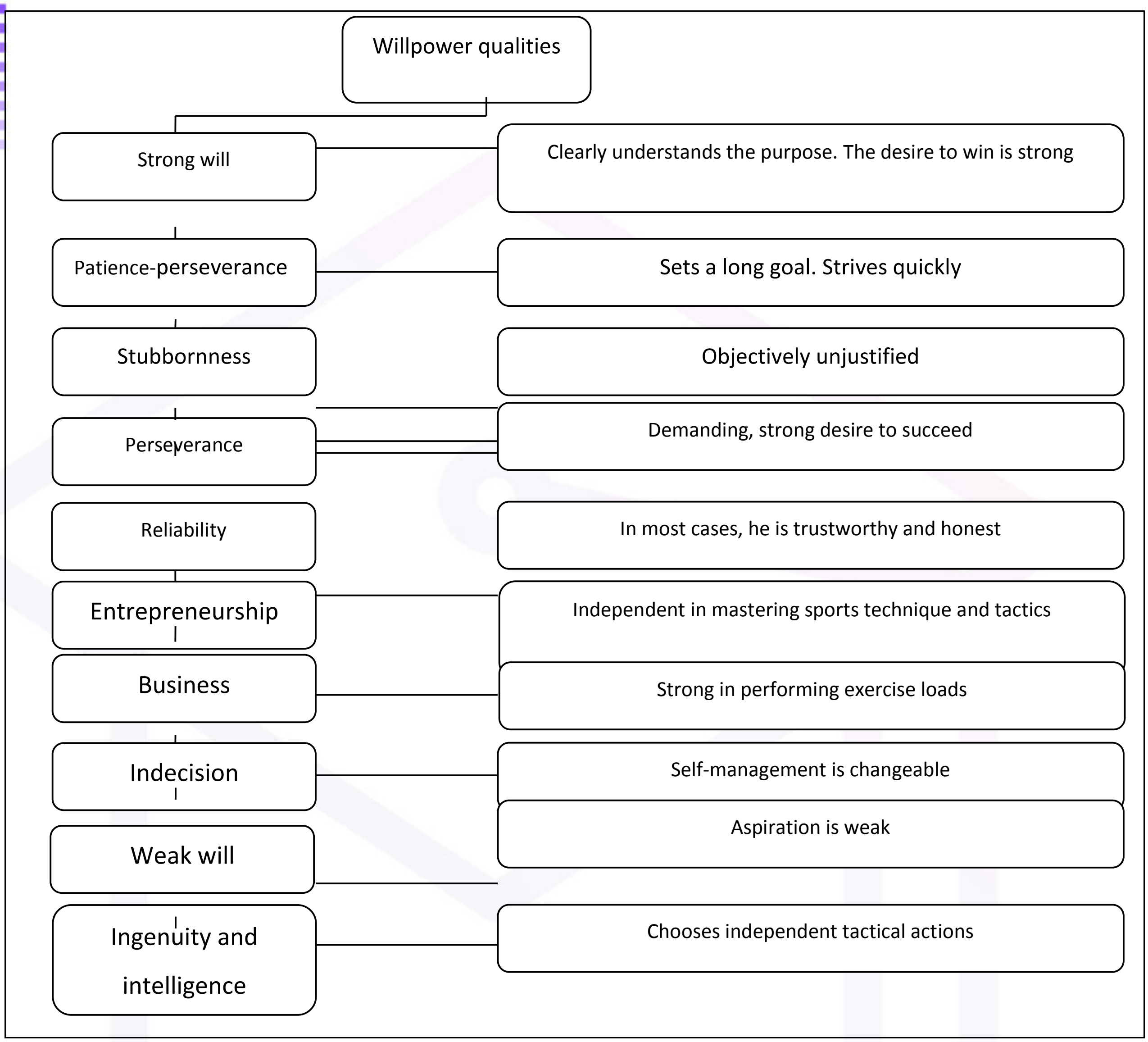
activity in overcoming obstacles, regular performance of all exercises, tasks, participation in additional training.

WILL OF A VOLLEYBALL PLAYER



In conclusion, it should be noted that the level of attention paid to volleyball players varies depending on their level of training or whether they are in good shape. In particular, it was found that players who did not train for a month lost 25-30% of their attention.

It is obvious that the psychological training of volleyball players, including the formation of tactical thinking (thinking, memory, perception, consciousness, attention, will and analysts) in an integrated manner with the help of

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specialized exercises for volleyball players, serves as a fundamental basis for training highly qualified volleyball players.

Winning in various prestigious competitions, which are held under very intense competition, depends on the technical and tactical actions, physical and psycho-functional capabilities that will ensure this victory. To do this, every coach must have a thorough knowledge of teaching methods, tools and principles in their professional and pedagogical activities, as well as the technology of their application.

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SATIRICAL IMAGES IN THE WORKS OF ORAZBAY ABDIRAHMANOV

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Annotation:
About satirical images in the works of Orazbay Abdirahmanov, the characters who took part in them. Literary analysis of images in which comedy is involved.

Keywords: Hajviya, Orazbay Abdrakhmanov, Satirical image, "Blue watermelon".

Satire is a beautiful means of expression in the struggle against the negative features of our society, in revealing them with bitter laughter, in testing and sifting through various events in life. With this feature of humor, it penetrates deep into the heart of the writer and helps him to express his thoughts figuratively. First of all, a satirist is required to have a national outlook, a high aesthetic idea, and the ability to artistically depict the realities of life in his work. In Karakalpak literature, comic works begin with old Karakalpak written literature with Karakalpak folklore.

Samples of true satire appeared in Karakalpak literature in the 1920s. During this period, some comic poems by A.Muwsaev, S.Majitov, H.Akhmetov, A.Matyakubov, J.Aymurzaev appeared.

Along with the emergence and development of our national press in the mid-20s, feuilletons by T. Seytmamutov, J. Aimurzaev, M. Daribaev, D. Nazbergenov, A. Otepov's "Nine hundred grams "," The Painter's Representative "and a number of similar comedies.

The real appearance of Karakalpak satire dates back to the Second World War. From this period onwards, satire as a stylistic genre of fiction developed steadily and consistently. Many satirical poems, stories, feuilletons, poems, comedies were written, and the image of negative heroes in his novels with Karakalpak stories appeared in a satirical position. [1]

By the 1980s, satirical prose, in turn, began to develop. Recently, satirical stories are written by Orazbay Abdrakhmanov, one of the masters of artistic expression, who is known as a talented artist. Satirical images were effectively used in his stories "Blue Watermelon", "Gapke Qayim Odam", "Kajbahs", "Hiccups", "Actor", "Boots" and others. The writer tries to expose the color of some uncultured people through satirical images, leading to sharp criticism.

A satirical image is an image created by masterfully revealing the vital issues depicted in a work of art, the negative aspects of the behavior of individuals.

The writer makes judgments about life events as he depicts certain aspects of life with images. It reveals the attention of people in different contexts to social behavior and natural phenomena by describing the interrelationships, work, and struggles of human images. As a result, the writer gives the book readers such a mood. For example, in the story of O. Abdirahmanov "A man who does not speak", the image of the leader is considered a satirical image. There is a man in the court named Tawmurat Jaymuratovich. He does not have a single different responsibility for the service he works for, he is just a technical protection specialist. However, even if the plan is not implemented in the office, the leader will burn this Tawmurat even if he hears a lament from above or if the leader is not in a good mood. What Tawmurat will hear in today's meeting is the end, both in the meeting a week later and in the meeting a month later ...

Finally, one day Tawmurat could not bear it and, wanting to resign, went to the leader.

"Yes, you are a security guard," the leader told him.

"But I didn't leave you with so much public work in vain." Where is my brotherly duty if I do not shake your way and rebuke you? [2. 5.]

Upon hearing this, he was reassured by the brother's brotherhood and withdrew his application.

The author bitterly laughs at the fact that the kinship of the head of the department, all the shouting and swearing at the meeting are being fabricated. According to the protagonist's understanding of the work of art: the boss is shouting at his relative so much that he can sit down and tell us to shut up. The author's ingenuity is that he does not openly say that the head of the office is a direct relative or that Tawmuratta is obsessed with everything. It is understood by the reader himself. The end of the story itself tells the purpose, the idea of the writer.

He also criticizes the actions of some high-ranking people in the artist's story "Botinka", which is close to such a theme. In the play, satirical features appear in the images of Amet Alievich and Kabul Solievich. In order to look good to the head of the reception, Solievich looks at his eyebrows and conscience. One day

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he invites a guest to his house and waits for his boss Amet Alievic with special gifts. Satisfied with the leader, he returned home happy. However, the fact that he left his boots in the guest's house reveals the main idea of the work. Admission Solievich is very embarrassed because of these boots. He gets frustrated when his boss tells his wife the secret that he will take the boot home to look good. The consequences of flattery will be a heavy burden on him. For example, the author describes this situation very impressively and figuratively: "Kabul Solievich returned home wandering. Now everyone thinks I'm fired. It has long been known that the verb yanga puts both feet of Amet Alievich in one shoe ”[2. 11]

In the interpretation of the image of Kabul Solievich, the author openly criticizes some lazy people in our lives, who live in the shadow of their leader, not believing in their own knowledge and science.

The principle of satirical depiction is also evident in the author's comic story "Blue Watermelon". It describes the character of some of the negative, uncultured people we encounter in our lives in humorous language. As can be seen from the theme of the work, the author describes the Blue Watermelon in satirical language as an image of people with little upbringing, low culture and poor upbringing in the family.

Medet, who had come from a long journey, took a week's rest, as if to say, "My house is my deathbed," and, as there were times when melons and watermelons were ripe, he humbly led them to the market. While walking in the market, his classmate Ziyvar was the first to see him. That is where the conflict comes from. First of all, the author begins to point out the positive aspects of Ziyvar. As the events escalate, the negative actions of Ziyvar and her husband begin to become known. The example of a young family whose life is not the same as drinking alcohol in vain has revealed a big problem in our society. If he drinks vodka like this and lives without thinking about his future, not only a few, but our whole society will suffer a great loss. The author illustrates this shortcoming in the images of Ziyvar and Aljan. For example:

Aljan staggered, brought the watermelon, cut it in half with a knife, and surprised everyone. The watermelons were unwashed coke. It was not Aljan who was looking at him, but Ziyvar and I, one of whom was staring at me, came down to take the other. Quickly emptying the bottles, Aljan, who was eating a coke watermelon, begins to faint. Ziyvar used to eat and sneeze. [2. 61] By giving these lines, the writer articulated the images of some young people who chose the easy path in life in satirical language. Orazbay Abdirahmanov's humorous image in the satirical story "Actor" attracts the reader. It tells the story of Turshekeng, who has lived on the stage for thirty years. In this work of art, the author criticizes the issue of theater. It is said in the stage works that some people work only superficially, not creatively.

"Dear comrades," said the head of the commission, "Mr. Turshekeng has been shining like a candle on the stage for thirty years." Although his name does not appear on the billboards, that is, he has not played a leading role for so many years, to be honest, not a single play has been staged without Turshekeng. [2]

The reader of the book reading these lines can certainly think. Why isn't his name on the billboards when a candle is burning in the net of the stage? Or, even if he didn't play the lead roles, no single performance would have gone by without his participation. This is also a puzzle. The creator exaggerates the negative aspects of the protagonist. However, in turn, he describes the scene in a figurative way, saying that the candle is burning in the net of the stage. Why compare to a candle? The reason is that the candle only gives angry cracks in the immediate vicinity. In particular, the word stage net has a great meaning. The net is usually the place where older, high-ranking people sit. However, it is not the net on the stage here, but the front of the stage that has significant power. This is because the front side hides what is happening in the net. With this in mind, it is important to consider that the writer's vocabulary skills are strong.

Turshekeng is a humorous character in the story. At first glance, it looks like the positive side is being talked about. The sharpness of a satirical mark in a work of art depends on the level of laughter emanating from the object of depiction.

The public significance of O. Abdirahmanov's satirical works is characterized by the specificity of the event.

In conclusion, the method of creating such satirical images is being programmed in the works of the young artist in modern Karakalpak literature. Also, the ability of the writer O. Abdirahmanov to use satirical images in his works shows, first of all, that the author is a master satirist. At the same time, the deep organization of the works of satirical prose writers is one of the most pressing issues of today.

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GRAIN PRODUCTS TECHNOLOGY

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Annotation:
according to the composition of the grain is divided into the following parts:
1. Endospermia-the main nutritional part of cereals is 85% of the grain mass.
2. Pink-a part Rich in basic biological substances (vitamins, semi-saturated fatty acids, etc.), is about 1,5% of the grain mass.
3. Peel-is 14% of the grain mass. The chemical composition of the grain depends on seed production and climate.

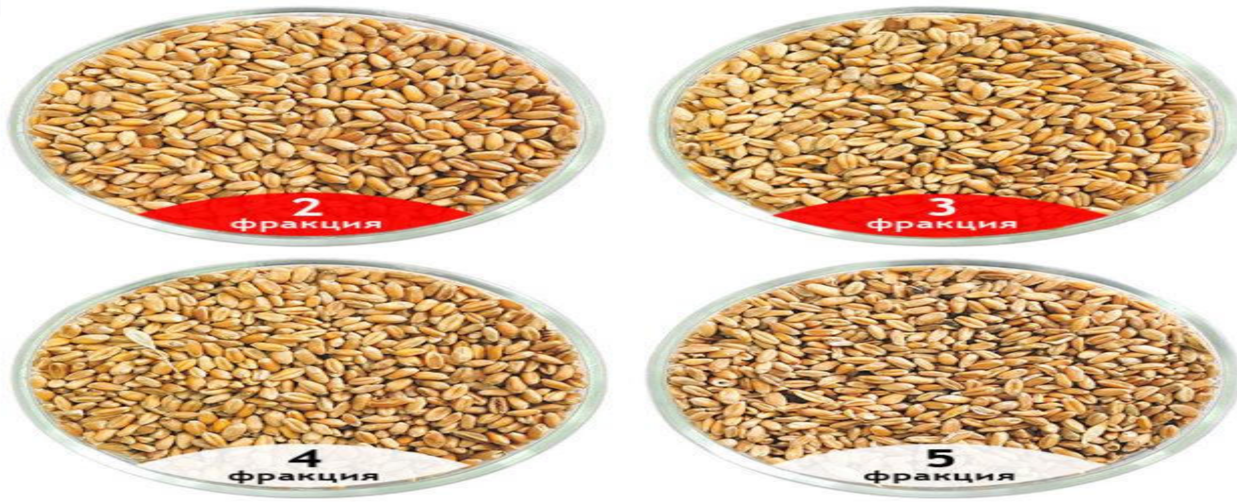
On average, the humidity in grain products is 13-14%, protein 10-12%, fat 2-4%, carbohydrates 60-70%. According to its chemical composition, oats differ in fat content (up to 5%), low carbohydrate content (up to 50%). In products with legumes, the protein is contained up to 23%, fat 2%, carbohydrates 52%. Flax seed has a unique composition, it contains 34,9% protein, 17/3% fat and 26,6% carbohydrates.

Keywords: consignment, Aspergillus vitreus, gluten, endosperm, decolorization, IDK-1.

Introduction: Grain is the fruit and seed of leguminous plants. It is a dry fruit with one seed. Grain the bare grain varieties of oats with rye, corn and barley will be without oats, as well as oats, barley, rice, millet and others with a thin crust. According to the grain structure, it consists of three main parts: bark, endosperm and Mastic. Grain Dogi consists of 81-84,2% of the weight I endosperm, 6,8—8,6% I aleyron floor, 1,4—3,2% and mortars and 3,1—5,6% I Hull.

Main part: Current GOST R52554-2006 "grain. On the topic ”technical conditions", recommendations were made on its cultivation. Classification of cereals grain grades are determined by the worst value after sorting, cleaning and drying of seeds. GOST 93-53-90 provides a commodity classification of culture, characterized by the properties of milling and baking.There is also a conditional 6th grade for soft varieties. Separation by quality and chemical composition is necessary to improve the yield and grain yield to obtain a good harvest Tours The change in grain color before the harvest period or when stored incorrectly is called the "decolorization of powdered grains".

Grain quality of Whole Grain In accordance with the existing GOST 13586.3-83, grain sample is taken during batch loading or unloading to assess grain quality.. The minimum amount will be set only in the first 3 class of grain. For soft varieties of the first class, the amount of gluten should be not less than 32%, 2-th grade grain should be at least 28%, 3 - at least 23%. Indicators of solid varieties: 28%, 25% and 22%, respectively. Grain for 5-varieties of both hard and soft breed, the level of gluten should be at least 18%. The vitreous property of the grain affects the quality of the mill: its fertile flour and its ability to form coarse. According to the results of the analysis of the consistency of the endosperm, grain vitreus is classified as partial vitreous or meal. Description of Vitreus is described in detail in GOST 10987-76. It contains a list of necessary for the analysis of equipment, the exact weight of the sample is given-50 g, the maximum humidity indicator - 17% and two methods of the procedure.



Vitreous is determined with the help of a diaphragm or by hand. For the reference color of each class, the color of a healthy grain type or subspecies is used. For the first four classes, it is possible to decolorize the first level under certain conditions. Grain there is no option to adjust the color of the seeds. The mass is calculated according to GOST 10842-89. The humidity of the grain is determined by GOST 29027. These devices are able to determine the moisture content of the seed from 5 to 40%, the error is less than 1,5%.

Grain quality indicator Safety indicators include toxic elements, mycotoxins and pesticides, harmful impurities and radionuclides, which should not exceed the acceptable level in accordance with SanPiN.

Additional indicators for groups quality include the chemical composition of the grain, the composition of micro organism, the activity of ferments, etc. The state standard is the initial part of determining the quality of grain - this is the batch. Consignment is a grain of homogeneous quality (according to organoleptic evaluation), intended for simultaneous reception, delivery, shipment or storage in a single silo, batcher, storage. The quality of each batch of grain is determined by the results laboratory analysis is an average sample, which consists of a recess from the batch. The sum of all the honeycombs from the grain batch is the original sample. The average sample of the original sample allocated for laboratory research is called. If the grain batch is small, then the initial sample (weight 2 kg) is averaged at a time.

Color. The most important quality indicator, which characterizes not only the natural properties of the grain, but also its freshness. Cereals that have not undergone any changes in the influence of unfavorable conditions of cultivation, harvesting and storage are considered fresh. Fresh cereals should have a smooth surface, natural light and a specific color to the grain of a certain crop.

Smell. A very important attribute of quality. A healthy cereal should not have a peculiar smell. The grain receives the smell of cereals mainly from weeds, other mixtures containing efir oil, and from impurities that come into contact with it. In assessing the quality of grain, a possible error to eliminate rancidity and exclusion, VNIIZ developed an object method of determining grain shortages based on the quantitative calculation of the content of ammonia.

To Taste. This is determined in those cases where it is difficult to determine that the grain with the smell is fresh. To do this, it is necessary to chew a small amount (about 2 g) of clean chopped grain (without impurities), separating 100 g from the average sample. Before and after each determination, the mouth is washed with water.

Transparency characterizes the structure of the grain, the relative position of the tissues, in particular, starch granules and protein substances, and the consistency of the binding between them. This indicator is determined by calculating the number of grains (%) of transillumination and vitreous, semi-

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vitreous, fruit consistency in the diaphragm. In vitrified cereals, starch grains and protein substances are very tightly packed, and they are tightly connected with each other, there are no microcracks between them.

The protein substance contained in cereals (determined only in the composition) is a set of protein substances of cereals, capable of forming a combined elastic mass when swollen in water. Grain flour, which contains a large amount of gluten, can be used independently in bread baking or as a weak grain grinder.

Cereals-expressed as a percentage of the mass and mass of flowering plyons in granular cereals and fruit shells in buckwheat. The grain varies greatly depending on the region of the abdomen, the region of cultivation and the year (for buckwheat - 18-28%, for oats - 18 46, barley - 7,5-15, rice - 16-24%). The larger the grain, the smaller it will be, and the more the yield of the finished product.

The flatness is determined by passing through a sieve through a sieve at the same time, and one or two joints are marked as a percentage of the largest residue in the sieve. For processing, the alignment of the grain should be uniform.

The density depends on the chemical composition of the grain and its parts. Well-poured grain has a higher density than unripe grain, since starch and minerals have the highest density. The freshness of cereals is included in the composition (taste, color, smell). A grain that has changed color is called a grain mixture. It belongs to a weak group of strong Willow, in which 3-4% of damaged grains are contained. Under the influence of these ointments, gluten from grains damaged by a steam mist is quickly diluted.

Baked bread has a small volume and porosity, dense, the surface of which is covered with fine cracks, tasteless.

Mycotoxicosis-the defeat of various fungal diseases during cultivation, harvesting, storage of grain. Ergot and smut mentioned above are examples of such diseases. Mycotoxins also form other mold fungi, which can appear on the surface of grains and processed ishlangan products in harmful storage conditions. Aflatoxins, which affect the liver and have a certain carcinogenic effect, are produced by Aspergillus fungi (Asp.flavus and Asp. Parasiticus). Ochratoxins produce penicillin mushrooms. The indicators for the quality of

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cereals for a certain purpose are as follows: grain the nature of cereals, vitreous, gluten.

How to determine the quality of cereals?

The quality of the grain is determined by gluten, more precisely - by its quality and quantity, smell, color and color appearance. This includes such nuances as existing impurities, sprinkled grains and vitreous. The vitreous property of cereals largely determines which class of cereals belongs to. For the first class, the vial should reach at least 70%.

A low percentage of transparency indicates a low quality of grain. In appearance, it is possible to try to determine the level of vitreosity depending on the seeds: if they look crumbly and soft, and the cut line is painted white, this indicates a low indicator. The amount of gluten also determines the culture class. This indicator can be determined by washing the dough. When washing down starch and other substances dissolved in water, pure gluten remains. After drying and processing this protein, you can determine the mass of gluten by weighing the substance. Having calculated the ratio of flour to the total weight, we can draw a conclusion about its class.

The quality of gluten can be determined depending on its appearance. If the substance is light, painted in yellow or gray, then gluten is in order. If the color is dark, then this means that the substance is spoiled. It was improperly stored or developed under the wrong conditions.

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More accurate data is provided by a special IDK-1, which can calculate the stamp index. For the first 4 class, the allowable percentage of weed mixtures is not more than 2. For the fifth class - no more than 5%. In addition to ticks (but not higher than the second level), they do not allow grain to be infected with insects. The check is prescribed for hexachlorophenoxygexane, DDT and their mebolites. Each party should be given a certificate, which must indicate not only toxins, but also mycotoxins, pesticides.

Table of parameters

Device readings in the of conventional	Group quality units	Gluten characteristics
From 0 to 15	III	Unsatisfactory strong
From 20 to 40	II	Satisfactory strong
From 45 to 75	I	Good news
From 80 to 100	II	Satisfactory weak
From 105 to 120	III	Unsatisfactory weak

The permissible amount of pesticides in accordance with GOST 13586.1: DDT metabolites - up to 0,05 mg / kg, HCCH isomers - up to 0,2 mg / kg. Grain Classi is also determined by the amount of protein present. If the flour enters the Group "A", then this indicator should be from 11% to 17%. The minimum indicator for the first class is 14%. The lower the Protein content,the worse the culture.

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As a result, the quality of bread and pasta cooked from this cereal deteriorates. Its maximum value is 23%, and the minimum characteristic of the 5th grade is only 10% It should be noted that solid varieties are rich in protein.

Permissible quality indicators are easy to find in a special table. Accordingly, the grape content of the willow should be at least 70%, and the humidity should not exceed 14%. The amount of impurities in the grains should be about 5%, and the litter about 1%. Mineral mixtures are allowed less often - only 0,3%. If we talk about broken grains, it should be noted that their number should be very small (only 0,3%). The allowable number of infected seeds is more - 5%. Harmful impurities contained only 0,2%. Bug'd the protein content should be at least 14%. The special device" IDK " should indicate the stamp index from forty-five to one hundred. When determining the quality of cereals, all indicators should be taken into account.

If at least one of the above indicators does not meet the norm, the grain will be transferred to the lower class

Through infection

Seeds of many cereals and legumes, damaged by pests and cereals, are considered to be defective. Restrictive conditions allowed them to be infected only with ticks. Losses in the mass and quality of cereals and products of its processing are huge. They not only consume the grain, but also pollute it, and in some cases make it unsuitable for its intended use. A great danger both at the place of distribution and at the damage caused - barn and rice grass, fine-grained khrushchak, pretens, grain grinder, red flour Eater, Whetstone (bread) moth, shredded fire and bread whites. Grain infestation by pests is characterized by five degrees, depending on the value of the indicator of the total density of infection (the number of copies per i kg).

• Level I - up to 1 Copy. per kg
II degree-St. I up to 3 index per kg
III degree-St. From 3 to 15 copies. per kg
IV degree-St. In 15-90 copies. per kg
V degree-St. 90 per kg of copies

Contamination of legumes with cereals is expressed in percent in relation to the weight of the test sample (100 g for peas, flour, peas, lupines, wikis); 200 g-lentils, beans, forage).

Vitreous	At least 70 percent
Humidity	No more than 14 percent
Grain impurity	No more than 5 percent
Weed admixture	No more than a percentage
Mineral impurity	No more than 0.3 percent
Damaged and spoiled grains	No more than 0.3 percent
Harmful impurity	No more than 0.2 percent
Smut grain (affected by the discase)	No more than 5 percent
Mass fraction of protein	At least 14 percent
Gluten quality	I - II
Unit readings of the "IDK" device	45-100

By humidity

Humidity of grain is of secondary importance as an indicator of quality: economic and technological. The basis of calculations for the purchase (sale) of grain, as well as for the accounting of grain in public resources, is based on the basic norms of moisture content. For the deviation of moisture from the basic conditions, a discount or privilege is applied to the physical mass in the ratio 1: 1, additionally a fee is charged for drying

With wild grass

Clogging-the amount of impurities in the grain is in percentage relative to its mass fraction

The classification of mixtures in the composition of cereals is based on the printsip: the degree of influence of these types of mixtures on the profitability and quality of the product produced, on the nutritional value of the feed grain.

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From this it follows that the grain mass is divided into three parts:
• main grain grain mixture
• spacing of weeds. Consider these three parts as an example of grain.
• The main grain is whole and damaged grains of. Willow, which, according to the nature of the injury, are not associated with impurities of weed or grain.
• A mixture of wild grass is an organic and mineral rubbish, the seeds of which are all wild plants, seeds of cultural plants that are not classified as cereal mixtures, spoiled grains, harmful impurities.
• It is limited to one percent, which is difficult to distinguish between

Mineral impurity – the permissible amount of stones should not exceed 1%, ergot and smut 0,05%. seeds of poisonous weeds contain no more than 0,3%, Gray feather trichodezma is not allowed. Otherwise, the flour will be unsuitable for food purposes. Scientific research and experience of flour production enterprises have proved that the higher the nature of the grain, the higher it will be ready (with other similar indicators of quality), that is, the more endosperms and less flours are in it, which ultimately determines the flour yield.
Bran The content of barley, which is intended for cooking, cereals, flour and alcohol products, as well as the uniformity and content of fine grains in cereals and legumes, is strictly standardized.
Structure of the core. Closely related to the performance indicators, the size and uniformity is the ratio between the number of flower film and the rest of the grain. The total yield of cereal crops in the processing of cereals and its individual varieties depends, first of all, on the percentage of pure grains and plaques. For this reason, grain grain standards indicate the minimum number

of cores for conditional cereals: at least 63% for oats, for buckwheat - 71%, for millet and rice - 74%.

According to the harmony of endosperm. Depending on the compatibility of the endosperm, the technological and nutritional value of the grains of some crops varies. For example, rice grains of Mirror consistency are more durable, in the process of processing, a large grain of grain. grain is formed, which when cooking cereals are preserved in full form. The powder smoky grain of the endosperm becomes more brittle and brittle.

Gain evaluation of baked grain

Potential cooking properties (varietal properties) of cereals, the conditions of its cultivation, processing and storage have a significant impact on the quality of future baked bread. Protein substances of high molecular weight of grains have the ability to form a cohesive, elastic and elastic mass, which is called gluten, when mixing dough from flour (food) and water.

The main components of gluten proteins are gliadin and glutamine.

Many factors affecting the composition, properties and quality of gluten are now known. Grain the content of raw gluten in whole grains varies from 10 to 60%. High gluten is grain, which contains more than 28% of raw gluten. Depending on the degree of elasticity and stretch, gluten is divided into three groups:

1. Group I - good elasticity, long or moderate stretching gluten, from which you will get a good form of stability and sufficient looseness of the dough, which will allow you to prepare bakery products with a large volume and porosity;

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2. II group-with a good or satisfactory elasticity of gluten, with a short, medium or long stretch, with a large amount of such gluten, the dough usually has the ability to hold less gas, bread is obtained with a lower volume and porosity, but in most cases it is better;
3. Group III-gluten has a very strong or weak elasticity, very elongated, elongated, torn by weight, floating, as well as crumbly, bread is low porous, slightly voluminous, loose, not meeting the standard requirements.

SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

Grain is considered to be the main branch of our agriculture. It is desirable to properly organize the storage of grain in order to deliver it to the table of grain processing, as well as to monitor all physiological and biochemical processes occurring during the storage period. We have summarized the following using the following observation works as well as the published literature.

1. In the correct Organization of grain storage, it is necessary to pay attention to what purposes the grain will be used in the future.
2. When choosing methods of storage of grain, it is desirable to specify the chemical composition of the grain, as well as the storage periods.
3. It is desirable that the shelf life of seeds grains does not exceed one year. If the year increases, the productivity level decreases sharply, even if the technological indicators do not decrease.
4. When storing cereals in elevators or in specially built cereals, its moisture content, the amount of impurities should not exceed the norm specified in the state standard.
5. If the storage of grain is planned for a long period of time, it is necessary to improve the storage facilities with modern technical processes.
6. When storing grain, it is desirable not to pollute nature, water, both in labor safety and in its cleaning.
7. If the storage of grain is properly organized, the economic efficiency will be high on account of the fact that the quality of the products prepared from it is better, without the quality of the grain being preserved.

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INDIVIDUAIZATION IN TEACHING ENGLISH IN THE MIDDLE LEVEL.

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Annotation
Modern training, including foreign languages, is investigated in this article, focused on a medium-sized student. Based on many studies and personal observations, it can be said that schooling does not pay due attention to the individual characteristics of students, which is why weak students become unsuitable, and strong lose interest in the subject. That is why the issue of individualized learning becomes relevant, especially in teaching foreign languages due to group form of training.

Keywords: Individualization of learning, differentiation, method, contradiction, education, educational standards, skills, personalization, socially deterministic category, pedagogical category, methodical category

Individualization of training remains an urgent topic for many scientists and teachers despite the fact that it has been studied enough. Many scientists, such as A. Kirsanov, I. E. Unt, N. M. Shamakhaev, E. I. Passov, determined the phenomenology of individualization in his writings, distinguished its differences with differentiation, developed technologies and techniques for the use of individualization in learning various disciplines. Despite the sufficient development of the problem, issues remain that require continuing research. It is especially acute the issue of using various teaching techniques, corresponding to an individualized approach in foreign language training due to the special place of discipline "Foreign Language" among the school course items. Obstacles to the use of individualization in training in foreign language are caused by a number of contradictions:

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1. contradiction between the individual process of assimilation of the foreign language and the group form of the organization's organization;
2. contradiction between methods and techniques of work in the group and numerous individual characteristics inherent in a specific learning;
3. contradiction between the actual load of the teacher and the great complexity in the implementation of individualization of training.

These contradictions lead to the need to further explore opportunities to individualize the training of a foreign language. Thus, the object of our study is the process of teaching English in the middle level, the subject of research is the ways of individualization in the learning process of English.

The purpose of the qualification work is to systematize the methods and techniques of individualization in teaching English in the middle level.

The purpose of the study, the object and the subject caused the formation of the following hypothesis: the comprehensive implementation of the principle of individualization in the English language learning process contributes to the more efficient development of the foreign language communicative competence of students, and also creates conditions for self-realization.

On the way to achieving the goal, it is advisable to solve the following tasks:

1. explore the purpose and content of the training of foreign language at the average level;
2. consider the concept of individualization in teaching English and compare it with such concepts as differentiation and personalization;
3. investigate ways of individualization in English lessons;
4. conduct analysis for the average level for the use of individualization methods and techniques;
5. organize and conduct trial training at school;
6. develop recommendations on the use of individualization methods and techniques in English lessons.

Objectives and content of learning English

A modern education system is a single targeted process of upbringing and learning, as well as a set of acquired knowledge, skills, skills, value installations, functions, experience and competencies aimed at finding and implementing variability, individualization. If we turn to the pedagogical dictionary, we will find the following definition: "Education is an integral part and at the same time a product of socialization". This means that education is constantly in dynamic development and should always comply with the goals and objectives that form society. At the moment, the development of society is very important to integrate all aspects of life, the convergence of knowledge and therefore the development of such skills as "Hard Skills" and "Soft Skills" is set to a strong position. Where "Hard Skills" - professional skills that can be learned and which can be measured. "Soft Skills" is universal competencies that are much more difficult to measure quantitative indicators.

To date, there is no single interpretation of the concepts of flexible and professional skills. In its study, we will rely on the Oxford dictionary, which says that "flexible skills are personal qualities of a person who make it possible to interact with other people more efficiently and harmoniously". "Professional skills are the skills that are relatively easy to measure and are often confirmed by a certain qualifications".

If we talk about "Hard Skills" (hard or professional skills), then many scientists agree that they can be measured in contrast to "flexible skills". So, D. Tatarshikova believes that "Hard Skills is the skills associated with the vehicle technique that can be visually demonstrated". A. I. Kanardov determines professional skills as "Technical skills related to the work performed in the field of formalized technologies: office work, logistics, blind printing method, car management, programming, and the like".

Stripping from the above definitions, it can be concluded that "Hard Skills" is the ability to perform certain tasks; Technical skills that can be demonstrated clearly. "Hard Skills" is all skills directly related to the activity that a person is currently involved. Moreover, many scientists agree that in contrast to flexible skills, they can be measured.

Apparently, in order to develop professional and flexible skills, the ability to develop and apply individual educational routes in practice, which will further contribute to the development of students and their personal growth.

"An individual educational route is a targeted projected, differentiated, educational program that provides a learning position of the subject of choice, developing and implementing the educational program in the implementation of teachers of pedagogical support for its self-determination and self-realization".

Individualization becomes a leading methodological approach to achieve the planned results by each studying in the implementation of state educational standards (SES). Due to insufficient examination of individualization and a variety of approaches to it, this phenomenon is actively discussed by methodologists and teachers.

State educational standards of basic general education in the form of state requirements are built, a certain level of mastering the material studied, and also create a system of universal training actions and conditions that guarantee their achievement. The main task of educational institutions is to determine the strategy for the implementation of individualization within the framework of the SES, in the content of which "read" the importance of the development of "flexible" skills and professional skills.

The main goal of the SES is to create such conditions under which the strategic task of public education will be solved. In other words, a significant improvement in the quality of education, an increase and acquiring qualitatively new educational results corresponding to the request of the personality, society and the state.

State Educational Standard places three groups of requirements:

1. Requirements for the structure of the main educational program of basic general education.

A) Development of its own educational program, curriculum, as well as accounting for requests and wishes of parents and schoolchildren by each educational institution.

2. Requirements for the results of the development of the main educational program of basic general education. A. Personal: The readiness of students to self-development, the development of internal motivation for learning and knowledge.

Б) Metasubjects: Mastering educational universal learning actions that help develop key competencies.

В) Subjects: Mastering the learning experience characteristic of a particular subject, the transformation of this experience and the ability to apply it in practice.

3. Requirements for the conditions for the implementation of the main educational program of basic general education:

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A) Ensuring the achievements of the objectives of the main general education, its high quality, availability and openness for students, their parents (legal representatives) and the whole society, spiritual and moral development and education.

Б) Guaranteeing and strengthening the physical, psychological and social health of students;

B) The continuity in relation to primary general education and taking into account the characteristics of the organization of basic general education, as well as the specifics of the age psychophysical development of students in obtaining basic general education.

Since the SES focuses on individualization, each educational institution creates its own educational program, focusing on the following stages of the implementation proposed by the Ministry of Education:

1. The study of the individual abilities of each trainee.
2. The study of educational needs on the part of students and their parents.
3. Creating groups of students in similar individual characteristics.
4. Detection of students with high creative and intellectual abilities and learning disabilities.
5. Selection of a possible strategy for implementing individualization in the English language lesson.
6. Analysis and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of individualization in the chosen educational institution.

Thus, having studied and analyzing the standards of training, we consider it important to note that the organization of individualization is part of learning. To date, the purpose of learning is defined as "a pre-planned result of pedagogical activity achieved with the help of various techniques, methods and means of training". The purpose of learning is the central kernel, from which any teacher will begin to repel. It is from the awareness and determination of the goal begins the development of a methodological plan. Knowing what factors affect the target, we can more fully define the goal as a phenomenon. It seems to us as:

1) A socially deterministic category, which is determined in the context of the value system adopted in society and taking into account the needs of society and its individual citizens in the study of foreign languages.

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2) Pedagogical category, since its consideration should be carried out in the context of the general education concept adopted in society at a certain stage of its development and development of the school system as a whole.
3) The methodical category, in the formulation of which the main provisions of the technique and scientific provisions of other sciences associated with the methodological science are taken into account.
From the point of view of the methodological category, the strategic goal in the field of training in foreign languages is currently defined as the creation of conditions for the formation and development of the individual with the help of the language under study.
Also, according to N. D. Galskova, at present, the technique goes to the field of education in the field of foreign languages, linking it not only with the "assignment" of a certain set of language, sociocultural, speech and other knowledge, speech skills and communicative skills, But with the change of his (student) motifs, relations, personal positions acquired by the emotional and evaluative experience, the system of values and meanings.
Also, N. D. Galskova allocates the main strategic goal in the field of foreign languages "... Creating conditions for the personal formation and development of the individual with the help of the language under study".
Nevertheless, competencies remain an important generation element, both successful learning, and create conditions for the personal formation and development of the individual.
Summing up the analysis of learning goals, we can say that the current goal of learning foreign languages is an educational result in the unity of communicative and key competencies.
In addition to goals in the technique there is a concept - content. "... under the content of learning is meant what students should be taught, on the basis of which they to educate them, to implement their education and development".
The technique represents the content in the following parameters:
1) Speech subject and emotional-holistic attitude to it (value orientation);
2) Communicative skills in the main types of speech activities: listening, speaking, reading and writing;
3) Language tools and skills of using them;
4) Sociocultural knowledge and skills;
5) General-training skills and special (subject) skills.

All components of learning foreign languages are subject to selection. In the end result of this selection, we will have a certain phonetic, lexical, grammatical and thematic minimum, which should be present in the curriculum. N. D. Galskova puts forward the following requirements for the selection of detention of training in foreign languages:

1) Putting and conformity to the age of students, their interests and needs, accounting for their real communicative needs.

2) Authenticity, the ability to form a holistic picture of the world with a holistic picture of the world, to attach to the cultural heritage, both of the country and the country under study.

3) Appeal to the positive feelings of students, their personal experience, value-semantic relationships.

4) The focus on the formation of student critical thinking, independence, personal self-identification and reflection.

As we can observe, be a good, modern and professional teacher is not easy. It is also easy to traded the tendency to change the methodological directions that change over time, with the emergence of the new needs of society. Each methodologist, teacher, scientist is trying to find or create the most rational method of teaching foreign languages. When choosing a learning method, it is always necessary to remember that "training is a way of interconnected and interdependent activities of the teacher and students aimed at implementing learning goals".

Thus, considering the psychological features of students, we once again we are convinced that the educational process is aimed at developing a child. When teaching the teacher, it is necessary to take into account many aspects of the psychological development of each learner and it is advisable to build an individual educational route. In addition, it is necessary to properly select the content of learning to motivate learning, both external and internal. The objectives of education in general contribute to the development of the multilateral personality of the study. Despite the rapid development of new methodological approaches and new requirements in training, many competencies, knowledge and skills remain in demand. Therefore, for the successful implementation of individualization in training, the teacher must be able to properly distribute intellectual activity of students, to know their psychological properties, be able to build educational routes and promote the

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development of not only professional skills, but also "flexible". In order to understand how to properly pave an educational route in the conditions of SES, given all the needs of students, we will consider individualization from various points of view of scientists and methodists.

The concepts of individualization, differentiation and personalization in training.

Modern pedagogy takes a great role of individualization in learning. It is the objectives of training, in general, and English, in particular, are the root cause of individualization allocation. According to scientists, the place of individualization in training is the orientation of the educational process to improve the abilities of students, accounting for their individual characteristics, optimization of various forms and methods of teacher's activities to achieve one goal - to improve personal and professional qualities of students, as well as the development of flexible and professional skills. To date, training, including foreign languages, focuses on an average student, which leads to the fact that the peculiarities of perception, the rate of assimilation, the motives and the interests of a particular studying do not receive due attention.

The relevance of the topic causes a sufficiently large number of interpretations of the concept of "individualization". So, referring to the definition of individualization I. E. Unt, we will get enough compressed version of the interpretation of the concept of individualization of training: "Individualization of training is:

1) The organization of the educational process, in which the choice of methods, techniques, the pace of learning is due to individual characteristics of students;
2) Various educational, methodological, psychological and pedagogical and organizational management activities that provide an individual approach.

In addition to the concept of "individualization", in pedagogical science, it often operates with the concept of "differentiation". There are three points of view on the interaction of these processes. First, there is a point of view that concepts individualization and learning differentiation are synonymous.

For example, N. M. Shakhmayev, speaking about the educational process for which the taking into account of typical individual differences in students is characterized, calls it differentiated, and schoolchildren's training in the conditions of this process - differentiated learning. Term Differentiation The author interprets as "... such an organization of the educational process, in which the accounting of individual characteristics of students is carried out in the working of teachers in ordinary classes. This is essentially nothing but individualization of learning".

For the first time, the term "personalization" appeared in 1905, when Helen Parkherst offered to use the method known to date as "Dalton-plan". The meaning of this method was that the cabinet was divided into several zones, where there was a certain object in each zone. Thanks to this separation, children could independently or with the help of a teacher choose the most optimal pace for themselves and interact with other students, helping or consulting with them, which contributes to the development of flexible skills, and more precisely - teamwork, the ability to correctly fulfill the target and so on.

A more detailed study of the personalization of learning began only after 65 years. The first to pay attention to personalization and attempted to reveal its essence was the Spanish teacher Viktor Garcia Xotsi. Since then, various interpretations of this term began to appear. The problem is that personalization is built around the idea of choosing information, based on the needs of each studying, highlighting the importance of the maximum disclosure of the child's potential. Ken Robinson, one of the successful figures in the field of education, described the phenomenon of personalization as follows: "In my opinion, personalization in education is to build a process of learning specific disciples, taking into account their strengths and weaknesses, various interests and various ways to master information characteristic of each of them". As we see, the approach of Ken Robinson to personalization echoes the interpretation of the differentiation proposed by I. E. Unt, which determined the concept of differentiation as "... such an organization of the educational process, in which the accounting of individual characteristics of students is carried out in the conditions of teachers in regular classes. This is essentially nothing but individualization of learning".

Personalization in training is not a new approach, but interest is paid to it in recent years. The essence of personalization is that the center of the educational process becomes directly a student, and not standards and learning requirements. Where the individual trajectory is an educational route that suits a specific person, taking into account its features and needs. The studying itself chooses those items that are most interesting to him and will be useful for further professional activities.

Comparing the processes of individualization, differentiation and personalization, we revealed that the learning process, both when applying differentiation and in the process of individualization, is directed directly to the identity of each student, on its individuality, cognitive and psychological properties and features. And their main difference is that with an individualized approach, pedagogical actions are aimed at a specific student, and during differentiation - on those who are formed by any signs of the group of students.

A modern education system seeks to emphasize on issues related to human personality. However, the objective tendency of the development of culture and society indicates an increase in the innovative elements that individualize human being. Based on the foregoing, it can be said that each educational institution is able to implement the potential of each traine in practice.

Conclusion

According to SES, modern education is aimed at creating such conditions for the development of the individual, in which each study will be able to realize its potential, and this is impossible without individualization of learning. Individualization is particularly relevant for foreign language learning, since the process of mastering a foreign language is highly depends on personal qualities, individual and subject properties of students.

However, among scientists there is no single opinion, regarding the definition of the entity of individualization. Along with the concept of "individualization", there are also such concepts as "differentiation" and "personalization". A number of scientists practically identify these concepts, however, according to others, they are not identical, although these concepts have a number of similar characteristics. Sharing the point of view of the latter, we in our study adhere to the position that individualization, differentiation and personalization, with the leading role of individualization, can create the most efficient conditions for the learning process, allowing the teacher to make the lesson to create a lesson and create all the conditions for the student self-realization.

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Research and analyzing the experience of implementing the principle of individualization, we can find differences and similarities in the approaches of each teacher. We have convinced that individualization is such a principle in which the teacher must take into account many details, and the most important thing is to correctly choose the tasks and to do with them so that each student has learned the mandatory minimum and he (student) has increased interest in the subject. The whole process of implementing individualization is although it is energy-proof, but it is with its help that it is possible to achieve the highest results in the assimilation of the material to the student.

Summarizing the ideas of individualization, we can state that individualization is the principle of training that implies the creation of a number of conditions that contribute to the effective learning learning material.

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DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES IN TEACHING FINE ARTS

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Abstract

The article provides information on methods of teaching fine arts, new technological methods. The role of didactic principles in the teaching of fine arts is discussed. There are also opinions and conclusions about other methods.

Key words: methods of teaching fine arts, new technological methods, didactic principles, pedagogical scientists, modern didactics.

I.Introduction

It is impossible to imagine fine arts classes in general secondary schools without didactic principles. The effectiveness of education and upbringing in class and extracurricular activities can be achieved only by combining theory with practice. Didactic principles and their main issues were studied by the great European pedagogical scientists Y.A. Comenius, J.J. Russo, I.G. Developed by Pestalozzi. F.A. Disterveg and K.D. Ushinsky also made a significant contribution to the development of didactic principles. The idea put forward by them is the basis of modern didactics.

The unity of education and upbringing, which are didactic principles, visual, scientific, conscious and active, regular and consistent, the content of education is appropriate for the strength and age of children, is of particular importance in the teaching of fine arts at school.

II.Literature review

Didactic principles in teaching fine arts at school were developed by professors N.N. Rostovsev, V.S. Kuzin, R. Hasanov. The principle of unity of education and upbringing is one of the most basic didactic principles, and it is especially important in the process of teaching fine arts. It is known that today one of the main parts of education is to educate students in the spirit of the ideology of national independence.

In the works of O. Tansikbaev "Jonajon o'lka", H. Rakhmonov "May morning", N. Karakhan "Golden autumn", Z. Inogamov "Tea", Y. Elizarov "Still life" Uzbekistan's beauty is bright reflected. When acquainting students with such works, children develop a first love for our motherland, thus strengthening their feelings of love for the motherland and the country.

Opportunities for interethnic harmony and inter-ethnic education in fine arts classes are large and it is carried out through composition work on various topics, reproductions of paintings depicting the life of other nations and peoples, illustrations to folk tales.

III.Analysis

Attempts to inculcate in students the concepts of interethnic harmony and friendship in the conversations on drawing on the themes of "Our guests", "Welcoming a foreign delegation", "Tourists". Conversations that help to reveal the content of the work, the imagination of different nationalities and peoples, lead to the improvement of children's creativity, the enrichment of their imagination. Works by writers of different nationalities and oral illustrations of different peoples allow students to get acquainted, love and understand the life, dreams and ideas of other nations.

In the lessons of fine arts, interethnic friendship and harmony were realized through the works created by artists of the Republic and foreign countries. Among the works created by the artists of the Republic are paintings depicting the life and work of the Uzbek people, its harmony with other peoples and nations, the life and work of some foreign peoples?

P.P.Benkov ("Friends"), A.Abdullaev ("Shomahmudov family"), L.Abdullaev ("Meeting the demobilized"), K.Husniddinkhodjaev ("Navoi and Jami"), A.Siglinsev ("My house"), Your Home), O. Tansiqbaev ("Issyk-Kul Evening") and a number of other works reflect the ideas of interethnic harmony and friendship. The program of fine arts also includes the study of the works of artists from a number of Eastern and Western countries. The works of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Kent, Picisso, Matisse and other foreign artists serve as a rich material for the implementation of the ideas of friendship and cooperation. The program also includes training in architecture of Egypt, India, China, Iran and Japan. When analyzing such works of art, the teacher should emphasize their specific and general features. Through the study of works of fine art, students become acquainted with the labor and courage of foreign peoples, their traditions, customs, lifestyles and nature.

The success of society depends on the level of work of each person. Therefore, the main indicator of people's behavior in relation to labor, which is beneficial to society. This quality is formed in the process of labor education.

Students of fine arts have great opportunities in the implementation of labor education. This issue is considered in the context of all types of lessons of fine arts - drawing on the nature, composition, basics of art criticism.

In the process of self-depiction of nature, students work on the depiction of various household items, vegetables and fruits. In the course of the lesson, the teacher briefly analyzes the nature before the students begin to work independently and tells not only about the shape, proportions, color and structure of the objects, but also about the great work done to create them.

For example, when drawing a picture of some of the art objects used in marriage, the teacher tells the students about the function of the objects, their shape, what materials they are made of, how much labor is spent on them, and so on. Also, in conversation classes on Uzbek folk arts, the teacher talks about their types and the peculiarities of the work of masters.

The program of fine arts also envisages the study of the selfless work of our people and its works that reflect its beauty. Among them are O. Tansiqbaev's "Irrigation of cotton", "In the construction of cattle", Z. Inogamov's "Tea" and others.

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The children met the heroes of the works of Uzbek artists, artist A.Khidoyatov, People's Memory Mulla Toycha Tashmuhammedov, master of applied arts U.Jurakulov and other people who found their happiness in work. They believe that labor is the basic law of society, of every individual. In such classes there are opportunities to send students to different professions.

As a result, students come to the conclusion that work is the spiritual and moral source of human happiness, that everyone should work and love work. Children also learn that people should work not only for themselves, but also for society, and that they should treat working people and the things they create with respect.

At school, fine arts are a subject of the aesthetic category and play an important role in the development of artistic and aesthetic taste in students, that is, to see, understand and appreciate the beauty of art and being in the lessons of fine arts. The feeling of getting improves.

IV.Discussion

In the process of nature analysis, the teacher draws students' attention to the elegance of the shape of objects, the proportionality of parts, the harmony of form and color, the compatibility of content, form and function. As a result, students develop emotional and aesthetic attitudes towards nature.

Pupils use elements of nature in drawing patterns, decorative works. Natural products serve as a good material for this. Students create unique and beautiful patterns by stylizing natural materials and wildlife.

Observing nature and depicting it in pictures in the lessons of perception and composition has a positive effect on the upbringing of children. As students observe nature in the classroom, they learn about the structure of trees, the variety of shapes and directions of branches, the color and shape of leaves, the elegance and charm. Students will also be amazed by the color and shape of the flowers, the variety, the beauty of the spring and autumn scenery, the light and elegant flight of dragonflies, butterflies and birds.

When studying works of fine art created at a high artistic level, students enjoy them aesthetically. The successful solution of the picture composition, the harmony of colors, and the true image of the creature will excite children. This applies not only to aesthetic education, but also directly to the artistic creation of children, the development of their interest in art. The role of landscape and still life genres in this regard is great.

In conversations about works of art, the teacher not only reflects what the artist has seen, but also draws on the most interesting, the most beautiful things and events, and, if necessary, exaggerates what he has seen, experienced and heard. In the process of depicting nature, children analyze the shape, color, and structure of objects. For example, when analyzing a still life with a teapot, children pay attention to the fact that the teapot is one of the necessities of life, its shape, content, purpose, suitability, ease of use and so on. Decorative lessons have the opportunity to develop students' artistic taste and creativity. In the lessons, students get acquainted with the symmetry, rhythm, color balance, the laws and rules of composition.

Students' creative abilities are developed in the process of drawing patterns, sketching for a book cover, sketching a base for a postcard, teapot and iron. Of particular importance in the aesthetic education of students are the works of N. Karakhan "Golden Autumn", Y. Elizarov "Still Life with Watermelon", U. Tansiqbaev "Autumn in the mountains", "March in Uzbekistan", L. Salimjanova "Still Life" reaches, the principle of science is one of the most basic didactic principles, which means that it is impossible to form a scientific worldview in students without a deep understanding of the basics of science. As in other subjects, this principle is applied in the lessons of fine arts.

Fine art requires a sense of the environment, knowledge of the specifics of the events and happenings in it. Therefore, in fine arts classes, students are required to be familiar with the laws of linear and aerial perspective, light, color, composition. They should also have sufficient knowledge of the plastic anatomy of humans and animals. The fine arts program assumes that students master these laws. It is no exaggeration to say that it is impossible to create a realistic image without mastering the laws of perspective. The artist's or student's style of drawing may be different, but the construction of a painting or work of art must be the same, on a scientific basis. Laws of perspective Calculated linear and aerial perspective, horizon line, intersection point, observation point, drawing of the object on the basis of one or two observation points, perspective of change of measurements, perspective of change of hunger, change of colors the prospect of change, the prospect of a decrease in accuracy in shape and boundaries, and so on Realistic painting is the basis of teaching to work.

The principle of science requires teachers of fine arts to ensure that all materials and information provided to students in the classroom and in extracurricular activities are scientific, tested in school practice, and appropriate to the age characteristics of students.

Understanding the role of art in human life is very important in the teaching of fine arts. In particular, it should be borne in mind that art is a separate form of social consciousness. A teacher of fine arts should understand that in the process of drawing objects, students need to know not only their appearance, but also their internal structure, based on certain laws. In many cases, students who do not know these laws are mistaken in correctly describing the shape of objects.

The principle of demonstration in the teaching of fine arts helps to understand the essence of the thing and the events, to study its characteristics and laws. During the study of nature (in the classroom and in the open air), students develop the skills of observation and logical thinking.

The teacher does not always have the opportunity to show the object of study, in which case it is helped by demonstration. This stimulates the interest of students in this field. The student is constantly searching for nature in the process of drawing, compares shapes, and learns the structure, dimensions, shapes, colors of nature. Undoubtedly, all this leads to the development of observation in students.

It is known that in children, thinking develops in the process of moving from concrete to abstract. Concepts and abstract rules are easily accessible to students only when they are backed up by specific evidence, examples and images. Demonstration is not an aid in the lessons of fine arts, as in other subjects, but the main material that generates concepts and ideas in students.

It is impossible to imagine nature in the lessons of self-painting without nature, and the role of the principle of exhibition in the lessons of fine arts is very big.

The following requirements are set for the preparation and selection of visual aids for lessons:

1. Correspondence to the goals and objectives of the lesson.
2. Age suitability of students.
3. Accuracy and comprehensibility of the exhibition.
4. Image quality.
5. Exhibitions with their variety arouse pleasure and interest of students.
6. Compliance with aesthetic requirements.

The following should be taken into account when choosing paintings, reproductions of works, illustrations for works of art:
1. Ideology of materials.
2. Artistic.
3. Adequacy of art lessons to educational tasks.
4. Compliance with children's perception.
Demonstration can give good results if it is used appropriately and purposefully, taking into account the age characteristics of students.

V.Conclusion

The principle of age-appropriate teaching has long been used. It is based on the principles of near and far, from known to unknown, from simple to complex, from easy to difficult, from concrete to abstract. Since this principle has long been practiced in pedagogy, it is the basis for the teacher to follow this path in his work to achieve the intended goal. It should be noted that not all easy things can be understood by children, and complex materials can be understood. The age, pedagogical and psychological characteristics, level of knowledge, training and abilities of students play an important role in this. For example, in order to work on the principle of closeness in the teaching of fine arts, the teacher first works with Uzbek artists depicting the nature, life and work of the Uzbek people, who are close to children, and then Central Asia, the East, Teaches the art of European countries.
From the above, it is not difficult to see the importance of following the didactic principles in the process of teaching and extracurricular activities in the fine arts at school. Didactic principles create conditions for artistic education, upbringing and development of students.

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INFLUENCE OF GROUNDWATER SOURCES ON CROPS WITH EAR FOR IRRIGATION

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Annotation
When autumn crops were cared for by using underground water sources for irrigation with a low level of mineralization in the Bukhara valley and using water-saving irrigation, positive changes were observed in the development of grain growth during seasonal irrigation by adding 50 kilograms of gravel crystals to the soil.

Keywords: irrigation sources; underground water; temperature; water consumption regime**.**

GROUNDWATER is a liquid, solid (ice), vaporized water located in the porous cavities of the rock layers in the upper part of the earth's crust. Groundwater is part of the total water resources and is of great importance to the national economy as a source of water supply and irrigation. The reclamation condition of irrigated lands is determined by the condition of groundwater. Groundwater is studied by hydrogeology. Water can be in a gravitational or free state that is bound by molecular forces and moves under the influence of gravity or pressure difference. Layers of rock that are saturated with unconnected water are called aquifers, and they form aqueous complexes. Groundwater is divided into porous (soft rocks), the gorge (vein) - hard rocks and karst (cave) (cave-karst-lightly soluble carbonate and gypsum rocks) water, depending on the nature of accumulation in water-retaining rocks. Depending on the location, groundwater

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collects on top of groundwater (see soil water regime), seasonal water (surface water; precipitation or absorption of irrigation water on aeration zone aquifers), groundwater (first waterproof layer closest to the surface), and interlayer (aqueous layers between non-pressurized, pressurized, artesian, waterproof layers).

According to its origin, groundwater is an infiltration formed as a result of the absorption of atmospheric precipitation, river and irrigation water; condensation formed by the condensation of water vapor in rock layers; sedimentary rocks are divided into sedimentary and magmatic cooling waters formed as a result of the immersion of seawater in the process of formation, or wash water released from the earth's mantle. The natural outflow of groundwater to the surface is called a spring, and is divided into flowing and boiling (hot spring).

Groundwater is a natural solution that contains almost all known chemical elements. In terms of mineralization (total amount of solutes in water, g / l), groundwater is fresh (up to 1.0), saline (1.0-10.0), saline (10.0-50.0) and saline (from 50). many) types. In terms of temperature, it is cold (up to 4 °C), cold (4-20 °C), warm (20-37 °C), hot (37-42 °C), hot (42-100 °C) and extremely hot (Above 100 °C) is divided into groundwater.

Infiltrative water is common in nature, the rest being very rare in its pure form. Groundwater is used in water supply of the population, industry and pastures, irrigation of lands, medicine (mineral waters), heat supply (hot water), extraction of various salts and chemical elements (iodine, boron, bromine, etc.). Groundwater causes swamps and salinization of soils. To combat this, open and closed horizontal drains and boreholes are drilled. Groundwater is widely used in deserts. The Karakum, Kyzylkum and Ustyurt pastures are mainly supplied with groundwater.

More than 150 large groundwater deposits have been identified in Central Asia. Their annual renewable operational reserves are more than 1,500 m/s, the share of fresh water is about 1,000 m/s, and the rest is mineralized at various levels (2-3 to 15 g/l). There are more than 40,000 used boreholes in Central Asia, of which about 5,000 are artesian wells; most of them are used to irrigate crops (see Artesian waters) [1,2,3,].

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, our country has undergone rapid changes in all areas and achieved a number of achievements.

Also, the rapid development of the agricultural sector, in turn, will lead to an increase in the consumption of water resources. Radical innovations have been introduced in the implementation of a unified policy in the field of water resources management, as well as in the field of rational use and protection of water resources, prevention and elimination of harmful effects of water. Consistent and sustainable development of agriculture is to ensure the food security of the country. Development of the concept of water development in 2020-2030 Water saving through the implementation of promising projects in the field of water management, foreign investment, active assistance to agricultural producers in the introduction of water-saving irrigation technologies, expansion of production capacity of modern irrigation systems through private investment to increase the share of irrigated lands using technologies to at least 10 % of the total area of irrigated lands [4,5,].

Relevance of scientific research:

If we take the total volume of water on Earth as 100 percent, it is 97.5 percent saline, while freshwater is 2.5 percent. Groundwater sources are one of the most inexpensive and convenient sources when close to an irrigation area. That is why it is widely used in foreign countries. In particular, 40 % of irrigated land in the United States is irrigated from groundwater, 33 % in the People's Republic of China and 5-6 % in Uzbekistan. To date, the available and limited water resources in the region have been fully distributed and developed between countries. Under the current circumstances, the growing demand for water in the region can be met mainly through the rational use of available water resources and the discovery of internal water resources. Therefore, the development of water-saving technologies is also receiving great attention by scientists.

In addition to groundwater resources, surface water is also used to irrigate and water pastures. Currently, 7% of the total groundwater resources are used. It is mainly used in Crimea, Moldova, Ukraine, the Volga region, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, USA, India, Algeria, Italy and other countries. When groundwater is used, its dynamic reserve is used, otherwise it is lost.

The advantages of using groundwater are:

1) Proximity to the irrigation area and shortness of the salt part of the main canal.
2) Decrease in groundwater level in the irrigated area.
3) High UWC of canals due to low water wastage, canal length.
4) No mud settling in the canals as the water is not turbid.
5) Low risk of salinization and swamping.

Disadvantages:

1) Deep waters and lack of reserves in some places.
2) Mineralization may be high.
3) The temperature is low.
4) Conditions for frequent mechanical lifting of water.
5) Lack of useful gel and other particles in water.
6) The need for multiple wells.
7) High operating costs.

Groundwater is used for irrigation as follows: through springs, through mine wells, through a water collection gallery [8,9,10].

Capture springs are used for self-irrigation.

Wells can be shallow, tubular. Pipe diameters range from 30-100 sm. Depth is up to 100 m, up to 50-100 l/s using water pumps. One well can irrigate up to 200 hectares. When groundwater is used, aquifers are often used. They increase the size of the irrigation area, helping to heat the water.

If the water intake costs exceed the recovery of groundwater resources, they are artificially replenished with water, i.e. they act as groundwater reservoirs. For this purpose, natural groundwater flows (floods and mejenes), local watercourses, wastewater (from irrigation, production, sewage) can be used. It is done by spontaneous infiltration or by infiltration under pressure. The first is done in the following ways:

1) Flooding of the area, which takes up a lot of space, gives good results on low-slope, quiet terrain.
2) By constructing a special pool with a dense network of permeable bubble and egat, small channel (in difficult terrain conditions).
3) Permanent and temporary watercourses, wells, mines, quarries, natural quarries are used.

Pressure infiltration is the delivery of water under pressure through wells built

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into a water intake. This method is often used against intrusion, i.e., against the addition of saline seawater to groundwater on the seashore.

One of the factors negatively affecting the current increase in grain yield is the shortage of water during the growing season, and the second is that most farms do not take into account local soil and hydrogeological conditions, real water requirements during the transition phases of their growth and development. Some of the toxic chemicals applied to the soil, weeds and insects applied to the soil during the irrigation of grain are washed into groundwater, leading to the deterioration of their ecological and reclamation status. The above reasons include the efficient use of water resources allocated to irrigated lands, a system of agro-technological measures that do not adversely affect the environmental situation, irrigation methods using hydrogel artificial polymer crystals to create opportunities for rational use of groundwater in the cultivation of cereals [12,13,14].

The purpose of the study:

Water sources for irrigation are assessed by the following indicators: water quality, the amount of water flow during the annual and growing seasons, the variation of water flow over the years, water flow regime, level and pressure regime, location relative to the irrigated area.

It is characterized by the quality of water, its temperature, the amount of mechanical leaks, mineralization and chemical composition, bacteriological composition.

Study of the source of irrigation in the case of high yields from grain fields in relation to its temperature on the basis of experiments on the efficient use of groundwater.

Level of study of research results:

Wheat is an annual plant. Its root system is a poplar root, the main part of which develops in the drive layer of the soil, some roots are 100 sm. pit up to 40-130 sm in height. reaches The transpiration coefficient of wheat is 231-557 (average 400-500), the coefficient of water demand for grain is 60-190 m^3 / ts. is formed. These indicators vary depending on climatic conditions, type and variety of wheat, water supply, the amount of nutrients in the soil. Depending on the natural conditions of the cultivated areas, its autumn or spring varieties are planted on irrigated lands. Autumn wheat is more resistant to cold and drought than spring wheat, it germinates when the soil temperature is 4-5 °C. During the growing season, an effective temperature of 2100 °C is required for winter wheat and at least 1300 °C for spring wheat.

The effect of the temperature of irrigation sources on autumn cereal crops is in fact little studied scientifically.

The task of the research:

Based on the experiments conducted, the study of the source of irrigation depends on its temperature in the efficient use of groundwater to create clear guidelines. Water-saving technologies go through certain periods (phases) during the growth and development of cereals, that is, from seed germination to formation. During the developmental stages, morphological changes occur in plants and new organs are formed. Wheat goes through the following phases: germination, accumulation, germination, germination, flowering and ripening, as well as observations and study of the effectiveness of its yield [18,19,20].

Object of research:

The farm "Oqil Alisher" was chosen as an experimental plot for the rational use of groundwater in the cultivation of grain crops. Oqil Alisher farm is located in Pakhtaabad district of Gijduvan district of Bukhara region.

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRATED MARKETING STRATEGY IN INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE UZBEK BRAND "ZIYARAH TOURISM"

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Annotation

The article focuses on the development of Uzbekistan's relations with international organizations and foreign countries in the field of tourism, increasing the inflow of tourists to the country, creating all conditions for tourist services, improving the quality and culture of service, training and economic development. aspects have been considered.

Keywords: Pilgrimage tourism, diversification, branding, security, legal and economic framework, standards, tolerance, marketing.

Introduction

In order to develop pilgrimage tourism in our country, the development of an integrated marketing concept in the creation of competitive national tourism products under the brand "Ziyarah tourism" and the introduction of global tourism services to the market will contribute to the development of the industry. We know that in ancient times, the role of pilgrimage tourism in the economic, cultural, religious and social relations of different regions had its own characteristics and importance. This, in turn, served to ensure economic relations between the regions and the exchange of information and data between states.

At the same time, it played a key role in the development of cultural values. As a result of the integration of continents and states, favorable conditions for the dialogue of civilizations have been created and developed. Uzbekistan, with its rich cultural and spiritual heritage, memorial and fine arts, historical monuments, as well as Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari, Muhammad Musa Khorezmi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Ahmad al-Fargani, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan

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Beruni, Ahmad Yahya. Many world-famous and great ancestors, such as Abu Isa al-Termizi, Mirzo Uluggek, Bahauddin Naqshband, Amir Temur, Alisher Navoi, Babur, attract scientists and travelers from around the world. This, in turn, reflects our unique position and prestige in international tourism markets.

According to the results of scientific analysis, the issues of launching the national brand "Ziyarah tourism" in the world tourism markets have not been sufficiently studied. As a result, there is a need to intensify the export of Uzbekistan's rich cultural and spiritual heritage, memorial and fine arts, historical monuments to international tourist markets through the creation of the brand "Ziyarah tourism" and the development of its main trends. "The growing importance of tourism in the world is explained, first of all, by the increase in its share in national income and, consequently, its steady growth in the economy" [Abdullayev RV.4.]

Material and method.

The objects of research are the subjects of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan. In the context of global innovative development of the national economy, the development of the organizational and economic mechanism of pilgrimage tourism in Uzbekistan is a complex of economic relations in the field of international trade and national tourism. creation of favorable conditions, development of transport and communication infrastructure and cooperation of scientific research centers. At the same time, it serves to ensure the unity and tolerance of peoples, religions and nations in the religious, social, educational and cultural spheres. The appropriateness of the methodological approaches and methods used in the study is based on official data from official databases, including statistics from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and explained by the approval of the proposals from the State Committee for Tourism Development and tourism organizations.

Results

In the context of growing competition in the national and international tourism markets, we will be able to increase our image and expand our share in international markets through the creation of the brand "Ziyarah tourism" and the effective use of the concept of integrated marketing. As a result of scientific analysis and research of the specifics of the industry for the development of

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pilgrimage tourism in our country, the concept of building, which is integrated into the creation of the brand "Ziyarah tourism" and its export to international tourism markets, was developed.

The implementation of the strategic goal of this model at the level of national and international tourism associations is one of the priorities. As a result, the concept of integrated marketing, implemented at the macro, meso and micro levels in pilgrimage tourism, is reflected in a set of marketing measures aimed at adapting the capabilities of tourism enterprises and organizations to the needs of consumers of tourism products. In order to achieve this goal, the supply and sale of tourism products that meet the needs of consumers is aimed at increasing the economic benefits of tourism enterprises and organizations in order to meet the needs of consumers in the future and strengthen the competitive environment in the market. The concept of integrated marketing, which we are pushing for, promotes the formation of a positive image of the Ziyarah tourism brand for consumers of international tourism products by creating an attractive image of the country, promoting the activities of foreign partners and marketing.

According to the analysis of scientific work, the implementation of the concept of integrated marketing in tourism to some extent is one of the most important conditions for achieving a positive effect in the market of pilgrimage tourism. Innovations in the tourism industry are directly related to information and information technology. Innovation in the field of information technology in the world economy is one of the important factors in the innovative development of tourism. Today, the modern tourism business in the tourism industry is showing growth and development with the active implementation of modern information logistics systems.

According to opinion polls conducted among foreign consumers of tourism products in our country, potential external consumers of the tourism market in our country to obtain the necessary information about the world and potential of tourism, mainly in the offices of travel agencies and bureaus. In the development of the tourism industry, this situation, in turn, leads to the need to improve the system of analytical information in the tourism market.

The marketing information system in the national tourism markets consists of a set of constantly moving resources and methods for collecting, analyzing, organizing, evaluating and disseminating information and data necessary for effective and efficient strategic marketing decisions through relevant channels. The structure of the marketing information system of a set of constantly moving resources and methods can be divided into four main links. Namely: internal information system; marketing information analysis system; market surveillance system; system of central specialized marketing research.

In order to strengthen the brand "Ziyarah tourism" in the international tourism markets, the marketing information system in tourism enterprises and organizations is a necessary resource and technology for the creation of a complex of information and data complex in the direction and volume required for management decisions in the field. reflected in the concept of information system.

From the centralized, systematized data and information on the marketing style and trends in the pilgrimage tourism markets, a decision-making process can be made by all existing departments to create an informational environment for international and national organizations and enterprises.

The marketing information system is a central mechanism that connects all the departments of the tourism market, as well as all the departments of a particular organization, to facilitate the effective and efficient flow of information between them, as well as the openness of information, transparency and openness. The result of the marketing information system in the pilgrimage tourism markets is a set of information on the state of the microenvironment, macroenvironment and internal environment of the enterprise and organization in the form of information and databases or relevant marketing reports.

In the pilgrimage tourism markets, the movement of information is monitored not only vertically but also horizontally within the information and information system, ie between separate departments of the administrative structure or between departments on systematic communication. Effective exchange of information between the participants of the pilgrimage tourism markets is one of the main driving forces of cooperation between international tour operators and tourism organizations. The study of the structural characteristics of the central information and database, which is the result of information movements and their systematic flows in the markets of pilgrimage tourism, increases their efficiency in the formation and use in the future.

Today it is necessary to further improve the national tourism web portal on the basis of the Central Committee of Tourism and Development of Uzbekistan, creating a single database, uniting tourism enterprises and organizations into a single centralized information system. The solution to this problem demonstrates the opportunities for the effective development of pilgrimage tourism in our country. At the same time, the diversification of products based on the electronic platform "Ziyarah tourism" through the development of QR-code technology for real-time imaging of virtual objects, the creation of a network of information systems on their innovative types, and the creation of a virtual network as a branch office.

Today, in the global economy, the role of the IT system in advertising is one of the most important and promising areas. It is known that today Amadeus, GTravel, Sabre, World Spar Service, Anollo and other large electronic systems are operating in our country. Today, the tourism industry, in particular the hotel, makes effective use of automated information systems such as backup, registration, regular customer information, interface, accounting, timers and more than twenty other directions.

Conclusion

Uzbekistan has a high position in the Islamic world with its history. Muslim tourists are eager to visit the shrines of Imam Bukhari al-Termizi and Moturudi. In addition, the Muslim tourism market is expanding year by year and the demand is growing. "The integration of the Uzbek pilgrimage industry into the system of world tourism markets, the rapprochement of the peoples, nations and religions of the world, strengthens tolerance and provides economic stability." [Khudoyarov.A. 9] Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the following proposals in the formation of the infrastructure of pilgrimage tourism, the improvement of the database of shrines and the creation of favorable conditions for pilgrims.

1. At present, the market of halal products and services (halal industry) is developing rapidly, its geographical area is expanding. Due to the demographic situation, the world's Muslim population will increase rapidly in the next ten years. It is necessary to further expand the areas of halal industry, such as Islamic finance, tourism, healthcare and cosmetics.

2. In order to intensify the process of Uzbekistan's accession to the World Trade

Organization, special attention should be paid to the export of halal industrial products and services, including to the markets of Central Asia, the Middle East and other regions.

3. To do this, it is necessary to develop a national system of certification of halal products, study the list of international certification of halal standards, create and develop a regulatory framework, implement organizational and economic measures.

4. Considering that Uzbekistan's great potential in the field of halal tourism is of great interest to the international community, there are opportunities to further increase the flow of tourists to our country, it is necessary to create a legal framework in this area and create the necessary infrastructure.

5. Organization of relevant services, creation of innovative proposals, taking into account the customs and traditions of different religions, nations and peoples.

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STATE REGULATION OF REGIONS IN UZBEKISTAN AND ABROAD

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Abstract:
This article describes the requirements for state regulation of the economy, the need for it, the role of the state in economic development. As a developing country, Uzbekistan's economy is entering a market economy, and the role of the state is high. In particular, in the development of tourism, the main task of the state is to preserve the historical monuments of Uzbekistan, their modernization and attraction of tourists, and the work to be done in this direction.

Keywords: state regulation of the economy, tourism, development, influx of tourists, travel agencies, tourism logistics, tourism, domestic tourism , regional tourism, economy, regional economy, public private, partnership, promotion, stimulating demand, encouraging supply.

There is a wealth of experience in regulating the development of the region and tourism abroad. State management of tourism can be divided into three models. The first model is the lack of a central governing body to regulate tourism in the country. At the same time, the main problems of tourism are solved on the territory of developed countries.

The second model is managed by a separate tourism ministry. Such countries include Malaysia, Egypt, Bulgaria and Turkey. The main issue is to create favorable conditions for attracting tourists, the development of infrastructure.The second model is managed by a separate tourism ministry. Such countries include Malaysia, Egypt, Bulgaria and Turkey. The main issue is to create favorable conditions for attracting tourists, the development of infrastructure.

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In the third model, the system of government is managed by a multi-sectoral ministry, which coordinates the ministries, departments and enterprises operating in the tourism market, and prepares the necessary legal documents (Spain, UK, Netherlands).

The main problem in all of the above models is to ensure a balance between the central government, line ministries and enterprises, and regional governments. Relative assessment of the use of state regulatory mechanisms for the development of regions in Uzbekistan and abroad. Sodiqov's monograph "Fundamentals of Regional Development: Theory, Methodology, Practice" (Table 1).

Table 1 Comparative analysis of the use of state regulation levers in the regions of Uzbekistan and abroad

Mechanisms for regulating the development of regions	Foreign countries	In Uzbekistan
Adoption of various laws and regulations on the development of the country's regions	++	-
Activities of public administration bodies regulating the development of regions	++	-
Programming and indicative planning of regional development	++	+
Establishment of "growth poles", development corridors, free economic zones, industrial parks and zones	++	-
Establishment of state-funded production infrastructure in the country: roads and railways, irrigation systems, pipelines, etc.	+	++
Establishment of state-funded social infrastructure facilities in the regions	+	++
Regulation of the location of industrial enterprises and agricultural crops	+	++
Restriction of industrial development in districts developed by administrative means	++	-
Encourage start-ups	+	-
The state will cover part of the cost of construction of new industrial enterprises	+	++
Subsidizing regional and local budgets	++	++
Incentives for attracting private capital to troubled areas	++	-
Providing various benefits to foreign investors	+	+
Providing preferential loans and tax incentives for the location of enterprises in sustainable areas	++	+

Symbols 1) ++ - wide, in many countries; 2) + - partially, in some countries; 3) - - does not apply.

The problems of creating growth points and special economic zones aimed at supporting and stimulating regional development, which are widely used in

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foreign regions, are sufficiently far from the mechanisms of attracting private capital to the regions in Uzbekistan.

These measures, as well as the development of infrastructure (roads and railways, information technology and communication systems, special warehouses, etc.) are crucial in increasing the competitiveness of the country's regions.

In general, the economic mechanisms of regulating the development of regions in foreign countries T.M. Akhmedov, A.M. Sodikov and other local scientists have done enough research, we look at mechanisms such as infrastructure development and the creation of special free zones, cluster formation, based on the object of our research.

The need for these mechanisms is due, firstly, to their adequacy in the Uzbek context, secondly, the lack of special research on them, and thirdly, to the need to increase the competitiveness of the above-mentioned regions (sectors).

In countries with market economies, the main mechanisms of regional regulation are the creation of infrastructure and assistance to individual companies and firms in areas with relatively low levels of development.

The main mechanism for the development of the region, in particular, the tourism facilities located there, is to support infrastructure. It is distinguished by the fact that the measures for the development of infrastructure and the provision of benefits to enterprises are different.

For some regions, transport concessions are of great interest. This mechanism has played an important role in the development of tourism in Scandinavian countries such as Sweden and Finland. This mechanism can also be used in the context of Uzbekistan.

Mechanisms to support small enterprises, which are widely used in global operations, should be one of the main directions of the system of stimulating regional development.

Assistance to small private enterprises in foreign countries, including tourism companies, is a key part of almost all programs developed and implemented. Such programs include assistance in the restructuring of enterprises, training, lending and direct financing of enterprises, the establishment of guarantee funds, the provision of consulting services and other benefits.

One of the mechanisms of regional policy is the establishment of special free zones (SEZs) by the state. Unlike other mechanisms, SEZs are established not

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only to stimulate the development of individual regions, but also to ensure the sustainable growth of certain sectors.

The following benefits and mechanisms are used to stimulate entrepreneurial (tourism) activities in SEZs in foreign countries:

- foreign trade privileges provided for by the special regime of customs and tariff procedures, simplified procedure of foreign trade operations;
- tax incentives related to tax incentives;
- financial incentives through various subsidies for utilities, rent for the use of industrial buildings and areas;
- simplification of the process of registration of enterprises and visa procedures, as well as administrative privileges provided by the zonal administration in the provision of various services.

According to the data, there are more than 1,200 oil refineries in the world, of which 400 are free trade, 300 are industrial production, 400 are the introduction of new technologies and 100 are service areas.

One of the new forms of tourism organization in the regions is the tourism cluster. At the same time, this system of governance is developing rapidly in the Baltic states. The main goal of the tourism cluster is to unite interconnected tourism entities in achieving efficiency and competitiveness.

The Rivaniemi tourist cluster in Finland includes 120 service companies, 26 tour operators and 60 service companies. The Svalbard tourist cluster in Norway consists of 16 organizations that supply tourism products, 20 tour operators, 13 hotels, 10 restaurants and 8 cruise ships.

Tourist clusters have been formed in 21 regions of Russia. For example, the tourism cluster in the Republic of Buryatia includes 27 tour operators, 411 accommodation facilities, and 4 professional companies working in the field of tourism. 70% of investments in the cluster are accounted for off-budget. Benefits for the main cluster entities: profit tax is reduced by 4.5%, land tax is exempted, land lease is reduced, modern infrastructure facilities are offered to existing investment sites, the only principle is to implement investment projects.

It is expedient to develop a concept for the formation of a tourist cluster in the regions of Uzbekistan, taking into account the experience of foreign countries.

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In general, the results of the analysis of foreign experience in the socio-economic development of the regions and the state regulation of tourism in them, and in general, the use of the following in the context of Uzbekistan:

- The need for a well-developed strategy for integrated socio-economic development of the country's regions;
- gradual adaptation of regional policy to general trends, such as decentralization, interregional integration, environmental protection, taking into account the national model of economic reform;
- In the development of regions (tourism), along with the solution of inter-budgetary relations, it is expedient to pay attention to the implementation of investment policy, taking into account the level of regional socio-economic development;
- The integrated and sustainable development of the regions, including the development of infrastructure as a key factor in regulating tourism, is important;
- In the absence of ideal mechanisms of regional policy, each of them has not only a positive, but also a certain negative side;
- Carrying out of special scientific researches on use of growth concepts, SEZ, cluster concepts in regulation of development of regions (tourism) in many foreign countries;
- It is necessary to develop a concept of effective use of the competitive advantages of the regions (tourism enterprises located in them) in Uzbekistan, taking into account the achievements and existing problems.

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PASSAGE STAGES OF THE LIFE CYCLE TRAVEL THROUGH SITES IN TOURIST AREAS

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Annotation:
This article reveals the potential of a destination, in the example of Nice, with the help of the tourist website of the given tourist destination, going all the way from the desire to travel, ending with the sharing of impressions about the trip.

Key words: destination portals, life cycle, traveler, tourist areas, potential tourist.

Information and communication technologies are rapidly entering many sectors of the economy, including tourism. Nowadays, many visitors who want to travel to different countries need to know as much as possible about the destinations they are traveling on to find out what others think about the Internet, how to get to the destination, spend the night there, transportation, guides and other services. they try to get information. To achieve this, they serve as an auxiliary and main source of information for tourist web portals of a country or city, that is, a combination of one or more sites that provide various interactive services to users of computer networks.

s with any product, there are several stages to the travel. In general, the travel can be divided into 5 stages (see Figure 1), which are explained as follows:

Stage 1 - Potential tourist. At this stage, a potential tourist decides which country he or she wants to go to, covering the period from the moment of buying a ticket to arriving in another country.

Depending on the purpose of a potential tourist, for example, to organize trips such as recreation, recreation, leisure, leisure, education, sports, business trips, ecological tourism and others, traveler chooses a country for travel. In this case, he organizes his own trip or buys a tour package using the services of tour agencies. A tourist who wants to organize his trip collects information about the place from the Internet to get an idea of the country he or she wants to visit.

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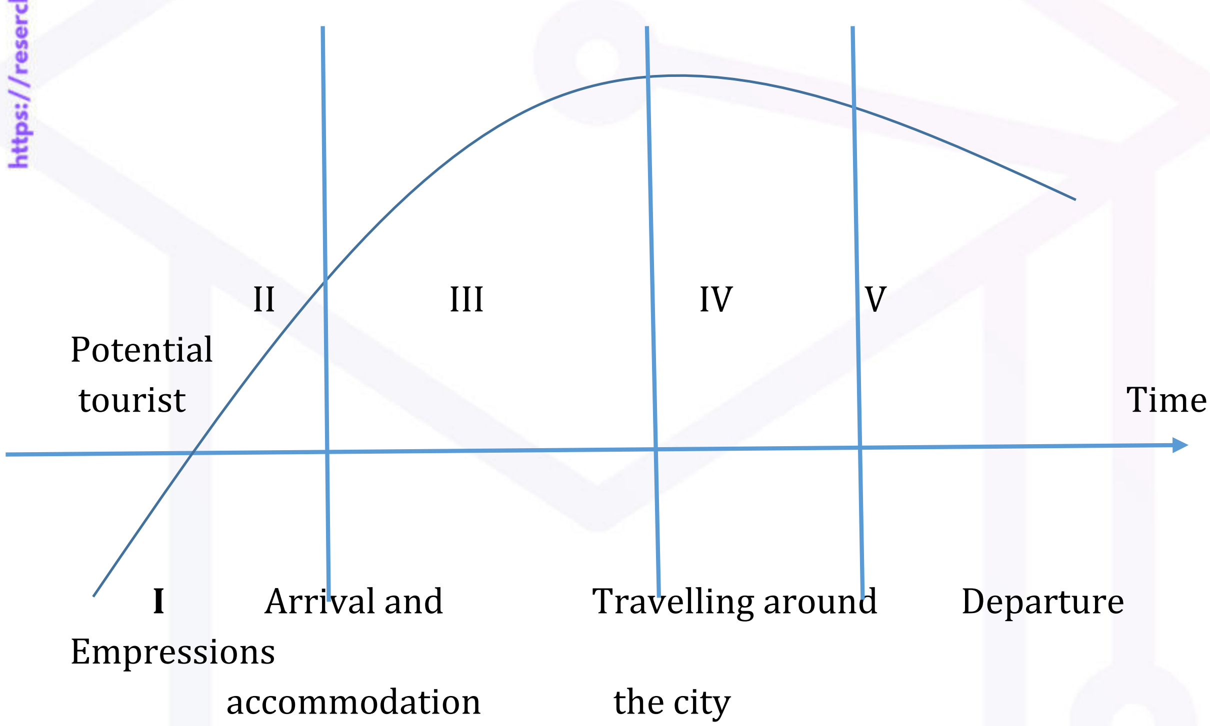

Figure 1. The live circle of travel

Source: developed by the author as a result of research

All the centralized information about the tourist potential of the country, its attractions, festivals and exhibitions, the latest news happening there, accommodation, meals and transportation services - the countries can be found on the official web portal. When a tourist searches for the name of the country

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they want to visit, they come across sites such as http://www.nicetourisme.com/ on the first pages of the page, such as “visit Nice”. How to get there on these pages: by plane, ship, car or train; information about them, e-mail and phone numbers, types of tolls, various discounts, opening hours, locations, ways to get to the city from the station, airport and ports upon arrival, and types of transport, parking spaces, etc. will be displayed. There are also links to the sites of the airport and stations (http://www.trainprovence.com www.nice.aeroport.fr, http://www.corsica-ferries.fr) through which tickets can be ordered (See Figure 11).

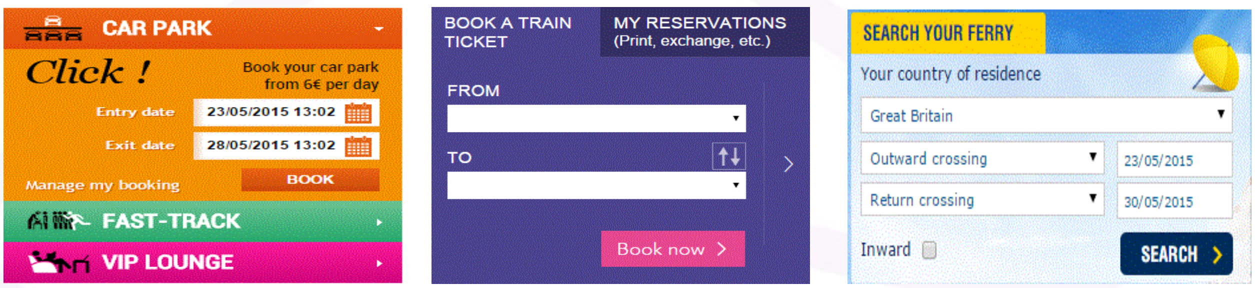

Figure 2. Airport, station sites reservation system [source: 4, 5, 6].

There is also the opportunity to find accommodation and book in advance. It is possible to order accommodation on-line (see Figure 3), rent a house, find hotels, hostels and campsites and see their photos directly on their website.

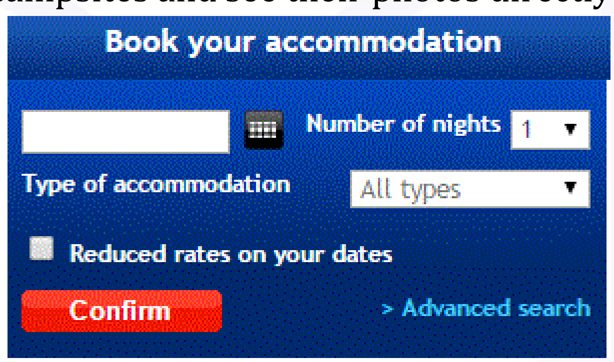

Figure 3. Software that allows you to book a hotel on the site [source: 3].

Stage II - Arrival and accommodation. This stage covers the period from the time the tourist arrives at the city airport, train station or port to the hotel where he / she wants to stay. How to get to the city depends on the type of transport used by the tourist. The hotel is accessible by bus and taxi from the airport and train station. Some hostels also have transfers that take you from a

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designated place in the city to a hotel. The distance from the airport to the city center is a 1-hour walk along the blue coast, which can be reached on foot. Using the map on the portal, it will be easier to navigate the city. Guests who have not booked a place in advance can find a hotel on the site. According to the portal, buses, trams, rented electric cars - Autobleue, rented cars, 2-wheeled vehicles can be used to travel around the city.

Stage III – Traveling around the city. It can be short, medium or long depending on the type of trip and the intended purpose. the site gives different suggestions for passing this stage. First of all, there is a guide-book, which specializes in 4 different segments (family, married, disabled and Nice for two). Travel along the Blue Coast is possible by bus, train, boat, minibus tour, and Vélo Bleu - blue bikes for rent (see Figure 4).

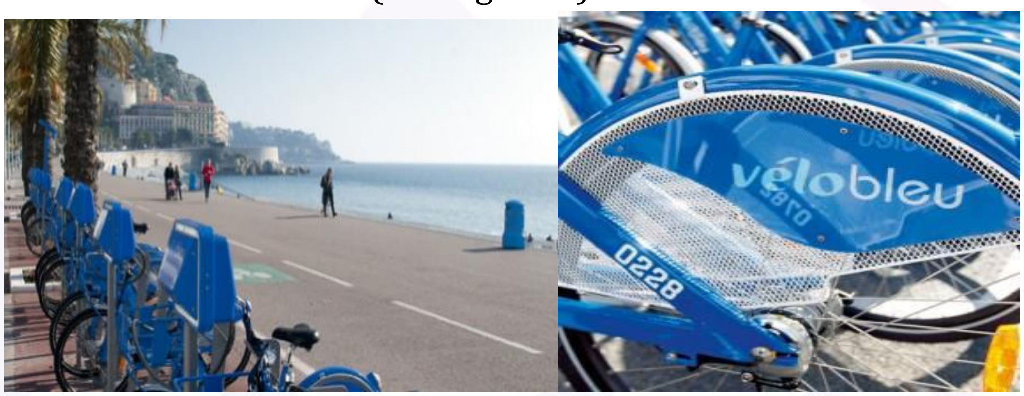

Figure 4. Vélo Bleu – rent blue bikes [source: 3].

On the corner What to do – travellers can find following suggestions:

- Cultural visits: excursions around Nice, museums, galleries, monuments and churches, parks and gardens, markets, cinemas;
- Shopping: boutiques, local products and souvenirs, department stores, Sundays and shops;
- Attractions around Nice: cities and villages, theme parks;
- Gastronomy: restaurants, Nice cuisine, famous restaurants, Mediterranean cuisine, national cuisine, world cuisine. Everyone can get information about all of them on the page and access their sites through their links;Tungi hayot: pablar va barlar, diskotekalar, kazino;
- Activities: beaches, sports tourism, winter sports, health-improving spa and wellness activities;

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- Organizer - this page brings together exhibitions, concerts, festivals, ballet, theater, nature walks and other entertainment events in the city. By being able to see the diary weekly and in full, you can make the most of your entire vacation and plan everything in advance.

The site also includes thematic visits: family, Nice for two, shopping, Spa, holidays.

Apps corner - special phone apps: Nice airports, Taxi Nice, TER, Blue Bikes, Nice Code, Mark Shalag National Museums, Brad in Nice are available for free download. They can be used without Internet connection too.

Stage IV - Departure. It is the final stage of the travel. This includes the time it takes for a tourist to pick up his luggage from a hotel and go to the airport, train station or port and from there to his home country.

There is an airport in Nice with two terminals and a free bus service between them. Public transport and taxis are available to reach 2 passenger shipping companies and several train stations.

Stage V - Impressions. When tourists return from a trip, they share their impressions of it with close people, friends and acquaintances. They also expresses their view on the Internet. Another feature of the portal is that you can connect directly to its virtual communities, leave personal opinions about the city, and share information with others (see Figure 5).

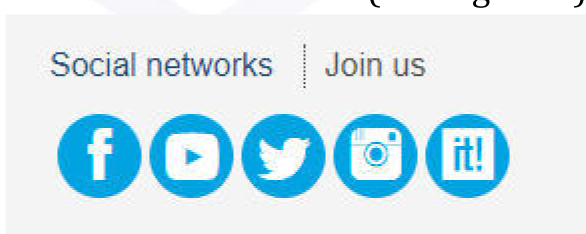

Figure 5. Social networks on the site [source: 3]

There are also other apps on the site that can be used effectively at all stages of the journey. Examples include weather data and on-line web-camera icons installed in 5 locations in the city. Before the trip, you can find out the weather for 3 days on the page during the trip, view the bridge, city airport, blue beaches online without leaving home.

The choice of 8 different languages and applications in the form of icons makes the page more beautiful, rich in colors and convenient.

In summary, websites are a very convenient and important source of information for tourists who want to travel. When a tourist visits a country, he or she plans his or her travels to a certain extent, based on guidebooks, impressions from other people, and websites. The completeness, richness and clarity of the information on the city's web portals make the trip interesting and productive.

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IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Abstract:
This article analyzes the effectiveness of foreign investment in the development of the digital economy. That is, the impact of foreign investment on the development of the digital economy in the country has been studied. In addition, proposals have been developed to increase the efficiency of foreign investment in the development of the digital economy and increase the volume of foreign investment entering the economy.

Keywords: Digital economy, foreign investment, investment climate, digital technologies, modern management.

Today, one of the most effective factors in the development of the country's economy is foreign investment. Rapid development of the country's economy can be achieved by increasing the inflow of foreign investment into the country's economy. Foreign direct investment is a major driver of globalization and plays a key role in today's global economy. It provides additional capital to countries' production processes and increases economic growth.

Not only is foreign investment a factor in the rapid development of the economy, but it also affects the development of the digital economy in the country.

It should be noted that the digital revolution, which is emerging as a new stage of economic and technological development, has dramatically changed the lives of mankind, created vast opportunities, and ushered in a period of intensification of international competition.

The digital economy is a key driver of growth and development. It can provide a boost to competitiveness across all sectors, new opportunities for business and entrepreneurial activity, and new avenues for accessing overseas markets and participating in global e-value chains. It also provides new tools for tackling persistent development problems. Yet, it comes with a host of policy challenges, including the needs to bridge the digital divide, minimize potential negative social and development impacts, and deal with complex internet-specific regulatory issues. The opportunities and challenges associated with the digital economy are particularly important for developing countries.

The digital economy has important implications for investment, and investment is crucial for digital development. The adoption of digital technologies has the potential to transform the international operations of MNEs and the impact of foreign affiliates on host countries. And digital development in all countries, and in particular the participation of developing countries in the global digital economy, calls for targeted investment policies.

As the volume of foreign investment increases, the digital economy will also develop in the country. In this regard, President Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: "World experience shows that a country that pursues an active investment policy has achieved sustainable economic growth. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that investment is the driver of the economy, in Uzbek, the heart of the economy. Along with investment, new technologies, advanced experience, highly qualified specialists will come to various industries and regions, and entrepreneurship will develop rapidly. "

The digital economy can be briefly described as the digitization of the economy that is the provision of sectors of the economy with digital technologies. This means that as new technologies enter the country with foreign investment, it will certainly have a positive impact on the development of the digital economy in the country.

As a result of reforms aimed at creating a favorable investment climate in our country, the volume of foreign investment in our economy is growing. If we analyze the inflow of foreign investment into the country's economy in 2019 alone, we can see the following: in 2019, 86653.1 billion. UZS (USD 9.8 billion) or 2.5 times more than in 2018. Foreign investment and the share of loans in total investments in fixed assets - 45.7%. The volume of disbursed foreign direct investment in 2019 will reach 37,171.3 billion. sums or 3.6 times more than in 2018.

This indicates that the Uzbek economy is developing a favorable investment climate and creating more opportunities for investors. This, in turn, is having an impact on the country's digital economy.

It is expedient to implement the following proposals aimed at increasing the efficiency of foreign investment in the development of the digital economy in the country and increasing the inflow of foreign investment into the country:

-Regular improvement of legal, socio-economic and other conditions that ensure the widespread attraction of direct capital to the economy of the republic;

- Improving the system of providing benefits and preferences to foreign investors who provide the country with world-class technology, helping to create a modern structure of the economy;
- Further improve the system of support for foreign investors who bring digital technologies into the economy;
- Installation of high-tech, modern equipment that saves energy and is less harmful to the environment; introduction of advanced foreign technologies in accordance with local conditions, promotion of our inventions and investment in the knowledge economy.

The draft resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers provides for coordination of the necessary information systems and resources of state and economic bodies, local government bodies in the development of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the introduction of software and electronic services, the digital economy, information technology market in the country. Creating favorable conditions for attracting foreign investment through the organization of technology parks and coworking centers on the basis of partnership, development of modern telecommunications infrastructure, communication technologies and networks, development of the digital economy through the development of e-commerce and software market, transport logistics, security and Important areas have been identified, such as the development of "smart systems" for the "smart city", the improvement of the system of training qualified personnel.

While economic growth, and technology transfer to the host country are important consequences of FDI, development of technological infrastructure and human capital are critical prerequisites, and so antecedents for FDI. Moreover, while psychic distance has been pertinent so far in FDI decisions

(UNCTAD,1997; UN, 1998), its importance might gradually reduce with increasing globalization and development of new/digital economy. According to Sethi et al. (2002 p. 701),"institutional and strategic factors into theory ... need to be considered in tandem to explain the change in trend of FDI flows". The inflow of FDI includes a raise in the production base, the introduction of new skills and technologies and the creation of employment. Foreign investors increase productivity in host countries and FDI is often a catalyst for domestic investment and technological progress. Increased competition associated with the entry of an MNE upgrades the competence and product quality in national companies, and opens up possibilities for export.

The state can stimulate the digitization of economic processes through the following actions:

- Acting as an organizer of common technological platforms uniting different organizations or as a regulator that determines the requirements for the use of certain technological solutions, without synchronizing the processes of implementation of standard technological solutions in all segments. the economy cannot spread them widely;
- Continuously improve the existing regulatory framework governing the development of the digital economy and implement it in a dialogue, taking into account the views of users, manufacturers and service providers who are faced with new types of objects and entities in practice. relationships that require legalization;
- Participation in the overall process of digitization of relations, including through the creation of the system of "e-government" and a list of public services provided in electronic form;
- Encouraging the introduction of information systems, electronic services and tax incentives for the development of digital technologies in organizations, as well as the promotion and encouragement of cross-border online trade;
- Training of IT specialists and programmers, as well as users capable of using constantly updated digital technologies;
- expansion of international cooperation and creation of favorable conditions for the involvement and attraction of advanced information technologies in all spheres of economic activity.

Experts note that Uzbekistan's course towards digitalization of socio-economic relations will also play a significant role in the development of the digital economy in Central Asia. It is associated with the interest of the region in the formation of an innovative economy at the expense of implementation of digital technologies in the economic sector, allowing to improve investment climate, attract foreign investment and increase national GDP.

In general, the accelerated transition of the economy to digital development as one of the main priorities countries, will have a significant impact on the increase in the volume of exports of goods via the Internet, receiving dividends, creating jobs and attracting foreign investment.

In conclusion, the increase in foreign investment is one of the main factors driving the country's economic development. Along with foreign investment, the country receives advanced ideas, new technologies and modern management principles. This shows that foreign investment is an effective tool for influencing the development of the digital economy in the country. Therefore, increasing the volume of foreign investment in the country's economy is one of the most important issues today.

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FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LABOR MARKET

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Abstract:
In the article, the authors consider one of the main elements of the national economy - the labor market. They show that the functioning and development of the national economy depends on the labor market. Pay attention to the factors on which changes in the labor market depend. They conclude that the labor market is an economic indicator of the development of society. The article can be useful for teachers of economics, students of economic specialties, managers of enterprises of all forms of ownership.

Key Words: labor market, national economy, population, wages, labor resources, demand, supply, skilled workers, labor potential

In modern conditions, the development of the national economy requires the availability of untapped and untapped resources. These include labor resources. The development of the economy can take place in the presence of free labor resources. If there is universal employment of the labor force in the market, development may stop completely or have a slow pace of development. However, the state of full employment of the population cannot be achieved. Consider the following categories of the population in the labor market: - the first group - the economically inactive part of the population. This group cannot perform economic functions for some reason. For example, those of an incapacitating age, unable to work due to their physical condition, are disabled. This group does not participate in the functioning of the economy, therefore it is not part of the labor market. - the second group - the economically active part of the population. This group takes an active part in economic activity. These are people of working age who have the physical ability to carry out economic activities.

The second group is distinguished by employment and unemployment in the national economy. The second group is the population involved in the labor market and determines its functioning. Let us name the factors that influence the functioning of the labor market:

- the general state of the national economy;
- growth of wages;
- priority for some professions, or vice versa, a decrease in the prestige of any profession;
- changes in the demographic situation in the country;
- transformation in the field of leisure of the population.

Wages are formed in a specific labor market depending on the quality of the labor force. In a competitive labor market, the equilibrium wage price will be the intersection of two curves: supply and demand. This intersection will be the optimal point for both sides - buyers and sellers of labor.

Let's highlight the main features of a competitive labor market:

- the presence of firms that provide the same services, produce the same products, which compete with each other and offer the same conditions for highly qualified workers of a certain type of work;
- a significant number of employees who offer a certain type of work, independently of each other, and have the same qualifications;
- The wage rate in such a market cannot be dictated by anyone, and no one exercises control over it.

The next labor market model is monopsony. Monopsony is a situation in the market when only one buyer cooperates in the market with many sellers, which dictates the price and volume of sales.

Monopsony is characterized by the following features:

❖ it is impossible for employees to find another place of work due to the peculiarities of the profession, living conditions or geographic factors;
❖ employees of a certain type of work are employed in one firm;
❖ the firm exercises control over wages.

The curve of demand and supply of labor in such a market will have an uplifting form, all points on this graph will show the wage rate per worker for any given number of workers employed.

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One of the most important concepts currently in a market economy is the labor market. It is a multipolar component of the political and economic sphere in the life of society. The cost of labor is estimated and determined in the labor market depending on the conditions of employment, working conditions, job security, qualifications, etc. The labor market is a certain economic environment where, in a competitive environment, with the help of supply and demand mechanisms, the employment indicator and the level of wages are formed. There are factors that affect the labor market, namely supply and demand. The factors that influence supply and demand are identified. It should be borne in mind that the price of labor is influenced and shaped by its supply and demand factors.

In most countries, the state has an active labor market policy. The state is interested in the predominance of skilled labor in the labor market, because it directly affects the quality of manufactured products and increases its technological component, and as a result - to increase the competitiveness of manufactured products. Therefore, first of all, an active policy is characterized by an increase in the competitiveness of a person in the labor market through training, advanced training, assistance in employment, and the development of individual labor activity.

The policy is carried out with the help of legal measures, economic, organizational to regulate relations between those who entered into labor relations. This policy implements the principle that every member of society must earn a living. Let us name the goals of state policy on the labor market: the prompt inclusion of the unemployed in the labor process, the provision of jobs for each member of society, the stimulation of development, and the acceleration of the process of redistribution of released workers. The state attaches great importance to social support of the population, the development of the plasticity of the labor market, observance of the rules of law, the right of everyone to work, education, training, advanced training, and retraining of personnel.

One of the main elements of the national economy is the labor market. The functioning and development of the national economy depends on it. It should be noted that the labor market is subject to change due to the influence on it of many different factors.

To carry out life, the population is forced to sell their labor, while receiving remuneration in the form of wages. This mechanism is the basis for the functioning of the labor market. Labor acts as a special commodity, which is a combination of spiritual, physical, intellectual abilities of a person, representing the labor potential of an individual. Employed workers are paid by employers. At any price for labor resources, there is a demand for labor, as well as a supply in the labor market. Labor remuneration belongs to the main indicators of the labor market. It is determined from the totality of goods that are necessary for a person's life. This indicator forms the wage rate below which it cannot be. The final indicator of wages is formed under the influence of various factors. One of the main factors is supply and demand in the labor market.

There are a number of factors influencing the formation of the value of wages. These include the standard of living of the population, the state of the socio-economic development of the economy, the scientific and technological development of the country's economy, the allocation of labor resources, the structure of the labor market by gender, the age structure of the population, etc. With a change in supply and demand in the labor market, there is a change in the level and size of wages [4]. The next factor, no less important, which directly affects the functioning of the labor market, is the demand for skilled labor. It depends on the production structure, forms and volumes of social production, scientific and technological progress, the rate of development of the country's economy [5]. Let's name the factors that shape the supply in the labor market. This is the demographic component, the minimum wage, the priority of certain professions, population migration, characteristics of the population by religious, ethnic, psychological affiliation. The state and business are subjects of demand in the labor market. Households are the subjects of the proposal.

The following factors affecting the labor market include external and internal factors. Consider external factors. These are the activities of the state in the field of finance, changes in the structure, as well as a decline in production, the state of the army, etc. Internal factors are population migration, demographic crises or surges in the birth rate, the level of professional competence of workers, the level of education. The factors considered demonstrate a direct relationship between the above factors and the current situation in the labor market. The existence of the labor market is impossible without active government intervention. The state applies certain measures of direct and indirect impact on the development and functioning of the labor market. In this case, the role of the state can be both active and passive.

The active policy of the state in the labor market is manifested primarily in the adoption of organizational, legal and economic measures to regulate the interaction of participants in labor relations. This is the financing of various programs aimed at the development of individual labor activity, the creation of employment centers for the unemployed population, and the promotion of self-employment. State policy is actively manifested in the ability of the employee to increase his competitiveness in the labor market. Organization of training, retraining and advanced training, assistance in employment, counseling, etc.

At the same time, the state sets certain goals in its activities in the labor market. The priority is the provision of work to each employee who wants to work, assistance in accelerating the process of redistribution of released workers. In the labor market, the state provides employment, training and retraining to improve the competitiveness of personnel, and provides social support to the population. When pursuing an active policy on the labor market, it is necessary to take into account the following: - gender of the employed, unemployed, unemployed population; - the age component of the employed, unemployed, unemployed population; - the level of family income in the aggregate; - the scale of formal and informal employment of the population; - the level of international competition in the labor market, the level of investment; - use of the legal framework, etc.

The implementation of an active state policy on the labor market is inextricably linked with changes and transformations in the structure of the regional economy. Let's move on to considering the passive policy of the state in the labor market. It consists in registering the unemployed, allocating and determining benefits, as well as in providing non-monetary forms to support unemployed citizens and their family members.

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THE LOGISTICS APPROACH IN MANAGING A TOURISM COMPANY.

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Abstract:
This article explains the importance of logistics in the field of tourism, the basis and meaning of the logistics system. The impact of tourism on the pandemic, the factors that affected it, and ways to prevent a decline in the flow of tourists have been studied. Logistics today and in the future will be the main factor in the competition. Success in the competition between companies and networks of a single value chain, between countries and economic regions is determined primarily by the level of competence in logistics. Research from companies in the tourism industry shows a positive relationship between efficient logistics and business success.

Keywords: logistics, tourism, service, delivery, pandemic, development, customer, resources, partners, lower-order system, quality of service, quantity of service, delivery time, place of delivery, costs.

The modern economy of Uzbekistan is characterized by increasing rates of development. The recognition of Uzbekistan as a country with a market economy, along with the expected accession to the Eurasian Economic Union, sets before domestic companies the task of improving the efficiency of economic activity and the optimal use of company resources. In an open market and fiercer competition, the key is the task of strengthening competitive positions by reducing costs, improving finances and the management information base. In these conditions, the main and supporting flows of companies should be subject to particularly close attention. The operational experience of highly efficient western tourism companies proves that thanks to modern methods, significant

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cost savings can be achieved without compromising the properties and characteristics of the services provided, as well as more efficient use of financial resources and management informatization.

Further development of the domestic tourism industry requires the creation of a dynamic, highly efficient enterprise management system as the primary link in the hospitality and tourism industry . The solution to this complex problem requires, first of all, a rethinking of the formed ideas about the very process of developing a tourist product and its effectiveness in promoting it to the end consumer.

Currently, in domestic tourism companies, management is expanding the boundaries of its responsibility. The rational consumption of financial, informational and other resources in this regard is possible only under the conditions of coordination and coordination of activities of all business units through which existing flows pass. This necessitates the development of methodological aspects of managing reserves of efficiency in the field of finance and information as a single process, taking into account the relationship between the categories of “flow”, “finance” and “information”.

Logistics today and in the future will be the main factor in the competition. Success in the competition between companies and networks of a single value chain, between countries and economic regions is determined primarily by the level of competence in logistics. Research from companies in the tourism industry shows a positive relationship between efficient logistics and business success. With regard to countries and regions, the studies carried out support the hypothesis that logistics largely determines the success of a particular country or a particular region. The exceptional importance that logistics has today and which it will have in the future is explained primarily by modern concepts of logistics, and secondly, by the current and future state of development of value creation systems and economic structures.

The stages of development determine the formation of the existing level of technology of logistics of tourism services. The first stage of development defines logistics as a functional specialization in activities for the spatial and temporal transformation of flows (logistics as a doctrine of functions). The answer to the junctions not covered by this definition between such functions of the company as procurement, creation of a particular service and its marketing is the second phase, which defines logistics as a coordination function for efficient and cost-effective movement of flows. The second phase of development is a kind of transitional one on the way from considering logistics as a doctrine of functions to considering it as a doctrine of management. Logistics as a doctrine of management and as a management concept is the third phase of development and the corresponding state of the art.

It is based on a logistic approach to the value creation system. Value systems, viewed from a logistic point of view, are flow systems.

The modern concept of logistics can be formulated as follows: logistics is a management concept for the development, organization, management and implementation of the efficient and cost-effective movement of objects (services, information, finance and personnel) in value creation systems within one or more companies. From a more detailed definition of logistics objects as flows of product, information, money and personnel, it follows that logistics is a common important topic for all industries and belongs to the general sector of service provision and the field of public administration. This is reflected in the names: trade logistics, service delivery logistics, bank logistics, etc.

The key logistics functions in travel companies currently include: maintaining quality standards for tourism products and related services; management of basic, financial and information resources to ensure high-quality development of a tourist product; management of ordering procedures; support of production procedures; pricing; information and computer support.

Maintaining customer service standards, ensuring a given level of quality, distribution of tourism products and after-sales service is the primary task of the logistics management of any Western travel company. The widespread overseas ideology of total quality management, the mandatory certification of goods and services using the ISO - 9000 series of standards of the International Organization for Standardization require from companies continuous efforts to ensure a higher level of quality of goods and services in comparison with competitors. Logistic solutions play a decisive role in the operations of delivering goods of the required quality at a specified time and place and bringing services to the consumer.

The considered logistic functions are the main ones, but they do not exhaust their entire variety in terms of possible actions on the main flows, service flows and related information and financial flows in modern business. Sometimes,

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especially in foreign practice, forecasting, audit, controlling, etc. are included in the group of supporting logistics functions.

Consideration of all of the above aspects of the formation of the methodological features of the logistic organizational and economic mechanism allowed us to approach the previously mentioned, fundamental concept of the logistic system.

The generally accepted concept of a logistics system says: a logistics system is an adaptive feedback system that performs certain logistics functions and operations.

From the standpoint of a systematic approach to a tourist organization, a logistic system is an economic system consisting of interacting subsystems and elements that perform logistic functions (operations) and are united by a commonality of goals and interests that are realized by managing economic flows within the framework of implementing a corporate strategy for organizing a business.

It should be noted that from the whole set of various systems, logistics systems are distinguished by the composition of elements, the nature of the connections between them, organization and integrative properties. Distinctive features of a logistics system include the presence of a streaming process and a certain systemic integrity.

In addition, the logistics system has developed connections with the external and internal environment of functioning, which allows it to adapt to constant changes by improving the algorithm of activity.

Hierarchy is a property of systems (including logistic ones). Any system plays a double role:

- in the role of a system in relation to lower-order systems that are part of it as elements;
- in the role of an element that, along with other elements, is part of a higher order system.

Thus, each system is included as an element in a higher order system. At the same time, there is not a single element that would not act as a system in relation to other systems of a lower order included in it.

There are subordination relations between the logistic system and its elements, and interactions between the elements.

Studying the logistic system of any level, it is necessary to take into account that it acts in the external environment, which is for it a system of a higher level and, therefore, has regulatory effects. So, for example, choosing a travel company as the object of research, the following groups of environmental factors can be distinguished, to which it must adapt:

- political, determining decisions on the development of tourism business in the country, investment, financial climate, etc .;
- legal, in accordance with which the normative and legal documents regulating the activities of the travel company are formed;
- economic, affecting the level of inflation, the exchange rate, the rate of development of the industry and related industries, labor markets, capital, supply and demand for tourism services, etc .;
- technical and technological, determining the level of development of transport, information and computer systems, production technologies, etc .;
- social and environmental factors - demographic situation, social needs of people, population migration, cultural demands, environmental requirements, etc.

It is also necessary to consider the most important properties of logistics systems for logistics. However, having its own resources and building effective relationships with partners, the logistics system can change the algorithm for achieving goals or adjust them in accordance with the changed external environment. Consequently, logistic systems have the property of adaptability - adaptation to changing conditions.

Logistic systems have the properties of integrity and separability, i.e. the elements of the system should be combined into an interconnected whole, working for a common systemic goal. At the same time, they remain relatively independent, which makes it possible to delimit their functions in the general logistics flow.

Integrative (or synergistic) properties of a logistic system are properties that arise in the system and are not inherent in any of the elements individually.

In general terms, the goal of any logistics system is to meet the requirements of consumers and is described by seven parameters: customer, service, quality of service, quantity of service, delivery time, place of delivery, costs.

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PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF GASTRONOMY TOURISM IN THE TERRITORY

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Abstract:
Gastronomy is one of the elements incorporated in a new concept of cultural heritage and cultural tourism, driven by growing trends of a well-being lifestyle, authenticity, environmental protection and the need to have a high-quality experience. This article will discuss the main aspects in planning and management strategy for development of gastronomic tourism destinations.

Keywords: gastronomy, food tourism, culinary, economic development, gastronomic tourism, destination.

Introduction

Gastronomy tourism is one of the emerging concepts in the tourism arena and it is an area which has been rarely researched. Gastronomy tourism has been evolved through local food and beverages and major component of the tourist's budget is allocated for food and beverages when travelling. Since there are many unaddressed opportunities which are associated with gastronomy which can be utilized to enhance the country's or region's economic development, it is necessary to identify the sub components which are associated with gastronomy tourism, how it is associated with destination branding and the challenges associated with gastronomy.

As competition between tourism destinations increases, local culture is becoming an increasingly important source of new products and activities to attract and amuse tourists. Gastronomy has a particularly important role to play in this, not only because food is central to the tourist experience, but also because gastronomy has become an important source of identity formation in postmodern societies. More and more, 'we are what we eat', not just in the

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physical sense, but also because we identify with certain types of cuisine that we encounter on holiday.

As tourists become more mobile, so does the food they eat. The comfortable association of certain foods with certain regions is being challenged by the growing mobility of food, culinary styles and the increasing de-differentiation of dishes and cuisines. Far from producing an homogenized gastronomic landscape, the tension between globalization and localization is producing ever more variations.

Literature review

The word gastro is derived from the words "gastros" which means stomach and "gnomos" which means knowledge or law in Greek. Apart from gastronomy, the word culinary is a word used as a country or a places dishes, food, food preparation techniques and mostly used under the gastronomy literature. Also, culinary is a Latin word "Culina" that means kitchen or cooking and used also for meal, food, and dish and it refers to ingredients, foods that are prepared, beverages, production process, the activities. And gastronomy is not only about food but also about beverages.

For many of the world's billions of tourists, returning to familiar destinations to enjoy tried and tested recipes, travelling further afield in search of new and special cuisine, gastronomy has become a central part of the tourism experience. Against this background, food tourism has gained increasing attention over the past years. Tourists are attracted to local produce and many destinations are centering their product development and marketing accordingly. With food so deeply connected to its origin, this focus allows destinations to market themselves as truly unique, appealing to those travelers who look to feel part of their destination through its flavors. In pandemic time, today tourism throughout the world is suffering from lock down. But there is a solution: making virtual tours and attracting more people to the country.

Gastronomy tourism forms an integral part of local life and is forged by the history, culture, economy and society of a territory. This bears the natural potential to enrich the visitor experience, establishing a direct connection to the region, its people, culture and heritage. The interest in gastronomy tourism has grown in recent years alongside its intrinsic promotion of regional identity, economic development and traditional heritage. Having identified its competitive edge, more and more destinations around the world are looking to position themselves as destinations for gastronomy tourism.

In order to achieve high potential of tourists a destination for gastro-tourism should have several aspects and a strategy. According to the Guideline by UNWTO, the destination's gastronomy tourism strategy should be built around the following four pillars:

1. The tourism development model: the mission and vision, the main inspiring principles and the strategic goals of the destination;
2. The territorial strategy;
3. The competitive strategy of the gastronomy destination; and
4. The basic strategies: product strategy, top-priority target audiences, markets and positioning.

Definition of the gastronomy tourism procedure formulating the tourism demonstrate proposed, distinguishing the gastronomic landscapes, the traits on which the competitive strategy is based and characterizing the portfolio of products, target gatherings of people and need markets and the positioning of the goal.

According to Richards visitors regularly set significant emphasis on how they feel at a goal, and how they encounter what the destination offered, by carefully selecting that uncommon food or a restaurant that might fulfill a particular individual crave.

An important point for the development of gastronomic tourism is a region's people's protecting local products belonging to that region. Some of the shareholders of gastronomic tourism are individual grape growers, hotels, restaurants, tour operators, package tour or individual tourists, and local businesses.

Discussion

Gastronomy, as a tourist resource, is appreciated not only for its own sake, but also for its ability to generate rural development. Gastronomic tourism is helping to increase rural revenue sources and improve income levels and employment of local labour.

When the tourism policy of a destination places priority on working to promote the attractions of the gastronomic culture, it is essential to draw up a Strategic Plan for Gastronomy Tourism.

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A Strategic plan for gastronomy tourism should have:

- A arranging device which, beginning from an understanding of the starting circumstance and a conclusion, exchanges to reality the discernments and needs of the segment involved and serves to characterize and lay down the most strategic lines of activity that will permit the goal to gotten to be, as craved, a goal for gastronomy tourism; and
- A coordinates methodology that's in line with the destination's common tourism procedure and with other instruments for arranging, and in coordination with actions by other bodies and substances, depending on the topographical scope of activity of the NTA and the DMO.

There are two major categories of travel motivation: push and pull factors.

Push factors relate to internal travel motives such as rejuvenation, escaping routine, exploring new places, and relaxing.

Pull factors are destination attributes that attract tourists to choose one destination over another.

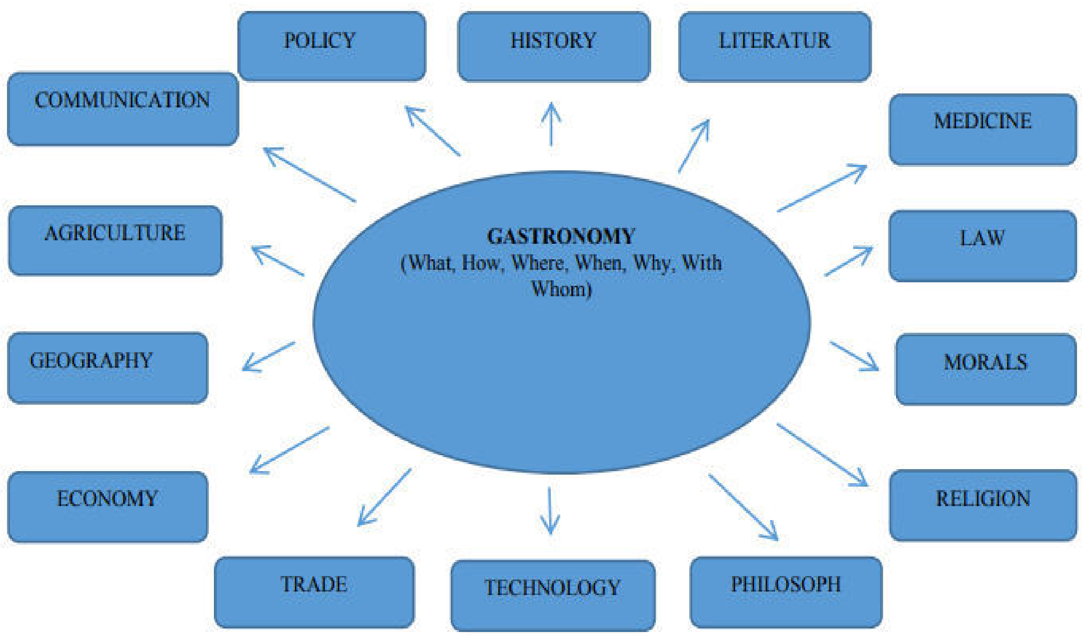

Figure 1. A multidisciplinary model for the science of gastronomy (Umit Sormaz2016).

In main motivations for food tourists there is l**ocal destination appeals** which is also a major motivation, encompassing cultural events that feature food and other traditions of a food destination. Local destination appeals are related to opportunities to engage in diverse cultural activities.

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Destination management organizations can moreover center on upgrading social encounters through the food-related exercises offered at their destination. Each destination encompasses a special story related to the nearby culture, individuals and nourishment conventions that can be shared with guests. These stories are an incredible apparatus for goal marketers to advance unmistakable travel encounters and create an interesting goal brand. Another strategy that destination managers ought to consider is to supply openings for food tourists to communicate and interface with individual food lovers and visitors. For occurrence, setting up gastronomy tours guided by celebrity chefs or cooking classes organized by local chefs may be a way to grant members the chance to urge to know each other in different ways such as cooking and eating together.

Conclusion

As we mentioned above tourism sector is one of the most important factor to develop economic growth in a country today, and gastronomic tourism is becoming more attractive in the world. The goal to accelerate visitors to a destination can be achieved through a complete strategy and management. A ranging device and coordinates methodology together with internal travel motives and destination attributes will create good quality gastro-destination.

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TOURIST POTENTIAL OF THE BUKHARA REGION

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Annotation:
This article considers the potential of tourism in terms of cultural and historical values of Bukhara, the quality of services in the field of ethnic, ecological, tourism, the development of rural and gastronomic tourism and offers suggestions for improvement. After the negative impact of the pandemic on the economy, especially on tourism, an analysis of strategic plans for the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, especially in Bukhara. The article summarizes the analysis of the number of historical monuments, the presence of tour agencies, the number of hotels, hostels, the quality of service in them.

Key words: Tourism potential, administrative center, demand, tourist, travel, the Silk Road, potential tourist, tourism industry.

Bukhara is the capital of Islamic culture. Bukhara region is located in the south-west of Uzbekistan. The administrative center of the region is the city of Bukhara. It is one of the main centers of handicrafts, culture, spirituality and the center of tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Bukhara people are famous for their hospitality, friendliness and hard work.

The desert Kyzylkum occupies most of the Bukhara region. The area has 39,400 square meters. km in area. The climate of the Bukhara region, as well as all the others, the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is considered sharp-continental. The population is more than 1.4 million people. The urban population is 32% of the total number, and the rest of 68% live in rural areas.

Bukhara is considered the center of Islam and the capital of Middle Asia religion, the place where the descendants of our prophet are buried, there are a large number of Islamic shrines. At the same time, Bukhara has always been a refuge for many other world religions. You can bring as an example, Jewish synagogues in the city, Catholic, Orthodox churches.

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The Bukhara region consists of 11 administrative districts, one of which is the city of Bukhara. Large cities include cities like Kagan, Gizhduvan and Romitan. Modern Bukhara has a very large tourist potential. To preserve the legacy of the ancestors, the craft and development of the region and to attract even more flow of tourists in Bukhara, several festivals are held annually: "Day of the city of Bukhara", "Day of Bukhara Crafts", "Silk and Spices". Tourists get acquainted with great interest and study local culture, Folklore and traditions of the region at festivals. Foreign citizens are always interesting to study the country's culture not only in specially designated places, such as monuments, attractions, cultural and historical facilities, but also directly in these places of residence of the local population. It can be rural home residents, their life, their management. The art of baking traditional Uzbek pellets in tandir can be equated in national heritage.

The highlight of the city of Bukhara is its special location of attractions, all of them are concentrated in one place of the old city. All of them are intertwined by streets, alleys, where the local population lives, there are madrasas and mosques, power points and craft workshops. All this creates a kind of flavoring the old part of the city.

In Bukhara, there are a lot of historical architectural monuments, which each of them has interesting fairy tales, legends and stories. As an example of Minaret Kalan, who could not destroy even Genghis Khan.

According to legend, in 1220, Mongols invaded in Bukhara. By order of the ruler, the city is destroyed. At this moment, Genghis Khan's hat flew and fell to the ground, when he looked at the top of the tower. Leaning up to raise her, he thought: "The Divine Tower, and he is angry with me for the fact that I did not bow. I didn't kneel into anyone, and this building was the first exception in my life. " Genghis Khan did not destroy the shrine, and thanks to the tower preserved the central, southern and western part of the city.

Minaret Kalyan, the symbol of the city of Bukhara, was built in 1127 by the architect Bako on the orders of the ruler of the Karakanids of Arslan-Khan. The architectural feature of Uzbekistan is about 48 meters high - 105-speed tower with 16 arches. Each bowl has a different pattern and shape.

In the new part of the city there are modern buildings, shopping centers, markets, educational institutions, restaurants and cafes, where everyone can find something in their interests. The infrastructure of roads is improved, the channel system was restored within the city, in particular, they cleaned and updated the AMU-Bukhara Channel and the Shokhrud channel. All this is done to improve the quality of life as the local population and attracting foreign guests.

An important question that is now standing in front of the whole world is to raise all areas of business, after falling during the coronavirus pandemic. Not exception has become a tourist business that has become a colossal damage throughout the world, including in Uzbekistan.

For the quickest raising of the tourism industry, the government plays a crucial role, since without the help of government programs and subsidies in this sphere, it may not be at all.

According to experts, the tourist industry will begin to develop initially from the development of local tourism, and only then you can expect foreign guests. Given these factors, it is necessary to develop accessible and interesting excursion and tourist routes for the local population. To help small businesses in the field of tourism by canceling certain types of taxes, such as tax rapid and the creation of utility services on reduced tariffs. Thus, the sphere of services in tourism will be able to start working and offer their services, and tourists will receive quality services and goods with healthy competition.

It is also necessary to consider new interesting routes for the countryside, where tourists can get acquainted with the life of the local population, the kitchen, to participate in their daily life and learn a lot of interesting facts about life on the village. These routes must be developed not only for the interests of foreign tourists, but also for residents of Uzbekistan.

The tourist product can also be considered the entire people of Uzbekistan. The famous hospitality of the Uzbek people is known to the whole world. We can make it a brand of our country, and for this you need to develop personnel in tourism. Each resident, i.e. The entire population of the country can be a professional scene in the field of tourism, just causing the territory around her house, observing the purity, smiling in the passing and always ready to help anyone who needs it.

The full promotion of the development of tourism raised to the rank of public policy will contribute to the fact that tourism will become an integral part of our life, an important source of income, both for the state and for individuals and organizations involved in this sphere.

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IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF TOURIST SERVICES IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:
This article is devoted to improving the quality of tourist services in the digital economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article presents the ways and methods of improving the quality of tourist services, as well as the ways of improving services in the digital economy

Keywords: Travel services, digital economy, blockchain, mobile app, startup, digital platform, digital technology, robotization, electronical ticket, travel package

At present, the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the developing countries in the world and the most effective method of its economic growth may be in tourism as Uzbekistan - the treasury of architectural monuments, the focus of the oldest cities, one of the centers of the legendary silk path. Here you can see the real ancient East - in Khiva, Samarkand and Bukhara. You can enjoy real Uzbek pilaf, prepared by the recipe, which is more than a thousand years. Hotels here are not worthwhile money, and dinner in the restaurant will not raise even the hungry tourist.

In this regard, in the message of Oliy Majlis, the President announced the year 2020, the year of the development of science, education and digital economy. In this connection, the "Digital Tashkent" program has become a logical continuation of this initiative. The decision was very far from: after all, when the world covered a pandemic, the digitalization strategy of the economy, especially education and health, became the only way out to continue full-fledged work. In order to improve its position, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "on measures to create favorable conditions for restoring and developing the sphere of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was published. Uzbekistan's authorities have developed new measures to restore and develop the tourism industry in the country.

According to a new resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, state-building before October 10 is entrusted to conduct an inventory of all current entities of entrepreneurship in the field of tourism and divide them by type of activity as tour operators and travel agents.

Among the new requirements for obtaining a license, which will come into force with the 1-Will of this year:

How tour operators and travel agencies provide services;

How to provide accommodation services in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

About the organization of hostels;

How to allocate funds to compensate for the cost of charter flights from foreign countries to Uzbekistan;

About the selection of tourism actors at international fairs and exhibitions;

About the appropriation of the statuses of "Tourist Mahalla,""Tourist Village" or "Tourist Aul" and others.

On June 20, 2020, the head of the republic Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a resolution "On additional measures to develop the tourism sector with strict compliance with the requirements of the enhanced health and epidemiological security regime."

It is necessary to form a reserve of $15,000 in equivalent in the fund "Safe Tourism" at the State Tourism Committee for the implementation of tourism activities in the direction of "exit tourism";

There must be a policy confirming the insurance of the civil liability of the tour operator.

Tourist information centres will be established in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regions and Tashkent to inform tourists, and the Tourist Service Centre will become the focal point of their activities.

In addition, the State Tourism Will be given the right to use the allocated area at airports, railways and bus stations (which have 50 percent or more of the state share) for the organization of tourist information centers.

According to the ruling, a number of regulations and regulations in the tourism sector are also approved:

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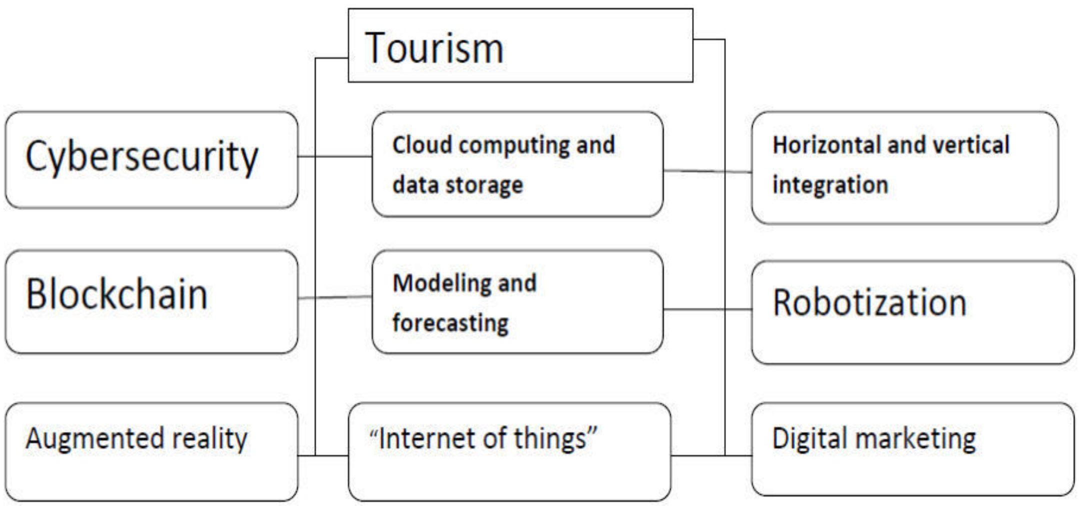
How to license tourism activities;
On the certification of tourist services and classification of tourist industry facilities;
According to Bakhrom Siyayev, head of the Digital Economy Development Office at the Ministry of Information Technology and Communications Development, the Digital Tashkent program for 2020-2021 covers key areas: education, health, public sector, public administration, tourism, trade, construction and environmental protection. We will discuss in this article exactly the sphere of tourism as the digital space has become the most important element of the modern world.First digital services for tourists appeared 2000-x and this technology was created to improve the services of the tourism industry.
The application of new developments in terms of productivity contributes to increasing the speed of work and simplifying it, the ability to solve larger problems, individualize the service and take into account customer preferences, from the point of view of marketing - to attract more customers, as the number of users of digital technologies in the world is on average 70% and this number increases every year. Another important aspect of the introduction of digital technologies, simplifies the process of buying tickets, choosing a hotel - the ability to do it remotely. Thanks to such amenities, the life of the people is much easier and helps to save a lot of time than to stand in line for hours.
The outlook for the tourist market in Uzbekistan is favorable, and a number of travel companies plan to focus on the basis of dynamic packaging, which is fundamentally different from the classic tour opewriting the possibility of having a large number of partners around the world.
Some Uzbek tour operators have already started using tourist packages as part of the dynamic package on the basis of regular flights of Uzbekistan Airways. Dynamic packages began to be developed on the basis of rail transport, in particular on the trains "Afrosiab" in bus service on the routes Tashkent-Samarkand, Tashkent-Bukhara.
One of the very first innovations in dynamic packaged tours is the "electronic ticket" service as well as electronic sales in general, allowing you to get the necessary information about hotels, cultural institutions, packages of services,

dynamic package technology uses all elements of digitalization and operates on the basis of digital programs and platforms.

Another progressive and universal form of digitalization of tourist processes is "Blockchain" technology.

The specifics of this technology consists of finding data on the purchase of tourist services in a single digital space, which can change the tourist industry. The issue of using blockchain is currently being studied to improve the quality of tourist service, which can seriously change the process of developing and providing tourist packages.

We can see this in the digital tourism platform below.



One of the modern forms of digitalization of tourism is mobile applications for cell phones. Application data are not only useful, but also necessary for tourist travel. For example, services for booking rooms, various topics, and the route selection services can be carried out through the Internet systems, in particular, through search engines and sites of tourism organizations. These digital technologies began to be offered in the world market since 2016, and 62% of the requests for the search for railway tickets from mobile devices increased by 50%, and the search for tourist products is 65%. Mobile applications are indispensable in obtaining reference information about the location of the Female person, about the objects of its surrounding in the place of temporary stay.For instance,Google Maps and the Local Experts Program allow users to post photos and give descriptions of tourist places, leave feedback, thereby simplifying the acquaintance of tourists with tourism facilities. So, the Mobile First system offers when developing booking services, it is no longer on the version for desktops and tablets, but on applications for smartphones. Just the share of requests from mobile devices increased to 40%. About half of users who survey from a mobile phone or tablet make a reservation from this device. To use this trend, it is necessary to provide the user for convenience not only to search, but also pay services from the smartphone.

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FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTS AND OFFICIAL TEXTS

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Abstract:
The article presents the main features of the translation of official business texts and in the opposite combination in the context of the cultures of the host and source languages. The main difficulties that a translator encounters when translating documents are associated with terminology, lexical transformations, overcoming differences in translation in the legal systems of the languages of the original and the language of the host culture.

Key words: source language, translating language, linguistic and cultural community, legal discourse

One of the most popular types of translation today is the translation of documents. Documents are mainly divided into two main groups. Documents of individuals and legal entities. Passports, certificates , constituent documents of firms, agreements, protocols, agreements, contracts. Translation of documents of legal entities is becoming increasingly important in the modern conditions of the global economy.

One of the features of the translation of documents of individuals is the need to legalize them, to give them legal force for presentation outside the country. The group of documents of legal entities, the translation of which has its own characteristics and most often causes difficulties, include agreements, contracts and insurance documents.

Translation of agreements and contracts has its own characteristics, which include special constructions of sentences, specific vocabulary, the presence of lexical patterns that the translator must know in order to carry out high-quality and correct translation. The translator of legal documents needs to know the lead time, the client's preferred translation of the names of the parties entering into the contractual relationship, proper names, the format and purpose of the translation. When translating contracts and other legal documents, it is necessary to take into account the peculiarities of drafting legal texts and adhere to the established rules for their writing.

It is important to preserve the syntactic structure of the original text as much as possible. Translation of contracts begins with highlighting the main style terms and defining the type of document. After that, the translator proceeds to the actual translation. The final stage is editing the text and checking the uniformity of the terminology used throughout the text. Translation of a contract requires not only knowledge of the lexical and grammatical features of sentence structures, but also attention to such details as the translation of company names, addresses and surnames.

One of the most difficult tasks is the translation of insurance documents. The complexity of translation of insurance documents lies in the lexical features of a foreign language. The emergence of new lexical structures and terms requires from the translator both excellent knowledge of the language and specific disciplines. Quite often, specialists in the field of translation of insurance documents are faced with terms and phrases that cannot be translated into Russian due to the lack of equivalents. Therefore, it is important to navigate the subject of translation and have access to special encyclopedias and dictionaries. Inaccurate or incorrect translation of insurance documents can cause various conflicts, therefore it is performed only by highly qualified translators.

The main feature of the language of business correspondence is an accurate and clear presentation of the material with an almost complete absence of emotional elements; they practically exclude the possibility of arbitrary interpretation of the essence of the issue. Therefore, the main requirements that a good business translation must meet are:

- accuracy - all provisions interpreted in the original must be stated in translation;
- concise - all the provisions of the original are concisely and succinctly presented in the translation;
- clarity - the conciseness and brevity of the target language should not affect the completeness of the original vocabulary;

- literary - the text of the translation must meet the generally accepted norms of the literary language, without using the syntactic structures of the original language.

The translation of the title of the document, if it reveals the essence of the issue, should be as close as possible to the original, if it is short or is of an advertising nature, then the translator adds a brief annotation for informational purposes. All abbreviations found in the original text must be deciphered in accordance with generally accepted and special abbreviations. Abbreviations that cannot be deciphered remain in the original language.

Do not change and keep the original spelling:

- words and sentences not in the original language;
- abbreviated names of brands of products and devices;
- the names of foreign publications.

The translation text usually translates:

- names of parts and departments of institutions and organizations;
- titles of positions, titles, academic degrees, titles;
- proper names and titles in accordance with established practice.

The translation text transcribes:

- foreign surnames, proper names and titles, taking into account the traditional spelling of well-known surnames;
- articles and prepositions in foreign surnames;
- names of foreign firms, companies, joint stock companies, corporations, concerns, monopolies, industrial associations;
- conjunctions and prepositions in the names of firms;
- brand names of machines, devices, chemicals, products, materials.

In the text, the translations are replaced with Russian equivalents:

- special terms;
- geographical names.
- conditions.

Today, the language is studied from the point of view of its interaction with culture, and the translation texts are also considered in the context of the culture of the receiving language. From this point of view, translation is considered as a mediator in the process of comprehending and understanding different cultures, in making contacts and intercultural communication.

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Professional communication belongs to special types of social communication: it is carried out thanks to special knowledge and has value within a certain professional group. Intercultural professional communication as a kind of professional is complicated by a complex of factors affecting it and closely related to it, of which one of the most important is the presence of an intermediary of communication, that is, an interpreter.

Intercultural professional communication occupies a very special place in the modern world. The rapid development of science and technology, the intensive exchange of scientific and technical information, the integration of scientists from different countries in the development of promising scientific areas - all this contributes to the understanding of the importance of effective communication between professionals. The issues of improving interlanguage professional communication are dealt with not only by professionals themselves, but also by people who are called upon to directly ensure the successful implementation of interlanguage communication - translators and theorists of translation activity.

The area of jurisprudence did not remain aloof from this process. The wide development of economic partnership, cultural cooperation requires legal regulation, qualified assistance from lawyers and their participation in negotiations, business meetings, and preparation of documentation. In the field of jurisprudence, an accurate, correctly executed translation is especially important, since the destinies of individual states may depend on it at certain historical periods, not to mention the destinies individuals.

Consideration of the factors of translation of any text in the conditions of intercultural communication is based on the main features of the language culture, the type and mechanism of social coding of the native and foreign languages. This approach allows us to identify a new approach to solving practical translation problems, for example, a legal text.

The peculiarities of the translation of legal documents are now increasingly attracting the attention of researchers. Today's particular relevance of the issues of comparative analysis of languages in the legal sphere, as well as the methodology and technique of translating legal texts, is due to significant changes that have occurred in the sphere of political and economic international relations in recent decades.

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The language of law implies a narrow specialized the nature of the vocabulary, which covers a wide range of legal branches and institutions. When translating legal documents, it is necessary to take into account the existing difference in the laws of the countries, especially the legal discourse.

The translator is faced with the problem of adequately conveying the content of legal documents when translating from one language to another. As a result, there is a need for translation transformations, in particular, lexical, since the language of law has a special vocabulary and has a certain terminological content. In this area, it is important not only to possess social knowledge of legal norms, possession of legal terminology (including judicial procedural systems), but also the personal qualities of a translator, since the translation of any text involves the interaction of sovereign national languages, and, accordingly, cultural concepts.

To carry out an adequate translation, it is necessary to know the specifics of images and related programs of activity of those types of cultures between which communication is carried out. It has been experimentally proven that certain fragments of reality, connections and relationships are reflected in language as a social phenomenon. For example, judicial speech, which is the distinguishing factor between national cultures. For example, in the United States, judicial and legal topics are the main component of mass culture. The American citizen subconsciously believes in the "fairness and stability" of his law enforcement system. For us, in order to achieve the most approximate and adequate perception of someone else's linguocultural community, it is necessary to become a participant in the communicative process, through translation texts of the appropriate legal orientation. It is translation that is one of the forms of interaction between cultures; it gives a well-known idea of a foreign culture.

According to the Czech linguists V. Matezius and V. Prochazka, translation is not only a replacement for a language, but also a functional replacement of cultural elements. Such a replacement cannot be complete, since the well-known requirement “the translation should be read like the original” is hardly feasible, since it implies a complete adaptation of the text to the norms of another culture.

The very concept of the interaction of cultures implies the presence of common and particular elements, coincidences and inconsistencies, which

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makes it possible to distinguish one linguocultural community from another. Any translator, working with a legal text, must take into account the requirements of the usus - the language habits of the native speakers of the target language, without violating the usual perception of the legal document. Discrepancies of a linguo-ethnic nature between native speakers of a foreign language and the target language can be of both a cultural-historical and an actual-event nature. The most complete communication between multilingual communicants is carried out by creating a text in the target language that is communicatively equivalent to the foreign language original, that is, by translating it. The concept of "communicative equivalence" of texts is important for understanding the mechanism of translation of foreign language material. For a communicant, two texts act as equal forms of existence of the same message, they are equivalent in their functional and structural-semantic identification. When translating a legal text, achieving such adequacy is only possible when the translator himself is legally competent, both in a foreign and in his native culture. Knowledge of the basics of legislation and especially the relevant legal terminology is a prerequisite for a translator working in the field of jurisprudence.

The study of the lexical composition of legislative texts is limited to the problems of terminology, since legal terminology is considered the main, most informative layer of the vocabulary of the language of legislation, contributing to the precise and clear formulation of legal prescriptions.

Thus, when translating legal texts, one should be based on the linguistic factors of this process on the basis of ethnocultural differences between the legal systems of Russian-speaking and English-speaking countries, emphasizing the need to preserve the semantic and structural proximity of the translation of a legal text to its original, which is a key aspect of legal translation.

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DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY QUALITIES

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Annotation:
Dependence of movement on joint mobility The mastery of movement activities is not only related to the development of skills, but also the strength, speed, endurance, agility and flexibility required to perform the exercise. It also depends on the mobility of the cells. 0 'Knowledge of the relevant laws by the anteater allows you to work correctly on exercise techniques, to determine the age limits, to increase the effectiveness of quality. mobility is understood. Both terms action and physical qualities have the same right in the science of physical education.

Keywords: Movement, physical training, strength, speed, endurance, agility, age, physical activity, joint, physical quality, exercise.

Dependence of movement on joint mobility The ability to master movement activities is not only related to the development of skills, but also the strength, speed, endurance, agility and joints required to perform the exercise. also depends on mobility. 0 'Knowing the relevant laws by the anteater will allow you to work properly on exercise techniques, set age limits, and improve quality efficiency. General Description Physical qualities are the qualitative characteristics of physical activity: strength, speed, endurance, agility, and joint mobility. Both the terms "movement" and "physical attributes" have the same right in the science of physical education because they combine attention on a variety of factors. Finally, when considering the qualitative characteristics of motor activity, from a physiological and psychological point of view, a third term is used - "psychomotor quality".

It is accepted to divide the movement qualities into independent groups: speed quality, power quality, endurance quality and others. But there are psychophysiological mechanisms, similarities in a number of qualities. The search for different qualities of the general component and the mechanism leads to their diffraction, to the determination of their composition. Some qualities that were once considered simple are now divided into the simplest,

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which are not related to each other. At present, it is not only possible to give a legal classification, but also to determine the emergence of a clearly different quality mechanism. It is necessary to distinguish 59 general and special components among the components that make up the qualities of movement. In general, many actions belong to the qualities (e.g., willpower quality, endurance). A special component is a condition that is specific to a quality. It is expedient to divide the qualities of movement into simple and complex. The latter, for example, agility and targeting are complex qualities. The mental quality component includes the quality of the target, the quality of the eye size. The basketball player goes through the stages of development to simple and complex movement qualities.

In the early stages, the development of one quality leads to the development of another. Then the growth of another quality inhibits the growth of another quality (a violation of the relationship of exercise). The antagonism (dependent a-resistance) between anaerobic and aerobic processes of a certain mechanism in the formation of such a state slows down the development of one quality and the development of another. Movement qualities are characterized by heterochrony (different timing) depending on age. This means that different movement qualities have their maximum development at different ages (for example, speed qualities appear at the age of 13-15, strength qualities at the age of 25-30). Changes in the direction of movement in each of the qualities of movement are seen during the maturation of the genitals. During this period, the speed of force increases the rate of development of quality, the coordination of movement slows down or stops temporarily. This is due to changes in neurodynamics: increased agitation, mobility of the nervous process, the appearance of the quality of power and speed, and the inhibition of coordination. Power and the method of its development Man's strength is the ability to overcome external resistance or to resist external forces, or to perform a useful action. First of all, a person tries to affect a stationary object (sports equipment - throwing, jumping, gymnastic exercises), and secondly, under the influence of external forces, the initial body retains a static position. There may be such forces from external influences. For example, in boxing, beating opponents, body weight, or hanging and holding a corner. The psychophysiological mechanism of this quality, with the regulation of muscle tension, is related to the operating mode conditions.

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Muscle tension depends on the work of the central nervous peripheral branches of the will, motor system, in general, muscle tension is divided as follows: 1) the frequency of impulses from the center to the muscles (the higher the frequency, the greater the muscle tension); 2) the number of voltages applied to the unit of motion; 3) muscle excitability and the presence of energy sources in it. Muscles can be formed on the basis of the mode of movement: isometric (without changing the length of the muscles), this mode is used to maintain a state; myometric (isostatic, muscle length decreases, but muscle tension does not change), this mode applies to cyclic and ballistic movements, the phase of muscle contraction; pliometric (in the c h o 'rupture of the muscles), which is associated with jerking, and is characterized by squatting, throwing, and depressing movements. Types of strength abilities are distinguished according to the characteristic aspects of the muscle tension regime. Individual power ability in static mode and slow motion is divided into power speed ability during fast motion. The ability to generate a lot of power in a short period of time is called explosive power. Distinguishes the types of strength skills according to the nature of the exercise. In static mode and slow movements, agility is divided into power ability (dynamic force), which is visible in fast movements. It is the explosive power, the ability to exert maximum force in a short period of time. In jumping, for example, it appears in jumping.

The main factor in the appearance of human strength is muscle tension, as well as body mass (weight). It is therefore again divided into absolute and relative power. The first is the force exerted by a person on any movement, regardless of body weight, and the second is the force exerted on a person equal to 1 kg of body weight. Measurement of power. Absolute power is characterized by the dynamometric index of a person's ability to carry a limited weight. Relative power is measured by the ratio of absolute power to personal power. In people of the same training, but of different weights, the absolute strength increases with increasing weight, and the relative strength decreases. As this body size increases, so does its weight relative to muscle strength. 61 In a number of sports (e.g., throwing), success is provided with great absolute strength. The appearance of strength is directly related to the biomechanical conditions of the movement, the length of the shoulder joints and the physiological transverse muscle. A source of power development methodology. Resistance exercises are used to develop strength. They fall into two groups: 1. Exercises with external resistance.

Resistance as weight (stones, bars), counter-impact of the partner, self-resistance, resistance of other equipment (spring expanders, rubber), the influence of the external environment (in the sand, running in thick snow, etc.). 2. Exercises to overcome personal weight. (For example, bending and extending the arm while leaning.) Each strength exercise has its advantages and disadvantages. Weight-bearing exercises are so effective that they can affect the small and large muscle groups, which are easily adjusted. Typical sources of strength development: At the age of 6-9 years, the subject is general developmental exercises, climbing on a chair resting on a gymnastic wall. Jumping against a gymnastic wall, throwing: At the age of 10-11 years, small weight-bearing development exercises (balls, gymnastic sticks) are performed in three ways: boys on a vertical rope. come out, throw lightly filled balls away, etc .;

At the age of 14-15, weightlifting, lighter dumbbells, strength games, "rope games" and pull-ups are performed. In young people, the total external weight is limited to the final limit (approximately 70% and - 70%), and it is not recommended to perform the exercise until you refuse. At the age of 13-14, girls are characterized by strength training, the ability to overcome external weights, and the advantage of using it to the fullest. Speed and its development methodology The speed description of activities and activities are combined with general exercises. Sama62 Source of Iador, metronome, rhythmic music, teacher's voice, signal (applause, whistle), gradually increasing it at the given speed and in the conditions of the competition. go (who repeats a lot at a certain time). Consists of general development and specialized exercises.

Here are some of those exercises: - Do as many exercises as possible in 5, 10, 15 seconds (clap your head, turn your hand, increase the number of steps when running in one place, do not do it in one place). jumping to a certain height, jumping rope, sitting, lifting dumbbells and stones at the same time and continuously); - short-distance running (10-80 m); - Throwing balls, grenades, tennis balls at a certain time. Special exercises are used to train students to respond quickly to a signal in order to develop a motor response. Examples of such exercises are: - walking in a circle, running. Perform any exercise as fast as possible (sitting, turning, clapping) according to the missed signal (whistle, applause). Each movement is performed 2-3 times at speed; - hit the balls quickly on the signal; - perform rapid exit exercises on the signal from the start; - Perform general odor development exercises (arm and leg movements, sitting, twisting and bending the body) according to the subject and the set signal

Successful training of speed reaction (95-100% of the maximum capacity) is possible only when using the speed of movement close to and above m. Improving speed response is of great importance in cultivating a sense of time in gifted students. For this purpose, the trainees are offered three different tasks on a regular basis: 1) after completing the speed exercise, the teacher announces to the trainees the time allotted for the task; 2) time is not announced to the reader, the line itself must determine the time; 3) The student must perform the speed exercise at the given time. 63 The most basic exercises for generating movement speed reactions are movement and sports games. Source and Methodology of Dexterity Training Dexterity is defined as, firstly, the ability to quickly and firmly assimilate new complex coordinated movements (the ability to learn quickly) and, secondly, the ability to quickly recover actions based on sudden changes in conditions. Improving the function of motion analyzers is of great importance in training agility. The higher a person's ability to move at a certain speed, the faster he or she will learn new movements. There is a rich arsenal of various exercises that help to develop coordination skills - movement and sports games, gymnastics, acrobatics.

Therefore, such exercises are most often used in physical education of students. These resources completely contribute to the development of agility. The training of special agility is carried out by combining preparatory exercises, which are close to the competition exercises according to the description. The effect of dexterity training is particularly noticeable in young and high school students during the rapid development of movement, vision, hearing, tactile (body sensitivity) and other analyzers. In school lessons and practice hours, dexterity exercises should be done at the beginning of the preparation and main part. In conditions of fatigue, agility develops less effectively. To improve the differentiation of muscle tension, the following exercises can be recommended: \ 1) long jump from a standing position, three-step jump to the given distance; 2) high jumps; 3) throwing balls at a set

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distance and target (balls, tennis, basketball, etc.). To improve the ability, it is necessary to differentiate the exercises: 1) by raising (arms, legs) to the specified and undefined and assigned angle (30, 45, 60, 90, 120 °), closing the eyes and improving the amplitude of movement; 2) pressing a certain number of steps, turns at a certain distance (0, 20, 50, 60, 100 m). Exercises to differentiate movement in relation to time: 1) perform various movements for a certain period of time 64 (walking, running, jumping, throwing, general development exercises); 2) a combination of free exercises during the allotted time;

) Repeat the exercise many times at a certain speed and strength. All exercises are performed from different starting positions, in different directions, in different end positions. The following exercises are recommended to improve balance function: 1) stand on one leg (with open and closed eyes, with different positions of the free leg, limited) until you lose balance in the base area and at different heights; 2) various exercises on a gymnastic bench (on a gymnastic bench, solo, with or without a ball, sticks, hoops): games, relays, with elements of balance on one or both legs in the obstacle course; 3) After walking around it several times, walk different distances with your eyes closed. Improving agility along with developing agility zaair. In this case, the opposite exercise is very effective: the maximum tension of muscle groups and b o ‘spasm.

For example, 1. Initial position: the arms are sideways, the q o i muscle and the shoulder girdle are maximally tense, the fingers are bent in a fist, the q o l muscles and the shoulder girdle are lowered, and the arms are lowered. On the basis of this principle it is possible to choose exercises with and without equipment. In physical training endurance is understood as the body's ability to resist fatigue that occurs during muscle activity. It is necessary to distinguish between general and specific durability. Endurance is the ability of many muscle groups to work over a long period of time, which is involved in activities and places high demands on the cardiovascular and respiratory systems. Endurance is called special endurance when it is chosen as a type of specialization in relation to a particular activity. The more types of sports specialization, the more types of special endurance. The following terms are used in physical education: strength, speed, jumping, stamina, mobility, and other types of special endurance.

Source of endurance and its training methods General training, special training and competition exercises are used as a source of endurance training. Exercises that affect the body are divided into general exercises (running, swimming, etc.) and local exercises (repeated lifting of arms and legs). Locally acting exercises increase the activity of individual muscles that are lagging behind in their development, increasing the components of strength, speed, strength, and endurance. Exercises performed continuously or intermittently to develop general endurance - 2 5-30 minutes and 50 and 120 minutes for beginners, for those who have some training (running, swimming, rowing), cycling, longer duration is applied. Flexibility and the method of training it Flexibility is the ability of a person to perform a movement with a large amplitude. This quality is determined by the development of mobility. “The term flexibility41 should only be used when there is mobility in all joints of the body. There are two main forms of joint mobility in humans: 1) passivity in passive movements; 2) diligence in active actions.

Passive action is the result of external forces. Active movements are performed by the work of muscle groups that pass through a certain area. Under normal conditions, a person enjoys large anatomical (limited) part mobility and always maintains the need for large passive mobility. In athletics, gymnastics, and swimming, which require joint mobility, only 80-95 percent of the anatomical movement is used. Special exercises that affect the mobility of the muscles should be carried out in conjunction with the natural development of the body. Flexibility training is most effective when it is started at the age of 10-14, or when it is started at the age of 14 and later, it is very difficult to improve the mobility of the child. Joint mobility is twice as effective in 10-14 year olds and in older students. Flexibility is determined by the degree of bending of the body forward, backward, sideways. To determine the degree of flexibility of the body, it is necessary to bend forward to the end without bending the knees, while climbing on the bench. The distance (cm) is measured from the edge of the bench to the third finger of the hand.

If the fingers do not reach the edge of the bench, the magnitude of the movement is marked with a minus sign, if it falls down - with a plus sign. A good measure of the flexibility of the joints is determined by the size of Q10 - Q16 cm. The whole process of training flexibility can be divided into three stages: "Gymnastics of the joints"; specialized stage of mobility development;

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b is the stage at which the mobility of the games is maintained. The task of the "Gymnastics of the joints" stage is not only to develop the general level of active and passive mobility in the joints, but also to strengthen the joints themselves, to exercise the musculoskeletal system, to make them flexible. consists of. At this stage, all the links are "developed". A special stage in the development of mobility in the joints is the development of the maximum amplitude in certain movements, helping to master sports techniques faster, and on this basis to solve the problem of improving the result. The phase of maintaining joint mobility does not involve daily stretching exercises. If the stretching exercise of the joints and muscles is removed from the exercise, then the mobility of the joints will deteriorate. C h o ‘rupture exercises are used as a passive source for the development of joint mobility.

They should be so that they can be done with the last plate. At this time, participants need to complete the task according to the purpose: "Lower", "Shoot the target!", "Higher" and so on. There are two ways to increase active mobility in a movement: a) by increasing passive mobility; b) by increasing the maximum strength of the muscle involved in the movement. Exercise every day is essential for great mobility in B games. Exercising twice in the morning and in the evening gives even better results. It is advisable to include stretching exercises in the morning. A 2-3 week break between flexibility exercises also has a negative effect on the level of flexibility development.

An increase in body temperature is important for the muscles, and in particular the "work" required, to perform the required movement at maximum amplitude: as the body "warms up", their elongation increases. When doing stretching exercises, you need to set a clear goal: to reach a certain point or mark. C h o ‘s exercises should be done in a certain sequence of exercises, the upper extremities, the body and the lower extremities, and between the series - the relaxation exercises.

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THE ROLE OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT GAMES IN THE SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

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Annotation:
The importance of national action games to society and the state, the need to further improve the physical fitness of the population, increase the physical fitness of students and pupils, and other activities will be widely promoted in other areas.

Keywords: National, game, student, youth, physical, student, human, competent, healthy, volleyball, football, sports.

In the XXI century, technology and computers are rapidly entering every facet, every human life. Nowadays, it is difficult to imagine working, studying and creative work without technology and computers. This is due to the fact that most of the people are less active or more tired. Those who work in Uzbekistan can be divided into the following groups: 1. Mental workers. creators, publishers, engineers, doctors, teachers, computer workers. 2.Workers. runners, seamstresses, weavers, car drivers, etc. 3. Heavy physical labor. builders (housing, roads, etc.), field workers, factory workers, shepherds, etc. It should be noted that the activities and actions of this group of workers and employees may have different conditions. In general, every worker, creator, scientist, manager must know their mobility consciously and scientifically, theoretically and practically. This will increase your productivity, stay healthy, and achieve mental and physical well-being. Exercise and movement games, which combine a variety of movements, play an important role in this. For this reason, everyone.

The owner of the profession, first of all, must clearly define the order of exercise, play, taking into account his health, living conditions, leisure time, and strictly follow it. To perform this procedure, it is recommended to use the following routines: 1. Morning gymnastics and appropriate, enjoyable games. 2. Exercise, play during work (every 2-3 hours for 5-10 minutes) and in your

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free time (home environment, nearby areas, training camps, etc.). When using the national movement games on home, living and working conditions and occupations, it is recommended to pay attention to the following: Mental workers: - hand and body movements in walking and running, as well as one-legged and double-legged jumping, jumping; - hanging, pulling, hanging on a tree or special devices; - Walking in the alleys, shady places, take 10-15 deep breaths and exhale; - Play ball games with colleagues, peers and family members, play "Touch", "Third plus", "Hook", "Trap", "Cat"; - Washing after training, swimming in the summer (in the pool or bath). The above measures are also suitable for those who work hard. It is also advisable to use their favorite exercises, sports clements and movement games, and most importantly, to participate in fitness centers (gyms). Equipment, factory workers: - morning gymnastics, light sports; - light exercises for 5-10 minutes during work, sitting wrist tests, short walks, swimming in the summer (in the pool or shower); - dominoes, backgammon, cards, chess; - can play shoulder games, donkey rides, push-ups. Depending on the conditions and opportunities, health, age and mood (desire, desire) of field workers (cotton, cereals, melons, pastoralists, etc.), engage in the following games Women and girls can: - "Your back burned", "Nine stones", "Find what I have", "Riddles", "The third is superfluous", "Jump rope" and other yinlar; - ditches, canals, swimming pools, swimming and other water games; - lie down in the shade and rest,

singing enigmatic songs, etc. men and boys: - play elements of volleyball, football; - Wrist tests, shoulder fights, tug-of-war; - playing ball in ditches, canals, pools; - Donkey, horse, camel riding, overturning games; - Rooster, ram, sparrow, quail fighting games; Training of falcons (falcons), eagles, hawks, etc. There are many types and numbers of physical exercises, movement games. Knowledge of ulama and its application in social (living and working conditions) should be integrated into the life of every person. Socio-spiritual life can be said to be an integral part of a healthy lifestyle. Because in it, many activities, jobs, behaviors, such as human life, mchnati, family relationships, dress, interest in the art of speech, physical education and sports, will be interconnected. Social life and culture are accustomed to: - selective consumption of nutritious food, fruits; - going to the theater, cinema, concerts, football, weddings on weekends, leisure and holidays ; - season y and dress according to the environment (wedding, various ceremonies, hospitality, etc.); - Regular family visits to the playground, playing active games such as tennis, badminton, football; - Entertainment, recreation, swimming in reservoirs, parks; - to receive information from close relatives and friends, to invite the scholar to hospitality; - close contact with the community, neighbors; - do gymnastics every morning, play various games, etc. To lead a healthy lifestyle nowadays more and more people are aspiring. They encourage those around them and their families to do sports, morning and evening gymnastics, as well as fun movement games. The purposeful use of action games in the context of social and spiritual life, it is necessary to collect the available game collections (books). The fact that all members of each family play sports together, play various national movement games, strengthen their positive qualities such as harmony, kindness, mutual respect, as well as their physical health, vigor. They even provide exercise. Therefore, it is necessary to make it a habit to engage in movement games (jumping rope, blindfold, hide-and-seek, ball relay, etc.) and elements of sports. Most importantly, it is clear that the repetition of exercises in the TV games "Cheerful Starts", watching various action games at Navruz, Independence Day and other public and cultural sports events, as well as the practical application of the ulama will give good results. On the other hand, some creators, artists, publishers and bankers are actively participating in the exciting sports competitions they have organized as a result of their regular participation in this or that sport. Some of them even provide financial support to the community, children's sports and other foundations. It is noteworthy that the program of sports competitions, such as women's spartakiads, "Heroes of our neighborhood", "Little wrestlers", mainly includes the national movement. The use of wrestling, football, fencing, oriental wrestling and a number of other forms of play in theatrical productions created during the years of independence (theater, cinema, open-air performances, etc.) is a sign of new changes in our socio-cultural life. This means that the national action games are becoming more and more intertwined with the elements of the sport.

They are deeply ingrained in our social culture. This is an area that students need to study carefully. In the theory and practice of physical education, physical culture, sports movement and physical education tools are used as a set of special systems. J is one of the important stages of the system of physical

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education bin physical means. Their components include gymnastics, sports, movement games and the healing forces of nature (sun, air, water, hygienic factors). It turns out that movement games are one of the most important aspects of the physical education system. Moving games are divided into the following types in terms of content and form: 1. Team games. 2. Popular (most often played together) oyjaiar. 3. Games played individually or in pairs. 4. Relay games. Team games are played by two or more teams. For example, "White poplar, blue poplar"; Potato Planting Games. In mass action games, all participants are allowed to participate in the game. For example, "Rain", "Kalkhat kel kach holam", etc. One or two participants in action games, played individually or in pairs: for example, "cockfight", "shoulder fight", etc. Relay games can also be team, team or individual. For example, in the system of physical education, there are general and specific principles and methods that teach young people to exercise and play games, that is, the range of games is determined by the age, physical fitness and gender of the user. In the physical education programs of your secondary school, national movement games are defined according to classes (1-4, 5-7 (27 8-9)), because, as mentioned, games are taught according to the age of the children. Action games designed for high school students will not be easy or fun for high school students. Games designed for high school students will be difficult for low school students. Although not used in secondary special vocational colleges and universities, the games should be adapted to the future professions of the link. For example, for future specialists in the field of agriculture and water management (animal husbandry) "Pedestrian Co." pkari »,« Donkey ride »,« Shepherd »,« Podatop », wrestling, foot race, ball relays and so on similar games would be appropriate. It should be noted that special training is provided for the organization and conduct of physical education classes, sports (training), movement games in the process of various sports competitions. In particular, the teacher must have a good knowledge of various sports, games, and be able to use different options. For action games, first of all, it is necessary to take into account the conditions (time, place, interest). Spacious and clean places, mobile playgrounds make it much easier. These are places where you can run, jump and do things independently, have fun and be happy. Extracurricular activities (large breaks, home, street, field, etc.) are also performed by the above-mentioned students. Otherwise, your little one and your older child will mix and kiss! Ultrasound can lead to a variety of disagreements, quarrels, ulcerative colitis, or the spread of infectious diseases. There are so many types of physical education and sports to choose from! These include physical education activities in residential areas, parks, summer camps, student summer sports facilities, sanatoriums and sanatoriums. Admittedly, the national movement games play an important role in the organization of mass physical culture and sports events in these venues. It is safe to say that without sports, there would be no sports. Even the best players in the major leagues, volleyball players and other sports, perform their own movement games in training and individually. This is because movement games do Xl / mat as a special or general exercise in writing body exercises (razminka), entertaining (having fun, being happy, etc.) and training physical hlfnlliir. In the system of physical education, special attention is paid to the organization of active play in the family and kindergartens. From the moment a child is born, the family has every opportunity to grow up healthy. Sound toys and animal-shaped toys (cats, sheep, dogs, bears, various birds, cars, balls, etc.) can cause your child to move, crawl, and walk slowly. ladi. When a toddler is playing with a ball, all of their natural special movements are compact and fast. Gradually, young children (3-5 years old) are able to independently perform complex movement and fun games that they have learned and played in the streets. In general, the learning games that are learned in the family environment last a long time in children's lives, and they improve these games. In the system of physical education, physical education, exercise, movement games in preschool institutions (kindergartens) are the most necessary and interesting process. Kindergartens have special programs for physical education, in which different exercises are played as games, depending on the age of your child (1-3, 4-6 years). For young children, it is mainly activities with walks, toys, and for older kindergarten children there are a lot of games such as balls, relays, hanging, climbing. is used. One of the most important features of your active play is that it helps your youngest child to speak, learn new words, and improve the speech of elementary school students. The content of the games also includes many aspects and qualities, such as moral education, love of music, improvement of mood, balance. Regardless of your child's age and the type of games they use, their content and goals focus on proper growth, agility, speed, health, and exercise. Such games are life-long exercises (walking, running, jumping, throwing, hanging, swimming, etc.), many of which require creative thinking and practice. Practical and professional physical education also plays an important role in the system of physical education.

General and special physical training is an important factor in the lives of firefighters, military personnel (their composition and network is wide), ambulance crews. In their professional, physical, and work activities, movement games (in the form of competitions) play a major role. For example, training in special movements, such as watering, fire extinguishers, ladders and other necessary technical equipment, access to multi-storey buildings, is carried out, first of all, in the form of competitions (relay races). . Special training is also provided in the form of games and competitions to train border guards on horseback, crossing mountains, swimming in the river, jumping from a plane. As far as possible, there is no area where physical education and its basic tools, as well as movement games, are not used. 0 During the years of independence of Uzbekistan, the fields of physical culture and sports have become much stronger. This can be seen in the example of physical education classes (trainers) for people with disabilities, medical institutions and health centers. The content of the link includes special sports, various exercises, massages and other activities, as well as action games, which are used for their intended purpose. In short, action games are a practical process in the system of physical education in the form of competitions, which have their own socio-educational and scientific-pedagogical research. Targeted use of them gives effective results in improving physical fitness and sports skills.

The key to education is the pedagogical process. In this regard, the wise saying of bin Rasul Miimzatov, one of the representatives of world poetry, "Do not knock on the door, if you turn the key, it will open" is very appropriate for education. High culture is formed, developed and improved in the process of education. One of the most important stages of pedagogical education is physical education, which is based on a variety of exercises, sports, travel, physical games in the context of the healing factors of nature (sun, water, air baths, and hygienic requirements). As mentioned at the beginning, the natural movements of man are nurtured through special exercises and national movement games, which contribute to their development and improvement. In particular, these games are an important factor in the development of physical condition and human qualities. Almost all action games are connected

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with mental, aesthetic, labor and moral education. On this basis, it is important to develop children's myths, expand their language skills, develop mental and emotional well-being (intelligence, cheerfulness, joy, happiness, etc.). There are many games to use in terms of content and purpose in the development of the senses such as consciousness, sight, hearing and feeling. For example, in the moonlight at night, the game "White Bone" is played by a mixture of young and old. It requires the eyes to be closed and to hear and feel the bone being thrown to the ground. It takes speed, agility, and strength to find and deliver a bone.

Because the bone can be pulled by rivals. "Hunters", "Geese", "Potato Planting", actions in various relay games: running, falling, dropping and catching the ball will increase the pleasure of your player. It makes the audience laugh. Singing songs and poems in games such as "White Terkami, Blue Poplar", "Geese" has a special educational value in the development of speech and hardening of the breath in the players. The most important and priority aspect of your mobile game is that the playing fields are demarcated and you have to follow the rules of the game. Violation of the rules of the game unknowingly is punishable by a fine or probation. The role of the teacher and the active student is very important in making the lesson orderly, meaningful and interesting. Judges (active students or physically challenged children) should be fair in controlling the conduct of 0 games. The pedagogical aspects of this can be considered as one of the exemplary activities in the pedagogical process of the national movement game. Demonstrative, that is, didactic principles and methods are widely used in the study of action games. It is important to draw the field or playing field, to express the rules in words, to draw the technical movements of the players (drawings). Using tables, charts, slides, videos, and other technical tools, the performance of animated games is fully reflected. Future physical education teachers need to be consistent and well-rounded. The semantic study and analysis of the socio-pedagogical features of the games, their organization among pupils, students and adults, defines this goal. For this reason, it is advisable for students to study the national movement in more depth in the preparation of course, diploma (graduation) works, to pay attention to their educational aspects. Our folk pedagogy and spiritual-enlightenment culture clearly define the ways of spiritual and physical development of students.

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It should be noted that the State Education Standards, the National Training Program, the State Program for a Healthy Generation and a number of other official sources have paved the way. It is a well-known fact that most physical education teachers consider movement to be secondary. As a result, in sports, gymnastics, athletics, and wrestling, they are organized only in the name of superficiality. An hour dedicated to "action games" is also added to other types. They also do not provide enough information about the socio-pedagogical features of national action games, and some do not even remember them. Based on the results of observations, interviews and official appeals, it can be said that the Uzbek national games are not used enough in secondary schools, academic lyceums, vocational colleges and universities. Because a collection of pure national games has not yet been developed or prepared for publication. Existing "Moving Games" collections (see bibliography) focus on games that are specific to other nations, but are not systematized and presented in a mixed way. It should be noted that, although the content of action games embodies all the physical qualities, there are general considerations in the division of the ulama into categories. For this reason, in future editions of the collection, national action games should be distinguished according to each physical quality (speed, agility, strength, endurance, flexibility, etc.). This, in turn, makes it easier to adapt the games to the types of lessons (gymnastics, athletics, wrestling, sports) and the content of sports activities (training). At the same time, there are opportunities to organize games depending on the physical condition of students.

Another important aspect is the training and retraining courses in districts, cities and regions, a wide range of explanations of the socio-pedagogical features of the national action game in the institutes, the preparation of listeners to write new games and publish them. activities. The importance of national action games in society and the state, the need to further improve the physical fitness of the population, increase the physical fitness of schoolchildren and students, and other areas will need to be widely promoted in the field. At the same time, it is necessary to make extensive and targeted use of the following opportunities: lighting; - to give wide coverage to the types, forms, and content of national games on district and city radios; - coverage of the content of regional and central newspapers, sentences, official collections, national action games on television and radio; I - to publish a large number of collections of national games in cooperation with the relevant agencies; / - to give a special place to national games in the programs of national and international scientific conferences; I! - Researchers, masters, postgraduates and students should be given a topical issue related to the national action games. In conclusion, the socio-pedagogical features of the national action game and the problems of further improving the ulama require in-depth study of scientific theories. And life itself requires the dissemination of their results through the press and publishing products.

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THE HISTORY AND ROLE OF ISLAM AND PSYCHOLOGY IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Annotation

The article discusses the role and importance of Islam in the education system in history. It also reveals the general purpose of Islamic religion and psychology in the educational process and the positive impact on the quality of education.

Keywords: Buddhist and Hindu monasteries, secular education, enlightenment, Dor-ul Hikma wa Maarif in Baghdad, Al-Azhar University in Cairo, individual motives, thought processes, attitudes, and behavior.

Modern access to public education is a reliable way to achieve higher education, which is inextricably linked to the country's educational infrastructure.

From a historical point of view, religion has always served as a source of development. In India, for example, the most educated men (and sometimes women) of antiquity were the inhabitants of Buddhist and Hindu monasteries. Christian monks in the Middle East and Europe built libraries and preserved important writings published in Latin, Greek, and Arabic a few days before printing. In many cases, these religious monasteries became universities. Other universities, particularly the United States and Christian denominations in Europe, were built to teach their priests and ordinary followers. Most of these institutions have since become secular, but their presence helps explain why the population in the U.S. and Europe is highly educated.

There has been much debate among scholars over the extent to which Islam has encouraged or rejected secular education over the centuries. Some experts say that the first word revealed in the Qur'an is "Iqra!" it's "Read!" and encourage Muslims to seek knowledge to better understand the revealed word of Allah. Early Muslims made innovative intellectual contributions in fields such as mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, medicine, and poetry. They opened schools under the auspices of mosques. Islamic rulers built a dorilfun with rich libraries and educational complexes, such as Dor-ul Hikma wa Maarif in Baghdad and Al-Azhar University in Cairo, to advance science.

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Speaking of the rise of culture in the Central Asian region in the IX-XII centuries, it is said that this region produced great thinkers who amazed the world, the cradle of science, enlightenment, unique discoveries - the so-called "Muslim culture" in history. It is not in vain that Indeed, it was Islam that ushered in the first Renaissance in human history. If we look at the Central Asian education system during this period, we can see that secular knowledge was taught in parallel with religious knowledge. This is a clear example of the fact that religion does not reject secular knowledge.

From the above considerations, we can conclude that Islam has always played an important role in the educational process and served as the basis for progress.

In the modern education system, the goals of Islam and psychology are the same. But the approach is radically different.

It is the question of whether religious beliefs play an important role that distinguishes modern psychology from Islam. The secular nature of modern psychology ignores the spiritual foundation of human behavior and leads to misunderstandings as a result of its focus on individual motives, thought processes, attitudes, and behavior. Indeed, one of the aims of psychology to eradicate human suffering and contradictions is consistent with Islamic teaching, although the fundamentals of each are different. Psychology, in its modern form, explains morality and behavior from a universal (non-culturally specific) perspective, which is used as a method of mental activity for the psyche. Islam, on the other hand, bases morality and good behavior on faith and fear of Allah.

The general conclusion is that the introduction of Islam into the educational process will have a positive impact on the quality of education. Especially in the Republic of Uzbekistan (88% of the population is Muslim), this process will undoubtedly be more effective. Historically, this has already been proven.

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THE DOLLAR PROBLEMS OF MODERN VOLLEYBALL

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Annotation
Traditional volleyball, invented by the American William Morgan in 1895, today is radically different from the first volleyball in terms of its essence and content, technique and tactics, and game intensity. In recent years, traditional volleyball has come to be called classic volleyball, as its development has resulted in the emergence of “sand volleyball” as an independent sport and a strong place in the Olympic program. Volleyball is also one of the most popular sports as a means of physical education and fitness.

Keywords: Volleyball, physical education, sports, Olympics, classics, technique, tactics, game, healthy, world, attack, defense.

Traditional volleyball, invented by the American William Morgan in 1895, today is radically different from the first volleyball in terms of its essence and content, technique and tactics, and game intensity. In recent years, traditional volleyball has come to be known as classic volleyball, as its development has resulted in the emergence of “sand volleyball” (beach volleyball) as an independent sport and a strong place in the Olympic program. Volleyball is also one of the most popular sports as a means of physical education and fitness. As announced at the World Congress in Atlanta, USA in July 1996, this sport is the second largest in the world after football.

Volleyball with its popularity, beautiful game content, combinations of attacks and defenses that attract the attention of people of all ages, not only in city and district centers, but also in remote villages, neighborhoods, weddings and as a means of competition, health, physical and mental well-being, it enters the lives of people of different ages and walks of life. Volleyball as a subject and a source of health is included in the curriculum of all educational institutions. Especially in recent years, volleyball "Umid Nihollari", "Barkamol Avlod", "Universiade", "Women's Spartakiad". “Its inclusion in the program of prestigious sports events, which are held in many stages and regularly, such as veterans' competitions, has led to a sharp increase in the geographical boundaries and the number of participants.

Modern classical volleyball has acquired a new meaning since the end of the XX century and the XXI century due to its natural development and due to the drastic changes in the rules of the competition. A radical change in the rules of the game is determined not only by the competition of the teams vying for victory, but also to a certain extent by market relations. It is known that in the conduct of major prestigious competitions (World, Asian Championships, Olympic and Asian Games and other high-ranking international tournaments, Cups), many TV and radio companies, journalists have special accreditation requirements for telecasting and reporting on these competitions. must meet. If the intensity of the game in the mentioned competitions is slow, points are often obtained due to "strong" blows, but the continuous process is often interrupted, and there are many stops, the interest in the competition is reduced. The accreditation market is limited, the audience begins to shrink.

This was the case until 1996-98. Because according to the old rules, the "strong" strikers in the defensive zones, without pressing the attack and side lines, jumped violently and scored points from 4 or 2 zones. If the ball touches the legs and waist of the body, the game is stopped. If the ball falls far from the field, time is running out, it is forbidden to play with another ball, if the ball is "lost", the opposing team is not given points, if the ball hits the net, the game would be stopped, and so on. Such situations have often led to the game being stopped (due to many fundamental changes in the rules of volleyball today, such "stops" have been eliminated. 'p (one ball in a match, 2 balls in reserve) was held in the "presence".

He was allowed to play ball with any part of his body. The game will be played in a tie-break style, ie points will be awarded to the opposing team even when the ball is "lost". The “power” of the rule to receive or pass the “first” ball has been sharply relaxed, making it “correct” if the introduced ball touches the net. Such a change in the rules of the competition dramatically accelerated the intensity of the game, increased the activity of the players, increased the interest of the audience. It should be noted that the radical change in the rules of the competition has further enriched the content of the game, laid the foundation for the emergence of a completely new generation of game modes. In particular, strikes from defensive zones drew attention to the need to master the quality of

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diagonal jumps (the establishment of a player "dibero" further strengthened the defense, running and jumping increased the pace of attack, etc.).

The new elements of the game, special qualities, methods of movement, created as a result of these changes, determine the importance of a new approach to the content of training sessions, the introduction of new exercises and ensuring the unity of training and competition. Such a need is based on official data obtained in recent years.

In particular, according to the results of scientific observations conducted by experts of the Volleyball Federation of Uzbekistan, modern volleyball is increasingly due to new technical methods, tactical features and technical and tactical directions that are radically different from the "old" volleyball. 'is changing. The widespread introduction of the ball-throwing method with a large "explosive-inertial force" in running and jumping severely limited the ability to receive the ball effectively. This lowered the efficiency of the opposing team to launch a targeted attack. The fact that the rule is almost non-existent in the methods of receiving and passing the first "ball" is popularizing the methods of receiving and passing the ball with two hands from above, which is introduced or struck at medium intensity.

The expansion of offensive strikes from defensive zones has significantly reduced the number of combined attacks from 3 zones. If in 2005 the number of attacks in 3 zones did not exceed 23%, in recent years the number of such attacks has decreased by 20% (Figure 1). In contrast, offensive strikes from defensive zones in those years did not exceed 9.6-20%. In modern volleyball, the number of attacks from the back zone has increased by 20-35%. The complexity of overcoming blows from defensive zones with a “barrier” is self-evident. This means that in today's volleyball, the effectiveness of the attack exceeds the ability to defend. At the same time, one of the important directions of modern volleyball is determined by the extreme activation of defensive actions performed individually, in groups and as a team.

First of all, this situation is proved by the fact that the defensive actions associated with the reception of the first "ball" are almost exempt from the influence of the rule. The tactic of blocking has also changed a lot. It is clear that blocking in pairs against the blows from zone 4 is superior to blocking in single or triple action. However, the effectiveness of the barrier against the blows from zone 3 is completely had a different look. For example, the single and triple barriers used in this zone in 2005 are almost identical. at a xiI level - 12-21%, while the barrier in the pair was much higher (59-74%). It can be seen from the diagrams that in modern volleyball, the number of obstacles in pairs has increased, and the number of obstacles in singles has decreased.

It is observed that the central player (zone 3 player) is supported by the majority of zone 2 and 4 players against the first tempo player's shot. Such a technical-tactical measure has rarely been mentioned before. Blocking against blows from zone 2 is also done in double priority. Currently, the share of barriers in the top three in Zone 2 is increasing. One of the main reasons for this is that in modern volleyball, the increasing complexity and impact of the ball makes it difficult to receive the ball qualitatively and accurately deliver it to the "passer" player in zone 2. The effectiveness of the game in volleyball today depends on the performance skills of players with different game specialties (amplua). Including a striker who moves with the second tempo, a striker who moves with the first tempo, a passer (connector), an Iibero (defender). Video analysis of the games of the world's strongest terra teams allows to divide the technical-tactical actions in terms of game intensity into two main groups.The first group, which is characterized by high intensity of the game, included the skills of running and jumping, attacking, blocking and defense. The second group, which is characterized by moderate game intensity, included receiving the ball, guarding (insurance) and various movements. All other technical-tactical actions were marked as slow-intensity. The study found that during a game, the total number of strikers and "passing" players who continued the game situation and moved diagonally was 43-50 times.

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ECONOMICAL MODE BY STABILIZING THE FLUID SUPPLY PRESSURE AND ELIMINATING ENERGY LOSSES IN PUMPING UNITS

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ABSTRACT
This article addresses the issues of the economical mode provided by pressure stabilization in the fluid supply system of pumping units. It is shown that the main control parameter in systems stabilizing the pressure in the network is the pressure at the dictating point. It is proved that the stabilization of the pressure at the dictating point provides the necessary minimum pressure in the network and reduces the energy consumption spent by the pumping station for water supply.

Keywords: Pressure, automatic control system, pressure sensor, proportional-integral controller, pump unit, pump speed.

For a significant group of pumping units, the economical mode is ensured by stabilization of pressure (pressure) in the fluid supply system. Such installations include pumping stations of the second and third elevations of industrial and urban water pipelines, pumping stations of pumping, stations of closed irrigation systems and the like. The need to stabilize the pressure in the network of these stations is due to the variable nature of the water consumption regime. The probabilistic nature of water consumption requires continuous changes in the operating mode of the pump unit. Changes must be made in such a way that the required values of technological parameters (feeds, heads) in the system as a whole are maintained and at the same time the minimum possible energy consumption of the pump unit is ensured.

This problem is solved by an automatic control system (ACS) of the pump installation, stabilizing the pressure in the network at a given value. It is almost impossible to stabilize the pressure at all points of a complex branched network. Therefore, we can talk about stabilizing the pressure at some individual points in the network, called dictators. As dictatorships, points are chosen where the provision of normal pressure at which ensures the maintenance of the same or higher heads at other points of the network. As a dictating point, a section of the water supply network located at the highest geodetic elevations and the most distant from the pump station in the hydraulic ratio is selected, i.e., the section to which the pressure losses are of the greatest importance. The location of the dictation points is determined by hydraulic calculation of the network or empirically, as well as by the results of long-term operational observations. With a significant redistribution of water flows in the network, the dictating point can change its location. When the network is working in conjunction with pumping stations that are close to the consumers, for example, pumping stations, the dictating point can be located on the pressure head of the station. The main control parameter in systems that stabilize the pressure in the network is the pressure at the dictating point (s). Stabilization of the pressure at the dictating point provides the necessary minimum pressure in the network and reduces the energy consumption spent by the pumping station for water supply[1].

Below we consider the process of stabilizing the pressure at a dictating point using the example of a simple unbranched water supply network. Suppose that one pump is operating at the station (Fig.1). For normal water supply to consumers at dictating point A, the so-called free head Hfr must be maintained. Point A is located at Z2 above the water level in the tank. Losses of pressure in the conduit depend on the flow rate to the

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second degree. Therefore, in order to raise the water from the mark Z1 to the mark Z2, to overcome the hydraulic resistance and provide a given free head, it is necessary to develop the water head

$$H = (Z_2 - Z_1) + H_{fr} + SQ^2. \qquad (1)$$

Graphically, the dependence of the required pressure at the outlet of the pumping station on the flow rate is shown by curve 1 in Fig. 2. If this dependence is observed, a stable required pressure H_{fr} is maintained at the dictating point.

However, this pressure during operation of the pump with a constant speed is only supported in maximum flow mode. The rest of the time, when the pump operates at a low flow rate, for example at 7 h, the system operates at a high pressure. In fig. 2 shows how the pressure changes at different times of the day depending on the change in the water supply of the pump unit.

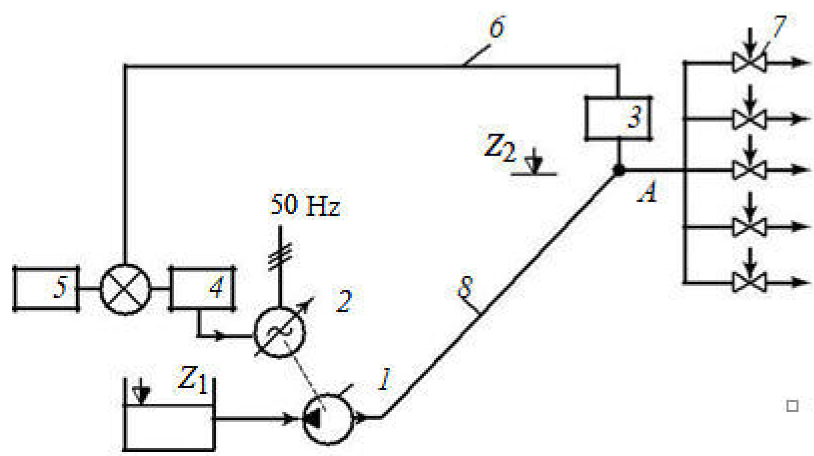

Fig.1. Schematic diagram of the stabilization of pressure in the dictating point A of the water supply network:

1 - centrifugal pump; 2 - adjustable electric drive; 3 - pressure sensor; 4 - PI controller; 5 - master device; 6 - communication channel; 7 - water-folding devices; 8 - water conduit.

In order for the pump installation to work without exceeding the pressure for any water consumption, it is necessary to equip it with an appropriate automated control system (ACS), which includes adjustable electric drive. Such a system consists of a pump unit equipped with an adjustable electric drive, a pressure sensor, a proportional-integral controller (PI controller), a master device and communication channels between the converter and

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the controller (see. Fig.1). The master device determines the required pressure value at the dictating point of the water supply network. The signals from the pressure sensor installed in the dictating point of the network, and from the master device are fed to the PI controller, where they are compared with each other, processed accordingly and then transmitted to the control system of the controlled electric drive of the pump unit.

If the pressure at the dictating point is higher than the set value, then a command is sent to the adjustable electric drive to reduce the speed of the pump motor, and vice versa. Changing the speed of the pump stops when the pressure at the dictating point matches the set value.

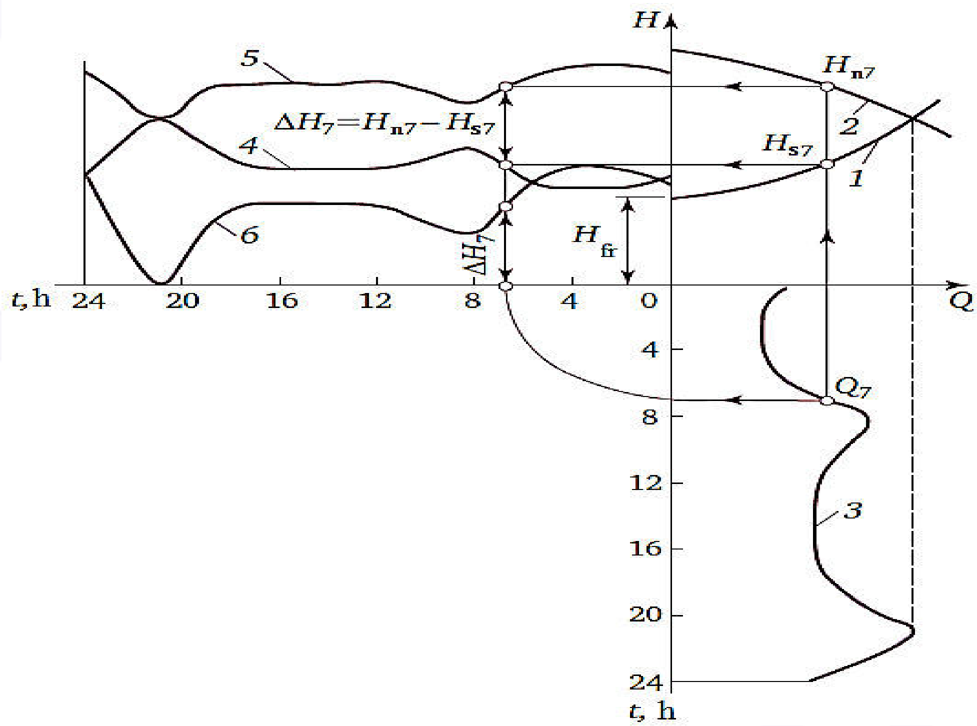

Fig. 3.2. Diagrams of daily changes in pressure developed by the pump unit:

1 - characteristic of the pipeline; 2 - pressure characteristic of the pump; 3 - is a graph of water consumption; 4 - the required pressure at the outlet of the pumping station; 5 - the actual pressure at the outlet of the pumping station; 6 - changes in time overpressure.

The regulatory process is as follows. At some point in time t1, the pump operates at a speed of n1, flow Q1 and pressure H1 (Fig. 3). This mode corresponds to a pressure loss h1. Then the pressure at the dictating point

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A (see Fig.3) is equal to HA=H1-h1. We assume that this pressure at the beginning of the process corresponds to the set pressure value at the dictating point Hset [2].

Suppose that at the next time t2, the consumer, closing one of the water taps, reduces the water withdrawal from the system. A reduced pump flow Q2 corresponds to an increased head H2 and a reduced head loss h2. Due to the changes in the system operating mode, the pressure at point A can be written as HA2=H2H - h2. As can be seen from fig.3, HA2 is greater than the set pressure value Hset = HA1. The signal from the pressure sensor installed at point A is compared with the signal from the master. The converted error signal is fed into the control system of the control drive. Under its influence, the speed of rotation will begin to decrease until the pressure at the dictating point assumes again the set value: Hset = HA1.When the speed changes, the pressure characteristic of the pump will occupy the position corresponding to the rotation speed n_2, and a new pressure value H_2 will be established on the pump station manifold. Thus, the operating point of the pump in the graph sequentially takes position *1*, then *2*, and finally 2′ (see Fig. 3).

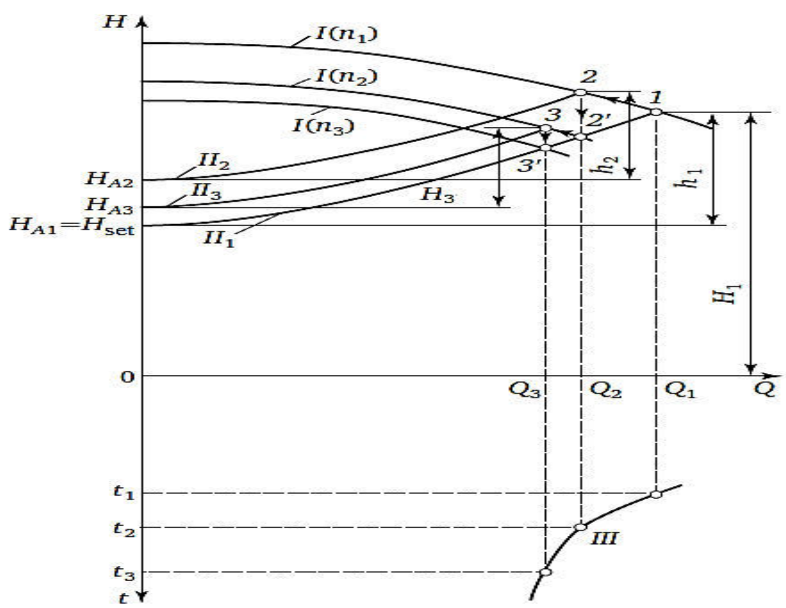

Fig.3. The process of stabilizing the pressure at the dictating point A (see Fig. 1): I(n1), I(n2), I(n3) - characteristics of the regulated pump at n1, n2, n3, respectively; II1, II2, II3 - characteristics of the conduit at different times t1, t2, t3, respectively; III - water consumption schedule.

If due to the closure of another tap, a further decrease in water consumption to Q3 occurs, the operating point of the pump will sequentially move from point 2′ to point 3, and then 3′. In this case, as a result of the ACS action, the pressure characteristic of the pump moves to the position corresponding to the speed of rotation n3.

The control system is adjusted so that changes in the rotation frequency occur when there are small deviations of the values at the dictating point from the set values. For this reason, the curved triangles1, 2, 2′, and 2′, 3, 3′ on the graph are small. As a result, the operating point of the pump moves almost smoothly along the characteristic of the pipeline and, therefore, the system works without exceeding the pressure, i.e., in the economical mode. The process of stabilizing the pressure at the dictating point of the network when working with several pumping units is more complicated. If all operating units are equipped with the adjustable electric drive, the control process proceeds in the same way as described above, with the difference that the command to change the rotational speed is sent simultaneously to all operating pump units. Then the speed of the working units changes synchronously, and as a result of this, the pressure characteristics of all pumps simultaneously and uniformly change their position. Due to this, the operating parameters of adjustable pumps (supply, pressure, efficiency, etc.) change the same and, therefore, the distribution of loads between the working pump units occurs evenly. The task is more difficult to solve in those cases when both regulated and unregulated pumping units work simultaneously. In this case, the regulation process is carried out by changing the speed of the adjustable units and sequentially changing the number of working unregulated pumps.

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DETECTION OF DYNAMIC HAND GESTURE USING SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

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ABSTRACT

During past few years, human hand gesture for interaction with computing devices has continues to be thriving area of research. Hand gesture Recognition system received great attention in recent years because it provides human computer interaction and sign language. Hand gesture recognition is contain three stages: Pre-Processing, Features Extraction, classification. Most current approaches is based on the static hand gesture recognition Hand gesture recognition is often too sensitive to poor resolution ,environment of background, occultation among other prevalent problems and recognition dynamic hand gesture. So, proposed work investigates dynamic hand gesture recognition using Conditional Random Field. Result shows dynamic hand gesture recognition under complex background and achieve better recognition rate.

Keyword: Skin detection, HIS, YcbCr, Morphological, and Combine Approach.

INTRODUCTION

Hand gestures provide a natural and intuitive communication modality for human-computer interaction. Efficient human computer interfaces (HCI) have to be developed to allow computers to visually recognize in real time hand gestures. However, vision-based hand tracking and gesture recognition is a challenging problem due to the complexity of hand gestures, which are rich in diversities due to high degrees of freedom (DOF) involved by the human hand. In order to successfully fulfill their role, the hand gesture HCIs have to meet the requirements in terms of real-time performance, recognition accuracy and robustness against transformations and cluttered background. Interaction between humans comes from different sensory modes like gesture, speech, facial and

body expressions . The main advantage of using hand gestures is to interact with computer as a non-contact human computer input modality. The state of art of human computer interaction presents the facts that for controlling the computer processes gestures of various types of hand movements have been used .The present research effort defines an environment where a number of challenges have been considered for obtaining the hand gesture recognition techniques in the virtual environment. Being an interesting part of the Human computer interaction hand gesture recognition needs to be robust for real life applications, but complex structure of human hand presents a series of challenges for being tracked and interpreted. Other than the gesture complexities like variability and flexibility of structure of hand other challenges include the shape of gestures, real time application issues, presence of background noise and variations in illumination conditions. The specifications also involve accuracy of detection and recognition for real life applications The present research effort has a goal of developing an application using vision based hand gestures for manipulation of objects in virtual environment. Our application presents a more effective and user friendly methods of human computer interaction intelligently with the usage of hand gestures. Functions of mouse like controlling of movement of virtual object have been replaced by hand gestures. The complexity involved is with the detection and recognition phases of the simulated virtual application. The challenges encountered are noisy environment which creates a big impingement on the detection and recognition performance of human hand gestures. The application has been designed to be cost effective and uses low cost input tools like webcam for capturing hand as input. Manipulation of virtual objects has been done through modeling of some predefined command based hand gestures. There are several applications of hand gesture recognition systems such as sign language recognition, human-robot interaction, controller less video gaming, smart TV, video surveillance etc. With such widespread applications, it has become imperative for us to study and to make such systems as user friendly as possible. Hand segmentation is the pre-requisite in gesture recognition system since if we get better segmented output of the region of interest i.e. hand, better recognition rates can be achieved.

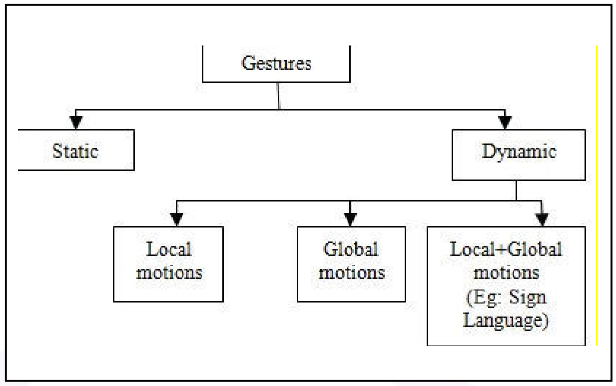

Fig. 1: Types of gestures

DIFFERENT METHODS OF SKIN SEGMENTATION

In image pre-processing stage firstly, the input gesture which is acquired capture by the webcam or camera. In pre-processing stage operation are concentred to extract the hand gesture and prepare the hand gesture for feature extraction. In this stage skin segmentation, filtering and edge detection can happen.

Skin segmentation is the process of dividing an image into multiple parts. This is used to identify objects or other relevant information or data in digital images. There are many different ways to perform image segmentation, including: RGB, HSI, YCbCr, CIE-Lab [4], Depth data [8]. RGB: Hues or colors are determined as far as three primitive colors: red (R), green (G) and blue (B).

HSI: Colors are determined as far as hue (H) define colors, Saturation(S), and Intensity value (I) define brightness which are three characteristics that are seen about color . Other similar color spaces are HSV, HLS. It is signify image precisely with institutive qualities.

YCbCr: Colors are determined as far as in terms of luminance (the Y channel) and chrominance (Cb and Cr channels). Cb defines blue difference and Cr defines red difference. Depth Data: This is one type of color restriction techniques typically limits the environment by using color marker or using fix color background. Accessibility of depth information of image objects can

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overcome hand movement trouble and noise difficulties easily define. It can be used for gesture recognition in 3D space. Filter is most used for remove noise in image. Different type of filtering technique is presented like: Spatial filter, Mean Filter, Median Filter, Morphological filter, Gaussian filter. Spatial Filter can be successfully used to eliminate several types of noise in digital images and it is commonly worked on small neighbourhoods ranging from (3x3) to (11x11). Mean filter is averaging filters and it has worked on nearby groups of pixel called neighbourhood and swap the centre pixel with the average of the pixel in this

neighbourhood. Median filter size of nearby neighbourhood is characterised and then work on it. The centre pixel is swapped by the median or the centre value present among its neighbour, unlike by average. Median filter is nonlinear filter.

Morphological filtering is created to get a smooth, closed, and complete contour of a gesture by using a sequence of dilation, opening, closing and erosion operations. Gaussian smoothing is operative for removing noise. It can provide weights give higher significance to pixels close to edge. It is linear low pass filters. Edge detection first edge point corresponding image find and then merged to form line and object outlines. Edges are carrying useful information about object boundaries. It can be used for image analysis, object identification and filtering.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

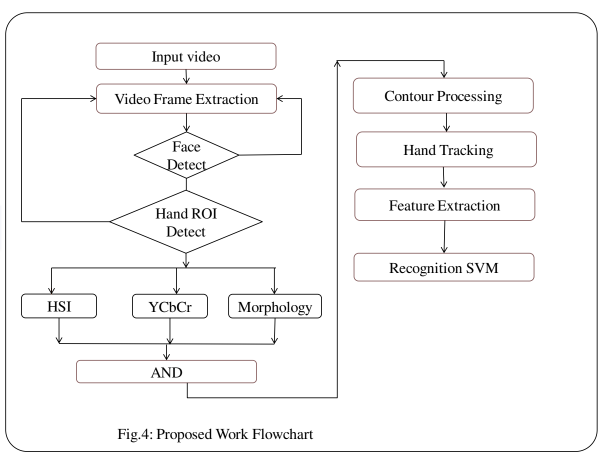

Fig.2: Proposed Work Flowchart

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In proposed work first input the video. Video is capture by the web came or camera. Then converted that video into frame. The detect the face using Haar classifier. Then detect the hand using Region of Interest. Proposed will use the combination of HSI, YCbCr and morphology instead of only HSI and YCbCr color model use in skin color segmentation. Then apply contour processing on the output of skin segmentation.Then apply hand tracking using centroid and then apply feature extraction using Euclidian distance. And finally recognition or classification using SVM.

Combination of HSI, YCbCr and Morphology:

Aim of this step is proper skin color segmentation

In this step segmentation process is carried out by taking Cb, Cr and S and I value is cosider.

By using histogram method :

Cb and Cr for skin color is (x,y)= (Cb<=118) & (Cr>=130 & Cb<=165)

H and I for skin color is (x,y)= (v1>=0.5 & v1<=0.8) & (h>=0.01 & h<=.13)

Output pixel at point (x,y) is classified as skin color.

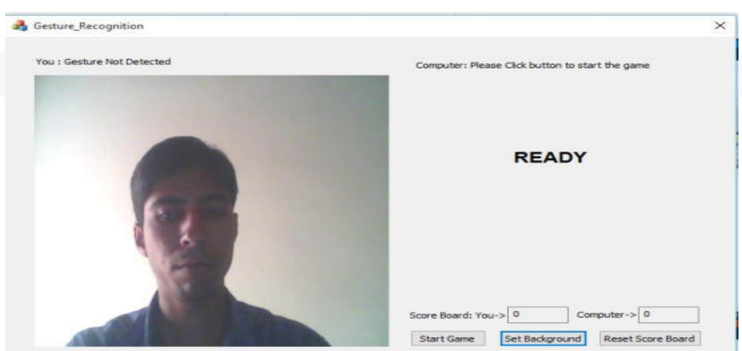
The segmentation eqution is:

O (x,y) = 1 {if H, I, Cb ,Cr value point falls inside their respective range} 0 {otherwise}

RESULTS

Figure indicate the Main Graphic User Interactions (GUI) of our system. It is contain one figure window for show the live camera video, three button Start game, Set Background and Reset Score board. Also the message in the left site for indication of detection process is ready.

Running Code



As shown in the above Figure as first click the Set Background Button before going to gesture reorganization process.

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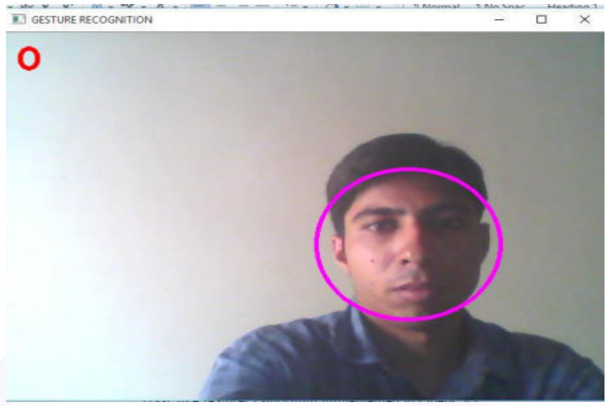
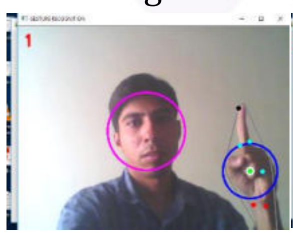
Face Detection



First Step in our detection Process is Face Detection as shown in above figure Pink circle shows the detection of face. For that Viola Johns Algorithm is use in that we have use haar-like features.

One Sign

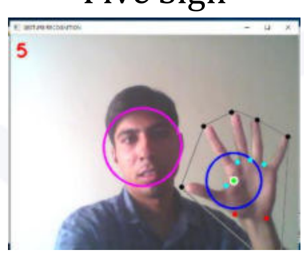


Two Sign

Three Sign

Four Sign

Five Sign



After the face detection process next step for skin segmentation of hand region using ycbcr + HIS + Morphological Method.

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Using Contour Detection find the largest contour after and black dot shows number of gaps between sign after that the binary feature we have use the SVM classier for the reorganization of hand sign.

Above Result shows the Sign Detection and in left site shows the indication in red color as notification.

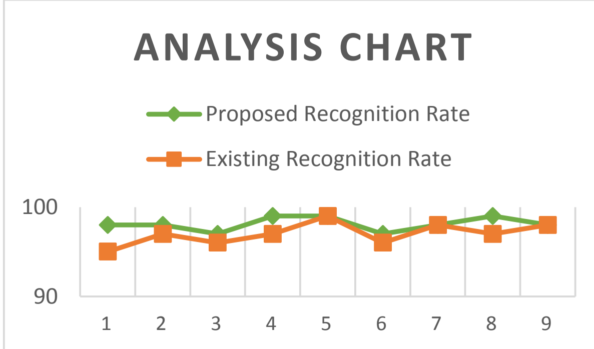
ANALYSIS

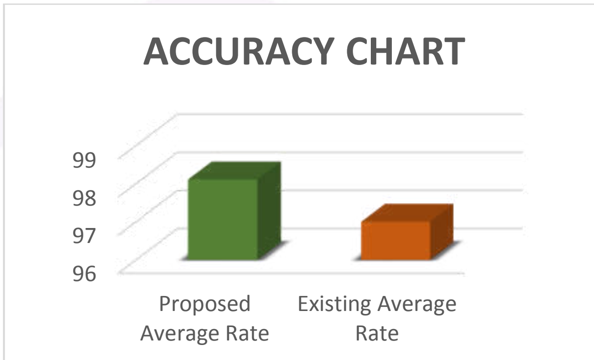
Existing System:

"Sign"	"Training Sample"	"Testing Sample"	"Existing Recognition Rate"
D	12	8	95
H	12	8	97
I	12	8	96
L	12	8	97
S	12	8	99
U	12	8	96
V	12	8	98
W	12	8	97
Y	12	8	98
Existing Average Rate			**97**

Proposed System:

	"Training Sample"	"Testing Sample"	"Proposed Recognition Rate"
	15	12	98
	15	12	98
	15	12	97
	15	12	99
	15	12	99
	15	12	97
	15	12	98
	15	12	99
	15	12	98
"Proposed Average Rate"			**98.1111111**





FUTURE WORK

This hand gesture recognition system is very vast in day-today technical solutions. Its main applications are

1. For controlling the traffic signals as per the wish of traffic controller to reduce the problem of traffic jam at peakhours.

2. To control the mouse so that physically handicapped people can use it and also it mouse will not be inefficient to use while travelling.

CONCLUSION

Recently, Gesture recognition is very active area of research. The surrounding of the hand gesture itself dictates the degree of difficulty hand detection for dynamic hand gesture recognition.

Existing work is based on static hand gesture recognition Using PCA. Existing system recognize based on sigle color model. So, in proposed work based on dynamic hand gesture recognition using SVM and Combine Color Model.

As From analysis propose work of dynamic hand gesture is achieve better and same as static hand gesture recognition

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CONTENT AND ESSENCE OF THE TOPIC "PSYCHOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION"

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Annotation
At present, any specialist - a doctor, engineer, teacher, economist, agronomist, builder, journalist, culturologist or others - can quickly enter the community in the market environment and communicate with the majority if he does not have communication skills. show your professional skills.

Keywords: communication, psychology, society, personality, community.

Communication as a psychological activity. Communication is one of the leading areas of human activity, it satisfies the most important human need - to live in society and consider oneself as a person, and this is important for everyone.

According to psychological teachings, the development of a person as a person is a long and complex process. Generation (biological factor), social environment (living conditions), purposeful upbringing, as well as communication with other people play an important role in the development of a person as a person. Naturally, a person lives in a society surrounded by moral norms. Consequently, the content of his spiritual world is explained by the essence of social dialogue. The richer and more significant a person's social interactions, the higher his spiritual world.

Thanks to independence, a new social environment is emerging in our republic. As a result, the requirements for a person have changed, the content and volume of his communication have changed. As a person grows up, his social circle expands. Through communication, she makes all her dreams and aspirations come true. It is also important to remember that the content of conversations will change with age. From the point of view of age, the most difficult and significant period of a person's communication is the period of his work. The dialogues of this period reflect high personal feelings such as humanity, patriotism, hard work, internationalism and glasnost. The content expressed in such moral feelings shapes the person's communication, enhances his emotional impact, makes the communication process meaningful and helps the parties achieve their goals. Another important point is that only through communication can a person carry out his productive activities, contribute to the productivity of this important activity of others. In any higher education system, as in any community, interpersonal communication is very difficult. From the point of view of universal human moral requirements, these very important dialogues can be divided into areas corresponding to the moral qualities of the time and contradicting it in content. When communication is based on mutual trust, fairness, friendship, caring, respect and dignity, it serves as a source of positive emotions. When it comes to obscenity, cheating, prejudice, disrespect, and mistrust, this can be a source of negative emotions. The content of the dialogue reflects the essence of interpersonal relations.

Interpersonal communication with students in a group with each other (in a group environment), with students of other groups and courses, teachers, faculty or department leaders, non-students, family members, relatives and siblings includes upcoming conversations. These dialogues reflect the student's abilities, interests, attention, memory, imagination and thinking. The role of communication between teacher and student in the communication system is great. Such conversations pass through their living speech. This process serves the function of imparting knowledge to one (teacher) and ensuring that the other (student) assimilates that knowledge. Thus, the role of each person in society, the success of his work, his reputation are directly related to his ability to communicate. The type of communication and the psychology of human relations. The type of communication is different. For example, this activity can be carried out directly "face to face" or with the help of certain technical means (telephone, Internet, fax, etc.); be practical or friendly in any professional activity; the subject can be subject-typical (dialogical, partner) or subject-object (monologue). When we think of the first lesson, we feel excitement, joy, creativity. If we remember the time spent with children, if we remember them, then it depends on how we communicate. In order for a teacher to be effective in communicative communication, he must know the system of pedagogical influence, every part of it. During the lesson, the teacher should always remember which method he used. For this, the teacher must take into account two important points: - the correct organization of his behavior; - to ensure the effectiveness of the communicative effect.

Communication in the process of pedagogical activity can be characterized as follows: 1) the general structure of the system of communication between the student and the teacher (an understandable way of communication); 2) a communication system characteristic of a certain stage of pedagogical activity; 3) a situational communication system, which is manifested in the solution of specific pedagogical and communicative tasks. The characteristics of the socio-psychological impact of teachers and students through communicative methods can be understood as follows: a) the communicative abilities of the teacher; b) the nature of the relationship between teacher and students; c) the creative personality of the teacher; g) characteristics of the student body. There are also formal and informal forms of communication. If formal communication stems from formal functions and behavioral norms that people perform in society, such as the interaction of a manager with subordinates, teacher-student interaction, etc. Informal communication is based on a person's personal relationships, and its content is determined by thoughts, goals and emotional the relationships of the people with whom they are talking. For example, conversations with friends, conversations with distant travelers, conversations with family, etc. You can get bored in any activity, but a person does not get tired of communication, especially in its informal, sincere, direct form, good interlocutors are always encouraged spiritually. Human relations are the processes of interaction in which interpersonal relationships are formed and manifested. As people communicate, when they experience relationships with each other, they develop qualities such as community, similarity and harmony that allow them to understand each other at a glance or even "without enthusiasm." In some cases, the intensity of such communication leads to opposite reactions - fatigue, lack of speech. For example, the family environment and relationships within it are such close relationships. Only such tension can arise not between all family members, but between individual members (mother-child, mother-in-law, etc.). The main goal of the parties' relationship is to find common ground and understand each other. The difficulty, if necessary, the "beauty" of this process is that it is impossible to find common ground or think and speak in the same way.

If we imagine such a situation, such a dialogue would be the most ineffective and ineffective. For example, imagine you see a friend you haven't seen in a long time. You are good at asking him out on a date, but he takes the initiative and, no matter what, approves of you and keeps repeating. The conversation turned out to be awkward, and the second time you greeted the person, it was as formal as possible. Yu.A., communication activity is a state in which individuality, originality, diversity of knowledge and imagination of each

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person is manifested, and thus it has attracted humanity for centuries. Thus, the role and potential of the sciences in the field of communication, its essence, techniques and strategies for teaching communication (socio-psychological training) have increased dramatically. The role of interpersonal relationships in personal development. In fact, each person's social experience, his or her human image, qualities and even flaws are the product of communication processes. A person isolated from society, deprived of the opportunity to communicate, can retain the qualities of a person, but cannot be a person. Therefore, we analyze its functions in order to understand the importance of communication in personal development. The most basic function of any communication is to ensure that the interlocutors understand each other. It begins with a sincere greeting and an open face of the Uzbeks. One of the rarest and greatest qualities of the Uzbek people is that when someone enters their house, they are greeted with an open face, they see, ask, ask about the situation. Characteristically, when we go to a funeral, we feel the same sincere acceptance. Similar primary methods of contact exist among other nations and peoples, which means that this aspect has a national identity. Its second important function is to lay the foundation for social experience.

A human child socializes only in the circle of people, forms the necessary human qualities. The fact that humans are abducted by wild animals and then reappear among humans after a certain period of time shows that Mowglians continue to evolve as biological creatures, but lag behind in socialization. In addition, in many psychological experiments it has been shown that this condition limits the cognitive abilities of the child. Another important function of communication is to prepare and inspire a person for a particular activity. A person who stays away from a group of people, in their opinion, does not go to work, and even if he does, he can do something that benefits only himself and not society. For example, many studies have examined the effects of isolation on the psyche. For example, it was reported that a person who was in a heat chamber for a long time had impaired perception, thinking, memory and emotional state. But scientists have also found that people who are not deliberately doomed to loneliness do not engage in purposeful activities that lead to such serious negative changes. But still, any loneliness and lack of communication can cause a person to feel unbalanced, emotional, anxious, anxious, insecure, sad, anxious. It is interesting that those who are caught alone begin to speak out after a while. If it has to do with something you've seen or

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felt before, then you need to talk about something later. For example, the scientist M. Sifr lived in a cave for 63 days to achieve his scientific goals. He later writes that a few days later he catches a spider in the place where he is, and a dialogue begins with him. “We were the only living beings in this lifeless cave,” he wrote. I started talking to the spider, mourning its fate ... ”Thus, communication is an internal psychological mechanism of human interaction in society, and in the current new democratic relations, various production decisions are not made individually. the need for collegiality - the culture of human behavior and communication techniques are an important factor in productivity and labor efficiency. Psychological means of human behavior and communication. When people interact with each other, one of their main goals is to influence each other, that is, to convince, motivate, change attitudes and make a good impression. Psychological influence is the ability to influence the thoughts, feelings and actions of people in different ways. In social psychology, there are three main types of psychological impact. Verbal influence is the effect we produce through words and speech. The key tools are words. As you know, speech is a process of communication, the means of which are words. In both monologue and dialogical speech, a person wants to use his entire vocabulary to find the most effective words and influence his partner.

Paralinguistic effects are factors that irritate, enhance, or weaken speech around speech. These include high or low volume of speech, articulation, sounds, pauses, stuttering, coughing, tongue movements, and screams. So, for example, if a friend promises us something, we know how sincere he is. We, of course, believe that he will say with a burning face, an open face and a bold voice: "I will do it!" Noverbal influence means "silence". These include the positions of the interlocutors in relation to each other in space, situations (close, distant intimate), gestures, facial expressions, pantomime, views, direct sensations, appearance, various signals (noise, smells). All of them improve the communication process and help the interlocutors get to know each other better. For example, would you believe a friend who, in the first few minutes of a meeting, looks around and says, "Glad to see you"? A characteristic feature of the communication process is that when the interlocutors want to influence each other, they first think about what to say and what words to use. In fact, these words and the actions around them play an important role. For example, according to the formula of the famous American scientist Megrabian, positive impressions from the first interlocutor were positive for 7% of speech, 38% for

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paralinguistic factors and 58% for non-verbal actions. This attitude may, of course, change later, but a popular saying goes, "They look up, they look up."
How the conversation goes and who has the most influence also depends on the role of the partners. An initiator of influence is a partner who has an intentional purpose of influence and has used all of the above means to achieve this goal. If the boss comes down and invites the employee to his room, he gets up, greets him, compliments him, asks about the situation, and then moves on to the main part of the conversation.
In cases when decisions of an election commission are declared invalid, the election commission that adopted them shall be obliged to prove the circumstances on which these decisions were based.
Therefore, in order to study corruption, conflicts of interest, it is necessary to analyze a number of official crimes, as well as the areas of service of officials.

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IMPORTANCE OF EPSS SYNTHESIZED BY MICROORGANISMS IN SOIL SALINITY AND PRODUCTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes measures to increase productivity based on salt biosorption based on exopolysaccharides synthesized by microorganisms for plant growth and development on soils of different salinity and measures to normalize the growing season and increase productivity based on biologically active substances synthesized by microorganisms. It was analyzed in experiments that microorganisms live in a symbiosis state with the plant, providing them not only with the necessary nutrients, but also with the passage of salts through biosorption in saline conditions, as well as the normalization of the vegetation period of the plant.

Keywords: microorganism, salinity, biosorption, vegetation.

Of particular importance is the role of green plants and micro organism in increasing soil fertility. As you know, one of the negative factors that reduce soil fertility is salinity – salinity. As a result of the salinity of the lands, useful microorganisms in the soil and the plant world are exterminated.

At present, the meliorative state of almost 9,6 percent of the irrigated land in our country is bad, which is primarily due to the high salinity of the soil and

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the rise in groundwater. Therefore, the further expansion of irrigated arable land areas is one of the most important tasks of today's agriculture to raise productivity by improving their melioration status [1].

The degree of harmfulness of salts in the soil to plants is different, the most harmful and dangerous for them is soda (Na_2CO_3). Soda forms sodium alkali (NaOH) dissolved in water, and this salt has a toxic effect on plants. He cuts off the roots, darkens them, dies. Chlorine salts are also very harmful, and sulphate salts are relatively less harmful. High amounts of hard-soluble salts ($CaSO_4$, $CaCO_3$) are also harmless to plants. In saline soils, the easily soluble salts of sodium and magnesium are more than threeraydi [2].

The purpose of the research work is to investigate the measures of biosorption of salts on the basis of exopolysaccharides (EPS) synthesized by microorganisms on soils of varying degrees of salinity, plant growth, development and productivity enhancement on the basis of biologically active substances synthesized by microorganisms. In studies, in conditions of various salt stress the *Rh.radiobacter* 36 shtams have been studied to produce EPS. Salt concentrations were determined as 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 %. The control variant was grown in a salt-free feed environment. When the cultivation was completed, ferments were inactivated and centrifugated at a speed of 8000 rpm for 5 minutes. The precipitated biomass was calculated by the weight of the drying out. On this basis, the effect of salinity on the biomass of the strain was studied (Table 1).

Table 1 Rh of salinity of different degrees.radiobacter 36 effects of strain biomass

Variants	Biomass weight, g (in dry state)
Control	
Feed environment (saltless)	
0.25 % salt food environment	0.57
0.5 % salt food environment	0.49
1.0 % salt food environment	0.42
1.5 % salt food environment	0.41
2.0 % salt food environment	0.44

As can be seen from experience, this strain is able to grow and develop even at high concentrations of salts.

EPS of the strain grown at different salt concentrations were precipitated and dried at a temperature of 40-45○C, and IR spectra were obtained on the basis of SEM-EDX analysis of EPS samples (Figure 1).

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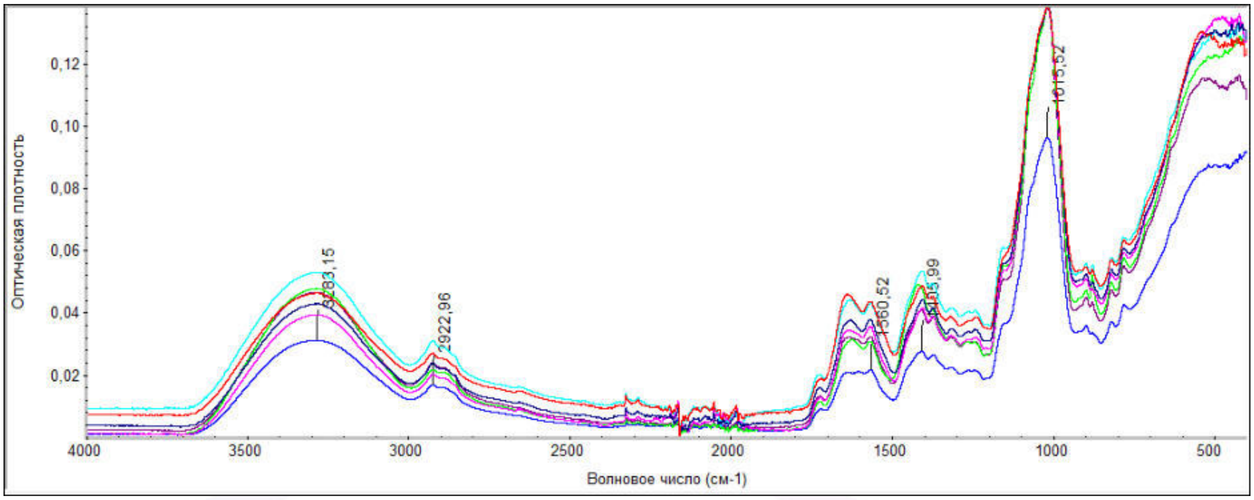

Picture 1 The *Rh.radiobacter* SEM-EDX analysis of EPS samples generated by different levels of salinity of theobacter 36 shtamms

Relative humidity under normal conditions during the study. *Rh. radiobacter* 36 shtamms studied the properties of biosorption salts from EPS, which is synthesized by. To do this, the biomass of the strain grown in a normal nutrient medium was precipitated in the above order and 100 ml of supernatants were selected, dissolved with the addition of 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5% salt each and left for a day. After being sunk on the day of the ENP, the xar sample was numbered and dried and brought to the ISP-MS instrument. This experiment was used to determine how much Na^{+} is present in the samples (table 3).

Table 3 Rh. radiobacter 36 Na^{+} absorption of EPS ions synthesized by the stamms

№	Variants	Absorption amount
1	D-K **mg/gr**	173,553315 **1,73553315**
2	D-0.25 **mg/gr**	989,5413088 **9,895413088**
3	D-0.5 **mg/gr**	1570,638448 **15,70638448**
4	D-1 **mg/gr**	2487,187396 **24,87187396**
5	D-1.5 **mg/gr**	4322,467927 **43,22467927**
6	D-2 **mg/gr**	5177,899929 **51,77899929**
7	D-2.5 **mg/gr**	4108,361299 **51,08361299**

The absorption of Na+ EPS ions was maximal in the 2.0 and 2.5% concentration variants. Instead of inference, it can be said that this strain is able to absorb the maximum level of the Na+ ion based on the EPS gel, accompanied by an increase in the salt concentration at higher levels.

At the next stage of research, the effect of biologically active substances synthesized from the shtobacter 36 strain on the fecundity of hemp and common hemp seeds was studied. Inoculation of plant seeds was performed twice in three stages. Initially, the seeds of the "Bardosh" wheat variety *Rh. radiobacter* was innocent for 18 hours with a suspension of 36 strain, using water in the control version. Culture liquids 1:1, 1:1.5, 1:2 and diluted in the proportions of 1:3, and the seeds are fertilized. The number of germinated seeds was calculated (in the seed of 20 pieces, in 2 repetitions) (Table 4).

Table 4 Effect of Rh.radiobacter 36 strain on wheat yield of new Bardosh seeds

Variants	Outgrown seeds,%	Unemployed seeds,%
Control (with water)	80/90	20/10
1:1 (1 мl Cultural fluid +1 мл сув)	85/90	15/10
1:1.5(1 мl Cultural fluid +1.5 мл сув)	90/100	10
1:2 (1 мl Cultural fluid +2 мл сув)	100/100	-
1:3 (1 мl Cultural fluid +3 мл сув)	100/100	-

Table 5 Effect of Rh.radiobacter 36 strain on seed germination of Thermos-31 cotton

Variants	Outgrown seeds,%	Unemployed seeds,%
Control (with water)	80/70	20/30
1:0.5 (1 мl Cultural fluid +0.5 мл сув)	50/60	50/40
1:1 (1 мl Cultural fluid +1мл сув)	50/55	10/45
1:2 (1 мl Cultural fluid +2 мл сув)	60/65	40/35
1:3 (1 мl Cultural fluid +3 мл сув)	100/100	-

It is known from the literature that biologically active substances synthesized by microorganisms act as a stimulant to the plant, as well as act as an inhibitor when given in high doses. This means that the effect of physiologically active substances is very high [3,4]. This was also the case in our experiments. It was

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found that the strain of Rh.radiobacter 36 is maximal when diluted in a 1: 2 and 1: 3 ratio of culture suspension for wheat varieties “Bardor” and 1: 3 for cotton seeds “Thermos-31”.

In conclusion, the use of culture suspension of Rh.radiobacter 36 strain in the use of saline soils of different levels in agriculture can achieve effective results in increasing crop yields while ensuring both soil fertility and normal growth of plants during the growing season.

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In this article, measures were taken to normalize the vegetation cycle by biosorption of salts based on ecopolysaccharides (EPS) synthesized by microorganisms, for the growth and development of plants in saline soils and the growth of biologically active substances synthesized by microorganisms. The experiments showed that microorganisms live in symbiosis with the plant and not only provide them with the necessary nutrients, but also allow salt biosorbents to undergo a normal vegetative period during salinization.

Keywords: microorganism, salinity, biosorption, plant.

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THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF PROBLEMS IN THE THINKING OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Anatation:
The article focuses on the role and importance of issues in primary school, their educational aspect, and their positive aspects related to other subjects. In the development of the student's creative ideas, the secular knowledge of the teacher of mathematics is also reflected.

Keys word: Estimates, measures, calculates, mathematics textbook.

Since the basis of the human point of view is first of all connected with ideas, he sees all his goals in a precise way. Estimates, measures, calculates. Hence, the "accountant" of our way of life are also mathematical elements. When a child with a pencil for the first time tries to express the word mother, he estimates the roundness of the surroundings, the shape of the house in which he lives with a mathematical expression.

This means that mathematics is one of the main subjects studied after the motherland. If we turn our attention to the first-grade mathematics textbook, first of all the big, small, large and small qualities in it, we will encounter problems with the participation of numbers in the second stage of the school year. A teenager who used to do things now starts to tie it to issues.

Well, why does the swimmer need issues? The question naturally arises as to how important they are in mathematics.

Our goal is to study the educational and scientific impact of both problems and logical problems on the student. Historical sources also state that the issue is to clarify this puzzle. For example, there were two sparrows on a tree branch. Two more birds flew by. We simply threw the question among the primary school swimmers to find out how many birds there were. This means that if a swimmer simply adds two numbers to two in the first step, that is, in the example, the second step is to try to solve the problem by adding the number of birds to the problem.

So the problem is not just the answer to the example, it solves the bird puzzle. It should be noted that the issues are related to other disciplines and provide

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additional knowledge to the swimmer. For example, with the science of nature, the swimmer begins to understand the family to which birds belong, not on land, but in the sky, not in the water. The above information gives him an additional source, knowledge. If we look at the problem in the third number on page 42 of the Grade 1 math textbook, we have a picture on the table with four apples on each side and two apples on the other side of the plate.
With this issue, the swimmer learns to speak as if it were a native language subject. That is why the first grade textbook is formed by the end of the school year with pictorial questions. This will help the child to fluent in speech, to communicate, to think deeply, to be responsive, and especially to speak, to increase vocabulary so that he or she can move on to the next grade.
The educational significance of the issues is also immeasurable. For example, Laziz asked his grandmother about the age of his youngest grandson. Her grandmother said, “My youngest grandson is as old as I am. "How old are you?" Laziz said, a little confused. Her grandmother said, “If you add my age with my grandson, it will be 65. How old is my granddaughter? Laziz's grandmother is now sixty and her granddaughter is five. So, this lesson taught young Laziz that the younger ones should respect the older ones and the older ones should respect the younger ones.
In this case, the role of a few chups increases not only the child's future home, but also his devotion to his family, homeland and community. For example, change the position of the Three Chups so that the house facing left is facing left. By changing the position of the child chups, he develops the qualities of proper and quality home-building and increases his responsibility to the family. With these issues, he begins to realize from a young age that the belt of the family budget depends on it in the future, that it must be managed by accurate calculations and actions.
Another important aspect of the issues is that it helps the child to develop new innovative ideas. Adding a "soul" to a piece of paper is also a way of putting it into action. For example, he has to make a mock-up of a moving ship. Let's say that three ships sailing opposite the three ships on the river came to a standstill. The river was so narrow that it could not hold two ships side by side, but there was a bay that could hold one ship. How can these ships continue their voyages? It is in this process that the prospective explorer approaches the essence of the problem, using intersections. He invents methods that allow not only ships, but

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also new bays and oceans to multiply. Or new ships moving in such short corridors are discovered.

It should be noted that a brother, a sister, two sons and two nephews went fishing. His brother said, “I taught you to fish, and he caught 18 fish. The swimmer, who understands the total number of points when he catches twice as many points as the others, also notices that the unity of the swimming force, the combined break, and every action taken from one side gives good results.

In the same way, when the number of fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters in the family is "calculated", the infidelity in the family begins to be understood at this age. Issues involving animals, plants, and beasts teach us to love and respect nature, while issues involving roads, cities, and countries develop his diplomatic views.

In addition, the issues at stake are also important. The difference between them and a simple problem is that we both enjoy and enjoy the process of solving it and finding the answer. Puzzles teach the child to be alert and resourceful, to develop the ability to concentrate, to think broadly, to compare a large number of facts with each other and to distinguish between what is needed.

In conclusion, the importance of mathematics in primary school is great. The issues help the student to understand both secular and philosophical views as a teenager, to digest these sciences. Of course, this also depends on the skill of the math teacher. The teacher should not only refer to complex examples, but also use pictorial, interesting, philosophical, confusing issues. The mastery of a teacher depends on his knowledge of the world and his mastery of other sciences. If you know arithmetic, if you don't know other subjects, your lesson will be boring, and your swimmer's mastery will be poor.

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CONTENT AND ESSENCE OF THE TOPIC "PSYCHOLOGY OF COMMUNICATION"

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Annotation
At present, any specialist - a doctor, engineer, teacher, economist, agronomist, builder, journalist, culturologist or others - can quickly enter the community in the market environment and communicate with the majority if he does not have communication skills show your professional skills.

Key words: communication, psychology, society, personality, community.

Communication as a psychological activity. Communication is one of the leading areas of human activity, it satisfies the most important human need - to live in society and consider oneself as a person, and this is important for everyone.

According to psychological teachings, the development of a person as a person is a long and complex process. Generation (biological factor), social environment (living conditions), purposeful upbringing, as well as communication with other people play an important role in the development of a person as a person. Naturally, a person lives in a society surrounded by moral norms. Consequently, the content of his spiritual world is explained by the essence of social dialogue. The richer and more significant a person's social interactions, the higher his spiritual world.

Thanks to independence, a new social environment is emerging in our republic. As a result, the requirements for a person have changed, the content and volume of his communication have changed. As a person grows up, his social circle expands. Through communication, she makes all her dreams and aspirations come true. It is also important to remember that the content of conversations will change with age. From the point of view of age, the most difficult and significant period of a person's communication is the period of his work. The dialogues of this period reflect high personal feelings such as humanity, patriotism, hard work, internationalism and glasnost. The content expressed in such moral feelings shapes the person's communication, enhances his emotional impact, makes the communication process meaningful and helps the parties achieve their goals. Another important point is that only through

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communication can a person carry out his productive activities, contribute to the productivity of this important activity of others. In any higher education system, as in any community, interpersonal communication is very difficult. From the point of view of universal human moral requirements, these very important dialogues can be divided into areas corresponding to the moral qualities of the time and contradicting it in content. When communication is based on mutual trust, fairness, friendship, caring, respect and dignity, it serves as a source of positive emotions. When it comes to obscenity, cheating, prejudice, disrespect, and mistrust, this can be a source of negative emotions. The content of the dialogue reflects the essence of interpersonal relations.

Interpersonal communication with students in a group with each other (in a group environment), with students of other groups and courses, teachers, faculty or department leaders, non-students, family members, relatives and siblings includes upcoming conversations. These dialogues reflect the student's abilities, interests, attention, memory, imagination and thinking. The role of communication between teacher and student in the communication system is great. Such conversations pass through their living speech. This process serves the function of imparting knowledge to one (teacher) and ensuring that the other (student) assimilates that knowledge. Thus, the role of each person in society, the success of his work, his reputation are directly related to his ability to communicate. The type of communication and the psychology of human relations. The type of communication is different. For example, this activity can be carried out directly "face to face" or with the help of certain technical means (telephone, Internet, fax, etc.); be practical or friendly in any professional activity; the subject can be subject-typical (dialogical, partner) or subject-object (monologue). When we think of the first lesson, we feel excitement, joy, creativity. If we remember the time spent with children, if we remember them, then it depends on how we communicate. In order for a teacher to be effective in communicative communication, he must know the system of pedagogical influence, every part of it. During the lesson, the teacher should always remember which method he used. For this, the teacher must take into account two important points: - the correct organization of his behavior; - to ensure the effectiveness of the communicative effect.

Communication in the process of pedagogical activity can be characterized as follows: 1) the general structure of the system of communication between the student and the teacher (an understandable way of communication); 2) a

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communication system characteristic of a certain stage of pedagogical activity; 3) a situational communication system, which is manifested in the solution of specific pedagogical and communicative tasks. The characteristics of the socio-psychological impact of teachers and students through communicative methods can be understood as follows: a) the communicative abilities of the teacher; b) the nature of the relationship between teacher and students; c) the creative personality of the teacher; g) characteristics of the student body. There are also formal and informal forms of communication. If formal communication stems from formal functions and behavioral norms that people perform in society, such as the interaction of a manager with subordinates, teacher-student interaction, etc. Informal communication is based on a person's personal relationships, and its content is determined by thoughts, goals and emotional the relationships of the people with whom they are talking. For example, conversations with friends, conversations with distant travelers, conversations with family, etc. You can get bored in any activity, but a person does not get tired of communication, especially in its informal, sincere, direct form, good interlocutors are always encouraged spiritually. Human relations are the processes of interaction in which interpersonal relationships are formed and manifested. As people communicate, when they experience relationships with each other, they develop qualities such as community, similarity and harmony that allow them to understand each other at a glance or even "without enthusiasm." In some cases, the intensity of such communication leads to opposite reactions - fatigue, lack of speech. For example, the family environment and relationships within it are such close relationships. Only such tension can arise not between all family members, but between individual members (mother-child, mother-in-law, etc.). The main goal of the parties' relationship is to find common ground and understand each other. The difficulty, if necessary, the "beauty" of this process is that it is impossible to find common ground or think and speak in the same way.

If we imagine such a situation, such a dialogue would be the most ineffective and ineffective. For example, imagine you see a friend you haven't seen in a long time. You are good at asking him out on a date, but he takes the initiative and, no matter what, approves of you and keeps repeating. The conversation turned out to be awkward, and the second time you greeted the person, it was as formal as possible. Yu.A., communication activity is a state in which individuality, originality, diversity of knowledge and imagination of each person is manifested, and thus it has attracted humanity for centuries. Thus, the role and potential of the sciences in the field of communication, its essence, techniques and strategies for teaching communication (socio-psychological training) have increased dramatically. The role of interpersonal relationships in personal development. In fact, each person's social experience, his or her human image, qualities and even flaws are the product of communication processes. A person isolated from society, deprived of the opportunity to communicate, can retain the qualities of a person, but cannot be a person. Therefore, we analyze its functions in order to understand the importance of communication in personal development. The most basic function of any communication is to ensure that the interlocutors understand each other. It begins with a sincere greeting and an open face of the Uzbeks. One of the rarest and greatest qualities of the Uzbek people is that when someone enters their house, they are greeted with an open face, they see, ask, ask about the situation. Characteristically, when we go to a funeral, we feel the same sincere acceptance. Similar primary methods of contact exist among other nations and peoples, which means that this aspect has a national identity. Its second important function is to lay the foundation for social experience.

A human child socializes only in the circle of people, forms the necessary human qualities. The fact that humans are abducted by wild animals and then reappear among humans after a certain period of time shows that Mowglians continue to evolve as biological creatures, but lag behind in socialization. In addition, in many psychological experiments it has been shown that this condition limits the cognitive abilities of the child. Another important function of communication is to prepare and inspire a person for a particular activity. A person who stays away from a group of people, in their opinion, does not go to work, and even if he does, he can do something that benefits only himself and not society. For example, many studies have examined the effects of isolation on the psyche. For example, it was reported that a person who was in a heat chamber for a long time had impaired perception, thinking, memory and emotional state. But scientists have also found that people who are not deliberately doomed to loneliness do not engage in purposeful activities that lead to such serious negative changes. But still, any loneliness and lack of communication can cause a person to feel unbalanced, emotional, anxious, anxious, insecure, sad, anxious. It is interesting that those who are caught alone begin to speak out after a while. If it has to do with something you've seen or

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felt before, then you need to talk about something later. For example, the scientist M. Sifr lived in a cave for 63 days to achieve his scientific goals. He later writes that a few days later he catches a spider in the place where he is, and a dialogue begins with him. “We were the only living beings in this lifeless cave,” he wrote. I started talking to the spider, mourning its fate ... ”Thus, communication is an internal psychological mechanism of human interaction in society, and in the current new democratic relations, various production decisions are not made individually. the need for collegiality - the culture of human behavior and communication techniques are an important factor in productivity and labor efficiency. Psychological means of human behavior and communication. When people interact with each other, one of their main goals is to influence each other, that is, to convince, motivate, change attitudes and make a good impression. Psychological influence is the ability to influence the thoughts, feelings and actions of people in different ways. In social psychology, there are three main types of psychological impact. Verbal influence is the effect we produce through words and speech. The key tools are words. As you know, speech is a process of communication, the means of which are words. In both monologue and dialogical speech, a person wants to use his entire vocabulary to find the most effective words and influence his partner.

Paralinguistic effects are factors that irritate, enhance, or weaken speech around speech. These include high or low volume of speech, articulation, sounds, pauses, stuttering, coughing, tongue movements, and screams. So, for example, if a friend promises us something, we know how sincere he is. We, of course, believe that he will say with a burning face, an open face and a bold voice: "I will do it!" Noverbal influence means "silence". These include the positions of the interlocutors in relation to each other in space, situations (close, distant intimate), gestures, facial expressions, pantomime, views, direct sensations, appearance, various signals (noise, smells). All of them improve the communication process and help the interlocutors get to know each other better. For example, would you believe a friend who, in the first few minutes of a meeting, looks around and says, "Glad to see you"? A characteristic feature of the communication process is that when the interlocutors want to influence each other, they first think about what to say and what words to use. In fact, these words and the actions around them play an important role. For example, according to the formula of the famous American scientist Megrabian, positive impressions from the first interlocutor were positive for 7% of speech, 38% for

paralinguistic factors and 58% for non-verbal actions. This attitude may, of course, change later, but a popular saying goes, "They look up, they look up."
How the conversation goes and who has the most influence also depends on the role of the partners. An initiator of influence is a partner who has an intentional purpose of influence and has used all of the above means to achieve this goal. If the boss comes down and invites the employee to his room, he gets up, greets him, compliments him, asks about the situation, and then moves on to the main part of the conversation.
In cases when decisions of an election commission are declared invalid, the election commission that adopted them shall be obliged to prove the circumstances on which these decisions were based.
Therefore, in order to study corruption, conflicts of interest, it is necessary to analyze a number of official crimes, as well as the areas of service of officials.

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IMPORTANCE OF EPSS SYNTHESIZED BY MICROORGANISMS IN SOIL SALINITY AND PRODUCTIVITY

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ABSTARCT

This article analyzes measures to increase productivity based on salt biosorption based on exopolysaccharides synthesized by microorganisms for plant growth and development on soils of different salinity and measures to normalize the growing season and increase productivity based on biologically active substances synthesized by microorganisms. It was analyzed in experiments that microorganisms live in a symbiosis state with the plant, providing them not only with the necessary nutrients, but also with the passage of salts through biosorption in saline conditions, as well as the normalization of the vegetation period of the plant.

Keywords: microorganism, salinity, biosorption, vegetation.

Of particular importance is the role of green plants and micro organism in increasing soil fertility. As you know, one of the negative factors that reduce soil fertility is salinity – salinity. As a result of the salinity of the lands, useful microorganisms in the soil and the plant world are exterminated.

At present, the meliorative state of almost 9,6 percent of the irrigated land in our country is bad, which is primarily due to the high salinity of the soil and the rise in groundwater. Therefore, the further expansion of irrigated arable land areas is one of the most important tasks of today's agriculture to raise productivity by improving their melioration status [1].

The degree of harmfulness of salts in the soil to plants is different, the most harmful and dangerous for them is soda (Na_2CO_3). Soda forms sodium alkali (NaOH) dissolved in water, and this salt has a toxic effect on plants. He cuts off the roots, darkens them, dies. Chlorine salts are also very harmful, and sulphate salts are relatively less harmful. High amounts of hard-soluble salts ($CaSO_4$, $CaCO_3$) are also harmless to plants. In saline soils, the easily soluble salts of sodium and magnesium are more than threeraydi [2].

The purpose of the research work is to investigate the measures of biosorption of salts on the basis of exopolysaccharides (EPS) synthesized by microorganisms on soils of varying degrees of salinity, plant growth, development and productivity enhancement on the basis of biologically active substances synthesized by microorganisms. In studies, in conditions of various salt stress the *Rh.radiobacter* 36 shtams have been studied to produce EPS. Salt concentrations were determined as 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5 %. The control variant was grown in a salt-free feed environment. When the cultivation was completed, ferments were inactivated and centrifugated at a speed of 8000 rpm for 5 minutes. The precipitated biomass was calculated by the weight of the drying out. On this basis, the effect of salinity on the biomass of the strain was studied (Table 1).

Table 1 Rh of salinity of different degrees.radiobacter 36 effects of strain biomass

Variants	Biomass weight, g (in dry state)
Control	
Feed environment (saltless)	
0.25 % salt food environment	0.57
0.5 % salt food environment	0.49
1.0 % salt food environment	0.42
1.5 % salt food environment	0.41
2.0 % salt food environment	0.44

As can be seen from experience, this strain is able to grow and develop even at high concentrations of salts.

EPS of the strain grown at different salt concentrations were precipitated and dried at a temperature of 40-45○C, and IR spectra were obtained on the basis of SEM-EDX analysis of EPS samples (Figure 1).

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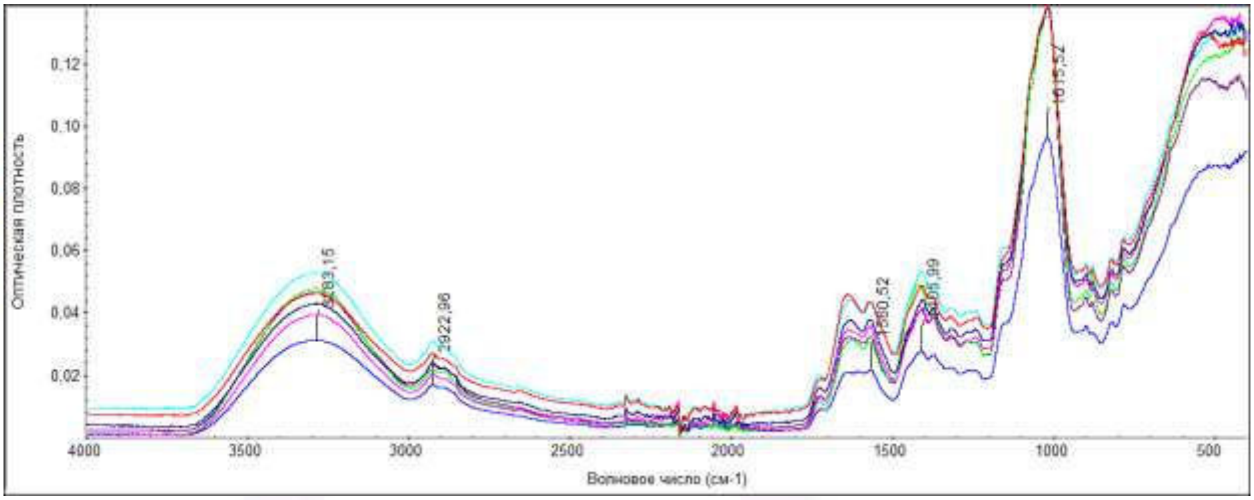

Picture 1. The Rh.radiobacter SEM-EDX analysis of EPS samples generated by different levels of salinity of theobacter 36 shtamms

Relative humidity under normal conditions during the study. *Rh. radiobacter* 36 shtamms studied the properties of biosorption salts from EPS, which is synthesized by. To do this, the biomass of the strain grown in a normal nutrient medium was precipitated in the above order and 100 ml of supernatants were selected, dissolved with the addition of 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5% salt each and left for a day. After being sunk on the day of the ENP, the xar sample was numbered and dried and brought to the ISP-MS instrument. This experiment was used to determine how much Na^+ is present in the samples (table 3).

Table 3. Rh. radiobacter 36 Na^+ absorption of EPS ions synthesized by the stamms

№	Variants	Absorption amount
1	D-K **mg/gr**	173,553315 **1,73553315**
2	D-0.25 **mg/gr**	989,5413088 **9,895413088**
3	D-0.5 **mg/gr**	1570,638448 **15,70638448**
4	D-1 **mg/gr**	2487,187396 **24,87187396**
5	D-1.5 **mg/gr**	4322,467927 **43,22467927**
6	D-2 **mg/gr**	5177,899929 **51,77899929**
7	D-2.5 **mg/gr**	4108,361299 **51,08361299**

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The absorption of Na+ EPS ions was maximal in the 2.0 and 2.5% concentration variants. Instead of inference, it can be said that this strain is able to absorb the maximum level of the Na+ ion based on the EPS gel, accompanied by an increase in the salt concentration at higher levels.

At the next stage of research, the effect of biologically active substances synthesized from the shtobacter 36 strain on the fecundity of hemp and common hemp seeds was studied. Inoculation of plant seeds was performed twice in three stages. Initially, the seeds of the "Bardosh" wheat variety *Rh. radiobacter* was innocent for 18 hours with a suspension of 36 strain, using water in the control version. Culture liquids 1:1, 1:1.5, 1:2 and diluted in the proportions of 1:3, and the seeds are fertilized. The number of germinated seeds was calculated (in the seed of 20 pieces, in 2 repetitions) (Table 4).

Table 4 Effect of Rh.radiobacter 36 strain on wheat yield of new Bardosh seeds

Variants	Outgrown seeds,%	Unemployed seeds,%
Control (with water)	80/90	20/10
1:1 (1 мl Cultural fluid +1 мл сув)	85/90	15/10
1:1.5(1 мl Cultural fluid +1.5 мл сув)	90/100	10
1:2 (1 мl Cultural fluid +2 мл сув)	100/100	-
1:3 (1 мl Cultural fluid +3 мл сув)	100/100	-

Table 5 Effect of Rh.radiobacter 36 strain on seed germination of Thermos-31 cotton

Variants	Outgrown seeds,%	Unemployed seeds,%
Control (with water)	80/70	20/30
1:0.5 (1 мl Cultural fluid +0.5 мл сув)	50/60	50/40
1:1 (1 мl Cultural fluid +1мл сув)	50/55	10/45
1:2 (1 мl Cultural fluid +2 мл сув)	60/65	40/35
1:3 (1 мl Cultural fluid +3 мл сув)	100/100	-

It is known from the literature that biologically active substances synthesized by microorganisms act as a stimulant to the plant, as well as act as an inhibitor when given in high doses. This means that the effect of physiologically active substances is very high [3,4]. This was also the case in our experiments. It was found that the strain of Rh.radiobacter 36 is maximal when diluted in a 1: 2 and 1: 3 ratio of culture suspension for wheat varieties "Bardor" and 1: 3 for cotton seeds "Thermos-31".

In conclusion, the use of culture suspension of Rh.radiobacter 36 strain in the use of saline soils of different levels in agriculture can achieve effective results in increasing crop yields while ensuring both soil fertility and normal growth of plants during the growing season.

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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PROPERTIES OF PUBLIC SPORTS DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS AND YOUTHS

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Annotation
This article reveals the social implications of physical education and mass sports. A different approach assesses the social essences of sports, points out ways to improve the organization, and conducts various activities among different segments of the population, including youth.

Keywords: students, students, physical education, mass sports, theoretical and practical basis, training, recommendations.

Introduction

Training of education among the students is considered as an important part of the training of qualified personnel in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main goal of the state policy in the sphere of physical culture and sports, especially for the younger generation, improvement of the effective use of available opportunities for students - to educate young people in all aspects of active, healthy lifestyle and provide participation of athletes of international sporting events.

The current development requires everyone to actively engage in physical education. This is especially true for a growing number of students. If you look at the work order of students, they spend most of their time with mental work. Experts recommend to replace mental work with active rest and physical labor. However, most students do not follow this procedure. Many students suffer from a variety of illnesses during their student years, some them continue during their lives. Also, under current economic and social conditions, physical education in higher education institutions does not meet modern students. Experts require a great deal of time to master the social, economic, scientific, and technical changes taking place in our lives. That is why many of the older generation of specialists do not have modern information and communication technologies. They make up about 50-60% of specialists. Today, specialists in physical education don't have enough knowledge of Internet search, so there are some difficulties with processing and providing students with necessary information. In particular, they will be aware of the competition calendar, online application for competitions, the creation and regular replenishment of athletes' electronic databases, cooperation with foreign experts, the formation of their own labor market in physical education and sports, and the organization of large-scale advertising campaigns requires modern knowledge. In today's world, there is a great need for physical education and sports. They require great theoretical and practical knowledge and experience from specialists. Without them, the work of specialists in physical education and sports is inferior.

The issues of mass physical culture and sport are not covered in the theory and methodology of physical culture at the level of modern requirements. Their theoretical and practical bases are not sufficiently developed. In a civilized society the leisure budget of the population, including young people, is poorly studied. Also, the public's interest in sports is not fully understood. On a single program, everyone has the same requirements and responsibilities. This in turn reduces the interest of students, especially female students, to physical education and sports. Due to this, the need for physical education and mass sports requires a great deal of theoretical, organizational, pedagogical, psychological and methodological knowledge, skills and abilities. In the context of the article, we will cover these situations in more detail

The urgency of the problem

In recent years, students and physical education of students and the public sport developed a modern approach to increase of their physical activity. These issues are represented in the meeting which is held on September 20, 2018. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyaev, "Further development of physical culture and sports of the most important tasks for the future" (2018 No. 24.09., 16428- xx), which reflected the development of physical culture and sports, sports infrastructure improvements show the results of world-class athletes, athletes and coaches. Creation the necessary conditions for the prestigious international sporting events as a result of the measures taken to the country's athletes. [1].

Meanwhile, the game types are available to engage in sports infrastructure is not at the required level, educational institutions, sports facilities in the field of efficient use of capacity, physical education and sports training and improving their skills, and to promote a healthy lifestyle among the population as a result of a systematic set up of the population, especially to attract young people to physical culture and mass sports work was not satisfactory.

This negative result is evident in the level of health of the population, that is, weight gain, heart, blood, cardiovascular, respiratory and motion systems based on emerging diseases among young people are met more often, as a result of a decline in labor productivity, the young Internet dependence, sedentary lifestyle, psychological stress century diseases and their consequences keeps growing.

According to the World Health Organization sedentary lifestyle is recognized as the world 's fourth largest global threat. 6% of all deaths worldwide are caused by inactivity. The physical activity rate of the world population between the ages of 17-35 has been reduced by 80% [2].

There is a tendency for the renewal of the world, mass culture, the Internet and the aspirations of our people for the sake of perfect human development. The cultural values of the cultural heritage of our people, which are now called physical education, have been glorified in the past by the name of physical jerks. These values are implemented through activities such as maintaining a routine, eating well, working hard, sleeping, resting, leisure activities, exercise and physical activity during the national holidays, weddings, and wrestling activities. Daily physical activity levels are provided. Daily levels of physical activity such as these allow the normal functioning of the vital organs, such as the central nervous system, circulatory, respiratory, musculoskeletal and digestive systems. People involved in physical jerks were active in social, spiritual and educational activities and were rarely infected.

The object of the work

It is the process of organizing and conducting physical education and mass sports activities with students in higher education institutions, which improves them. Today's society demands young professionals to be healthy, strong and resilient, at the same time making great professional demands. Increase in production efficiency by 6% by increasing the health of workers by 2% at industrial enterprises is reported. In addition, as a result of studies, it is proved that the soldiers perform 1.5-2 times faster and better quality of combat missions than less trained soldiers. Certainly, in modern sports, modern conditions and equipments are required to ensure high results and to replicate them at world and other international competitions. But it doesn't require much for physical training. Internet data shows that the overall population of the Russian Federation increased by 38% in 2006 to 59% in 2017. Experts who have analyzed this situation have noted that such rapid growth is provided by athletics, such as running long distances. Indeed, it has been discovered that running is the easiest and least demanding exercise, but it is a complex exercise that affects all members of the body, achieving high growth rates in health care. It is no coincidence that the ancient Olympus wrote, "If you want to be healthy, run, want to be pretty, run, want to be rich, run." The great scholar Ibn Sina also wrote in his works of the eleventh century, "Exercise replaces all the medicine, but no medicine can substitute exercise."

Research methodology

The research has a number of complex objectives. Due to this, a number of pedagogical, psychological, and sociological methods were used in the work. In particular, the study of the state of the organization and management of physical culture and mass sports activities, literature review, interviews, questionnaires, physical development, physical training, sports training, express tests, constants, as well as mathematical statistical methods are widely used. The tests were conducted at the beginning and end of the academic year and at in term periods.

Physical exercises with brain activity are directly related. Physical exercise helps to increase attention and memory. Exercising young and older people have higher confidence, they will overcome the blows of life with confidence, and they have strong life goals. Physical exercise teaches a person to follow the daily routine. It puts an end to a chaotic life, eliminates bad habits such as drinking and smoking. It saves millions of dollars on various illnesses and keeps the family budget stable.

Our country has great facilities for athletes. The world champions, the winners of the Olympic Games will be awarded one-time $ 200,000 prize, home, with the latest cars. They are paid a lifetime wage of three times the minimum wage regardless of their age. Such care will give our athletes a powerful impetus to the achievement of new sports goals.

Currently, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev has set a task to create a national model for the development of mass sports. At present, our specialists are working on it, the first tests for this purpose have been carried out and they are showing good results. In particular, it has become a tradition to hold monthly sports weekends. For example, the first week of the month - Youth Union Sports Week, the second week - Women's Sports Week, the third week - Mahalla Citizens' Sports Week, and the fourth week - Sports Facilities Week. All of them are full of mass sports and wellness activities. Thousands of young people and adults are taking part in these weekends.

The wide-ranging spiritual, educational and social reforms in society are deepening. The population's interest in physical culture and sports, its acceptance as an important socio-cultural phenomenon is growing day by day. The priority of state policy in this area is to involve employees of ministries, agencies, economic associations, large enterprises and organizations, including their family members, in their free time every week, in various types of sports, including mass sports. It is planned to carry out departmental and interdepartmental competitions, such as "Getting Started", "Family of Athletes". One of the effective measures is personal addiction to sport as an instance of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakistan, governors of regions, districts and cities, heads of ministries and agencies. Realization of these priorities is ensured, modern attitude of the population to physical culture and sports is developing.

Physical culture is a part of the overall culture and is the sum of the successes of society in the creation and use of special means of human health and physical development [3]. Achievement of these successes, integration of every member of our society into daily life is a vivid example of the social policy pursued by our people and the government. It will always remain relevant with the service of our people, upbringing the young generation, preserving and improving the gene pool of the nation.

Years of experience show that there are a number of shortcomings in the physical education of students. These may include:

For the science of physical education hours from being reduced over the years, some of the material-technical base of educational institutions, the weakness of the necessary theoretical knowledge of an adequate level of agitation work is carried out, the lack of qualificated personnel, lack of modern innovative technologies, lack of personal interests of the heads of educational institutions, lack of initiative, inadequate support of the initiative and absence of modern sports clubs, poor quality of training, lack of scientific research showing differences in health and disease, etc.

The existence of a theoretical and practical framework for the effectiveness of each process is crucial. Major changes are expected in the theory of physical education. Whereas, physical education and physical training were mainly focused on military and combat activities, later it served as a basis for increased productivity in post-war recovery. At present, almost 100% is devoted to ensure human health and physical activity. Because of the development, the age of technology, inefficiency and global problems of nature, the health of the people is in a serious threat.

In the solution of these problems, the leading role belongs to physical culture. It is not a secret that people with a high level of physical fitness are more likely to be in everyday life. The incidence of illnesses is low and the duration of illness is short. Longevity, delaying the aging processes in the body by 15-20 years is characteristic of people who are actively engaged in sports. Of course, we cannot make everyone an athlete, but we have the opportunity to involve 90 people out of every 100 in physical education.

It is possible to increase the level of physical culture of students and their involvement in mass sports.

1. Improvement of the role of physical education and the quality of training in educational institutions. In spite of the fact that children should be taught in physical education as a compulsory discipline for 2-3 years in preschool, 9-11 years in secondary schools, 2-3 years in colleges and lyceums, 1-2 years in high schools, and 14-19 years in total the population under the age of 30, shows the number of mass occupants 14.7% [5]. Of course, this is unsatisfactory. In developed countries the level of mass physical activity is 55-60%. We have a lot to do.

2. Conduct regular and high-quality activities of the educational institution, including:

1. Morning exercises for 20-30 minutes at home.
2. 10-15 minutes of pre-school gymnastics for those who do not have a home gym.
3. Minutes of physical culture, which is 1-2 minutes during the training.
4. Physical culture pauses for 3-4 minutes (physculture).
5. 5-10 minutes long game with big breaks.
6. Lessons in physical education - 2 times a week, 45 minutes.
7. Circle sports activities.
8. After-school competitions.
9. Out-of-school competitions.

These educational activities should be conducted on a regular basis. Thus, the daily activity is 1-1.5 hours and the total weekly activity is 6-9 hours. [6] That's an average figure for young people. Of course, club activities, school and out-of-school competitions are not every day, and this must be taken into account.

Practical advice.

1. To prevent injuries, regular monitoring of trainings keeps track of your physical development during training, twice-a-year medical examination, compulsory medical examination prior to each competition.
2. Less than 140 beats per minute during a workout, is considered as a simple exercise. Such training does not benefit the body. During exercise, the heart rate should rise to at least 140-170 minutes per minute. This is a health check.

3. Exercise of heartbeat as long as 60 is in a quiet state is satisfactory and the body is healthy. In a normal, unhealthy body, the heart rate was taken as high as 72 times per minute. The minute the heartbeat of the world champions and the Olympic winners will be even lower. This is called sports bradycardia. This is especially true for long-distance runners. Winner of the Olympics, running 5,000 and 10,000m, Kutsz's heartbeat is 32 times per minute. The winner of the Olympic Games, long-distance runner from Finland Pavvo Nurmi's heartbeats are 28 times per minute. As a result of intense exercise, the heart rate rises 240 times and higher. During the competition, the heart rate increased to 300 times as a result of heavy physical activity. This is the only figure recorded in the Czech Republic in the last century.
4. In physical education classes, the main goal is not only to train students and students, but also to teach them to exercise independently and consciously. To do this, it is important to regularly explain to each student and pupil the role of physical education in the individual's life, the importance of a healthy lifestyle.
5. It is important that parents, brothers, school teachers and coaches set a good example in their involvement in physical education and sports.
6. It is important to set aside time for theoretical data. So far, we have made a mistake that "Theoretical data is in the hands of practice."
7. Avoid sweating and drinking cold water after workout, avoid sweating, or wearing wet clothes - the key to not getting sick.
8. It can have a positive effect only when properly exercised. When it comes to health, it is important to stretch the distance.
9. Regularity in exercise is an important factor. It can be from 21 to 60 days of exercise.

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PECULIARITIES OF THE MOTOR ACTIVITY ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS

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Annotation

A continuously increasing flow of information and an increase in the volume of theoretical disciplines studied in higher educational institutions narrows the range of motor activity of students. In this regard, the organization and management of motor activity of those involved in the school day, semester and throughout the entire period of study at the university becomes more and more urgent. Mental ability and student health largely depend on the optimization of motor activity and the management of the process of its implementation. Under the influence of an intense sedentary lifestyle in the human body, typical, regularly repeating changes occur, which, as a rule, indicates fatigue, deterioration number of physiological functions of the body. They lead to imbalance, processes of excitation and inhibition in the central nervous system, resulting reduced mental work capacity.

In order to ensure high human workability in conditions of limited mobility, the functional state of the motor analyzer plays an important role. It is known that its activity creates a favorable background for the work of all systems of the human body.

Inadequate motor activity and lack of muscle tension during work reduce the functional capabilities of the body as a whole and adversely affect a person's working ability. At the same time, the activity of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems worsens, attention and memory decrease. To eliminate subjective factors of fatigue and increase to some extent the person's working ability by increasing physical activity, by introducing physical exercises.

Keywords: physical culture of a person, motor activity, disease, sedentary mobility, environment, features of being, general culture, activities, self-organization, mutual relations, non-communicable disease, state policy, physical inactivity, hyperdynamia, modernity, national tradition, rate of physical activity, self-control, hygienic demand.

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Introduction

The process of physical education opens up wide possibilities for self-development, self-knowledge, self-realization of human resources [12, 18, 26]. With age, motor activity of people decreases noticeably [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), inactivity is the one of the global problems of mankind at level 4. Lack of physical activity is a significant risk factor for noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as stroke, diabetes, and cancer. In many countries, young people are less and less engaged in physical activity. Worldwide, 23% of adults and 81% of teenagers attending school lack physical activity [27, 28, 29].

As indicated in the WHO Global Plan of Action for the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2013–2020, encouraging people to move more is a key strategy to reduce the burden of NCDs. The plan calls for a reduction by 2025 the prevalence of insufficient physical activity by 10%, which will contribute achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [27, 28, 29].

WHO provides guidance on the minimum level of activity in order to promote health for all age groups, but it is important to know that a low level of physical activity is better than its complete absence. People who lead a passive lifestyle should start with a little physical activity, integrate it into their daily routine, and gradually increase the duration, frequency and intensity of classes over time. In turn, countries and communities should take measures in order to provide people with more opportunities to lead an active lifestyle [27, 28, 29].

A new way of life and a new educational activity, focused on independence, some parts of students on psychological characteristics adapt without difficulty, while others adapt for a long time. This will last from 3 months to half a year. A new environment, a new world-quenching provides opportunities, builds new life plans. One of these increases is sport [15, 17, 23].

Despite the long up to 14 years, physical education and sports training in preschool, school and educational institutions remains ineffective. The reason is not ineffective teaching of this primary subject. Given the long-term subject of the previous stages of training, the number of hours allocated for physical education is sharply reduced in universities.

At present, in universities of Uzbekistan, it is held only in the first year of study. In the curriculum of some universities, this subject is generally absent. Yes, in another sense, it is considered quite possible when this subject studies for 14 years before university. This period gives a lot of experience and ability for independent study in the health-saving goals of the subject. If for 14 years the subject is not understood, realized and considered as necessary for the health, then the remaining 4 years does not give any effect. This process is effectively carried out in foreign universities. In foreign universities, this subject is not held according to the curriculum. Students themselves attend sports clubs, sections and classes of the health group and others the most convenient time. But, this process is controlled online. Students must complete a certain number of classes (three times a week) and fulfill the physical standards necessary to support the physical activity and gain the necessary points for their academic rating [16].

Despite this, only more than 33-36% of students comply with educational standards. The remaining 64-67% of students do not meet these standards for the social and medical requirement [16].

Studying the problems of motor activity, we can group the basic facts that affect the full health of the population. These may include the following:

lack of physical activity is one of the main risk factors for death in the world;

lack of physical activity is one of the main risk factors for the development of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), such as cardiovascular disease, cancer and diabetes;

physical activity has important health benefits and contributes prevention of NCDs;

every fourth adult in the world is not active enough;

more than 80% of adolescents worldwide lack physical activity;

lack of physical activity policies in 56% of WHO Member States;

WHO Member States have agreed to reduce the prevalence of physical inactivity by 10% by 2025 [27, 28, 29].

According to the theory and methods of physical education, the term “physical activity” is any movement of the body produced by skeletal muscles, which requires energy consumption, including activity during work, games, homework, travel and recreational activities [12, 18, 26].

However, now the concept of motor activity has acquired the qualities of a modern, having its own theory and practice, scientifically theoretical and methodological substantiated subject. This is before the sociality of the subject is determined. The social need for motor activity was determined by his theory and methodology, the goals and objectives of his research as a scientific discipline [16].

The term "physical activity" should not be confused with the concept of "exercise" - one of the categories of physical activity that is planned, structured, repeated and aimed at improving or maintaining one or more components of the physical condition [12, 18, 26]. In addition to physical exercises, any other types of physical activity, that are carried out during rest, while traveling to and from places or during work are also good for health. In addition, both moderate and intense physical activity contribute better health.

Everyone should give at least 60 minutes moderate to high intensity physical activity per day. Physical activity lasting more than 60 minutes a day will bring additional benefits to their health. Physical activity aimed at the development of the musculoskeletal system should be practiced at least three times a week [27,28, 29]. It is also recommended that physical activity of moderate intensity should be given at least 150 minutes a week, or physical activity of high intensity at least 75 minutes a week, or time should be given to a similar combination of medium and high intensity physical activity [27,28, 29].

In order to bring additional health benefits for adult classes must increase their average physical activity time to 300 minutes per week or otherwise achieve a similar level of exercise. Strength exercises in which the main muscle groups are involved should be performed twice a week or more often.

Therefore, students should give moderate-intensity physical activity of at least 150 minutes a week or high-intensity physical activity of at least 75 minutes a week, or devote time to a similar combination of moderate and high-intensity physical activity. In order for classes to bring additional health benefits, adults of this age category must increase the duration of moderate-intensity physical activity to 300 minutes per week or otherwise achieve a similar level of exercise [15, 17, 23].

Adults in this age group with limited mobility must be engaged to physical activity, aimed at improving balance and preventing the risk of falls three times a week or more. The intensity of various forms of physical activity varies between people. In order for physical activity to strengthen the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, the entire lesson should be divided into time periods lasting at least 10 minutes.

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The benefits of physical activity

Moderate-intensity regular physical activity, such as walking, cycling, or playing sports, has significant health benefits. At any age, the benefits of physical activity outweigh the potential harm, for example as a result of accidents. Leading a more active lifestyle throughout the day thanks to relatively simple methods, people can quite easily reach the recommended levels of activity.

Regular physical activity of appropriate intensity:

improves musculature, as well as the cardiac and respiratory system;

- improves bone condition and functional health;

reduces the risk of hypertension, coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, various types of cancer (including breast and colon cancer), as well as depression;

- reduces the risk of falls, as well as fractures of the femoral neck and spine;

physical activity is the basis of energy metabolism and maintaining a normal weight.

Inadequate physical activity is one of the main risk factors for death in the world and its levels in many countries are increasing, which increases the burden of NCDs and affects the general health status around the world. People who are not physically active have a 20% -30% higher risk of death compared to those who devote enough time to physical activity.

Physical inactivity

At the national level in 2018, about 56% of adults of age 18 and older were not physically active enough (30% of men and 26% of women). In high-income megacities, 36% of men and 42% of women were not physically active compared to 12% of men and 24% of women in low-income regions of Central Asia. Low or declining levels of physical activity often correspond to high or increasing gross national product. The decrease in levels of physical activity is partly due to passivity during leisure and a sedentary lifestyle at work and home. In addition to that, the national life in many ways makes women sit at home, spend a sedentary lifestyle, as a housewife. Similarly, the increasing use of “passive” modes of transport also contributes to inadequate physical activity [16].

At the regional scale, in 2018 81% of adolescents aged 11-17 years were not physically active during holidays. Teenage girls were less active than teenage boys — 84% of girls and 78% of boys. The high pace of development of Internet services by the population is quite associated with the lack of motor activity of this population [16].

A number of environmental factors that are associated with urbanization can prevent people from increasing levels of physical activity. Among them are the following factors:

- intensive traffic;
- poor air quality, air pollution;
-lack of parks, sidewalks and sports recreational facilities;
- national traditions and customs, especially negatively acting girls.

Ways to increase motor activity

To increase the levels of physical activity of the country and the leaders of its regions should make efforts to provide people with more opportunities to lead an active lifestyle.

Key activities aimed at increasing levels of physical activity include:

- comprehensive advertising on the value and benefits (economic, medical, biological, socio-psychological, etc.) of physical activity;
- rejection of normative sports and the distribution of sports shows, various entertaining sports festival;
- promotion of physical activity in daily activities, carried out in collaboration with relevant sectors;
- ensuring access for all people to form active movement, including walking and cycling, and ensuring their safety;
- pursuing policies in the workplace that promote physical activity;
- creation of safe playgrounds and facilities in schools where students could spend their free time actively;
- the formation of “Qualitative Physical Education” (QPE) to support the development of behavioral patterns in children, thanks to which they will remain physically active throughout life;
- the creation of sports and recreational facilities where everyone could do sports;
- improve the quality of physical education;
- diversify support for the commercial development of the sports sector, entrepreneurship in sports and the provision of services.

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- The privilege of the initiator, physically and athletically active employees of the enterprise.

Approximately 34% of government sectors have developed policies and action plans for physical inactivity, but only about 20% of ministries and departments have acted on them. National and local governments also adopt policies in a number of sectors to encourage and promote physical activity [7, 8, 9, 10, 11].

Development of a focus on national action strategies

Starting in September 2017, i.e. since the change of power in Uzbekistan, the strategies and tactics in the field of physical culture have changed dramatically. The state administration was improved, the committee of physical culture was separated from the ministry of culture, and instead of the state committee of physical culture and sport, the Ministry of Physical Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan was organized. More than 770 physical education workers were assigned. Also, since 1955, the Institute of Physical Culture was the only one, it was reorganized into a university, and a branch of the University of the Uzbek State University of Physical Culture and Sports was opened in Nukus, the capital of the Republic of Karakalpakistan. In addition, a branch of the Russian State University of Physical Culture, Sports, Youth and Tourism (SCOLIPE) was opened in Samarkand. A resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on July 17, 2017 "On the organization of sports clubs in state educational institutions" under number 542. Sports clubs were reorganized on the basis of this regulatory document in 76 universities of the republic. There is a hall and the “Humo” arena for the development of earthly sports. Now the republic has 108 higher education institutions. Of these 14 branches of world-famous universities, such as Moscow State University, the Polytechnic University of Turin, a branch of the Russian University of Oil and Gas named after Gubkin, a branch of the Russian Economic University named after Plekhanova, Singapore Institute of Management Development, a branch of Inha Korea University and many others [7, 8, 9, 10, 11]. Starting September 18, 2018, special attention was paid to the development of mass sports. Under the leadership of the President of the Republic, Sh. Mirziyayev, a national concept for the development of physical culture and mass sports, up to 2030, was developed. The main goal of the concept is to raise to a new level of mass sports among the population and in order to revitalize the nation will provide the necessary level of physical activity at all levels of education, production and culture.

With the opening of branches of foreign universities, teachers of local universities closely cooperated and held joint sports and recreational activities. This largely contributed to the development of motor activity of students.
The national policy of Uzbekistan for the development and promotion of physical activity should be aimed at achieving changes in a number of sectors. Governments should review their national physical activity policies to ensure they are in line with best practices in using population-based approaches to increase physical activity.
The countries of Central Asia are very close in culture, including sporting values. Also, national sports are not much different from each other.
Local government should determine appropriate policies and ensure that walking, cycling and other forms of physical activity are accessible and safe;
transport policy should provide for non-motorized types of vehicles;
production and workplace policies should promote physical activity;
sports facilities and places of mass recreation should become the embodiment of the principle of "mass sport".
Public Policy in Central Asia and legislation have an impact on opportunities for physical activity in the sphere of transport, urban planning, education, labor, social inclusion, and financing of a medical sanitary measures.

Features the organization of physical activity and sports training of students in higher educational institutions

In addition to personal and professional qualities, university graduate needs to have good health and physical fitness. The main role in solving this problem is played by the formation of a healthy lifestyle among students, aimed at ensuring sufficient physical activity [15, 16].
The familiarization of students with physical education is an important component in the formation of a healthy lifestyle. Along with the broad development and further improvement of organized forms of physical education, independent exercise is crucial: Health and student learning are interconnected and interdependent. The stronger the student's health, the more productive the training, otherwise the ultimate goal of training loses its true meaning and value. For students successfully adapt to the conditions of study at the university, maintain and strengthen their health during the course of their studies, a healthy lifestyle and regular optimal physical activity are necessary [12, 18, 26].

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Modern difficult living conditions dictate higher requirements for the biological and social capabilities of man. The comprehensive development of physical abilities of people with the help of organized physical activity (physical training) helps to focus all the internal resources of the body on achieving its goals, improves working capacity, improves health, and allows you to complete all the tasks within a short working day.

Muscles make up 40–45% of a person's body weight. During the evolutionary development, the function of muscle movement subordinated to itself the structure, functions and all the vital functions of other organs, body systems, therefore it very sensitively reacts both to a decrease in physical activity and to heavy, excessive physical exertion.

The systematic use of physical activity, corresponding to gender, age, and state of health, is one of the essential factors for a healthy lifestyle. Physical activity is a combination of a variety of motor actions performed in daily life, as well as organized or self pendent physical culture and sports, the combined term "physical activity". A large number of people engaged in mental activity, there is a restriction of motor activity [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6].

A specialist who completed training in the discipline "Physical Culture" should find a motivational-value attitude to physical culture, a formed need for regular physical exercises and sports, physical self-improvement [12,18, 26].

Forms of independent exercise and sports are determined by their goals and objectives. There are three forms of self-study: morning hygienic gymnastics, exercises during the school day, independent training sessions.

Morning hygienic gymnastics are included in the daily routine in the morning after waking up from sleep. The complexes of morning hygienic gymnastics should include exercises for all muscle groups, flexibility exercises and breathing exercises. It is not recommended to perform exercises of a static nature, with significant weights, for endurance (for example, a long run until fatigue). You can include exercises with a skipping rope, an expander and a rubber band, with a ball (elements of a game of volleyball, basketball, soccer with a small load).

In the preparation of the complexes and their implementation, it is recommended to increase the physical load on the body gradually, with a maximum in the middle and in the second half of the complex. By the end of the complex exercise, the load is reduced and the body is brought into a relatively calm state.

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The increase and decrease in load should be undulating. Each exercise should be started at a slow pace and with a small amplitude of movements and gradually increase it to average values.

Between a series of 2-3 exercises (and for power exercises - after each), an exercise for relaxation or slow running (20-30 s) is performed.

Exercise dosage, i.e. an increase or decrease of their intensity and volume is ensured by: changing the initial positions (for example, tilting the body forward and down, without bending the legs at the knees, with the hands reaching the floor it is easier to do “legs apart” in the initial position and it is more difficult to do “legs together in the initial position”); a change in the amplitude of motion; acceleration or deceleration of pace; increase or decrease in the number of repetitions of exercises; the inclusion in the work of more or fewer muscle groups; increase or decrease pauses for rest.

Morning hygienic gymnastics should be combined with self-massage and hardening of the body. Immediately after completing the morning gymnastics complex, it is recommended to do self-massage of the main muscle groups of the legs, trunk and arms (5-7 minutes) and perform water procedures taking into account the rules and principles of hardening.

Exercises during the school day are performed between training or independent classes. Such exercises prevent the onset of fatigue, contribute to maintaining high performance for a long time without overvoltage. Performing physical exercises for 10-15 minutes every 1 to 1.5 hours of work has a double stimulating effect on improving performance than passive rest twice as long. This is especially important in the computer and Internet dependence of young people, without taking into account the overstrain of the body.

Exercise should be carried out in well-ventilated areas. It is very useful to perform exercises outdoors.

Independent training sessions can be carried out individually or in a group of 3-5 people or more. Group training is more effective than individual training. Independent individual lessons on the ground or in the forest outside the settlements in order to avoid accidents are not allowed. Departure or exit for training outside the community can be carried out in groups of 3-5 people or more. In this case, all necessary precautions must be taken to prevent sports injuries, frostbite, etc. Also it is not allowed to lag behind a group of individual students. It is recommended to practice 2–7 times a week for 1–1.5 hours. It is impractical to do less than 2 times a week, since this does not help to increase the level of fitness of the body. The best time for training is in the afternoon, 2-3 hours after lunch. You can train at other times, but not earlier than 2 hours after eating and no later than an hour before eating or before going to bed. It is not recommended to train in the morning immediately after sleeping on an empty stomach (at this time it is necessary to perform hygienic gymnastics). Training sessions should be comprehensive, i.e. contribute to development of a whole host of physical qualities, as well as strengthen health and increase the overall performance of the body. The specialized nature of the classes, i.e. engaging in a chosen sport is allowed only for qualified athletes. Independent training sessions are held on a generally accepted structure [15, 17, 23].

Self-study content

The most common means of independent study at universities are walking and running, cross, health paths, swimming, walking and skiing, cycling, rhythmic gymnastics, athletic gymnastics, sports and outdoor games, orienteering, hiking, trainings on simulators.

Walking and running. The most accessible and useful means of physical training are walking and running outdoors in a forest park. **Walking** is a natural type of movement in which most muscles, ligaments, and joints are involved. Walking improves metabolism in the body and activates the activity of the cardiovascular, respiratory and other body systems. The intensity of physical activity when walking is easily regulated in accordance with the state of health, physical fitness and fitness of the body. The effectiveness of the impact of walking on the human body depends on the stride length, walking speed and its duration. Before training, you need to do a short workout.

When determining physical activity, heart rate (pulse) should be taken into account. The pulse is calculated during short stops during walking and immediately after training.

When you finish walking, you must gradually reduce the speed so that in the last 5-10 minutes of walking the heart rate is 10-15 beats / min less than indicated in the table. 8-10 minutes after the end of the workout (after rest), the heart rate should return to the original level that was before the workout. The increase in distance and walking speed should increase gradually.

Alternating walking with running. With good health and the free implementation of training loads while walking, you can proceed to alternate between running and walking, which provides a gradual increase in load and makes it possible to control it in strict accordance with your individual capabilities.
After running in alternation with walking and in the presence of good health, you can proceed to continuous running.

Running is the most effective way to improve health and increase physical fitness. Wise nature in the course of evolution has programmed for the human body high reliability and durability, calculated, according to experts, not less than 120-150 years of a healthy life. But it is not so easy to implement this tempting program. This is most often prevented by unwanted abnormalities that occur in the cardiovascular system. There are many ways to strengthen the cardiovascular system and health. Running is becoming more and more confident in the leading place among them.
With systematic training in the future, men can bring continuous running time to 50–70 minutes (8–10 km) or more, women to 40–50 minutes (5–6 km) or more. You can recommend the following modes of intensity when running on health and heart rate. The choice of running duration depends on the preparedness of the students.

Mode I. The zone is comfortable. It is used as the main mode for beginners with experience of up to one year. The runner is accompanied by a feeling of pleasant warmth, legs work easily and freely, breathing through the nose, the runner easily maintains the selected speed, nothing prevents him, there is a desire to run faster. Athletes use this mode to recover from in the conjugate training. Heart rate immediately after running 20-22, after 1 min 13-15 strokes in 10 s.

Mode II. Zone of comfort and small effort. For runners with experience of 2 years. The runner feels pleasant warmth, legs continue to work easily and freely, deep breathing mixed through the nose and mouth, slight fatigue interferes, the speed of

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running is maintained with little effort. Heart rate immediately after running 24–26, after 1 min 18–20 strokes in 10 s.

Mode III. A zone of intense training. For runners with an experience of 3 years, for athletes as a training regimen. It's hot for the runner, his legs are especially heavy, especially for the hips, when breathing, there is not enough air to inhale, the lightness has disappeared, it is difficult to keep pace, speed is kept by the willpower. Heart rate immediately after running 27–29, after 1 min 23–26 strokes in 10 s.

IV mode. The zone is competitive. For runners participating in running competitions. Runner is very hot, legs grow heavy and "sinking", breathing stress at a high frequency, prevents excessive voltage muscles of the neck, arms, legs, running is done with difficulty, despite the efforts, the running speed at the finish falls. Heart rate immediately after running 30–35, after 1 min 27–29 beats per 10 s. Classes can be held in groups and independently, individually. Depending on the tasks to be solved, rhythmic gymnastics complexes of different orientations are compiled, which can be carried out in the form of morning gymnastics, a physical break at work, sports warm-up or special exercises. Having a set of ordinary gymnastic exercises, everyone can independently make up such a complex for himself. Music determines the rhythm and pace of movement. It is necessary to select music for certain sets of exercises or, conversely, to the existing phonogram, record, select exercises with the appropriate rhythm and pace. The most convenient for performing exercises is the musical size 2/3 and 4/4; 3/4 size is mainly used for exercises performed at a slow pace. The greatest effect is given by daily classes in various forms of rhythmic gymnastics. Classes less often 2-3 times a week are ineffective.

Sports and outdoor games are of great health importance. They are distinguished by a variety of motor activity and positive emotions, they effectively relieve fatigue, tone the nervous system, improve the emotional state, increase mental and physical performance. Collective actions during the game bring up moral qualities: sociability, a sense of fellowship, the ability to sacrifice personal interests for the sake of the interests of the team. Outdoor games are especially useful. Outdoor games are characterized by simple rules, and teams for their conduct can be

completed arbitrarily. We can recommend the following outdoor games: "Third Extra", "Ball in a circle", "Ball in the basket", "Pionerball", "Disk on ice".
Sports games in comparison with mobile games require a higher knowledge of the techniques of a particular type of game and knowledge of the rules of refereeing that determine the relationships and behavior of the players.
The most common sports games in universities are: volleyball, basketball, handball, soccer, hockey, tennis, table tennis, towns, etc. Sports games require specially equipped standard sports fields or gyms.
For the most part, for recreational purposes and outdoor activities, games are held according to simplified rules.

Hiking weekend. The organizational center for weekend trips in educational institutions is the tourist section (tourist club) at the sports club. The tourist sections of faculties and other departments of the university are subordinate to her.
Members of the section help to choose a route, staff a tourist group, give recommendations on equipment and the correct mode on the road, conduct conversations with novice tourists and determine the readiness of the group for the trip. Before the hike, the whole group studies the features of the route on the map: terrain, natural barriers, forest, rivers, nearby settlements, attractions, historical monuments, museums, construction sites. Responsibilities are distributed between the participants of the campaign, appointed: manager, orderly, chef, photographer, correspondent, directing and closing.
The trip leader should investigate the proposed route in advance. When calculating the length of the route, it is necessary to take into account the conditions of the terrain on which the hike will be carried out, the presence or absence of a ski track, estimated air temperature, daylight hours and other factors.
Participants and the leader of the trip should pay great attention to the selection and testing of equipment: the quality of skis, mounts, boots, poles. To repair equipment and skis on the way, you need to have a set of repair tools and materials with you.
The team leader is required to strictly monitor the correct behavior of students on a camping trip and their attitude to natural resources. Tourists should in no case allow spoilage and felling of trees, the place of a halt and bivouac must be carefully cleaned, dry garbage should be burnt, and tins can be buried in the ground.

Age features of the content of classes. Features for women

Taking into account age-related changes, for people 17–29 years old (partially up to 49 years old) who have a high level of physical fitness, we recommend to choose a sport; with average physical fitness - general physical training; for people with low physical fitness - classes with a wellness focus.

With many years of regular exercise or a system of physical exercises with optimal physical exertion, a relative stabilization of motor function is observed, a sufficient level of physical fitness and working capacity of the body is maintained up to 70 years and older. The amount of motor activity for people of different ages, hours per week:

1. Preschoolers 21–28
2. Schoolchildren 14-21
3. Students of vocational schools and secondary specialized educational institutions 10-14
4. University students 10-14
5. Workers 6-10

The choice of the number of lessons per week depends on the purpose of independent studies. To maintain physical condition at the achieved level, it is enough to engage 2 times a week. To increase it - 3 times, and to achieve noticeable sports results 4-5 times a week.

Conclusions:

The development and implementation of evidence-based national and regional guidelines for physical activity can:

- Development and implementation of information programs to increase the physical activity of students in the main social Internet networks (“ Facebook ”, “In Contact”, “Classmates”, etc.);
- inform about national principles on physical activity and other preventive measures of general health care;
- determine the value-oriented starting point of physical education and mass sport for the development of goals and objectives for the promotion of physical activity at the national level;
- promote between departmental cooperation and the development of national goals and objectives for the promotion of physical activity;

- identify the main reference points for the development of physical culture and mass sport for initiatives to promote physical activity;
- substantiate the distribution of resources for preventive measures for promotion of physical activity;
- create a structure for joint actions for all interested parties around one goal;
- provide a science-based document that will allow all interested parties to transform the policy into actions with an appropriate allocation of resources;
- provide national and international physical culture and sports ties with other regions and countries of the world
- contribute the development of national mechanisms for the supervision and monitoring of recommended levels of physical activity for different population groups.

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STUDENT SPORTS AS A FACTOR OF TRAINING OF ATHLETES OF HIGHER ACHIEVEMENTS

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Abstract:
The modern stage in the development of student sports in Uzbekistan is characterized by the emergence of new tasks of physical education in universities. The organization of sports training for students in universities is properly scientifically undeveloped and not systematized. In the conditions of commercialization and professionalization of sports, universities that provide the opportunity to obtain higher professional education are not only guarantors of securing highly qualified athletes in the region, but also maintaining the system of sports training.
The article outlines the general characteristics of sports of the highest achievements, including among student sports teams; the system of organization and the dynamics of the results of student sports teams are analyzed; recommendations aimed at modernizing the existing organization system have been developed.
Keywords: student sport; modernization; system for organizing the training of athletes.

INTRODUCTION

After several years of crisis phenomena of the post-perestroika time, there has been a rise in all social aspects of life, including in sports. Young people are gradually returning to sports clubs and clubs. Physical culture in all its directions spreads throughout the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Being inherently human-Vedic discipline, physical culture is aimed at developing a holistic personality. Physical culture acts as a sociocultural layer of practice aimed at the development of students' natural forces and mediated by their cultural attitude to their physical capabilities. The development of the student's physical abilities is considered as part of the upbringing process as the development of cultural elements, special personal qualities. The humanization of the educational process emphasizes the enormous role of individual education, its very value. Only in this case can it reach a state in which social and individual processes of self-development, self-education, self-improvement, self-government, self-determination become possible and necessary [1].

At a modern university, student sport clubs have gained impetus for development, whose activities go beyond the scope of physical education. Therefore, it is important to separate the concepts of sport and physical education, the main task of which is physical education.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Physical education is a pedagogical process aimed at the comprehensive physical development of people, their specific preparation for the fulfillment of social obligations in society. This understanding includes training and education that ensures the physical development of a person, including the impact on the development of basic physical and special qualities, increasing the functional capabilities of the body, contributing to the most complete implementation of the genetic program due to the biological characteristics of a particular individual. [2]

The problems of improving the organization and content of student sports movement were considered by specialists A. Novikov, L. Matviev, V. Filin, G. Bogdanov, A. Guzhalovsky, L. Lubomirsky, V. Volkov, B. Prokudin, M. Zatsiorsky, V.K. Balsevich, Y.V. Verkhoshansky, A.A. Guzhalovsky, F.A. Kerimov, Sh.Kh. Khankeldiev, R. Salamov, T. S. Usmonkhadzhaev, R. Halmukhamedov, M. Umarov, K. D. Yarashev, A.K. Eshtaev, I.I. Barinov, N.N. Bashaev, M.Y. Vilensky, A.A. Vlasov, B.M. Gzovsky, R.G. Zubtsov, G.D. Ivanov, V.I. Ilyinich, V.G. Kragiev, I.P. Lopatin, A.V. Lotonenko, L.I. Lubyshev, V.A. Maslyakov, R.M. Nosov, A.I. Semeykin, G.N. Skitovich, R.N. Balls and others.

The development of student sports contributes to the training of highly qualified athletes and the preservation of the integrity of the physical culture and sports movement. The work of such scientists as V.U. Ageevets, L.V. Aristova, V.M. Vydrin, S.I. Guskov, V.I. Zholdak, T.M. Kanevets, V.V. Cousin, S.G.

Seyranov, Y.P. Michuda, V.N. Platonov, L.E. Lyubomirsky, T. Khayitov, Sh. Kholova.

Sport - educational, game, competitive activity based on the use of physical exercises, which has socially significant results. Sport in the Law “On Physical Culture and Sport in the Russian Federation” is defined as an integral part of physical culture, historically formed in the form of competitive activity and special practice of preparing a person for competitions. In the wording of the Law of 2007, sport is defined as a sphere of socio-cultural activity, as a set of sports that has developed in the form of competitions and special practice of preparing a person for it [3].

The concept of “sport” must be considered in a narrow and broad sense: sport as a truly competitive activity and related activities and sports as a multifunctional social phenomenon, which is a system of organizing and conducting competitions and training sessions for certain sets of physical exercises.

A distinctive feature of sport is the availability of training for it, and the main goal of playing sports is to achieve the highest possible result. However, along the way, other important social goals are achieved - strengthening health and physical improvement of people, their ideological, mental, moral, aesthetic education. [4]

The specific features of the activity both in physical education and in sport are caused by the difference in conditions, goals, motives, and means and achieved results. However, in both cases the subject is a person engaged in physical exercises.

Unusual in intensity and duration, physical and mental stress is another common feature. Engaged in physical exercises, a person experiences stress that exceeds normal, everyday norms. Often, especially in sports, these stresses can even be extreme. It is important to note that the rational systematic use of such physical and mental stresses in physical education and sport leads to the fact that they become habitual. This is undoubtedly a positive effect, as it helps to improve health, increase working capacity, develop physical and mental qualities, and in sports, increase sports results.

An exceptional feature applies only to sport: it is known that the essence of sports activity is competition. There is no sport without competition. A person's participation in competitions expresses his desire to achieve the highest sports result in the fight against other people.

The problem is that the mechanism for getting talented student-athletes into the highest achievement sports due to the lack of proper conditions for their preparation has not been fully developed.

Purpose of work: to identify effective conditions for the organization and training of student sports teams as a reserve for sports of the highest achievements.

Based on the goal, the following tasks are defined:

a) indicate the general characteristics of physical education and sports, as well as sports of the highest achievements, including among student sports teams;

b) to analyze the organization system and the dynamics of the results of student sports teams;

c) develop recommendations aimed at modernizing the existing organization system.

It should be noted that the research part is based on the provisions of the institutional approach (sports as a social institution; J. Kudryavtseva, L. Lubysheva, Y. Okunkov), the structural-functional approach (considers the universal and specific functions of mass sports and high-performance sports; C. Stevenson , G. Edwards, H. Tatano, K. Heinil), as well as the sociocultural approach (sport as part of the culture of society, international sport as a global phenomenon; S. Morin, D. Marshall, J. Friedman, J. Dumazedier).

At the present stage, Russian policy in the field of sports is more focused on mastication, including in the field of student sports. This is primarily due to the goals of improving the nation through increased physical activity and the abandonment of bad habits in favor of physical education. But it is worth noting that much attention has also been paid to the development of student sports clubs, whose members are high-class athletes who are able to show decent results at national and international competitions, becoming the closest reserve to the national team.

And this applies not only to higher education institutions with specialized sports training. Support for university sports of the highest achievements is undeniably associated with the periodic holding of major international competitions among students, such as the Universidad, the World and European Championships among students, as well as the participation of students in the Olympic Games, World and European Championships.

In this regard, it is necessary to clarify that there is mass sports and sports of the highest achievements.

Mass sport provides an opportunity for millions of people to improve their physical qualities and motor abilities, strengthen their health and prolong creative longevity, and therefore, withstand the undesirable effects on the body of modern production and the conditions of everyday life.

The purpose of practicing various types of mass sports is to strengthen health, improve physical development, fitness and actively relax.

This is connected with the solution of a number of particular problems: to increase the functionality of individual body systems, to correct physical development and physique, to increase general and professional performance, to master vital skills, it is pleasant and useful to spend leisure time, and achieve physical perfection.

The tasks of mass sport in many respects repeat the tasks of physical culture, but they are realized by the sports orientation of regular classes and trainings [5].

A group of people is involved in mass or “ordinary” sport; the level of sports results is low and generally accessible. The main differences of mass sport are determined by the fact that the usual sports activity in it is built depending on the professional, and therefore takes a subordinate place in the individual lifestyle; the time and effort spent on sports is rather strictly limited, which objectively limits the level of achievements.

Along with mass sports there is a sport of the highest achievements, or big sport [7].

The goal of big sport is fundamentally different from the goal of mass. This is the achievement of the highest possible sports results or victories at the largest sports competitions.

Arriving at the student sports club, a young student-athlete enters a new social sphere: a new team, new coaches are new agents of socialization, specific people responsible for upbringing and education, training in cultural norms and behaviors that ensure the effective development of a new social role [8].

In a sports club at the university, socialization can take place at an accelerated pace, since the period of study at an educational institution is limited [9].

The classification of the stages of socialization of an athlete by including him in sports activities can be associated with the stages of the formation of his sports career. If we accept this principle, we can distinguish the following stages of socialization [6]:

a) the inclusion of the subject in sports activities;

b) classes in specialized educational groups and groups of sports improvement;

c) the transition from amateur to professional sports;

d) the completion of a sports career and the transition to another career.

If we talk about student sports subculture, as part of the general sports culture, then we cannot say that this is a rather distinctive community. Members of one sports club are usually characterized by high unity around the general idea of achieving a high sports result to increase the popularity of their sport and their university, the presence of their own rites of dedication, traditions, customs and signs, often passed down from generation to generation, certain slang, style of dress possibly with the emblems of a sports club.

Touching upon various aspects of college sports, whether cultural or social, one should not forget about historical ones, since, on the whole, it is historical facts that help to make a complete picture of the formation of a particular phenomenon and determine the vector of development for the future.

Recommendations for improving the conditions and factors of the organization and training of student sports teams.

The development of student sports is able to smooth out the shortcomings of the existing order of "industrial production" of sports results among youth sports. The ability to achieve high sports results on the basis of a well-formed sports environment with the proper infrastructure, as well as an environment for active physical activity allows you to:

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• increase the popularity of a healthy lifestyle through permanent residence student athletes in the student community of the university;
• identify sports talents at the later stages of sports development (17-18 years) and develop to a professional level, up to the reserve of the national team;
• extend the sports career of young people who can successfully combine it with higher education;
• soften the social adaptation of professional-class athletes after completing a sports career.

In order for student sport to be able to solve the aforementioned tasks as efficiently as possible, he is informed) to have the appropriate material, technical and personnel base;

b) to optimize the combination of professional sports with training in the chosen specialty using a flexible schedule of classes, providing high-quality living and dining conditions, as well as the necessary conditions for independent work of student athletes;

c) to develop the most acceptable calendar of sporting events, taking into account the peculiarities of the workload, while giving student starts independent value as a significant public event, both local and national level;

d) make the basis of team formation the principle of justice in identifying the best, transparency in the selection and promotion of athletes.

Certainly, building a successful system of training high-class student sports teams is a matter that cannot be resolved in a short time. However, in order to move towards the modernization of this socially significant phenomenon, it is necessary to outline a plan of priority measures. As the latter, we can propose the following provisions that are advisory in nature:

a) the need for financial and tax incentives for the activities and development of sports organizations created in educational institutions;

b) ensuring the integration of sports systems in educational institutions for specialized sports training and sports at universities, as well as ensuring the continuity of these systems;

c) the organization of an optimized sports management system at the university;

d) involvement of the university and its base for the inclusion of scientific knowledge and developments in the system of technological and material and technical support for student sports, support of the training process;
e) development of a system of public sports instructors among students;
f) the development of sports at the university for students with disabilities;
g) the formation of an outreach program to engage students in active sports, education in the field of sports achievements, acting on an ongoing basis;
h) the creation on the basis of sports complexes of providing related services to students such as medical, cosmetology, the organization of a healthy diet, sports accessories, clothing, paraphernalia.

CONCLUSION

High-class student sports teams in the coming years can become an excellent platform for creating a strong reserve for top-level sports in Uzbekistan. Given the number of students in higher educational institutions, taking into account their own experience and the most successful experience of foreign countries, student sports can rise to a new, higher stage of development. However, for this it is necessary to improve the conditions and functioning factors of student sports clubs.

The existence of a material and technical base that meets the norms and modern standards, the availability of a trained personnel base, the optimized functioning of the combined training system in the specialty and the training process, the presence of an optimal sports calendar taking into account training at various levels, the primacy of the fair principle are mandatory for student sports teams to exist.

In addition, joint integrated activities of student sports clubs and organizations for working with youth athletes are needed, ready to combine training and sports in the future. In addition to all this, it must be remembered that the main impetus for the development of university sports will be the economic side - financial and tax incentives for both sports organizations themselves and support organizations. A large and important direction is public, aimed at the mass of student sports and attracting students to a healthy lifestyle.

This includes the development of a system of public sports instructors, the creation of a university-based complex to provide additional services, the development of sports for students with disabilities. Another promising area is to attract the scientific base of universities in the support system of the training process.

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THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS ASPECTS OF DEPRIVATION ON THE FORMATION OF THE CHILD'S BODY

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Abstract:
The article examines in detail the impact of deprivation on the child's body at various age stages, which is in the process of development and formation, and also considers various types of deprivation, such as social, maternal, emotional, sensory.

Key words: deprivation, social deprivation, maternal deprivation, sensory deprivation, development of the child's body.

In early childhood, deprivation leads to characteristic disorders of early development, which then manifest themselves in an emotional disorder in the form of a general smoothness of the manifestation of feelings, with a frequent tendency to fear and anxiety. Pupils of boarding-type institutions from a very early age need specially organized psychological assistance. Today, all this can be done under the condition of the constant work of a professional psychologist, who, together with educators and teachers, would develop and implement such developmental, psychoprophylactic and psychocorrectional programs that would compensate for the circumstances of life of these children and contribute to the progressive formation of their personality. must be satisfied, first of all, the need for love and recognition. Failure to satisfy this need leads to a distortion of personality development and the emergence of emotional deprivation. The most striking expression of the consequences of this type of deprivation is observed in children in residential institutions.

For the development of a child, you need:

- Diverse stimuli of different modality (visual, auditory, etc.), their lack causes sensory deprivation.
- Satisfactory conditions for learning and acquisition of various skills; the chaotic structure of the external environment, which makes it impossible to understand, anticipate and regulate what is happening from the outside, causes cognitive deprivation.

- Social contacts (with adults, primarily with the mother), ensuring the formation of the personality, their lack leads to emotional deprivation.
- The ability to implement social self-realization through the assimilation of social roles, familiarization with public goals and values; limiting this opportunity causes social deprivation.

Deprivation – deprivation or limitation of opportunities to satisfy vital needs. The following types of deprivation are distinguished – psychological, emotional, social, motor, food, sensory, informational, etc. Maternal deprivation is a condition that occurs as a result of the emotional separation of a child from the mother, a social phenomenon, in which is based on the child's complete or partial lack of attachment to an adult, undermining trust in the adult world, resulting in a change in trust in the outside world. The separation of a child from his parents contributes to the development of so-called de-privation mental disorders, which are more severe the earlier the child is separated from the mother and the longer the factor of this separation affects him. In early childhood, deprivation leads to characteristic disorders of early development (lag in general and speech development, insufficient development of fine motor skills and facial expressions); in the future, emotional disturbances appear in the form of a general smoothness of the manifestation of feelings, with a frequent tendency to fear and anxiety, behavioral deviations (frequent reactions of active and passive protest and refusal, a lack of a sense of distance in communication or, conversely, difficulties in contact). Maternal deprivation becomes the cause of emotional coldness, aggressiveness and at the same time increased vulnerability. Trust in the world in children who have experienced maternal deprivation can arise only through the emotional warmth of maternal care, as well as through the constancy and repetition of emotionally warm care for the child. Love and warmth, so necessary for every child, regardless of age. Another type of deprivation is sensory, associated with a depleted object environment and a deficiency of stimuli of the sensory organs. This type of deprivation is also encountered in children's homes and orphanages. Researchers from an American university suggested that volunteers stay as long as possible in a special cell, where they were maximally protected from external stimuli. For staying in this condition, a fairly decent wage was due. Scientists were struck by the fact that most of the subjects were unable to withstand such conditions for more than 3 days. What's the matter?

Consciousness, deprived of the usual external stimulation, was forced to turn «inward», and from there the most bizarre, incredible images and pseudo-sensations began to emerge, which could not be defined otherwise than hallucinations. The subjects themselves did not find anything pleasant in this, they were even afraid of these experiences and demanded to stop the experiment. From this, scientists concluded that sensory stimulation is vital for the normal functioning of consciousness, and sensory deprivation is a sure way to degrade thought processes and the personality itself. Social deprivation is also distinguished. The development of a child largely depends on communication with adults, which affects not only the mental, but also, in the early stages, the physical development of the child. Examples of social deprivation include wolf children and Mowgli children. All of them could not (or spoke poorly) speak and walk, often cried and were afraid of everything. During their subsequent upbringing, despite the development of intelligence, personality and social disorders remained. The consequences of social deprivation are unavoidable at the level of some deep personality structures, which manifests itself in distrust. Modern research also shows that in closed children's institutions, deviations in mental development can be traced in many directions at once. The need for communication in such children appears later than in children living in the family. Communication itself proceeds more sluggishly, the revitalization complex is weakly expressed, it includes less diverse manifestations, it fades faster when the adult's activity disappears. The lack of communication with adults can be compensated to some extent by contact with peers. However, in order for the presence of a peer to contribute to the development and content of contacts, such communication requires organization and control on the part of an adult. The development of communication with both adults and peers is largely due to the peculiarities of the emotional status of the child under conditions of deprivation. In children of early and preschool age, the specific living conditions in a closed children's institution lead to a forced superficiality of feelings, emotional failure; they are sad and passive; they do not develop attachment to an adult. Research shows that children in a situation of deprivation are unsuccessful in resolving conflicts with both adults and peers, they are aggressive, tend to blame others for the conflict, and are not capable of a constructive way out of a conflict situation.

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Their emotional reactions are characterized by higher tension, affective breakdowns, greater intensity of emotional frustration. In the orphanage, the child constantly interacts with the same rather narrow group of peers. This leads to the fact that here the relations in the group are formed according to the type of kinship. On the one hand, it is a positive factor contributing to emotional stability and security. But, on the other hand, such contacts do not contribute to the development of communication skills with strangers, the ability to adequately assess their qualities necessary for selective, friendly communication. Staying in an orphanage leaves its mark on the motor sphere as well. At an early age, so-called dead-end movements are common – rocking the body, sucking fingers, stereotypical non-targeted hand movements. The level of mastery of motor skills is lower here than among peers brought up in families. Children from the orphanage are characterized by inactivity, inexpressive facial expressions, motor awkwardness, and impaired coordination of movements. Along with muscle hypotension, muscle hypertension also occurs. In such cases, the child is in a state of continuous movement, can hardly concentrate on performing an action, constantly moves, grabs onto various objects. Movement is uncoordinated, disorderly. Cognitive deprivation is understood as a lack of information, as well as its chaos, variability, disorder, which prevents the construction of adequate models of the surrounding world and, therefore, the ability to act productively in it, as well as causing a number of certain psychological phenomena. The lack of communication with adults, the poverty of this communication, the primitive content of contacts with peers, business cooperation tied to a specific situation – all this does not require well-developed active speech from children from the children's home. They are more focused on understanding the speech of an adult, more precisely, his commands, orders to which their life in a closed children's institution is subordinated. At preschool age, such children are observed to be tongue-tied, there is a lag in the field of syntax and the scarcity of the content of statements. Children find it difficult to describe what is happening in the picture, since it is difficult for them to correlate reality and the graphic image. In the future, this leads to errors in reading and writing. Illiteracy is also promoted by the lack of formation of phonemic hearing, the development of which is directly related to the quality of emotional communication in the early stages.

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So, the majority of children from closed children's institutions have deviations in the development of cognitive processes, emotional-volitional sphere, and difficulties in communication and behavior. However, many of the characteristics of emotional deprivation can be attributed to children raised in families. This is a latent deprivation that unfolds against the background of an outwardly safe home environment, which, nevertheless, cannot provide the child with an atmosphere of trust, security, and emotional comfort. Emotional deprivation can be hidden, for example, behind increased exactingness, overprotection or other features of upbringing. The study of the causes, characteristics, consequences of certain types of deprivation already in itself shows the directions of its prevention and correction. Thus, the prevention and correction of sensory deprivation requires the organization of a competent sensory environment, the introduction of a sufficient number of sensory stimuli into a person's life. This requirement is especially relevant for children whose brains are still in the process of maturation.

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Consciousness, deprived of the usual external stimulation, was forced to turn «inward», and from there the most bizarre, incredible images and pseudo-sensations began to emerge, which could not be defined otherwise than hallucinations. The subjects themselves did not find anything pleasant in this, they were even afraid of these experiences and demanded to stop the experiment. From this, scientists concluded that sensory stimulation is vital for the normal functioning of consciousness, and sensory deprivation is a sure way to degrade thought processes and the personality itself. Social deprivation is also distinguished. The development of a child largely depends on communication with adults, which affects not only the mental, but also, in the early stages, the physical development of the child. Examples of social deprivation include wolf children and Mowgli children. All of them could not (or spoke poorly) speak and walk, often cried and were afraid of everything. During their subsequent upbringing, despite the development of intelligence, personality and social disorders remained. The consequences of social deprivation are unavoidable at the level of some deep personality structures, which manifests itself in distrust. Modern research also shows that in closed children's institutions, deviations in mental development can be traced in many directions at once. The need for communication in such children appears later than in children living in the family. Communication itself proceeds more sluggishly, the revitalization complex is weakly expressed, it includes less diverse manifestations, it fades faster when the adult's activity disappears. The lack of communication with adults can be compensated to some extent by contact with peers. However, in order for the presence of a peer to contribute to the development and content of contacts, such communication requires organization and control on the part of an adult. The development of communication with both adults and peers is largely due to the peculiarities of the emotional status of the child under conditions of deprivation. In children of early and preschool age, the specific living conditions in a closed children's institution lead to a forced superficiality of feelings, emotional failure; they are sad and passive; they do not develop attachment to an adult. Research shows that children in a situation of deprivation are unsuccessful in resolving conflicts with both adults and peers, they are aggressive, tend to blame others for the conflict, and are not capable of a constructive way out of a conflict situation.

Their emotional reactions are characterized by higher tension, affective breakdowns, greater intensity of emotional frustration. In the orphanage, the child constantly interacts with the same rather narrow group of peers. This leads to the fact that here the relations in the group are formed according to the type of kinship. On the one hand, it is a positive factor contributing to emotional stability and security. But, on the other hand, such contacts do not contribute to the development of communication skills with strangers, the ability to adequately assess their qualities necessary for selective, friendly communication. Staying in an orphanage leaves its mark on the motor sphere as well. At an early age, so-called dead-end movements are common – rocking the body, sucking fingers, stereotypical non-targeted hand movements. The level of mastery of motor skills is lower here than among peers brought up in families. Children from the orphanage are characterized by inactivity, inexpressive facial expressions, motor awkwardness, and impaired coordination of movements. Along with muscle hypotension, muscle hypertension also occurs. In such cases, the child is in a state of continuous movement, can hardly concentrate on performing an action, constantly moves, grabs onto various objects. Movement is uncoordinated, disorderly. Cognitive deprivation is understood as a lack of information, as well as its chaos, variability, disorder, which prevents the construction of adequate models of the surrounding world and, therefore, the ability to act productively in it, as well as causing a number of certain psychological phenomena. The lack of communication with adults, the poverty of this communication, the primitive content of contacts with peers, business cooperation tied to a specific situation – all this does not require well-developed active speech from children from the children's home. They are more focused on understanding the speech of an adult, more precisely, his commands, orders to which their life in a closed children's institution is subordinated. At preschool age, such children are observed to be tongue-tied, there is a lag in the field of syntax and the scarcity of the content of statements. Children find it difficult to describe what is happening in the picture, since it is difficult for them to correlate reality and the graphic image. In the future, this leads to errors in reading and writing. Illiteracy is also promoted by the lack of formation of phonemic hearing, the development of which is directly related to the quality of emotional communication in the early stages.

So, the majority of children from closed children's institutions have deviations in the development of cognitive processes, emotional-volitional sphere, and difficulties in communication and behavior. However, many of the characteristics of emotional deprivation can be attributed to children raised in families. This is a latent deprivation that unfolds against the background of an outwardly safe home environment, which, nevertheless, cannot provide the child with an atmosphere of trust, security, and emotional comfort. Emotional deprivation can be hidden, for example, behind increased exactingness, overprotection or other features of upbringing. The study of the causes, characteristics, consequences of certain types of deprivation already in itself shows the directions of its prevention and correction. Thus, the prevention and correction of sensory deprivation requires the organization of a competent sensory environment, the introduction of a sufficient number of sensory stimuli into a person's life. This requirement is especially relevant for children whose brains are still in the process of maturation.

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SOME PECULARITIES OF EFFECTIVE TEACHING TECHNIQUES IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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Abstract
This article discusses some features of teaching at higher educational institutions. Some methods of teaching and problems that teachers and students may face during their collaborative work also studied below.

Keywords: learning methods, higher education, student-centered methods, problem-based methods, training students,greater demand , structural changes, making decision, knowledge.

Rapid changes of modern world have caused the teaching in Higher Education system to face a great variety of challenges. Therefore, research and exploration to figure out useful and effective teaching and learning methods are one of the most important necessities of educational systems , teachers and professors have a determining role in training students in all spheres . A university is a place where new ideas germinate; mew methods and aspects are used. It is a unique space, which covers the entire universe of knowledge. It is a place where creative minds converge, interact with each other and construct visions of new realities. Established notions of truth are challenged in the pursuit of knowledge. To be able to do all this, getting help from experienced teachers can be very useful and effective.

Giving attention to students' education as a main product that is expected from education quality system is of much greater demand in comparison to the past. There has always been emphasis on equal attention to research and teaching quality and establishing a bond between these two before making any decision; however, studies show that the already given attention to research in universities does not meet the educational quality requirements.

Attention to this task in higher education is considered as a major one, so in their instruction, educators must pay attention to learners and learning approach; along with these two factors, the educators should move forward to attain new teaching approaches. In the traditional system, instruction was

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teacher-centered and the students' needs and interests were not considered. This is when students' instruction must change into a method in which their needs are considered and as a result of the mentioned method active behavior change occurs in them. Moreover, a large number of graduated students especially bachelor holders do not feel ready enough to work in their related fields . Being dissatisfied with the status at any academic institution and then making decision to improve it require much research and assistance from the experts and pioneers of that institute. Giving the aforementioned are necessary, especially in present Uzbekistan ;

it seems that no qualitative study has ever been carried out in this area drawing on in-depth reports of recognized university faculties;

therefore, in the present study the new global student-centered methods are firstly studied and to explore the ideas of experienced university faculties, some class observations and interviews were done.

Then, efficient teaching method and its barriers and requirements were investigated because the faculty ideas about teaching method could be itemized just through a qualitative study.

Teachers participating in this study believed that teaching and learning in higher education is a shared process, with responsibilities on both student and teacher to contribute to their success. Within this shared process, higher education must engage the students in questioning their preconceived ideas and their models of how the world works, so that they can reach a higher level of understanding. But students are not always equipped with this challenge, nor are all of them driven by a desire to understand and apply knowledge, but all too often aspire merely to survive the course, or to learn only procedurally in order to get the highest possible marks before rapidly moving on to the next subject. The best teaching helps the students to question their preconceptions, and motivates them to learn, by putting them in a situation in which their existing model does not work and in which they come to see themselves as authors of answers, as agents of responsibility for change. That means, the students need to be faced with problems which they think are important. Also, they believed that most of the developed countries are attempting to use new teaching methods, such as student-centered active methods, problem-based and project-based approaches in education.

In some studies, the professors noted that there are some barriers to effective teaching that are mentioned below:

The requirements defined curriculum and resources in the teaching, the large number of students in classes, and High volume theoretical principles

As to the use of new methods of training such as problem-based methods or project-based approach, researchers remarked that "The need for student-centered teaching is obvious but for some reasons, such as the requirement in the teaching curriculum and the large volume of materials and resources, using these methods is not completely feasible" .

Do not take a problem-based learning and student-centered learning in their evaluation as a bonus for teachers

If at least in the form of teacher evaluation, some questions were allocated to the use of project-based and problem-based approaches, teachers would try to use them further .

Do not use educational assistants

Some believe that the lack of motivation in students and the lack of access to educational assistants are considered the reasons for neglecting these methods.

Lack of interest and motivation among students

If each professor could attend crowded classes with two or three assistants, they could divide the class into some groups and assign more practical teamwork while they were carefully supervised .

Requirements related to faculty outlook in an effective teaching

Having a successful and effective teaching that creates long-term learning on the part of the students will require certain feelings and attitudes of the teachers. These attitudes and emotions strongly influence their behavior and teaching. Below we give some examples of successful teachers attitudes .

Alignment with organizational strategies

Coordination with the overall organizational strategies will allow the educational system to move toward special opportunities for innovation based on the guidelines. If teaching staff of the university know themselves as an inseparable part of the university, and proud of their employment in the university and try to promote the aim of training educated people with a high level of scientific expertise of university, it will become their goal, too. Thus, they will try as much as possible to attain this goal .

Interested in students and trust in their ability

When a person begins to learn, according to the value of hope theory, he must feel this is an important learning and believe that he will succeed. Since the feeling of being successful will encourage individuals to learn, you should know that teachers have an important role in this sense .

Requirements related to the behavior and performance of teachers in effective teaching

Teachers have to focus on mental differences, interest, and sense of belonging, emotional stability, practical experience and scientific level of students in training. Class curriculum planning includes preparation, effective transition of content, and the use of learning and evaluating teaching .

Encouraging creativity during teaching the lessons

The belief that creative talent is universal and it will be strengthened with appropriate programs is a piece of evidence to prove that innovative features of the programs should be attended to continually . Certainly, in addition to the enumerated powers, appropriate fields should be provided to design new ideas with confidence and purposeful orientation. Otherwise, in the absence of favorable conditions and lack of proper motivations, it will be difficult to apply new ideas .

Explaining and developing knowledge on how to resolve the issues in future career through class discussion.

Senior instructors try to engage in self-management and consultation, tracking their usage of classroom management skills and developing action plans to modify their practices based on data. Through consultation, instructors work with their colleagues to collect and implement data to gauge the students' strengths and weaknesses, and then use protocols to turn the weaknesses into strengths. The most effective teachers monitor progress and assess how their changed practices have impacted the students' outcomes . As they mention "It is important that what is taught be relevant to the students' career; however, in the future with the same information they have learned in university, they want to work in the industry of their country".

Developing a satisfactory interaction with students

To collaborate with students and impact their lives personally and professionally, teachers must be student-centered and demonstrate respect for their background, ideologies, beliefs, and learning styles. The best instructors

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use differentiated instruction, display cultural sensitivity, accentuate open communication, offer positive feedback on the students' academic performance , and foster student growth by allowing them to resubmit assignments prior to assigning a grade .

This study revealed the effective teaching methods, requirements and barriers in Higher Education System . Teachers believe that teaching and learning in higher education is a shared process, with responsibilities on both student and teacher to contribute to their success. Within this shared process, higher education must engage the students in questioning their preconceived ideas and their models of how the world works, so that they can reach a higher level of understanding. They believed that to grow successful people to deal with the challenges in evolving the society, most developed countries are attempting to use new teaching methods in higher education. All these methods are student-centered and are the result of pivotal projects. Research conducted researchers shows that using a combination of various teaching methods together will lead to more effective learning while implementing just one teaching model cannot effectively promote learning . However, based on the faculty member's experiences, effective teaching methods in higher education have some requirements and barriers.

In this study, barriers according to codes were divided two major categories: professor-related barriers and regulation-related ones; for these reasons, the complete use of these methods is not possible. However, teachers who are aware of the necessity of engaging the student for a better understanding of their content try to use this method as a combination that is class speech presentation and involving students in teaching and learning.

Using student-centered methods in higher education needs some requirements that according to faculty members who were interviewed, and according to the codes, such requirements for effective teaching can be divided into two categories: First, things to exist in the outlook of faculties about the students and faculties' responsibility towards them, to guide them towards effective teaching methods, the most important of which are adaptation to the organizational strategies, interest in the students and trust in their abilities, systemic approach in higher education, and interest in their discipline.

Second, the necessary requirements should exist in the faculties' behavior to make their teaching methods more effective. This category emerged from some

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codes, including having lesson plan; using appropriate educational strategies and metacognition training and self-assessment of students during teaching; using concept and pre-organizer maps in training, knowledge; and explaining how to resolve problems in professional career through teaching discussion, documenting of experience and having satisfactory interaction with the students.

In addition and according to the results, we can conclude that a major challenge for universities, especially at a time of resource constraints, is to organize teaching so as to maximize learning effectiveness. As mentioned earlier, a major barrier to change is the fact that most faculty members are not trained for their teaching role and are largely ignorant of the research literature on effective pedagogy. These findings are in agreement with the research of Knapper, indicating that the best ideas for effective teaching include:

- Teaching methods that focus on the students' activity and task performance rather than just acquisition of facts;
- Opportunities for meaningful personal interaction between the students and teachers;
- Opportunities for collaborative team learning;
- More authentic methods of assessment that stress task performance in naturalistic situations, preferably including elements of peer and self-assessment;
- Making learning processes more explicit, and encouraging the students to reflect on the way they learn;
- Learning tasks that encourage integration of information and skills from different fields.

As conclusion we can state that , it was illustrated that a good teaching method helps the students to question their preconceptions, and motivates them to learn, by putting them in a situation in which they come to see themselves as the authors of answers and the agents of responsibility for change. But whenever the teachers can teach by this method, they are faced with some barriers and requirements. Some of these requirements are prerequisite of the professors' behavior and some of these are prerequisite of the professors' outlook. Also, there are some major barriers some of which are associated with the professors' behavior and others are related to laws and regulations.

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Therefore, to have an effective teaching, the faculty members of universities should be aware of these barriers and requirements as a way to improve the teaching quality.

Effective teaching also requires structural changes that can only be brought about by academic leaders. These changes include hiring practices reward structures that recognize the importance of teaching expertise, quality assurance approaches that measure learning processes, outcomes in a much more sophisticated way than routine methods, and changing the way of attaining university accreditation.

The nationally and locally recognized professors are good leaders in providing ideas, insight, and the best strategies to educators who are passionate for effective teaching in the higher education. Finally, it is supposed that there is an important role for nationally and locally recognized professors in higher education to become more involved in the regulation of teaching rules. This will help other university teachers to be familiar with effective teaching and learning procedures. Therefore, curriculum planners and faculty members can improve their teaching methods.

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"NEW REALISM" IN THE LITERATURE OF 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

The article is structured as a polemical response to a large-scale discussion about "new realism" in Russian literature during the first decade of the twenty-first century. The article considers S. Shargunov's "Denial of Mourning" (2001) and V. Pustovaya's "Manifesto of a New Life" (2004), as well as A. Rudalev's "Catechism of the New Realism", (2011) a summary of the literary decade. The author discusses the inconsistencies in the theoretical substantiation of "new realism" as a new literary direction. Young critics' attempts to find stratifiers between modern and old realism struggled. The "new realists" are a culmination of the convergence of these movements, ignoring postmodernism and dismissing the old tradition. Since it did not experience the Soviet era, when literature was a "state" issue dominated by the authorities, the younger generation who has come to literature has more freedom in terms of means and themes. The following are some of the key characteristics of the younger Russian realists: linguistic looseness; disrupted literary succession ('emptiness'); a combination of elements of socialist realism and postmodernism; fragmentation of the image of reality; autobiographical reflexivity; and the authors' use of wide range of PR methods to encourage their imagination. The concept of "new," which corresponds to our time's realism, does not denote the emergence of a new literary direction, but rather a new axis of time, from which new themes are inserted into the existing direction and values are modified.

Keywords: polemical notes; Russian literature; XXI Century; "New realism"; postmodernism; socialist realism; fragmentation; autobiographical reflexivity

Introduction

The "post-decay" period of Soviet literature is approaching a quarter of a century, in the history of literature it is not as significant a period as in the life of an individual. However, considering the change of milestones - centuries and socio-political paradigms, the collapse of the USSR, Soviet literature can be considered as Atlantis, still making itself felt, but at the same time, along with its traditions and values, is rapidly disappearing into oblivion. The Soviet Atlantis, which has grown up for several generations, still has its living witnesses - "accomplices" and spectators. The first are its creators, writers of the twentieth century. The second are readers of the XX and XXI centuries. The latter differ significantly in the perception of the written word in general. The book is increasingly being replaced by a visual image, and literature is removing the general's shoulder straps, once granted to it by the Soviet education system. Literary-centric perception of culture - the main characteristic of the middle generation that went through the Soviet school, today forms a chasm between the older / middle and new, born in the "post-decay" period, generations. The process of natural self-cleansing of nations from communist ideology, which began after the collapse of the USSR, in each country is associated with the formation of national identity - in general, this is a transitional period, a period of searches and constant changes in the picture of a changing world.

The lack of formalization of literature is reflected in the main directions chosen by the writers of the late XX - early XXI centuries. Postmodernism becomes an echo of the past and a bridge to the future. However, the very beginning of the 21st century testifies to the fact that young writers do not want to go with the flow, and navigators are turning the ship of Russian literature in the direction of realism.

“It seems to me that Russia, after all the perturbations, after all the civilizations, religious reforms and social revolutions that have passed through its face, is returning more or less to the same state. In a state of cozy dull half-sleep, in which all literature is written from the late 20s to the 40s, from the late 60s to the early 80s. This is the time for dreams about Silence, Fate and Happiness,” [1].

The young generation of Russian writers, in their opinion, does not follow the mainstream of traditional realism, it creates a new realistic trend - "new realism." From the very beginning of the 2000s, the term "new realism" has become the subject of heated debate and discussion on the pages of newspapers and literary magazines. The desire of the younger generation of writers and

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critics to put forward a new literary direction was based on a disregard for postmodernism, and more broadly on a denial of the old tradition.

This article is a kind of polemical notes to the manifestos of "new realism" that arose at the very beginning of the twenty-first century, its goal is to present contradictions in the desire to theoretically substantiate "new realism" as a new literary trend.

Main Part

Russian daughter of a Soviet mother - the mores of a literary Youth. Throughout the Soviet era, criticism addressed the question of the nationality of literature. In the early post-Soviet period, the concept of the unity of the people disappears, it is precisely the idea of separation according to various parameters, more often social ones: the rich and the poor, the young and the elderly, those who remain and those who have immigrated, believers and non-believers, thinking and going with the flow are put forward. In principle, the Russian literary scene is becoming tolerant and democratic. “I regard the general literary situation in the country as simply excellent. Everyone is free to write whatever comes into his head, without fear of being put on a chain. Another thing is whether he will be able to print it <...>” [2].

Following the theory of V.B. Shklovsky: in every epoch in literature there are several literary schools at the same time, and one of them is its canonized crest - we can state that “new” realists, drunk with freedom, have risen to the crest of modern Russian literature. However, the problem is that on the crest there are only ambitious searches for oneself in realism, wandering, tests. This applies not only to those who are part of literature, but also to those representatives of the younger generation who received the corresponding laurels of literary prizes for their literary merits, of which there are many in Russia now.

"Each new literary school is a revolution, something like the emergence of a new class." V.B. Shklovsky noted that "the new hegemon is usually not a pure restorer of the previous form, but is complicated by the presence of traits of other elementary schools, and traits inherited from his predecessor on the throne, but already in a service role" [3].

The "new" realists are a fragment of the well-known realistic trend, which, according to Shklovsky's theory, at the end of the twentieth century represented the defeated "line". This line was not completely destroyed, but only strayed off the ridge, "left" "down to walk under the steam and may rise again, being an eternal contender for the throne" [3]. The "new" realists are the fruit of a synthesis of socialist realism and postmodernism, although they do not consider the first and the second a full-fledged literature.

The new realists in the 2000s began to include everyone who did not categorically consider themselves to be postmodernists (S. Shargunov, Z. Prilepin, G. Sadulayev, L. Airapetyan, A. Babchenko, R. Senchin, D. Gutsko, I. Kochergin, A. Karasev, D. Novikov, I. Mamaeva, N. Klyuchareva and others). Among them, D. Bykov and Z. Prilepin are more experienced, but these are completely different figures. Their importance is emphasized, according to I. Frolov, "not by the power of their books, but by their active participation in public life and, not least, by their external, such opposite, images of the adult Amur and the beautiful-eyed Alyosha Popovich" [4].

Manifestoes of the "New" Realists: Proclaiming Idea and Denying Structure. Sergei Shargunov and Valeria Pustovaya became the ideologists of the "new realism" and the promotion of this term. "New realism" - according to S. Shargunov's definition - is "the password for that free generation that has overcome the sad delirium of the old patriots and old liberals. We love our country and are not afraid to be free-thinkers <...>" [5].

S. Shargunov says about himself: "If you like, call me a populist. Sociality is back. Postmodernism was replaced by a new appeal to realism, rejuvenated through avant-garde techniques. People are hungry for the "truth of life." Now novels about the fate of ordinary people - engineers, officers, taxi drivers will be in price. Against the background of the philological and glamorous surface, these are also extreme challenges".

In 2001, S. Shargunov published a manifesto "Denial of mourning", which V. Pustovaya called programmatic, but both guardians of the introduction of the "new" term ignored his genealogy, or really did not know anything about it. The term, however, gained some popularity, and even began to dispute its authorship. S. Kaznacheev writes: "A group of middle-aged and young writers decided to hold a conference on the problems of contemporary prose. I suggested the title: "New Moscow prose". But they approved the theme formulated by M. Popov - "New Realism". In 1997, the first conference was held within the walls of the Moscow Writers' Organization". In 1999 and 2000, two more conferences were held under the title "New Realism".

S. Shargunov stylistically echoes the textbook manifesto "Slap in the face to public taste" (1912), but constantly returns to his favorite method of denial-proclamation: it never happened ... Two older brothers (Pelevin and Sorokin) roaringly laugh at the helpless father Noah (traditional literature), but the youngest one does not want to laugh. A change of laughter is coming. A new realism is coming. "

And before S. Shargunov, few of those citing the manifesto of Burliuk, Kruchenykh, Mayakovsky, Khlebnikov dwelt on the phrase "Whoever does not forget his first love, does not recognize the last" both old and new. Shargunov calls the cultural transition of the post-Soviet era "the agony of postmodernism." “A person of the new Russian generation would not think to parody the surrounding reality, and even through the grimaces of the non-native Soviet period. This is the exclusive prerogative of the postmodernists. This is the regularity of their appearance, and their role is to break through, to cull the new historical time. Postmodernists watch with laughter. Laughing, they part with the past. Laughing, they are shy of the nascent present."

S. Shargunov offers many contradictory and controversial thoughts: “The most painful thing for the “mourners of literature” is the financial situation... Yes, in a non-ideologized society, literature is unprofitable. And in the ideologized one - they wrote even on the table."

Conclusion

Developing E. Zamyatin's idea about the development of the literary process of the early 20th century, when a similar tendency was observed in Russian literature ("a phenomenon developed, then its opposite, and finally a combination of two opposite directions, from a combination of opposite currents - realists and symbolists, a neo-realist trend emerged"), and agreeing with the opinion of S. Belyakov that “the new realism has never been a special artistic direction”, and I. a natural denial of a bygone era, which has set the teeth on edge with its clearly established linguistic norm and communist slogan.

Realism in art is a skeleton that has no chance of drying out. As a framework welded together from eternal archetypes, it attracts new information fields, which are designed to relentlessly actualize archetypal images. The skeleton of realism, which is the basis of culture, in any epoch is based on real eventfulness, while the very "supporting structure" of a realistic building always fits into the cultural architectonics of the time. Reacting to the social order of the era, it is the aesthetic interpretation of this order by specific writers. The subjectivity of the writer's position predetermines the choice of building material, external framing and internal improvement of the new “building”.

The national language and literature, being communicating vessels in which the levels of the linguistic and cultural fluid are harmoniously comparable and invariably perform their functions, are renewed in every epoch - old experimenters leave and young experimenters come, naturally offering new material for their creative experiments. For “communicating vessels” of culture, the transitional era is the time when cultural layers of different “density” are placed in them. Thus, the height of the cultural “pillars” at this time in them will not be the same.

A generation that did not feel the charm of the Soviet era, when literature was an important state issue, takes its own place in literature. Therefore, there is more freedom in modern literature.

Formulating the main trends in the development of the current stage of the realistic direction, the distinguishing features of the younger generation of modern realists include the following:

- linguistic looseness;
- a combination of elements of socialist realism and postmodernism;
- interrupted literary succession (‘emptiness’);
- the fragmentation of the image of reality;
- autobiographical reflexivity - the principle of artistic reflection of reality is based on one's own biography and social socialization (Senchin, Kochergin, Prilepin);
- the use of various PR methods by the authors to promote their creativity.

Undoubtedly, the realism of the new era denies the ideological nature of Soviet literature, and criticism, following this idea of purification, seeks to somehow designate a new phase of realism. The definition of “new” supplements only a new time axis, from the standpoint of which new themes are introduced into the already existing direction and values are adjusted.

Realism is a cultural chronotype with a formed skeleton of existential themes and archetypal images, which at different periods of its life course reacts sensitively to what is happening and socializes in changing conditions. The essence of realism, as a reflection of reality, does not change. Reality itself changes, and after it its reflecting literature changes.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL OF FIXED ASSETS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

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Annotation
This article examines the issues of accounting and some features of controlling fixed assets in the sectors of government. It also discusses international financial accounting standards and gives samples of foreign experience.

Keywords : fixed assets, public sector, budget system, financial statements , modern management , foreign experience , budget sector .

When we study the experience of economically developed foreign countries in the accounting and control of fixed assets in the public sector, we usually see that they either introduce national standards as close as possible to international standards or apply the rules of international financial accounting standards in the public sector.

Improving the system of accounting and reporting for budget organizations on the basis of international financial reporting standards for the budget sector is one of the directions of reforming the budget system of Uzbekistan.

The need for this reform is manifested, first of all, in the fact that accounting systems reflect the information needed to make quality and modern management decisions. Internationally accepted system of harmonization of accounting standards - International Financial Reporting Standards for the Budget Sector based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as a single, comprehensive system of international standards for the preparation of comparable and quality financial statements of budget organizations. 'is recognized. The application of international financial reporting standards to the budget sector will improve the quality and transparency of financial information by providing more opportunities to evaluate the performance of the public sector. Improving the reliability and completeness of information will improve the management of state assets, as

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well as the ability to compare the financial statements of the state with international indicators.

International Financial Accounting Standard No. 16, which is widely used in international practice, is called “Fixed assets” and its purpose is to provide a way for users of financial statements to understand their investments in fixed assets and changes in such investments. is to determine.

In world practice, there is an international standard of budget accounting in relation to the above standard, which is called the International Accounting Standard (IPSAS 17) - "Property, plant and equipment."

The provisions of this International Standard do not apply in the following cases:

1. For the account of fixed assets owned by the private sector;
2. For fixed assets that are primarily classified as held for sale;
3. For biological assets related to agricultural activities;

According to the requirements of this international standard, the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment in a budgetary entity is recognized as an asset only if the following conditions are met:

- there is a possibility of future economic benefits associated with the fixed asset by the business entity;
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

When items such as spare parts, ancillary and repair equipment meet the definition of fixed assets, these public organizations are recognized in accordance with International Accounting Standards. Otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

Property, plant and equipment may be purchased for security or environmental purposes. While the acquisition of such property, plant and equipment does not directly increase future economic benefits from an existing item of property, plant and equipment, it may be necessary for a budgetary entity to receive future economic benefits from other assets. The objects of such fixed assets are recognized as assets because the future economic benefits accruing to them by the budgetary entity from the assets associated with them are greater than the benefits received in the absence of the acquisition of such assets. For example, a chemical manufacturing organization may engage in new chemical processing technologies to comply with environmental requirements for the production and storage of hazardous chemicals. In this case, the relevant new technologies

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are recognized as assets, because without them, the budget organization engaged in commercial activities can not produce and sell chemical products.
According to this international standard and the rules required by international practice, the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment consists of:
- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable taxes related to purchases, less sales discounts and preferences;
- direct costs associated with bringing the asset to the place and condition required for its use by the management of the budget organization.
- the initial cost of dismantling and removal of the fixed asset and the restoration of natural resources at its location. The budgetary entity assumes the liability for these costs at the time of purchase of the fixed asset or for a certain period of time as a result of its use for non-production purposes.
The following are examples of direct costs:
- Costs of employees directly incurred as a result of the construction (acquisition) of fixed assets;
- site preparation costs;
- initial costs associated with delivery and loading and unloading;
- installation and assembly costs;
- the difference between the cost of testing the asset and the net proceeds from the sale of the product (such as equipment testing) when the asset is in place and in good condition;
- Fees for qualified services.
Examples of costs that are not included in property, plant and equipment in accordance with this International Standard and the rules required by international practice include:
- costs of establishing a new production facility;
- costs associated with the introduction of a new product or service (including the cost of advertising and marketing activities);
- costs associated with the adaptation of the business to a new location or a new category of customers (including the cost of retraining);
- administrative and other overhead costs.
Some operations are related to the construction or erection of a fixed assets facility, but it is not necessary to bring the facility to the location and condition required for its use by the management of the budget organization. These ancillary operations may occur during or prior to construction or erection. For

example, the construction site could be used as a parking lot before construction begins. Since ancillary operations are not necessary to bring the facility to the location and condition required for its intended use by management, income and expenses related to ancillary operations are recognized in profit or loss and included in the appropriate groups of income or expense.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is its cash equivalent at the date of recognition. If the payment is deferred for them under the terms of a normal commercial loan, the difference between the cash equivalent of the asset and the total payment is recognized as interest expense over the life of the loan.

Once recognized as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Once recognized as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be measured reliably should be measured at revalued amount. In this case, its revalued value is the amount of depreciation accumulated from its fair value at the date of revaluation and its subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations should be made regularly enough that the carrying amount of the asset does not differ significantly from its fair value at the end of the reporting period.

CONCLUSIONS:

One of the main conditions for the organization of the activities of budget organizations in the context of modernization of the economy is the effective organization of accounting and analysis of fixed assets. Only if the accounting and control of fixed assets is satisfactorily organized, it will be possible to obtain detailed and reliable information on the financial and economic activities of budget organizations, and on this basis to accurately determine the future prospects of the budget organization.

Theoretical and practical study of the organization of accounting and control of fixed assets in the public sector, as a result of which the development of appropriate conclusions and recommendations is relevant.

To this end, based on the results of the study of the current state of accounting and control of fixed assets in the public sector of the country, revealing the

essence, necessity and importance of accounting and control of fixed assets in the public sector, its current organizational and legal framework in the Republic of Uzbekistan it is necessary to give and show ways to improve them.
In terms of use, fixed assets are divided into moving, reserve and unused facilities.
In terms of affiliation with a particular business entity, fixed assets are divided into facilities owned and leased by the budget organization.
In accounting, in particular, budget organizations are divided into groups by certain classification indicators in order to simplify the accounting of fixed assets.
Improving the system of accounting and reporting for budget organizations on the basis of international financial reporting standards for the budget sector is one of the directions of reforming the budget system of Uzbekistan.

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SAFFRON PLANT AND ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

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Annotation:
Medicinal properties of saffron and its use in medicine**.**

Keywords: Crocus, protocrosin, carotene, antispasmodic, diuretic, hematopoietic, Antioxidant, antidepressant, saffron.

Shafran yoxud za'faron juda qadimdan buyon insonlar tomonidan foydalanilib kelayotgan dorivor o'simliklardan biri. Bu o'simlikning vatani Kichik Osiyo,Yaqin Sharq va Hindiston hisoblanadi. U Shumer sivilizatsiya davrida ham mavjud bo'lgan. Qadimgi Krit davlatdagi saroy devorlarida shafran terayotgan odamlar tasviri chizilgan. Eramizgacha bo'lgan davrdagi Xitoy tibbiy kitoblarida, 1500 yil oldin Misr yozuvlarida ham shafranning dorivor xususiyatlari yozib qoldirilgan. Bobur o'zining ''Boburnoma''sida Kashmir tog' va adirlarida za'faron o'sishini ta'kidlagan. Shafran so'zi arabcha ''za-fran'' so'zidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, za'faron, sap-sariq, sarg'ish degan ma'noni anglatadi. Bugungi kunda za'faron o'simligi Fransiya, Italiya, Turkiya, Eron, Xitoy, Poksiton, Ispaniya, Yaponiya, Ozarbayjon, Rossiya va boshqa mamlakatlar hududlarida keng tarqalgan. U juda qimmatbaho o'simlik bo'lib, bir gramm za'faronning narxi bir gramm oltin bahosi bilan teng.

Za'faron(Crocus sativus-lotincha)-safsarguldoshlar oilasiga mansub ko'p yillik o'tsimon tuganak piyoz o'simlik.Yovvoyi holda uchramaydi.Piyozining diametri 1-2 sm.Bargi 5-15 ta,och sariq rangda;eni 2mm,tuksiz.Guli 1-4 ta,gultoji oqish,pastki qismi (tashqi tomondan)binafsha rang,uzunligi 2-4 sm.Changchilari gulqo'rg'onda qisqa.Kusagi cho'ziq,eni 6-7 mm.Fevral-iyulda gullaydi,aprel-avgustda meva beradi.Tarkibida efir moyi bo'lgani uchun hidi juda o'tkir va yoqimli.90-100 ming dona za'faron gulidan 1 kg qurigan gul tumshuqchalari olinadi.Za'faron gulining quritilgan tumshuqchalari murabbo,tortlarni rangi va ta'mini yaxshilash,oziq-ovat(pishloq,saryog',likyor va boshqalarda rang berish uchun),parfyumera(atir-upa)sanoatida ishlatiladi.Tabobatda dori-darmon sifatida qo'llaniladi.Za'faron ayniqsa dorishinoslik sanoatida ishlatiladi,300 dan ortiq dori-darmonlari tarkibiga kiradi.Uning damlamasi bilan qadimdan kataraktani davolashgan,hozirgi vaqtda ham u ko'zga tomizladigan dorilar tarkibida qo'shiladi.Za'faron juda ko'p kasalliklarga foyda bo'lib,uni asosan damlama va boshqa shifobaxsh o'simliklar bilan birgalikda qo'llaniladi.

Za'faron Sharqda ''qizil oltin''deb nomlangan.Za'faron qimmatbaholigining sababi ikkita:

-birinchidan,uni yetishtirish juda mashaqqatli ish,

-ikkinchidan,xushbo'yligi,ta'mi va davolash xususiyatlari bo'yicha za'faron ziravorlar orasida tengsizdir.

Za'faron-yiliga bir martda 10-15 kun ommaviy gullaydi,har birbgul ochilishining davomiyligi faqat 2-3 kun bo'lgan qirmizi onalik guli tumshuqchalarining quritilganidir.Za'faron gullari va xususan onalik gullarini qayta ishlash faqat qo'l

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mehnati bilan amalga oshiriladi.Onalik gullari tumshug'i faqat gullarining birinch ochilgan kuni qirqib olishi lozim.Uning sifati terim va uni quritishning tezligi bilan bog'liqdir.Bir kilogramm za'faron yig'ish uchun tongda qo'yosh hali onalik gullarini quritib ulgurmasdan,150 ming dona atrofidagi guli terib olinishi lozim.Bir gektar yer maydonidan terimchilarning mahorati va ob-havoning munosib sharoitiga qarab 8-12 kilogramm za'faron yig'ib olish mumkin.

Za'afron(shafran)ni kimyoviy tarkibi va ozuqaviy qiymati:

Za'faronning koloriya miqdori yoki energiya qiymati-100 gramm mahsulot uchun 310 kkal,shuningdek;

-yog'-5,85 g,

-uglevodlar-61,47 g,

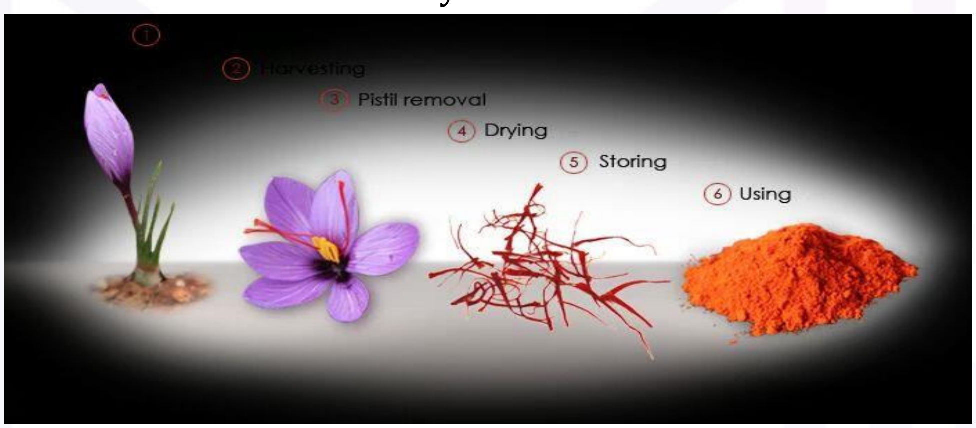
-oqsil-11,43 g.

Za'faroning asosiy komponenti protokrosin glikozidining organik moddasi ko'rinishidagi efir moyidir./

Uning tarkibiga yana:A,C,B1,B2,B3,B9 va PP vitaminlar,mikro va makro elementlar(temir,magniy,kaliy,kalsiy,selen,rux,marganes va mis),efir moylari,karotinlar,saxaridlar, krosetinlar uchraydi.

Za'faron noyob xususiyatlarga ega va tanamizning barcha organlari va tizimlarining ishiga foydali ta'sir kursatadi.Kichik miqdorda u melanholiya va ruxiy tushkunlikni yengillashtiradi,quvonch garmoni-serotonin ishlab chiqarishga yordam beradi.U ajoyib antispazmotik,diuretik va yallig'lanishga qarshi vositadir,shuningdek xotirani yaxshilaydi,ovqat hazim qilishini normallashtiradi,erkaklar quvvatini oshiradi.Qadimgi davrlarda achchiq damlamasini hayz paytida va tug'ruqdan oldin og'riqni yengillashtirish uchun ayollarga berishgan.Za'faron quruq bronxit,qizamiq ko'k yutalni davolaydi.

Bundan tashqari za’faron ,tanani toksinlardan tozalaydi,terini mustahkamlash va to’qimalarning elastikligini oshiradi,tanadagi suyak-mushak tuzilmalarini kuchaytiradi,gemopoetik tizimni barqarorlashtiradi,immunitet tizimining shakillatiradi va mustahkamlaydi.Ushbu ziravordan foydalangan holda,turli xil kasalliklarni davolash va oldini olish uchun ko’plab xalq davolanishlari amalga oshiriladi.Masalan,za’faron sut(o’simlik choyi) va asal bilan birgalikda buyrak va o’t toshlarinin ertishida ishlatiladi.Tanani tozalash va yoshartirish uchun za’faronning turli xil damlamalari va infuziylari qo’llaniladi.Za’faronga asoslangan mahsulotlar tomoq va yuqori nafas yo’llarining kasalikllarini davolash uchun ishlatiladi.Ziravor virusli,bacterial,zamburug’li infeksiyalarining rivojlanishiga to’sqinlik qiladi.An’anaviy tibbiyotda bo’g’imlarni va mushak to’qimalarini davolashga qaratilgan za’faron asosdagi reseptlar juda ko’p.Za’faron turli xil tinchlantiruvchi dorilarning bir qismidir.Ushbu ziravor asab tizimini bo’shashtiradi va sog’lom uyquni ta’minlaydi.Ko’pincha za’faron endokrin kolleksiyasining bir qismidir.Ushbu ziravor tibiiy afrodizyak sifatida erkaklar va ayollarda jinsiy funksiyalarni tiklash va saqlash uchun ishlatiladi.Za’faron ba’zan astma va boshqa allergik kasalliklarni davolash uchun ham foydalaniladi.



Abu Ali ibn Sino ‘’Al-qonun’’asarida 900 ga yaqin o’simlikning shifobaxsh xususiyatlari va ularni ishlatish usullari to’g’risi ma’lumot beradi.Asarda za’faronning 100 dan ortiq kasalliklarni davolashda foydalanilishini qayd etgan. Abu Ali ibn Sinoning ma’lumotlariga ko’ra,za’faron burishtiruvchi va erituvchi bo’lib,burishtiruvchi eriyuvchi bo’lib burishtirish va yelimlash xususiyati bo’ganlidan yetiltiruvchi xususiyati ham bor.Issiqligi mo’tadil bo’lganligi uchun tomirdagi har xil tiqilmalar yoki tromblarni davolashda foydalaniladi.Ichki a’zolarni kuchaytiradi,tana terisi rangini chiroyli ,ko’zni ravshan qiladi va yurak faoliyatini kuchaytiradi.Shuningdek,balg'am ko'chishini osonlashtirib,nafas a'zolarining faoliyatini ma'romga soladi.

Zafaron kuchli antioksidantdir. Za'faron tarkibida antioksidant vazifasini o'taydigan ta'sirchan o'simlik birikmalari mavjud-bu hujayralarni erkin radikallari va oksidlovchi stressdan himoya qiluvchi malekulardir.Za'faron antioksidantlarining tarkibida krosin,krosetin,shafranal va kaempferol kiradi.Krosin va krosetin karotenoid pigmentlar bo'lib,za'faronning qizil rangiga javobgardir.Ikkala birikma ham antidepressant xususiyatiga ega bo'lish mumkin,miya hujayralarini progressive shikastlanishdan himoya qiladi,yallig'lanishni yaxshilaydi,ishtahani kamaytiradi va vazn yo'qotishga yordam beradi.Shafranal za'faronga o'ziga xos ta'm va hid beradi.Tadqiqotlar shuni kursatadiki,u sizni kayfiyatingizni yaxshilashga yordam beradi,shuningek miya hujayralarni oksidlovchi stressdan himoya qiladi.Kaempferol za'faron gul barglarida uchrab,ushbu birikma yallig'lanishning pasayishi,saratonga qarshi xususiyatlar antidepressant faolligi kabi sog'liq uchun foydalidir.

Qo'llash mumkin bo'lmagan holatlar. Za'faron dorivor xususyatlari bilan tanilgan,ammo tanaga jiddiy zarar yetkazishi mumkin.To'liq sog'lom odamda ushbu ziravorning 2 grammi qusish,diareya va zaharlanishni keltirib chiqarish mumkin.Gipertenziya bilan,haddan tashqari doza bosh aylanishi,talvasa (tortshish,tirishish)ni keltirib chiqaradi.Ziravorlar diabet , yurak va qon-tomirlari kasalliklaridan aziyat chekadigan odamlar uchun mumkin emas.Dozani oshirib yuborish asabiy hayajonga,zaharlanishga,komaga va hatto o'limga olib kelish mumkin.Spirtli ichimliklar bilan ziravorlar ichish mastlikni kuchaytiradi.

Xulosa: Bu o'simlikni yetishtirish va yig'ib olish bir muncha qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi shu sababli ham oltinga teng ziravordir.Hozirgi kunda ona zamirimizO'zbeksitonda ham bu o'simlikni yetishtirish yo'lga quyildi.Chet davlatlardan olib kelinga Ekma za'faron tuganak piyozi hozirda ekilmoqda va xalqimizga va chet davlatlariga eksport qilinmoqda.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Abu Ali ibn Sino ''Al-qonun'' asari.
2. t.me/zafaron_uz

GLYCOSIDES, THEIR TYPES AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Annotation:
Glycosides, their types and physical and chemical properties.

Keywords: glycoside, aglycone, carbohydrate, hydrolysis, arbutin.

Гликози́ды — органические соединения, молекулы которых состоят из двух частей: углеводного (пиранозидного или фуранозидного) остатка и неуглеводного фрагмента (т. н. агликона). В качестве гликозидов в более общем смысле могут рассматриваться и углеводы, состоящие из двух или более моносахаридных остатков. Преимущественно кристаллические, реже аморфные вещества, хорошо растворимые в воде и спирте.

Гликозиды представляют собой обширную группу органических веществ, встречающихся в растительном (реже в животном) мире и/или получаемых синтетическим путём.

При кислотном, щелочном, ферментативном гидролизе они расщепляются на два или несколько компонентов — агликон и углевод (или несколько углеводов). Многие из гликозидов токсичны или обладают сильным физиологическим действием, например, гликозиды наперстянки, строфанта и другие.

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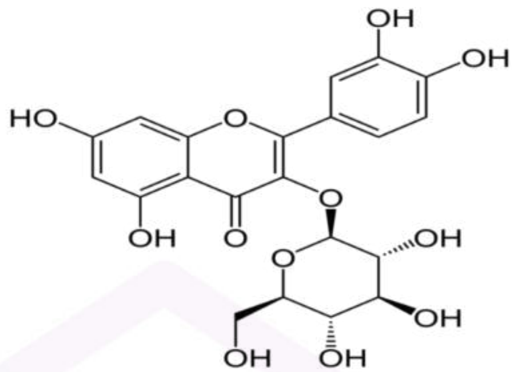

Своё название гликозиды получили от греческих слов *glykys* — сладкий и *eidos* — вид, поскольку они при гидролизе распадаются на сахаристую и несахаристую часть. Чаще всего гликозиды встречаются в листьях и цветках растений, реже в других органах. В состав гликозидов входят углерод, водород, кислород, реже азот (амигдалин) и только некоторые содержат серу (синальбин, мирозин).

История изучения

Растения, содержащие гликозиды, привлекали к себе внимание ещё со времён глубокой древности. Так, египтяне и римляне применяли морской лук (*Drimia maritima*) для возбуждения сердечной деятельности. Препараты из семян и коры строфанта (*Strophantus hispidus*) использовались не только для возбуждения сердечной деятельности, но и для отравления стрел. Применение наперстянки (*Digitalis purpurea*) для лечения водянки было известно уже в 1785 году, когда В. Уитеринг впервые внедрил её в практическую медицину.

Первые попытки изучения веществ, выделенных из листьев наперстянки, относятся к 1809 году. В 1841 году из той же наперстянки была выделена смесь веществ, названная дигиталином[1]; ещё ранее из миндаля П. Робике (1830 г.) выделил амигдалин.

В 1869 г. Нативелл выделил из наперстянки достаточно чистый дигитоксин. В 1889—1892 гг. Е. А. Шацкий опубликовал ряд работ, относящихся к гликозидам и алкалоидам. Особое развитие химия гликозидов, однако, получила с 1915 г., когда были опубликованы исследования Виндауса, Джекобса, Штоля и Чеше и др. в области сердечных гликозидов. Из российских работ известны исследования Н. Н. Зинина о масле горьких миндалей (горьких

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гликозидах), Лемана о периплоцине, Куррота о ряде гликозидов, А. Е. Чичибабина, впервые получившего в 1913 г. синтетический амигдалин.

Химические и физические свойства

С химической стороны гликозиды представляют собой эфиры сахаров, не дающие карбонильных реакций, из чего следует, что карбонильная группа сахаров у них связана с агликоном, аналогично алкилгликозидам синтетических гликозидов.

В молекулах гликозидов остатки сахаров связаны с агликоном, который является фармакологически активной частью гликозида, через атом O, N или S.

В состав агликонов входят большей частью гидроксильные производные алифатического или ароматического рядов. Строение многих природных гликозидов недостаточно изучено.

При взаимодействии сахаров со спиртами, меркаптанами, фенолами и другими веществами в присутствии соляной кислоты получены синтетические гликозиды. Такого рода соединения особенно легко образуются при взаимодействии гидроксильных или иных производных с ацетохлор- или ацетобромглюкозой.

В том случае, когда при гидролизе гликозидов образуется глюкоза, такие соединения принято называть *глюкозидами*, при образовании других сахаров — *гликозидами*.

Гликозиды представляют собой твёрдые, не летучие, большей частью хорошо кристаллизующиеся, реже аморфные вещества, легко растворимые в воде и в спирте. Водные растворы гликозидов имеют нейтральную реакцию.

Хотя расщепление их на сахара и агликоны происходит очень легко, известны и такие гликозиды (сапонины), которые не разлагаются даже разбавленными кислотами (H_2SO_4) при длительном нагревании. При расщеплении гликозидов ферментами наблюдается известная избирательность; только определённый фермент способен разлагать тот или иной гликозид. Реже один фермент расщепляет несколько гликозидов, например, эмульсин расщепляет не только амигдалин, но и салицин, эскулин[2], кониферин и некоторые другие гликозиды, но не расщепляет синигрина. Фермент дрожжей расщепляет амигдалин

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до прунозина, напротив, эмульсин разлагает его до бензальдегидциангидрина.

Гидролизующее действие ферментов тесно связано со строением молекулы гликозида и асимметрией углеродных атомов сахаров. Так, например, правовращающий α-метилглюкозид расщепляется инвертином, в то время как его левовращающий изомер при этом не изменяется, напротив, β-метил-глюкозид расщепляется эмульсином, не действуя на α-изомер. Природные гликозиды, расщепляемые эмульсином, обладают левым вращением.

Частичное расщепление гликозидов происходит отчасти в самом растении, поскольку энзим, находящийся в нём (хотя и в разных клетках), приходит иногда с ним в контакт. То же, при известных обстоятельствах, происходит при высушивании растений или изолировании из них гликозидов. Поэтому часто гликозиды, полученные из высушенных растений, резко отличаются от гликозидов, находящихся в свежем растении. В высушенном растении ферменты обычно не проявляют своего гидролитического действия, но при увлажнении водой, особенно при 35—50 °C, происходит интенсивная реакция гидролиза. При низкой температуре, в присутствии влаги, действие ферментов замедляется, а при 0 °C почти не обнаруживается. Выше 70 °C, напротив, происходит инактивация и разрушение ферментов.

В близкой связи с глюкозидами, то есть эфирами глюкозы, находятся пентозиды или рамнозиды, которые при гидролизе, наряду с агликонами, образуют рамнозу (например, франгулин, кверцетин), рамноглюкозиды, которые при гидролизе образуют рамнозу, глюкозу и другие сахара (например, рутин, гесперидин).

Ранее весьма распространённая ботаническая классификация используется в настоящее время лишь для гликозидов неустановленного строения. Фармакологическая классификация, основанная на биологическом действии гликозидов, также не удержалась. Наиболее целесообразна химическая классификация, основанная на химическом строении агликонов или сахаров, образующихся при гидролизе гликозидов. В этом случае гликозиды получают название сахаров с прибавлением суффикса «ид». Так, гликозиды, отщепляющие пентозу, называются пентозидами, отщепляющие гексозу — гексозидами.

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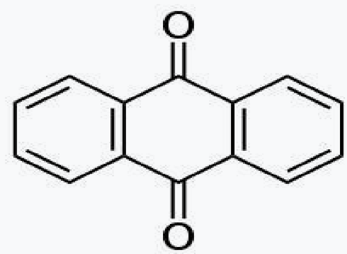
Последние, в свою очередь, делятся на подгруппы, например, отщепляющие глюкозу называются глюкозидами, отщепляющие фруктозу или галактозу — фруктозидами, галактозидами и так далее.

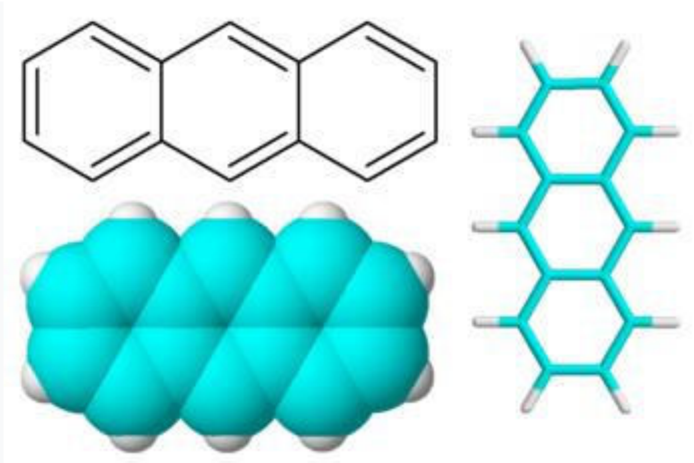
Химическая классификация, основанная на природе наиболее характерных группировок агликонов:



Антрахинон

1. Цианогенные или цианофорные гликозиды — образующие при гидролизе цианистоводородную кислоту; например амигдалин, прунaзин.
2. Фенолгликозиды — содержащие фенольную группу или образующие её при гидролизе.
3. Гликозиды группы кумарина. Гликозиды эти широко распространены в природе; к ним относятся, к примеру, кумариновый гликозид, скиммин, эскулин, дафнин, фраксин. Все они при гидролизе распадаются на кумарин и сахар.
4. Оксиантрахиноновые гликозиды — широко распространены в природе; они большей частью окрашены в красный или жёлтый цвета. К ним относятся многие слабительные, например ревень, сенна, крушина, алоэ, содержащие производные оксиантрахинона. При гидролизе они распадаются на ди-, триоксиантрахиноны и сахар.
5. Гликосинапиды — гликозиды, содержащие серу. Большей частью они встречаются среди крестоцветных. При гидролизе они при участии фермента мирозина образуют горчичное (эфирное) масло.
6. Сердечные гликозиды, содержащие в агликоне пергидроциклопентанофенантреновую структуру и характерный для данных гликозидов пятичленный (лактонный) цикл, наряду с ангулярной метильной или альдегидной группой при C10.

7. Цереброзиды, получаемые из мозгов животных; они являются d-галактозидами сфингозина.
8. Фитостеролины — являющиеся гликозидами стеринов (они широко распространены в природе, но мало исследованы).



Антрацен

Согласно другой классификации, в зависимости от природы атомов, формирующих связь с агликоном, различают:

- O-гликозиды: -O-HH-O-$C_6H_{11}O_5$
- C-гликозиды: -C-HH-O-$C_6H_{11}O_5$
- N-гликозиды: -N-HH-O-$C_6H_{11}O_5$
- S-гликозиды: -S-HH-O-$C_6H_{11}O_5$

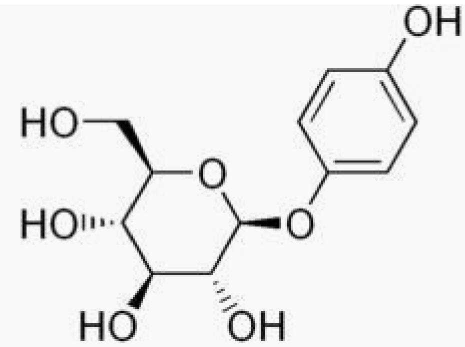
В зависимости от химической природы агликона *лекарственные О-гликозиды* делятся на группы:

- Цианогенные гликозиды
- Сердечные гликозиды
- Сапонины (тритерпеновые и стероидные соединения)
- Антрагликозиды (антрацен)
- Гликозиды-горечи

Образование гликозидов в растениях и их роль

Роль и значение гликозидов в растениях выяснена недостаточно. Хотя гликозиды обладают различным химическим составом, соединения с меньшим молекулярным весом значительно чаще встречаются в природе. Так, например, фазеолюнатин (или лимарин), содержащийся в фасоли, найден среди семейств лютиковых, лилейных, молочайных.

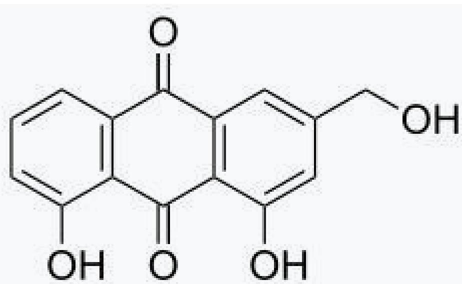
Ещё более распространены в природе гликозиды ароматической природы, являющиеся фенолами или эфирами фенолов, например арбутин, метиларбутин, кониферин. Близок кониферину и гесперидин, который можно рассматривать как халкон, «родственно» связанный с антоцианами и флавонами. Образование простейшего халкона можно рассматривать как конденсацию ацетофенона с бензальдегидом.



Арбутин

Под влиянием окислителей халкон способен циклизоваться с потерей двух атомов водорода и образованием флавонов. Последние в виде соединений с d-глюкозой или рамнозой встречаются в клеточном соке многих растений; они способны поглощать ультрафиолетовые лучи и предохранять хлорофилл в клетках растений от разрушения.

Из других классов органических соединений известны производные ализарина, образующие с двумя частицами глюкозы руберитриновую кислоту, являющуюся красящим веществом марены. Сюда же относится и франгулин (рамнозид), являющийся производным аглюкона эмодина (1,6,8-триокси-3-метилантрахинона).



Алоэ-эмодин

Что касается других гликозидов, то за исключением стероидных (сердечных гликозидов) их роль выяснена недостаточно. Среди однодольных найдены представители, обладающие токсическим действием, например авенеин — $C_{14}H_{10}O_8$, акорин — $C_{36}H_{60}O_8$; среди двудольных — гликозиды перца, водяного перца, некоторые из них, как, например, сем. *Leguminosae*, обладают токсическим действием.

Некоторые гликозиды, например семейства *Loganiceae*, содержат азот и представляют как бы переход к алкалоидам. В их состав входят пуриновые и пиримидиновые производные, играющие важную роль во внутритканевых дыхательных процессах; к ним относится и d-рибозид гуанина, известный под названием вернина. Он обнаружен в ростках различных растений, в соке сахарной свеклы, в пыльце лесного ореха и сосны.

Гликозиды не рассеяны беспорядочно, а подобно алкалоидам или эфирным маслам играют важную роль в жизнедеятельности растений. Исследование флавонов с этой точки зрения показало, что они ускоряют реакцию между перекисью водорода, пероксидазой и аскорбиновой кислотой, превращая последнюю в дегидроаскорбиновую кислоту.

Найдено, что флавоны катализируют реакцию окисления в 50–100 раз энергичнее, нежели пирокатехин.

Выделяющаяся при дыхании растений энергия потребляется в различных эндотермических процессах синтеза; за счёт этой энергии и происходит синтез органических кислот у суккулентов.

Что касается стероидных гликозидов, то, по мнению Розенгейма, они образуются из углеводов. Виланд, напротив, считает, что материнским веществом стеринов является олеиновая кислота, которая при биологических процессах превращается в цибетон, окисляющийся и одновременно формирующийся в диметилгексагидроцибетон. Робинзон связывает стерины со скваленом, который близок терпенам и каротиноидам. Нейберг допускает образование стеринов из углеводов; при биохимических расщеплениях из них выделен ликопин и продукты его моно- и бициклической конденсации. Поскольку асафрон, образующийся при расщеплении каротина при циклизации и гидрировании превращается в тетрациклическую кислоту, родственную холановой, можно допустить, что стерины действительно образуются из углеводов.

Выделение гликозидов из растений

Методы выделения гликозидов из растений весьма разнообразны и зависят от природы гликозидов и их отношения к растворителям. Часто выделение связано с большими трудностями ввиду их лёгкой разлагаемости. Обычно при выделении гликозидов исключают применение кислот и щелочей, а также ферментов, разлагающих гликозиды. Для этой цели растение подвергают обработке спиртом в присутствии щелочных агентов (соды, поташа и др.) и затем извлечению подходящими растворителями (водой, спиртом, эфиром, хлороформом, дихлорэтаном, этилацетатом и др.) при соответствующей температуре. Иногда гликозиды переводят в нерастворимые, легко поддающиеся очистке соединения и затем их разлагают с целью выделения в чистом виде.

Измельченный растительный материал подвергают экстракции в диффузорах (перколяторах) и затем очистке, с целью удаления дубильных, красящих, слизистых, белковых и других веществ, получивших название «балластных».

Ввиду обычно малого содержания гликозидов в растениях, часто ограничиваются выделением не индивидуальных веществ, а их смесей в виде водных растворов, стандартизованных по биологическому действию на животных. Такие препараты получили название неогаленовых или новогаленовых. Обычно в 1 мл такого раствора содержится определённое количество гликозидов, выраженных в единицах действия (ЕД). Так, например, активность гликозидов сердечной группы выражают в лягушечьих (ЛЕД) или кошачьих (КЕД) единицах, характеризующих наименьшее количество вещества, проявляющее биологическое действие на животных. Естественно, в случае возможности выражения активности гликозидов в весовых единицах последние выражаются в граммах (или миллиграммах).

Особенно большие трудности возникают при исследовании растений с целью поисков гликозидов. При этом используют два основных направления: «свинцовый метод» или дифференциальную последовательную экстракцию. «Свинцовый метод» основан на выделении составных частей растения в виде свинцовых солей и разделении последних по их различной растворимости в тех или иных растворителях.

При дифференциальной экстракции производят последовательное извлечение растительного материала различными растворителями и химикатами и изучение каждого из экстрактов.

Качественные реакции гликозидов

Гликозиды различно относятся к химическим агентам. В отличие от алкалоидов они обычно не дают специфических реакций; они не восстанавливают ни раствора Фелинга, ни аммиачного раствора окиси серебра. Исключение составляют те гликозиды, агликоны которых содержат редуцирующие группы. После гидролиза гликозида кипячением водного раствора с разбавленным раствором серной кислоты образующийся сахар обнаруживают по редуцирующей способности раствором Фелинга.

Более общим является ферментативное расщепление, позволяющее не только установить присутствие гликозида, но и доказать идентичность его сравнением с заведомо известным. Чаще всего это производят с помощью фермента эмульсина. Все такие гликозиды обладают в водных растворах левым вращением, в то время как глюкоза, образующаяся в результате гидролиза, обладает правым вращением. На основании этих двух положений каждый гликозид характеризуют свойственным ему энзимолитическим индексом восстановления. Под этим индексом подразумевают содержание глюкозы, выраженное в миллиграммах в 100 мл испытуемого раствора, образующейся при расщеплении гликозида в количестве, требуемом для изменения вращения вправо на 1° в трубке длиной 20 см.

Цветные реакции гликозидов обычно пригодны лишь при отсутствии свободных сахаров. Так, многие гликозиды с очищенной бычьей желчью и серной кислотой дают красное окрашивание, равным образом спиртовой 20%-ный раствор α-нафтола с концентрированной серной кислотой даёт синее, фиолетовое или красное окрашивание. Подобная окраска возникает и в случае применения β-нафтола или резорцина. Гликозиды, содержащие в качестве агликона фенол или соединения с фенольным гидроксилом, дают окраску с хлорным железом. С

некоторыми гликозидами реакция протекает более отчётливо при применении спиртовых растворов реактива.
Гликозиды, агликоны которых содержат карбонильную группу, идентифицируют в виде гидразонов, семикарбазонов или оксимов. При осторожном ацетилировании уксусным ангидридом многие глюкозиды дают характерные ацетильные производные. Действие ацетилирующей смеси иногда используют и для открытия глюкозы как сахарного компонента гликозида. Открытие её основано на превращении полученной при ацетилировании пентаацетилглюкозы в пентаацетилглюкозил-п-толуидид при действии п-толуидина. Это соединение не растворимо в спирте, имеет левое вращение и обладает резкой температурой плавления.

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OBJECTIVES FOR FORMING THE IDEOLOGICAL IMMUNITY IN THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION

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Annotation

The article deals with the tasks of forming ideological immunity in the process of globalization. After analaysing today's ideological and information attacks can have a negative impact on the consciousness of the youth of our country, its spiritual and moral upbringing. Under the guise of "mass culture", phenomena of moral depravity, indifference to the future and moral indifference, the ideas of egocentrism and individualism can be attached to society.

Keywords: Features of ideological influence, ideological influence, information ideological influence, ideological polygons, influences and provision of information and other security threats, certain goals, threats to international security, ideological immunity, strengthening of information influence.

The emergence of the term "globalization" is associated with the name of Professor Theodore Levit. In his article "Globalization of Markets", published in1983 in the magazine "Harvard business review" outlined the phenomenon of combining different products produced by transnational corporations with this term. In giving the notion of "globalization" of academic status and in its rapid spread the role of the American sociologist Roland Robertson, who explained the concept of globalization in 1985, and in 1992 in a separate book laid out the foundations of his concept. He perceives globalization as a "contraction" of the world and an increase in the interdependence of all its parts, which is accompanied by an increasingly widespread awareness of the integrity, unity of the world. In other words, in Robertson's concept, on the one hand, there is an objective process of expanding interaction between different regions of the world, and on the other hand, the reflection of this process in the minds of people. One of the researchers of the modern world, M. Castells, notes that globalization is primarily connected with the

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globalization of the economy. The concept of "global economy" in the interpretation of M. Castells means that the main types of economic activity (production, consumption and circulation of goods and services), as well as their components (capital, labor, raw materials, management, information, technology, markets) are organized in a global scale, directly or using a branched network linking economic agents. Globalization is a process conditioned by objective factors of intensive rapprochement and interaction of various parts of the whole world. In this context, special attention is paid to integration in various spheres of society. So, at present globalization covers all spheres of our life. Today, globalization as a phenomenon is viewed in several interrelated aspects, the main of which are political power, cultural relations and economic development.

The political side of globalization is the formations of international political and economic communities[1, p. 56]. In this process, some national hegemonies, starting with the decision, all entrust transnational and international institutions, i.e. powers in the economic, political, social, cultural and other spheres are given under the responsibility of the relevant institutions. The cultural and social side of globalization is the localization of universal social norms. In other words, liberal-democratic values are already becoming practices of nations. In cultural thinking, globalization is understood as the influence of Western consciousness, Western customs and traditions on cultural and social life, everyday life, culture, religion, faith, etc. The third and most important aspect of globalization is its manifestation in the economic sphere. Economic globalization is currently the most important form of globalization.

The commercialization of the media, especially television, the most influential of them, has a serious impact on young people, on the formation of their worldview, value orientations.All this undoubtedly influences the loss of their aspiration to creative activity, to search and creativity. And the youth is not only the future, it is a living present, and it is important to understand how the young generation today determines the content and character of the state's future, how much the spirit of the new time, morality and spirituality carry within it[3, p.18]. In this regard, the current process of globalization requires the protection of the people of Uzbekistan, in particular young people, from various forms and types of information attacks and threats that predetermine the negatives of ideological influences. This also provides for continuous improvement of educational processes and pedagogical programs that set themselves the task of achieving the goal of forming immunity against information attacks, which excludes the possibility of the appearance of factors that subsequently adversely affect the life of each person. That is why today the leadership of our country accentuates special attention to raising the level of social activity of our youth, the effective formation of their political, legal and ideological consciousness, allowing themselves to distinguish "white and black." Thus, the process of globalization, which has become more active in the last two decades, along with the positive, contains a lot of ambiguities and contradictions, becomes the subject of heated discussions. Globalization and the processes it generates put the traditional patterns of behavior, way of life and ways of the worldview, as well as the values and traditions of all segments of the population, to test. Within the framework of ideological struggle, the main goal now is the struggle for the minds and hearts of people[2, p. 24]. The essence of this issue consists in the acute understanding that any idea (creative or destructive, progressive or reactionary) can become a real force, only having mastered the consciousness of people, or more precisely - having penetrated into their hearts. In this case, it becomes a force that calls for action, as well as a program of these actions, becomes an integral part of the spiritual and moral state of both the individual and society as a whole.

Manipulation by mass consciousness is a kind of psychological influence, the result of which is a latent excitation and the appearance of intentions at the addressee that do not coincide with his real desires. Manipulation is created by: using behavior stereotypes; substitution of concepts; creating metaphors; mythologization; distractions. The danger of manipulation of consciousness is in such factors as: loss of an adequate perception of reality on a world scale; leveling of the human person; the use of the masses in various "dirty" political processes. Thus, ideological immunity is a vital necessity [4, p.78]. It is important to protect our people from the corrupting influence of alien and harmful ideas in the education of children in the country morally, spiritually and physically healthy and perfect, in the implementation of these noble objectives [6, p. 35].To counter such dangers, for example, as Wahhabism and nationalism, it is expected that ideological immunity will be built in the hearts

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of our people, especially the younger generation. Under the immunity (from the Latin word "free", "get rid") is meant a system of protection that can maintain the stability of public and state systems, protecting them from external negative influences and ideological influences, "infections" from hostile "polygons". People deprived of sufficient immunity can not have a healthy belief and outlook. Such people can not distinguish good from evil, worthy of obscene. They are alien to the interests of the people and the Motherland. A person with healthy immunity warns against bad deeds, will wholeheartedly against evil and injustice, will express his protest. Therefore, hatred of evil, love and adherence to virtue are the main signs of healthy immunity. An important element of the nation's immunity and sometimes personality is vigilance, that is, life with a constant awareness of the world, about the changes taking place around. The people, who have turned their state of vigilance into a rule, can timely solve vital problems in the law of their life, can give a worthy rebuff to any ideological attacks of aggressive forces. Thus, ideological immunity is a vital necessity. It is of great importance in protecting our people from the corrupting influence of alien and harmful ideas, in educating the country's children morally, spiritually and physically healthy and perfect, in realizing the intended noble goals.

In a space where information is freely transported, various cultural codes also become widespread [5, p. 89]. The most revealing example is when mass media and transnational corporations, through mass advertising, show events and other types of pop culture, construct and translate patterns of behavior and styles of life actively cultivated by young people. For example, the slogan "Take everything from life!", The label "Generation of Pepsi" and so on. Much can be said about the influence of the Internet. The following manifestations are most obvious: an increase in the speed of information transfer; erasure of borders in communication, entertainment, acquaintances; increased intercultural exchange; unification of cultural units. All this affects to a greater or lesser extent the daily life of young people. This issue became especially urgent with the spread of the mobile Internet, which destroyed the attachment of young people to stationary computers and transferred the "Internet life" to public spaces.

In conclusion, we note that globalization, no matter how we evaluate it, is a fact of modern existence. Globalization is an irreversible process, the natural course of world development with all its pluses and minuses. Globalization implies the formation of a single international economic, legal, cultural and information space. And the youth, of course, finds its place in it, acting as an active subject of emerging processes.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS IN TEACHING

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Abstract

This article discusses modern technology, technological equipment and their role in teaching. The role of technological equipment in the education system and their relevance are widely covered.As you know, today we can not imagine the education system, the work being done, all the ongoing reforms, as well as all types of education in our country without technological equipment.Of course, we all know that these technologies will improve the education systemThe benefit of this technology is that it further enhances students' knowledge and vision, and provides a wide range of information on the topic.

Key words: Technology,pedagogical,education,computer,tools,teaching.

Education today is unimaginable without information technology, which is why we have all started using the term "new pedagogical technologies". For example, the personal computer has completely changed the possibilities of education. Internet laptops have opened up even greater opportunities for the introduction of new pedagogical technologies into the education system. Reforming the education system in the context of Uzbekistan's independence is primarily associated with the introduction of advanced information technologies in the education system.After gaining its independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has done a lot of work in the field of education. the development of computer technology has brought the field of education to even higher heights.The idea of using computers in education has a long history.However, as a result of the work done since independence, information technology in all areas of the education system computers equipped with multimedia devices have emerged.

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The need to connect theory with teaching practice andthe study of the theoretical foundations of educational technology in modern education. It is possible to identify a number of situations that define technology
gave:

1) optimize the learning process.
2) new tools, active methods, didactic in scientific education. materials, new solutions to organizational problems reaches.
3) program activities of students and teachers to eliminate all excess action from the process, high solidarity requires striving to achieve the desired results.
4) the purpose of the material and technical base for the educational process compatibility is another hallmark of pedagogical technology.
5) qualitative assessment of the results of the educational process is pedagogical is the ultimate goal of technology.

Technical means of education can be divided into the following types: information; mixed (combination); trainer; knowledge control tools; audiovisual means.

Technical means of education perform the following functions:

• increases the quality and effectiveness of education;
• accelerates the learning process;
• directs students to comprehension;
• creates a great interest in the acquisition of knowledge by students;
• helps to form the worldview, confidence, moral image of students;
• Enhances students' emotional response to academic work;

Didactic analysis of pedagogical technology in the content, quality and effectiveness of whitewash One of the leading trends in the socio-economic development of developed countries it is the process of informatization of all spheres of human activity as well as the sphere of Education.Informatization of education for the use of information by those interestedmethods, processes and techniques for collecting, processing and disseminating information -software tools.The purpose of informatization of education is based on the use of new information technologies is to ensure the global intensification of intellectual activity. These are some in higher education also prevents negative situations.One of the most important areas of education reform in Uzbekistan is in the world education in the context of the growing penetration of information technology into human life is the informatization of the field. From the industrialization stage of society development to informatization the way to shoot is new information technology.

Informatization of education is one of the following opportunities of new inform

1) an open education system that provides access to education for every individual;

2) change the organization of the learning process;

3) creation of an effective management system of information and methodological support of education;

4) effective organization of students' learning activities in the educational process;

5) the use of specific features of computers are: the process of learning opportunity to organize, support an active approach to the educational process, education individualization of the process and the organization of fundamentally new means of learning;

6) creation, development and improvement of different levels of distance education.

In addition, new information technologies have a number of fundamentally new didactic tasks helps to solve;

7) based on the use of computer graphics and computer modeling tools events and processes in the micro and macro worlds within a complex biological and technical system.

In doing so, students base their knowledge on regular children and their depletion they are organized in the form of a system that includes less control (i.e., computer textbooks, test or control programs, dictionaries, training materials database, training videos). That is viewed and demonstrated on the basis of a model of the object, process, and events being organized learning materials are organized into systematic children (models) (similar models, etc.) the subject of the case is the means and on its basis laboratory practicums, simulators, moon running programs).

To illustrate the following directions of their implementation for this purpose you can:

-application of new information technologies (NIT) in the educational process;

-increase the level of computer (information) training of participants in the educational process;

- Supporting the educational process, research, organizational management. Systematic integration of information technologies in education (learning process on the basis of YAT) improving the organization and management, taking the research work that ensures it giving, etc.);

-View and develop a unified information world

The application of concerted concessions to practice is the effective development of education and it provides a wide range of opportunities to guide distance learning. Information in higher educational institutions and the following types of telecommunication technologies can be compared:

1)electronic the textbook

2)multimedia system.

3) expert system.

4)automatic design system.

5)library electronic catalog.

6)material base.

7)local and counting system.

8)email.

9)voice email.

10)ads electronic whiteboard.

11)teleconference system.

12)electronic typography.

In conclusion, one of the most important responsibilities of a teacher is to manage classroom student behavior to know. Because sometimes there are situations in the classroom that the teacher has to solve depends on the skill. Effective classroom management skills are one of the most important tasks in education as one, it requires consistency, truth-telling, courage, and "common sense."

It is also necessary that the teacher is well aware of the psychological characteristics of the students and has psychological knowledge. This is ability understanding the mistakes and making it in time.It is formed during such experiments as elimination.

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UP-TO-DATE TECHNIQUES TO CHANGE CLASSROOM ATMOSPHERE

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Abstract:
In this article given information about how to teach pupils with the help of different interactive activities. Teaching English through interactive activities to develop pupils knowledge with different tasks. Moreover, the ideas has been proven by exact examples.

Keywords: activity,classroom,task,language,learning knowledge, practice

All teachers at one time or another experience disruptive behaviour, which Harmer defines as behaviour of a student or students getting in the way of the class. The same author also names the teacher, the students and the institution as three possible reasons for discipline problems. According to pair work is a way of increasing students' participation, the amount of students' practice, and language use as a whole. He says that: "It can be used for an enormous number of activities whether speaking, writing or reading".Pair work allows the students to use language and also encourages student cooperation which is itself important for the atmosphere of the class and for the motivation it gives to learning with others to prevent discipline problems working with children or teenagers, Harmer suggests the teacher to remain at the front of the class to watch over the group as a whole and provide feedback at the end to see how successful the task was. According to my searching discipline can be also managed when a teacher walks around a classroom helping individual pairs without concentrating on one pair for too long. Harmer further suggests If the noise rises to excessive levels then the teacher can simply stop the activity, explain the problem and ask the students to continue more quietly Based on my experience, headphone system when used effectively can be very helpful to keep the level of the noise down as learners enjoy using it and make effort to speak quietly to the microphone in order to be allowed to continue this activity by the teacher. To make sure everyone is working on their task a

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teacher can use the intercom to hear individual pairs in his headphones and talk to them.

The classroom I teach in is equipped with the headphone system where each learner has a pair of headphones available for activities such as dialogues or practicing reading in pairs. This system proved itself to be very useful for such activities as learners enjoy using it very much so it also functions as a motivational factor for them. Harmer also points out that pair work should not last too long as it can get boring and sometimes frustrating working with just one person.

Regarding group work Harmer states: In some ways group work is more dynamic than pair work: there are more people to react with and against in a group and, therefore, there is a greater possibility of discussion. This can positively contribute to the classroom atmosphere in terms of learners expressing their opinions and getting to know each other better. There is a greater chance that at least one member of the group will be able to solve a problem when it arises, and working in groups is potentially more relaxing than working in pairs, for the latter puts a greater demand on the student's ability to co-operate closely with only one person. It is also true to say that group work tasks can often be more exciting and dynamic, than some pair work tasks. The ability of group work to decrease the level of stress in learners and stir up excitement which goes hand in hand with motivation can be very beneficial for learner's achievements as well as for the classroom atmosphere as a whole.

As was mentioned earlier in this thesis teacher plays a key role in the classroom having a major effect on discipline and thus being able to influence significantly by his behaviour and actions. He advices teachers to avoid certain things, in order to prevent problems, as inconsistency regarding class rules, issuing threats which will not be carried out, rising their voice, being unfair to the class or its individuals, violating the rules showing students the wrong example or even giving boring classes as one of the major causes of learners' misbehaviour is boredom. He states that the ability to control a group of students when things get out of hand depends to a large extent on the personality of the teacher, and some teachers certainly appear to find it easier than others. However, he suggests several possibilities of actions that can be taken by any teacher in case of a learner's misbehaviour as stopping the class to show him what was wrong, reseating, change of activity (to for example writing task) in case of the majority of the group getting out of hand. A teacher should act immediately or right after the class because “the longer a discipline problem is left unchecked, the more difficult it is to take action.

The type of classroom environment that a teacher creates and encourages can either increase or decrease a student's ability to learn and feel comfortable as a member of the class. The classroom environment should do as much too foster cooperation and acceptance as the teaching methods that the teacher uses. This article describes a number of methods to help teachers plan for and create a classroom that welcomes and supports all children.

At the beginning of the year teachers have the goal of establishing a classroom environment that is favourable for helping all students work cooperatively in order to learn. The classroom environment can either improve or impede a student's ability to learn and feel safe and comfortable as a member of the class. Classrooms that encourage emotional well-being create an atmosphere for both learning and emotional development.

Educational research supports creating an atmosphere of mutual respect, where students feel relaxed in asking questions and expressing their thoughts and feelings. Some areas to consider when creating an atmosphere of mutual respect are classroom design, classroom procedures, and classroom strategies. Implementing a few strategies that address these areas can help develop a strong sense of community and encourage positive interactions and cooperative learning for students with and without disabilities. A warm classroom environment can lead to increased academic achievement and a sense of pride and belonging in the class. In my conclusion I maintain that article concentrates more specifically on the atmosphere in English lessons discussing topics as student’s groupings, disruptive behaviour as well as the affective aims of activities that can be used in English lessons to improve classroom atmosphere.

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ANALYSIS OF PHRASES AND IDIOMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation
This article describes the analysis of phrases, the importance of phraseology in our language, speech, use, scope of use, phrases that are active in Uzbek and English.

Keywords: Phraseology, phraseological units, cultural, idiomaticity, linguoculturological, cultural interpretation, cognitive analysis of syntactic units, phrases in the English language.

Idioms are words based on common situations that reflect people's accumulated experiences and reflect people's behavior, social characteristics, certain habits or customs in the country. They almost reflect the lessons of life and are the legacy of the accumulated events that make up the consciousness of the nation as a whole or of humanity as a whole. Each country or nation has its own expressions for its own culture, and many expressions have synonyms in more than one country, which means the equality of humanity in many cultures.

The field of phraseology (or idiomatics) in any language is so diverse and fascinating that one can spend a lifetime examining and analyzing it from different perspectives. Phraseological unit is an element that is used carefully, adorns and enriches the language, is established, universal and important. Phraseological units are interesting both because they are colorful and vibrant, and because of their linguistic curiosity. However, they are difficult because they have unpredictable meaning and grammar and often have a special meaning. The study of phraseological units shows that they play an important role in language, and their importance is incomparable.

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Although opinions differ, not all linguists agree that phraseological units or phrases are the most beautiful, is a colorful and expressive part. But they must be distinguished from other words and phrases that exist in the language.
Phraseological units have different cultural connotational value depending on their origin. Analyzing the origin of phraseological units can help to better understand the meaning of phraseological units. By origin, all phraseological units are divided into two groups: **local** and **mastered**.
Below we consider a number of phrases that are widely used in the vernacular, fiction and their analysis.

Ko'z ochib yumguncha - In a moment. The given phraseological unit belongs to die literary and colloquial style. It is used to strengthen the meaning and to draw attention to the speed of the fulfillment of an action. It also has a synonym "hash- pash deguncha" which is more older one of the phrase. Example: "Umr degan narsa ko'z ochib yumguncha otib ketar ekan" Mirmuhsin, "Jamila".

Ochiq qo'l - very generous. Very good example of forming a phrase with the help etonymy. It is widely used in literary style and everyday speech **Ichi**

qizimoq- To get excited about something. This is a metaphorical phrase «Xabarim bor. Hammasini bilib yuribman. - dedi ichi qizib Rahim.

Ochiq chehra- sincere. The expression is formed with the help of metonymy. The phrase is used to describe kind-hearted people who smile.

Es-hushini yo 'qotmoq- to lose one's head, to lose one's mind - tomi ketmoq. The phrase means that many have forgotten them as a result of being severely affected by something.
- Xo`sh, gapga kelaylik. Mayli, Sanobar atlas qilib kelibdi. Bunisi ham yomon emas. Endi mana bu bir dasturxon noni nimasi edi. "And now about today's business, Sanaubar brought a piece of silk for a dress. That's all right but why bring a sack of cakes?"
Xamma gap biz xotinlarning eskicha rasmi-rusmimizda "Oling quda, berin quda" rasmi o'lsin. Mana men... "Of course, the whole trouble was caused by our ridiculous old customs: "Take it, old girl – return it, old girl!"

Conceptual modeling applies not only to lexical units but also to grammatical units that have been studied in depth by researchers continuing today. Although the parts of a phrase control retain their lexical meaning, there is no clear similarity in syntactic and semantic levels, which allows us to see not the individual components, but the whole phrase, the interrelationships and relationships of their control elements. draws the conclusion that it is necessary to live with the ability to reflect extralinguistic concepts. The syntactically regulated concept serves as a conceptual substrate that indirectly reflects relationships with extralinguistic subjects and linguistic features.

Linguistic and cultural features of phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages are analyzed. National-cultural features of phraseological units are determined by extralinguistic factors. Under extralinguistic factors are combined factors that are important in the development and upbringing of phraseological units in the creation of social, economic, cultural necessities and conditions necessary for the internal structural and functional development of language and necessary to present national nature.

Both in English and in Uzbek, many phraseological units reflect the way of life, traditions, customs, and national characteristics of the people. For example, the expression to throw up one's cap in the English language translated into the Uzbek language as do'ppisini osmonga otmoq, because here the words cap and doppi expressing the national specificity of the two languages. For the British people Uzbek word do'ppi a total stranger. Because of the different culture and customs, tradition of different peoples, so far specific and national in character and their phraseology. For example, if the expression as red as a cherry in the English language are literally translated into the Uzbek language as an expression of Gilosdek qizil, the participant of communication clearly will not be able to understand, because in the mentality of the Uzbek (language) there are expressions such as olmadek qizil (as red as an apple) or shirmoy kulchadek qizil (as red as a little bread). If English idiom as strong as a horse in the Uzbek language it is translated literally as otdek baquvvat, it will be wrong, the expression in the Uzbek language is transmitted in the form of sherdek kuchli (as strong as a lion), for Uzbek people receive lions and elephants as symbols of strength, power and health. The English as a symbol of strength and power among animals refers to a horse.

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At present, no one doubts that even if the language is well mastered, without knowing the culture of a foreign nation, it is impossible to enter into mutual communication. The future interpreter must be able to interpret the behavior of his interlocutor, based not on his own national outlook, but from the point of view of his culture in the course of mutual cultural communication. Idioms are a collection of figures of speech, figurative, expressive and wisely expressing thoughts, formed as a result of experience of each people in the course of his life. Each language has specific expressions phraseological units. For example, a dish prepared from the meat of the frog is the tastiest for the French, therefore, idioms with the word baqa (frog) have a positive value, and the same can be seen on the example of other Nations. The Chinese are exactly the same relation Express to the meat of snakes; therefore, they receive the positive value of phraseological units with the word ilon (snake). Earlier, Russian does not eat horsemeat. And Muslims does not eat - pork. Beef eats all the peoples of the world, but don't eat it the Indians, because in their view the cow is considered a sacred animal.

Language is a living substance that develops under the influence of various factors. English is very flexible, constantly enriching its vocabulary with words invented by speakers, making it more colorful with new idiomatic expressions, and sometimes borrowing its own resources and fills with neologisms. English impresses with its extraordinary linguistic diversity. English is one of the most idiomatic languages in the world, containing thousands of phrases common in everyday speech, media, and literature. English has a very idiomatic basis, which makes his learning very exciting and curious. The main function of idioms is to paraphrase what is happening and what is being said.

An idiom is defined as an expression that does not mean what it literally means. The meaning of idioms is not compositional. This means that you cannot understand the meaning of the whole phrase that unites the meaning of each word. It may not even make sense grammatically if you look at individual words. The idiom only makes sense as a unit. Professor Koonin described the idiom "as a stable combination of words with full or partial figurative meaning." This definition emphasizes two distinctive and very important features of idiomatic expressions.

Idioms have lexical and grammatical stability. This means that they are set in their own forms, so any substitutions and restructuring in their structure can lead to a complete loss of their basic meaning. Idiomatic expressions are integral units. This literally means that the expressions have an indivisible completeness, so that all the components are connected in a single expression. Phrases play an important role in learning and teaching English. By knowing personal words, you can express your thoughts fluently. Your thoughts will be colorful using phrases.

Conclusion:

Teaching and learning idioms is always fun for pupils, students and even teachers. In addition, students learn better when they are provided with lessons because they can interact with the entertainment. Teaching English is effective when it is provided with a variety of activities to apply and use English phrases in different contexts. Idiomatic phrases embrace the English language with a distinctive flavor and give it a surprising variety, bright character and color. They help students understand English culture, get into the customs and lifestyle of the British, and gain a deeper understanding of English history.

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CREATION OF CASES ON THE BASIS OF VIDEO MATERIALS. USE OF VIDEO MATERIALS IN EDUCATION

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Annotation:
This article summarizes the importance of cases, their role in education and their positive results, as well as the use of modern technologies in today's globalized world, important aspects of working with visual aids and video tutorials.

Keywords: Video tutorials, cases, innovative technologies in education, case materials, case method.

Over the past decade, the use of Internet-based multimedia, especially digital video, for teaching and learning, based on technological advances and evolving pedagogical practices, has become very common and widely used in higher education institutions. Specifically, this change is influenced by a number of factors, including faster internet speeds, students' access to computers and mobile devices, relatively inexpensive and easy access to media production equipment, and a set of media production skills. The rise, the growth of mixed pedagogy, and the increase in students learning alone or in part online. Many educators have recognized the unique set of agreements in digital video that are believed to enhance learning for students beyond traditional didactic lectures. Increasing the use of video for higher education is beneficial in all respects, serves to increase the productivity of lessons, saves time, and creates good conditions for students to learn. This is a world standard. The use of videos in education provides the following conveniences and benefits:

- increase flexibility - time, place, speed, hearing;
- Student's sense of personalization and social presence;
- allows unlimited repetition and revision of video;
- High student activity;
- Promotion of active teaching pedagogy;
- learning an additional language;

• For fully online courses (where "course" refers to an individual course, subject, or unit of instruction), digital video represents an important point of communication between teacher and student because they are traditional in the classroom. Replace the lecture.

Case materials are any materials that are used to inform the decisions made by students in the course of a decision-forcing case. ... Case materials may be either "refined" or "raw." Refined case materials are secondary works that were composed expressly for use as part of decision-forcing cases.

The case method is a teaching approach that uses decision-forcing cases to put students in the role of people who were faced with difficult decisions at some point in the past. It developed during the course of the twentieth-century from its origins in the casebook method of teaching law pioneered by Harvard legal scholar Christopher C. Langdell. In sharp contrast to many other teaching methods, the case method requires that instructors refrain from providing their own opinions about the decisions in question. Rather, the chief task of instructors who use the case method is asking students to devise, describe, and defend solutions to the problems presented by each case.

We realized a dream of parents, kids and educators creating progressive educational environment, accelerating the best world's technologies and implementing the best information processing.

Case-lessons along with studying of various topics allow involving pupils' soft skills smoothly. This is a creative method with intrigue, drama, script and choices, which is impossible to achieve in standard classes. Discussions which arise when working with case studies are of special value. When developing a case-lessons time flies quickly, that positively affects motivation of pupils and their desire to study other case studies.

It is also important that the result of studying lies in a long-term memory. This is due to associative thinking and formal and informal relations between the studied presentations.

75% of teachers note that case-lessons improve educational activity and get better remembering. Teachers don't waste time to prepare case lessons, because they are ready to use.

69% of the students note that cases are more intriguing and fascinating than ordinary text books. During the case lesson there are no problems with discipline in the classroom because attention is concentrated. The only

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question they ask is "When will we study the next case lesson again?". Moreover it allows to combine students' IQ and EQ.

Case studies are stories that are used as a teaching tool to show the application of a theory or concept to real situations. Dependent on the goal they are meant to fulfill, cases can be fact-driven and deductive where there is a correct answer, or they can be context driven where multiple solutions are possible. Various disciplines have employed case studies, including humanities, social sciences, sciences, engineering, law, business, and medicine. Good cases generally have the following features: they tell a good story, are recent, include dialogue, create empathy with the main characters, are relevant to the reader, serve a teaching function, require a dilemma to be solved, and have generality.

Even the most verbally sophisticated student will need training in how to be an effective case method participant. Most students have experience with answering and asking questions from the instructor, but little experience in classroom discussions with other students. Good case discussion requires students to be engaged in a conversation with their classmates and to be ready to respond to each other's interventions, to use evidence from the case to support their claims, to role play and to work in small groups and to take a stand and defend it. This is a big task for students, and helping them learn to do it can be seen as having three parts.

Explain

Provide your students with a clear explanation of your pedagogical goals, your reasons for choosing the case method, and your expectations for their performance. Establish some ground rules. Will you, for example, only call on volunteers, or will you be "cold calling?" Do you have expectations for how frequently any individual student will be allowed to speak? How will you handle follow up questions or debates? How will you use the blackboard or other means of tracking the discussion? The more they know about the procedures and your expectations, the more effectively they can participate.

Model

By listening carefully, asking questions that open the discussion rather than leading it down a narrow prescribed path, and avoiding the professorial urge to respond to every student statement yourself, you can show students what you expect from them.

Reflect

Take time after each case to talk with students about the discussion, reflecting not only on the substantive outcome but on the process. How did the conversation unfold? What kinds of interventions moved the discussion forward? Where were their bottlenecks? How did you perform as guide? What did they learn that they might bring to the next discussion?

Learning to be a good case student happens in the doing, so more practice will produce better discussions and more satisfied students, but you can get that process underway by setting clear expectations, being careful in your own guidance of the discussion, and asking students to help you think about how to make the next discussion even better.

The case method combines two elements: the case itself and the discussion of that case. A teaching case is a rich narrative in which individuals or groups must make a decision or solve a problem. A teaching case is not a "case study" of the type used in academic research. Teaching cases provide information, but neither analysis nor conclusions. The analytical work of explaining the relationships among events in the case, identifying options, evaluating choices and predicting the effects of actions is the work done by students during the classroom discussion.

What are Cases?

Cases are narratives that contain information and invite analysis. Participants are put in the position of making decisions or evaluations based on the information available. Cases can be acquired from the formal, purpose written material available from such sources as the Harvard Business School and the Kennedy School or constructed by faculty members from newspaper articles, cartoons, radio stories and even grocery store coupons and fliers.

Cases can involve situations in which decisions must be made or problems solved, or they can involve evaluation or reconsideration of existing policies, practices or proposals. Effective cases are usually based on real events, but can be drawn from both the present and the past, even the distant past. Cases require students to make choices about what theory or concepts to apply in

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conducting the analysis, which is distinct from the one to one correspondence between theory and application that they see in their textbooks or hear in lectures.

How do Cases differ from other kinds of examples?

Unlike examples from textbooks or those we insert in lectures, cases include information but provide no analysis. Cases present students with complex, unstructured problems that may include extraneous or irrelevant information and often don't include every piece of information an analyst would like to have. Unlike problem sets, they do not break the problem down into clear steps, and frequently have no single "right" answer. Cases provide a rich contextual way to introduce new material and create opportunities for students to apply the material they have just learned. The same overarching case can even can be used several times in the same course, as students return to the story of the case with new analytical techniques and tools. Cases require students to make choices about what theory or concepts to apply in conducting the analysis, which is distinct from the one to one correspondence between theory and application that they see in their textbooks or hear in lectures.

What happens in a Case Method classroom?

In classroom discussion, students analyze the information in the case and use it to solve the problem set up by the case. The discussion can take many forms, including closely directed questioning by faculty to help students draw out the information from the case and identify the central decisions or evaluations that need to be made, more open-ended questions and discussions as students evaluate options and weigh the evidence, and small group work by students focused on specific analytical tasks. Many faculty members use role-play as a technique to put students completely in the case environment. Ideally, case method discussions involve mostly conversation between and among students, rather than discussion centered on direct participation by the faculty member. Many case method teachers describe their role as conductor, facilitator, or guide, drawing attention to their role in setting up discussion in which students are the primary participants.

Using videotaped segments, the focus is on developing students' fluency in the process of language acquisition while constantly interacting with native speakers. Typically, teachers need to focus on language, content, and production in a way that meets the objectives of the learning process. For example, for some specific situations, the tool requires material that can be "transferred to real-life situations that students may face".

In addition to the usual exercises on vocabulary and grammar, students may be asked to write, present, or discuss topics, plot details, or characters in English. They can borrow their scripts from the language developed in the films, then show them in class and have them evaluated by other students. A two-minute video material (news or advertisement) can provide an hour of work time or be used to perform a series of exercises and drills. We know that vocabulary deficiencies can make even a simple task very difficult for students. Another important factor that makes video materials more interesting and enjoyable for teachers is that it helps them develop their understanding. The video describes everything in words in an impossible way, making the meaning clearer, proving the well-known saying that "a picture is worth a thousand words". It can be seen that non-native speakers of language rely on visual guidelines to support their understanding, and the video is undoubtedly a clear tool to help readers interpret visual cues effectively. "Research shows that language teachers love video because it motivates students, brings the real world to the classroom, naturally contextualizes language, and allows students to experience real language. Students like this because video presentations are fun, challenging, and engaging to watch.

Students also enjoy the post-movie sessions, if they go beyond the scope of the film - discuss issues, re-imagine the characters in the new scenarios they create. The teacher is a participant in this process because he or she is involved in the process of teaching a foreign language through video. He must know the materials and all the information about them. This helps students feel comfortable and makes learning easier. With all this in mind, the teacher should help you to see actively and learn the language successfully. This means that he or she should be familiar with the video material before using it in class, and then he or she should plan for each video unit and encourage active viewing. To encourage comprehension, he should prepare manuals that are easy and familiar with the language level of the students. In the classroom, the teacher can step into the process at any time; it can be repeated several times to stop, start, and rewind as needed.

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DEVELOPING OF WRITING ABILITY

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Annotation
this article focuses the fact that one of the important part is in English language which is writing. It includes some information about developing of writing skill.

Keywords: writing skills, legible handwriting, written composition, punctuation.

Writing is an extremely complex cognitive activity in which the writer is required to demonstrate control of variables simultaneously. Strong writing skills may enhance students' chances for success. Writing is an essential factor of language. Good writing skills are needed for all the students in order to accomplish their educational and employable requirements [2].

Writing skill, as you know, are among the basic language skills. But of the four language skills, writing is the most difficult. It can be said that writing is nothing but putting down signs and symbols on paper to represent the sounds that we speak. But, as a matter of fact, this is just the first stage in the process of writing. A number of subskills are involved in the skill of writing. The learner has to acquire certain mechanical abilities like forming the letters of the alphabet correctly. Writing words and sentences neatly and legibly leaving space between words, etc., writing in straight lines over the indicated space, using punctuation marks and so on. But this is not all. All this may be termed as mechanics of writing. Effective writing demand much more than this. After acquiring the above mentioned mechanical abilities, a writer also has to think and plan mentally what s/he is going to say and how best s/he can say it.

Writing, like speaking, is also a medium of communication. Writing, however, is a more difficult exercise than speaking. In speaking, the listener is present before us and thus, we can observe his/her reaction and modify our speech accordingly. But in writing, since the reader is not present before us, there is no instant interaction and feedback, and thus we are not in a position to clarify our ideas beyond what we have written. Further, in writing we have to pay greater attention to constructing grammatically correct and meaningful sentences and to organising and presenting our ideas in a sequential, logical and coherent manner. Then only will we be able to express ourselves clearly, precisely and explicitly through our writing.

It is possible for the student to acquire basic language skills that will be used throughout his / her life, with the first teaching process of reading and writing planned correctly and effectively. Writing has always been a painful activity for learners. The fact that the duration of the course is limited and that other activities focused more take place in the language teaching puts this skill to the background. The excuse that the students are not well-equipped to do some writing activities can be counted as the reasons given by the related course teachers. Hence, second language learners constantly struggle to achieve language proficiency; therefore, they find it hard to produce written texts. However, reading materials will set a good model for which they can transfer into their own writing. The goal of this study is to put forward writing skills.

Like reading, the skill of writing also requires acquiring certain experiences and some competencies by the learner to enable him/her to be “ready” for writing. By being “ready” what is meant is that before starting on formal writing, the learners have developed the following abilities/skills:

1) eye-hand coordination.

2) finger muscle coordination and control,

3) visual discrimination (letter perception),

4) competence to differentiate between different shapes and forms, and

5) directionality-habit of writing from left to right [1].

When the child is mature and ready for writing, he can be given certain specific experiences like drawing, painting, clay-modelling, cutting and pasting for collage etc., in addition to activities like threading beads or stringing leaves together. This should be followed by the making of various shapes i.e., circles, half-circles, strokes, slanting strokes, connected strokes and so on. All such activities will promote finer muscular control and eye-hand coordination leading to writing readiness.

Activities for developing writing skill

It has already been mentioned that in helping students learn to write, we need to assist them to develop certain sub-skills. There are several activities and games that we help in this regard especially in the early stages. In order to develop writing skills among your students you will have to adopt certain teaching-learning strategies. These strategies are being presented here in the form of a few activities which could be practiced directly or by developing a few supplementary activities on your own. But these activities should be essentially enjoyable so that more interest can be generated.

Developing a legible handwriting

Handwriting is the principal tool of written expression. As such it is obvious that for adequate communication the handwriting used must be legible. Handwriting is formed in school life. You should, therefore, be particular about the handwriting of your students.

To develop a neat and legible handwriting, first of all you should give attention to the way they sit, hold pencil or pen and keep the paper/notebook on which they have to write. A good posture, correct holding of the pencil or pen and free and rhythmical arm and hand movements contribute significantly to a good handwriting [3].

Mechanical Elements of Writing

You have to be careful about the mechanical elements of writing. There is no specific way to teach the mechanical elements of writing. There are a few essential principles which your students must remember. Mechanical elements of writing could be categorised into various parts and some of them are being discussed below:

1) punctuation;
2) capitalization and titles;
3) abbreviations and numbers [1].

Punctuation

Punctuation items are such marks as the comma, the full-stop, the apostrophe, hyphens, quotation marks, the question mark, the colon, the semi-colon, parantheses, and the dash, etc. Writing grammatical sentences makes no sense, unless your students know where to put a question mark or a colon or a semi-colon. Some exercises are given below to help you teach such marks to the primary grades [1].

In conclusion, discussed, in brief, the importance of writing skills and writing readiness, different activities for developing writing skills, written composition, and correction work and evaluation in writing at elementary grade. While discussing different activities for developing writing skills among the elementary grade students, activities that are meant for correct letter formation, copying the letters, words, etc., developing a neat and legible handwriting, learning to spell correctly and use of dictation were discussed. Being a teacher, how you can solve your day-to-day problem of correcting students' written work had also been attended to by giving some solutions.

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CHALLENGES IN WRITING SKILLS

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Abstract:
The focus of this article, namely, what kind of challenges we face during the writing. There are mentioned some problems and challenges which is need to understand and avoid doing these mistakes. The article seeks the ways of the improving our writing skills and finding solutions to the given obstacles.

Keywords: writing skill, challenges, unconventional grammar, motivation, failure.

Writing is one of the most popular ways to express emotions and thoughts. Through people who write take time and can express their emotions clearly. Also, writing assignments widely used during language practice for learning foreign languages. However, students of all Levels face many challenges when writing any assignment. Although writing is one of the best ways expressing thoughts, students often fail to understand or convey meaning to the reader through their written assignments. Tirumalesh (1991) suggested some reasons why people have limited knowledge about English writing. Lack of proficiency in the language, large classes, unqualified teachers, unmotivated novices, lack of resources became the part of the etiology. From his point of view, the problem can be solved by mobilizing more materials or by an appropriate use of the existing resources [4].

Writing skill is one of the important and difficult part of learning English. In this part, we can share and express our opinions, emotions and ideas through writing. As we are doing writing tasks, our physical and mental activities will work. Writing is a natural rule in the formation, study and development of any language. Writing is considered the most difficult skill for learners. In learning English as a foreign language, there is no an exception. Students often find it difficult to write texts even in their own language. For English writing, these difficulties seem much greater. This issue has been a widely discussed topic of linguists and foreign language researchers around the world. This takes a lot of time to think and reflect on the subject. This requires a writer analysis and classification of any data. After this, the difficult process requires the right language for the writers to turn these ideas into a holistic and coherent speech. Ur (1996) pointed out that the purpose and principle of writing skill is to express ideas and convey the message to the reader. Moreover, the writers should be aware of some formal aspects such as, neat hand writing, correct spelling, proper use of punctuation and vocabulary and acceptable grammar. These aspects are needed because in higher standards of language are usually demanded in writing than in speech. He also mentioned that more careful construction, more precise and varied vocabulary, more correctness of expression is also the important aspects of writing. When a student submits a piece of original writing then the most important thing is to see whether the ideas and events presented there is interesting and significant or not. The writer should organize his thoughts and ideas and present them through his writing in a way so that the readers can read that easily and feel pleased to read that. However, one of the problems in teaching writing is maintaining a fair balance between content and forms [5].

When it comes to the accomplishing of the writing assignment, a student goes through several stages of despair and has to clear some obstacles on the way to an excellent paper. These are the most frequent problems that any writer can face on all steps of the writing process:

1. No clue on how to start the text.
2. Searching for compelling arguments.
3. Getting rid of clichéd words.
4. How to find the right tone for the audience?
5. What if I fail?
6. Proper formatting of the quotes.
7. Time management [6].

The main reasons why we face on these challenges in writing: these are poor vocabulary, grammar problems, lack of proficiency in the language and critical thinking. Writing also includes punctuation problems and using capital letters. The worth challenge is wasting the time. You sit for some time, without ideas, not knowing how to start the first sentence of the essay. Sometimes, students do not know the standard structure of the essay and the need for a clear statement. It always appears when a student has not organized a plan before starting their essay. Another common challenge is students forget about avoiding plagiarism. Learners tent to take information only with the help of the Internet, limiting themselves with online sources. In addition, they believe in any unreliable resources. Many students struggling with writing essays forget about proper formatting of the citations and then get into trouble. The important thing is never to be afraid of failing because after failure, everybody will begin practicing more and working on themselves harder than before and there will definitely be success.

The ability to write does not come naturally but requires regular study and practice. This means that, in order to develop writing skills, learners need to spend time practicing writing and reading a lot of documents. The process of learning to write English as a foreign language is often affected by factors such as lack of motivation, limited reading activities and the influence of the mother tongue. Many studies have shown that in all learning activities, motivation is always considered necessary to make success. In this view, Harmer (2006a) points out that people involved in language teaching often say that students who want to learn will succeed whatever circumstances in which they study. They succeed despite using methods which experts consider unsatisfactory. In the phase of such a phenomenon, it seems reasonable to suggest that the motivation that students bring to class is the biggest simple factor affecting their success [2]. It shows that motivation is one of the simple factors but has a great influence on the success of learners. When there is good motivation for learning, learners will achieve their learning goals easily and find writing activities more interesting and meaningful. Reading is a very useful tool in helping learners improve their writing ability because the reading process helps learners gain access to content written by others.

Extend reading activities in English are also the subject to be suggested. It is clear that reading and writing always have close and complementary relationships. Therefore, in order to develop effective writing skills, students need to expand their reading comprehension activities. By reading comprehension of documents, texts or newspapers in English, students will be able to both improve their vocabulary and grammar knowledge and learn more ways to express their ideas. At the same time, through reading, students' knowledge about related fields is also expanded, since then, students will not spend much time brainstorming, seeking ideas for the writing task [1]. It took some of our time to motivate the students. Later on the small group activities really developed a competitive spirit among the students. We prepared the learning objectives for our lessons and understood our students‟ learning styles and started implementing successfully and encouraged to students to practice writing as a skill. We used instructional scaffolding in learning process to promote deeper level of learning. The support, that has been given, tailored to the needs of the students with a goal to help the students achieving his or her learning goals.

10 tips to help you improve your English writing skills:

1. Write in English every day.
2. Ask someone to check your writing.
3. Improve your vocabulary.
4. Use a dictionary.
5. Check your writing carefully.
6. Write about different topics.
7. Do your homework.
8. Write to your friends.
9. Write a blog.
10. Do not be afraid to make mistakes [3].

In conclusion, I can say that it is better, if students' writing performance is valued based on the correct use of grammatical rules, they focus more on this aspect. They believe that if they can produce a writing piece without any grammatical error then they are good in writing. On the other hand, some of the students thought that they are bad in terms of organizing the information. Some students thought they are not good in creative writing because they are much used to in controlled writing and some of the students thought they face problems while doing translation due to the differences in sentence structures between the two languages. The three main groups of solutions are proposed including solutions for students to raise awareness of the role of writing and the importance of writing skills for their own learning and work in the future, solutions for the lecturers to improve teaching methods and diversify learning activities to attract students to study and improve writing skills and solutions for the curriculum and teaching materials.

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IMPLEMENTING USEFUL APPROACHES IN TECHING SECONDARY SCHOOL

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Annotation:
This article describes how to implement useful approaches in teaching foreign language, especially English language. In this case, some types of useful approaches are presented and how to use them in teaching secondary school learners.

Keywords: improve, approach, progress, special educator, skills, strategies, responsibilities.

Secondary special education teachers teach content, skills, and strategies, modify curriculum, assess students, coordinate work experiences, write IEPs, collaborate with parents and community members, serve on committees, consult with general education teachers, collect and analyze behavioral and academic data, plan for paraprofessionals, and help students meet common core state standards. Clearly, the roles and responsibilities of the secondary special educator are varied and challenging.

Implementing innovative teaching approaches at scale, as an instance of instructional improvement, does not work when they framed in terms of the transmission of knowledge from researchers or policymakers to teachers. Teachers considered as crucial agents of change and critical implementers of innovative teaching approaches. If we regard students as inquiry based learners, then teachers who have the appropriate academic background and practical experience also need to be seen as such [1]. However, improving teaching at scale does not work as sporadic efforts by teachers to improve their teaching entirely on their own in isolation from other stakeholders. Instructional improvement involves substantial teacher learning and requires systematic support, based on clear goals, scientific knowledge, and the monitoring and analysis of progress based on evidence.

Implementing innovations in one classroom can be a challenging endeavor, and it is even more demanding across a whole school. However, it becomes exponentially more challenging when scaling up an innovation aims to reach many schools, a district, or even a state or nation. It is therefore understandable that scaling up has become a concern for mathematics education research during the last 10 years [2]. This focus on scaling up is, in part, an effort to address results of international studies

An important dimension of variation concerns the level of scaling up. This can be at a micro-level with a few teachers from one school, at a meso-level with tens of teachers from different schools in a region, or at a macro-level with hundreds or even thousands of teachers, supporting a reform effort in a district, state, or nation. There is not a strict linearity of these levels: a professional development activity at the micro-level might have a broader influence in the macro-level if the participating teachers shared what they have learned with colleagues. At each of these levels, it is important to take account of different relevant aspects of the context of implementation. These might include students and parents at the micro-level, principals and teacher leaders at the meso-level, and superintendents and policymakers at the macro-level. In addition, relevant aspects of context when scaling up at the national level include to the size of the country. Scaling up, for example, in Spain means something very different to scaling up in Malta. Furthermore, relevant aspects at all three levels include whether there is a national curriculum as in the Uzbekistan or not as in Germany, the content of the curriculum, the availability of teachers, and the current types of support on which teachers can draw to improve their teaching.

There are many regulations during implementing useful approaches:

1. Role-play with student�s appropriate ways to approach teachers to remind them of or request accommodations.

2. Ensure that students know why they receive special services and understand the content in their IEP. Encourage them to be active members of their IEP meeting. If they did not attend their IEP meeting, share their IEP with them, and request their signature showing their understanding of their goals and objectives.

3. Proactively communicate a clear vision for your special education program; otherwise students, teachers, administrators, and parents may assume your

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primary role is to help students with homework. Post your mission statement on your website and refer to it often.
4. Plan opportunities for students to research various career options by having them interview community members; make college campus visits; complete transition, interest, and aptitude inventories; and research military requirements.
5. Get to know each student, and note behavior or personality changes that may signal serious issues such as drug or alcohol use, depression, or thoughts of suicide. Suicide is the third leading cause of death for 15- to 24-year-olds, and one of the most serious emotional issues facing young adults is depression (American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2008).

Use instructional materials developed for younger children, even if your students have skills considerably below grade level. Rely on the one-teach one-assist approach as your primary co-teaching model. Use the resource room as a modified study hall. Succumb to pressure from others to just tutor students or just help them pass their classes. Assume that students with mild disabilities cannot understand complex material. Assume that general educators fully understand the unique characteristics and needs of students with disabilities. Assume that you and only you can meet all of your student�s needs. Encourage students to become overly dependent on you.

Functional Approach
The functional approach emphasizes everyday survival skills that students need to be independent in society and tends to use more frequently with students with more moderate disabilities. Examples of functional skills include shopping, cooking, cleaning, reading and following recipes, completing job applications and other forms, using public transportation, and paying bills. Many teachers use the community as the core curriculum by taking students shopping, practicing using transportation systems, and gathering application forms from local businesses for student practice. The functional approach may also include social skills instruction in such areas as getting along with employers and coworkers.
Some limitations or concerns include

(a) outcomes, activities, and standards are much different from those in the general education curriculum, which is an issue if students take state and district tests;

(b) teachers can incur extra expenses associated with taking students into the community;

(c) teachers may be unsure which skills to emphasize with each student; and

(d) developing authentic assessments that indicates student growth may be more challenging.

This approach prepares students for some of their adult responsibilities. The special education teacher carefully selects and teaches functional skills. As Mrs. Green reviews student files, she notices that David has a functional math goal associated with determining the best value when given two shopping items, and Rael has a functional writing goal of independently and accurately completing job application forms (Conderman & Katsiyannis, 2002).

Compensatory Approach

The compensatory approach accommodates for student weaknesses by providing support or technology to help students access the curriculum or assessment. In other words, this method bypasses a student�s weakness. For example, students may use spell or grammar checkers, cue cards, calculators, multiplication cards, audio tapes, and assistive technologies that provide access to the general education curriculum or an assessment. Consequently, this approach allows students to be included in general education classes and meet general education standards. Students also learn how to become proficient with various technologies.

Disadvantages are that students do not learn new skills, some compensatory tools are expensive, students often need training, and students might be embarrassed using their tools in front of others.

Using this approach, the teacher�s role is to develop compensatory tools for students or advocate for the purchase of them. Some assistive technologies appropriate especially for secondary learners include:

(a) Thinking Reader (Tom Snyder Productions),

(b) Kurzweil 3000 (Kurzweil Educational Systems),

(c) Start-to-Finish books (Don Johnston),

(d) Read:Outloud (Don Johnston),

(e) Draft:Builder (Don Johnston),
(f) Inspiration (Inspiration, Inc.) (Conderman & Katsiyannis, 2002)
Most students who benefit from the use of compensatory tools also have necessary accommodations noted on their IEP. *Accommodations* are techniques that provide student access to the curriculum or assessment without changing the standard. They do not give the student an advantage, but rather they even the playing field. This article overviewed secondary special education and described two approaches special educators use at this level. Secondary special teachers assume numerous and varied roles and responsibilities. Secondary special educators is much different from that of their elementary counterparts due to the characteristics of adolescents, curricular expectations, the organization and structure of secondary schools, and the way secondary general education teachers are prepared. Many approaches used in secondary special education programs. Each has its own purpose, advantages, and concerns.

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PEDAGOGICAL METHODS IN TEACHING

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Abstract:
This article highlights the importance of methods in the teaching process, effective methods in teaching foreign languages. Moreover, this article compares the most commonly used methods and shows the results based on experiments.

Key words: grammar-translation method, the direct method, communicative language teaching, game-based method

As we know, the 21st century is the age of technology, and many students are busy with the techniques that surround them, and it is becoming more and more difficult for teachers to engage students in the lesson, to increase their interest in the lesson. It requires special attention and effort from the teacher. In such cases, being able to apply the teaching methods correctly and in a timely manner is the best solution.

What does mean method?

Method is a generalized set of classroom specification for accomplishing linguistic objectives. Methods tend to be concerned primarily with teacher and student role and behavior and secondary with such features as linguistic [1]. It means that it is effective way of teaching in classroom includes strategies and principles. The teaching method is an essential component of the educational process. Without the use of certain methods, it is impossible to realize the goals set, to make the process meaningful and high quality. Each of the methods of organizing educational and cognitive activity has not only an informative teaching, but also a motivational effect.

Methods also plays important role in teaching foreign language like any other fields of education. Now no one doubts that the methodology of teaching foreign languages is a science. The first definition of the methodology was given by EM Ryt in 1930, who wrote: "The methodology of teaching foreign languages is a practical application of comparative linguistics".

There are various methods of teaching foreign language. Short summaries of some of well-known foreign language teaching methods of the last half century is given below.

1. Grammar-translation method. This method also called classical methods of teaching English. It means that teaching foreign language by translating into mother language and teaching grammar rules and learning a large number of vocabulary.
2. The direct method. It is method that second language learning should be more like first language learning — lots of orak interaction, spontaneous use of language, not translation between first and second language, and little or no analysis of grammatical rules [2]. This is a method of teaching foreign languages that uses the language being studied, excluding any use of the native language in the classroom.
3. Communicative language teaching. This is a method that you need to work in real situations. Teachers attach less importance to the development of grammatically correct English, but are more important to the effective solution of this situation.
4. Game-based method. Game-based learning is a learning method that allows students to learn different parts of games as a form of learning. Teachers and other can design games in a way that balances academic subjects with the strategies, rules, and social aspects of the game.

When it is about teaching a foreign language, it is necessary to pay attention to new ways of stimulating students' speech. However, numerous classical schools still try to teach by the old methods and from the old books. There will always be problems and you will never speak English well. By using new methods, it is easy to learn to speak English and improve at it. Nowadays in our country the methods that are mainly used in teaching English "Communicative language teaching" method and "Grammar-translation" method. What is main differences between them? The students who are taught English by the Grammar translation method it is important to memorize vocabulary, translate the text from one language to another and compose sentences according to the established rules. It was also hoped that through the study of the grammar of the target language students would become more familiar with the grammar of their native language and that this familiarity would help them speak and write their native language better [3]. And communicative language teaching can be defined as a set of principles relating to the goals of language learning, how students learn the language, the types of classroom activities that best facilitate learning, and the roles of teachers and students in the classroom.Some observed that students could produce sentences accurately in a lesson, but could not use them appropriately when genuinely communicating outside of the classroom [4]. Others noted that being able to communicate required more than mastering linguistic structure, due to the fact that language was fundamentally social [5]. In short, being able to communicate required more than linguistic competence, it required communicative competence [6]. So communicative language teaching has main role in teaching foreign language because of this method students in the classroom are encouraged to speak their minds using the target language, paying no particular attention to grammar correctness.

Then I decided to try both of these methods in practice to determine which one was more effective. I followed two groups of students who were being taught English using the methods outlined above. The first group was studying English through grammar translation methods. In grammar-translation group, students learnt grammatical rules, made grammar-based exercises, and translated text. Students in this group almost never used a target language in conversation. But their level of grammatical knowledge was much higher. Second group of students who were taught English through communicative language teaching methods were more active. They learned English through a variety of interactive exercises and were able to explain orally what they had learned. In this group little attention was paid to grammar rules, but the main focus was on improving students communication skills. And it was clear that the interest of this group of students in the lesson was high. After my observation, I realized that communicative language teaching is the best option to engage students in the lesson, increase interest in the lesson, and achieve the goal of the lesson.

In conclusion, if the student is involved in the lesson process, he effectively assimilates knowledge, contributes to the productive work of the entire class, enjoys the lesson and gives pleasure to the teacher. However, it is not so easy to involve a child in a process that obviously seems boring and uninteresting to him. Methods mainly communicative language teaching method is a great way to teach English that make the classroom experience much more lovable for students at school.

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ENHANCING CRITICAL THINKING IN WRITING

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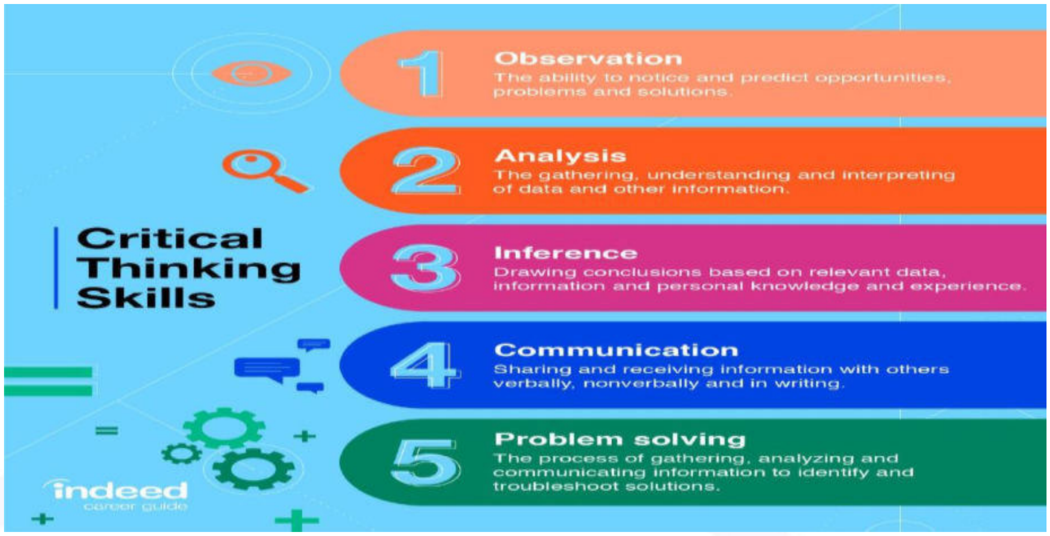
Abstract:
This thesis reports what is critical thinking. Its teaching methods from child to student, and how improve it. The role of critical thinking in society and education. The study found that all treatments showed some potential for fostering the development of critical thinking skills. This thesis also reflects efforts to develop critical thinking in education.

Keywords: critical thinking, reasoning logically, academic writing, self-expression, cognitive process, analyze.

In the current era of advancing science, information and technology, students have to unprecedented amounts of information through websites and newspapers. In this situation they need critically think.

Critical thinking is the process of identifying and solving problems by gathering information ,analyzing and evaluating evidence ,discovering patterns and reasoning logically .Critical thinking in writing means asking the right questions and questioning the old, no-longer obvious answers [3]. If we use critical thinking in writing, it is well evaluated and included in academic writing. Also, critical thinking helps us to express well and clearly our ideas by our ways in writing. Critical thinking plays a great important role not only in all areas but in world-life. Even we cannot imagine our life without it. On account of it, we can solve all issues and approach correctly to all branches. The person who aware of critical thinking or thinking independently can write a best academic writing .



How to impove critical thinking

1. Become more self-aware
2. Understand your mental process
3. Develop foresight
4. Practice active listening
5. Ask questions
6. Evaluating existing evidence

The development of critical thinking skills through formal education is mainly done in two ways. The first way is through stand-alone critical thinking subjects were critical thinking is taught as a course on its own .The second way is by integrating the skills across the curriculum .One of the courses where the teaching of critical thinking is prevalent is writing .This is because writing is a medium for self-expression and critical analysis (Lavelle, Smith, & O"Ryan, 2002). Gammil (2006) also argues that writing exercises encourage students to develop metacognitive and reasoning skills, and the ability to analyse and synthesise information. "No other exercises in the classroom generate higher thinking skills than does writing" (Gammil, 2006, p. 760). The evident relationship between writing and critical thinking is expressed by Boyer (1983) who wrote that "clear writing leads to clear thinking. Clear thinking is the basis of clear writing. Perhaps more than any other form of communication, writing holds us responsible for our words and ultimately makes us more thoughtful human beings" (p. 90). Ryder (1994)

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adds that “writing is a cognitive process involving the shaping of thought” (p. 215).

Academic writing provides a context for developing critical thinking skills especially as it involves the expression of certain ideas to be shared with a particular audience. Communication between the writer and the reader via the text is indeed a social act. The writer shares ideas and views with an audience and the feedback obtained from the audience benefits the writer‟s development of critical thinking.

As for the development of critical thinking in writing in our country, we have as many opportunities as other countries. First, we need to have knowledge of foreign education systems in order for our teachers to know what methods to use to teach students critical thinking. Then we need to teach critical thinking from the moment a child begins to speak and be able to direct it correctly. Because young children have a lot of questions about the whole being. If we answer all of their questions fully and clearly, we will be contributing to the development of their critical thinking. It is also necessary to make effective use of debating lessons, poems, riddles, which develop critical thinking in kindergarten children. In the primary school, a special science should be introduced to further improve critical thinking. Any child with a mind base can master this science perfectly, and it can be the most fun lesson. In high school, students should be taught a subject that develops critical thinking in writing and in the final year of school, students should take an exam in a subject that develops critical thinking in writing. Students who show high results in the exam should be awarded with special certificates and prizes. Academic writing Olympiads should be organized. We, like the Islamic University of Malaysia (LE 4000) should introduce an English language course for academic writing and make it compulsory for all students. The course objectives match the requirements of the research: the development of critical thinking. The outcomes of this research therefore, could benefit such classes. Not only might the rubric be used to develop students‟ critical thinking, but it could also provide a means for assessing critical thinking in the course.

This study has shown that the need to gradually develop critical thinking from a young age, to introduce it as a special science, and to organize academic writing sciences and Olympiads.I realized that it is important for teachers to have enough knowledge and skills to develop students' critical thinking skills in writing.Any state whose people can think perfectly critically can easily find its way even in the most difficult situations, and the country will develop.

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TEACHING PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN BY REALIA

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Abstract:
This article has been written to describe the process of teaching English language, especially, initial vocabulary source, using some educational ways which are usually known as realia, to find out the difficulties of teaching words to the pre-school students by using real objects and with the help of them to solve the problems found out in order to make the teaching and learning process much better. In addition, in this paper one can absorb information about benefits of using real objects in teaching classes and how to use them.

Keywords: learning styles, touchable, visible, realism.

It is true that English is considered as one of the world languages. There can be found many English speaking countries as a native one, moreover it is easy to find out learners who learn English as a foreign language. Because of the importance of English language in every situation such as learning, teaching, business, travel, and so on. In many non-English countries English is studied from the kindergarten. There are many aspects of holding English classes from early childhood's period: demand of learning English, much easier to teach young generation, to give fundamental source to children.

Well, the importance of language is very potential that's why teaching methods and techniques are also play big role in this process.

Many lecturers use completely different approaches and attention-grabbing, engaging activities to surround the pupils to subject. The foremost used things are: public executioner, Simon says, Board race, Word chain. However per very little learners age this sort of activities can't be appropriate. The pre-school youngsters learn by hearing and seeing. Among the young generation we are able to see each learning styles: per these English lecturers ought to notice some reasonably organized tools to show and improve their skills, embrace completely different learning designs.

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From a few years, ESL lecturers use common tool called realia.

What is realia?

Realia reinforces language skills and may be acceptable to each visual and kinaesthetic learners of all ages, additionally best appropriate for preschool learners. Most lecturers use realia to demonstrate that means of vocabulary words. In one word, realia is tool that rising vocabulary supply by mistreatment real objects by showing to the pupils, and by this repetition words or word compos one will simply learn English while not taking notes or synchronic linguistics.

As the Indonesian teacher Ningtyas Orilina Argawati mentioned in his project, mistreatment of the realia will be 2 varieties. They are:

1. The important object are being learnt and it will probably show to the scholar, such as, stationeries (book, pencil, eraser, bag, pen, ruler, etc), things in the room (table, chair, blackboard, picture, chalk, etc), elements of the body (hand, hair, eyes, nose, ears, mouth, foot, etc), etc.
2. The duplicate of the thing if the important objects do not seem to be potential to awaken the room, such as, animals (cow, goat, frog, cat, lion, dog, etc), vehicles (bus, train, plane, motorcycle, etc), occupations (Doctor, soldier, steward, policeman, fisherman, etc) etc. As a substitute of the real object, the teacher will use dolls or toys. [1.21p].

How to use realia depends on teacher, he/she will show the important objects or the module of the items.

The advantages of the mistreatment realia is real objects brought into the room are going to be engaging and create the training expertise a lot of unforgettable for the learner. For examples, if the teacher goes to show vocabulary of fruit and vegetables it will be far more emotional for college students if they will bit, smell and see the objects at constant time as hearing the new word. This is able to attractiveness to a wider vary of learner designs than an easy flash card image of the piece of fruit or vegetable. It could facilitate the scholars to acknowledge the items and bear in mind the names simply.

Realia could also raise their interest to the lesson and avoid boredom during the lesson.

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It is said that using *Realia* is aimed to make the students more active in receiving information during the learning process because the roles of the student are also important to support the lesson. It is stated by Michael McCarthy, "we concentrated on vocabulary presentation in the classroom very much from the teacher's point of view, but success in vocabulary lesson crucially depends on the interaction between teacher and learners, and of the work the learner themselves put into the assimilation and practicing of new words." (Mc Carthy, 1990:121).

However, there can be difficulties using realia in the kindergarten. For example, vocabulary topics are very various. The topics can be disorder to bring the real example of them: the huge animals, buildings or abstract concepts. Also, these methods are much noisy than others.

As before mentioned above, using realia can help the teaching English vocabularies to pre-school children learn English words more effectively. In bringing the material to the class, realia can make the learning experience more memorable for learners. The pupils also became more active in gaining information during the learning process because the roles of the effective methodological tool-realia.

The process, surely, can be very amazing and interesting and also it depends on the teachers' attitude and gaining the materials which belong to the topic.

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FORMS OF WORKING WITH COMPUTER TRAINING PROGRAMS IN FOREIGN ACQUISITION

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Abstract:
This article has been written to inform learning English by using computer programs: how to use them, what the benefits of using new computer programs. The ideas have been proven by author. Also, the reader can find out several stages which using computer technologies in learning process.

Key words: ESL, vocabulary source, spelling, e-learning, technical devices.

Introduction

English is one of the largest speaking and learning, world language. This language is third spoken and widespread language after Spanish and Mandarin-Chinese. Moreover, the quantity of learners is increasing day by day. It is a cause of importance of English language in daily life: in business, in applying job, in traveling and in studying. There are many effective tools and online sites which dedicated to learn English as a foreign language and to teach students using them.

The 21st century is called “Age of Information Technology”, in this new period the life is covered by communication technologies in many aspects. It increases our daily issues much easier, faster and effective. The education system also has not missed this process. Nowadays the computer technologies and e-learning are main part of teaching and studying. It is fact that with the help of new IT technologies one can easily find out lots of information to increase their educational skills. Especially forms of computer training programs are helpful

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and have big effectiveness to teach and learn one of the most used language- English.

Using computers, laptops are today's demand in every part of the life. In addition these technologies more helpful both teaching and learning.

Main part

When introducing and practicing thematic vocabulary, like shopping, food, clothing, etc., you'll be able to use computer programs "Triple play plus in English", "English on holidays", "English Gold" et al.. The stages of working with computer programs are as follows: demonstration, fixing, control.

Using the pc program "English on holidays" as an example, consider these steps. At the primary stage - the introduction of vocabulary, as an example, on the subject "Weather". employing a demo computer, the teacher selects the automated mode: pictures showing natural phenomena appear on the screen: snow, rain-shower, thunderstorm, cloudy-humidity, frost-drizzle, clear, sunny, cold, cloudy, hail et al. Then follow the phrases:

What a good looking day! - What a beautiful day!

What awful weather ! - What a terrible weather !

Is it always as hot as this? " Is it always so hot here ?"

What's the forecast for tomorrow? – what's the forecast weather on tomorrow?

It's windy! - Strong wind blows!

It's raining - it's raining.

Learner can watch and scrutinize new phrases. Operating time - approximately 1 minute.

At the second stage, work is underway to refine pronunciation and consolidate vocabulary. Student switches the program from automatic to normal mode, clicks the mouse to maneuver the arrow to the specified word or phrase. Another partner learner repeat after the announcer choir. If there are several computers within the room, they will ready to work individually or in pairs, using headphones and a microphone. Operating time - approximately 5 - 10 minutes, it depends on the quantity of words of the subject being studied.

At the third stage , the control of the studied vocabulary is administered . Students choose a task containing a special number of questions on the topic: 10, 20, 30. After completing the exam, a percentage table of results appears on the screen. Of course, each student strives to realize better results.

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If there's only 1 computer within the self-study room, it's used as a demo for introducing and front-loading vocabulary. Thematic vocabulary will be controlled individually using handouts - cards. The tasks on the cards may be almost like the tasks of a worm, for example:
Indicate the right translation option:
Snow, tennis , shower , snow , umbrella , thunderstorm , boxing , basketball
Which of the written words is superfluous in meaning:
winter, February, cool, december, November, January
Choose the foremost suitable phrase for this word - warm.
What awful weather! It's windy! Is it always as hot as this? It's too dark. It's raining.
Choose the foremost inappropriate phrase for this - what is the forecast for tomorrow?
What awful weather! It's windy! It's raining. I can not sleep. Is it always as hot as this? What a good looking day!
The computer program "English on holidays" covers lexical material on the subject "City" and allows you to regulate vocabulary immediately altogether sections of the subject. during this case, a bigger number of questions are proposed: 60, 90, 120.
Pronunciation practice.
Individuals should be provided a microphone mode. After being attentive to a word or phrase, the coed repeats behind the speaker and a graphic image of the sound of the speaker and student appears on the screen, when comparing which all inaccuracies are visible. the scholar seeks to attain a graphic image of the pronounced sound as close as possible to the sample. True, this sort of labor requires lots of your time, but, nevertheless, some minutes of the lesson may be dedicated to this work, especially since it's a positive result. And after school hours or reception, if you have got the mandatory conditions, you'll be able to train longer. Many computer programs allow you to figure with a microphone, but the foremost suitable, in my opinion, the Professor Higgins educational program. it's useful both at the initial stage of learning English, and in subsequent stages.
III - stage - stage dialogue
Students play the dialogue 1st, counting on photos, then stage it on their own. following stage is that the management of dialogic speech when learning all

twelve dialogs. Students choose a task card (the teacher prepares a card with an outline of the situation) and compose their dialogue victimisation the vocabulary of this program and showing the imagination.

4. Learning to put in writing

This type of labor solves 2 issues at once: the proper orthography of English words and mastering the keyboard. the pc educational program "Bridge to English" helps to resolve these issues. nearly each task involves writing English words and sentences on the keyboard. Proshunina Elena, Grade 7: "I love the program " Bridge to English ", as a result of we have a tendency to learn to quickly kind in English, whereas we have a tendency to bear in mind English words, however they're pronounced, however they're written" .

Conclusion

Finally, I surely can say that the role of computer programs which turn into practicing is very effective tool for teaching English subject as a second language (ESL) and e-learning. Before mentioned English is widely used not only teaching but also in the key sectors of society, such as business, politics, education, economics.

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USING WEBSITES WHEN WRITING ARTICLES

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Annotation:
This article is devoted to the use of different websites in writing articles, their advantages and disadvantages, the ability to use websites effectively, the measures and measures taken in the field of information security in society.

Keywords: website, research, information, article, information security.

Bugungi zamonda har bir sohada kundan kunga jadal o‘zgarishlar ko‘zga tashlanib bormoqda. Shunga monand xolda inson hayoti sur'atlari ham tezlik bilan o‘zgarib kelmoqda. Xususan, birgina internet sohasini olib qaraydigan bo‘lsak, vaqt o'tgan sayin internetdan foydalanadigan foydalanuvchilarning soni ham va shu bilan bir qatorda internetning ularga ko'rsatadigan xizmati sifati ham yaxshilanib bormoqda.

Foydalanuvchilar sonining ortishi ham, xizmat sifatining yuqorilashishi ham veb-saytlardagi ma'lumotlarning aniqligi, izchilligi va daliliy asoslanganligiga bog'liq. Biz har kuni qandaydir ma'lumot izlab turli xil veb-saytlarga yuzlanamiz va bu orqali o'zimizga kerakli bo'lgan axborotlarning hech qanday qiyinchiliklarsiz makon va joyning ahamiyati bo'lmagan holda oson usulda qo'lga kiritamiz.

Birorta ilmiy ish yoki maqola yozishga kirishishimizdan oldin dastlab maqola mavzusiga e'tibor bergan holda foydali adabiyotlar, qoshimcha informatsiyalar yig‘ib olamiz. Buning uchun albatta veb-saytlarga murojaat qilamiz. Veb-saytlarda istalgan mavzudagi ma'lumotlarning topish mumkin. Birgina ma'lumot emas ularga berilgan shartlardan ham xabardor bo'lishingiz mumkin. Bu esa osha saytdagi ma'lumot sifatini belgilab beradi.

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Ayni paytda veb-saytlar juda ko'p bo'lib ulardagi ma'lumot qamrovi ham keng. Birgina Ziyonet veb-saytini oladigan bo'lsak unda barcha yo'nalishlarda, barcha sohalarda qo'llanma sifatida ishlatiladigan turli xil yosh kategoriyalariga mo'ljallangan malumotlar bazasi mavjud. Hech qanday ovoragarchiliklarsiz siz o'zingiz istagan ma'lumotni bir necha daqiqa ichida olasiz.

Har bir yonalishning ham o'ziga xos kamchilik va yutuqlari boladi. Ilmiy ishlar qilishda yoki maqola yozishda veb-saytlarning afzallik tomonlari haqida quyidagicha soz yuritish mumkin;

Birinchidan, veb-saytlar orqali istalgan turdagi ma'lumotni topish mumkin. Vaqtingizni behuda sarflab kutubxonadan kitob olib, varaqma varaq malumot izlashingizning zarurati yoq. O'zingizga kerakli veb-saytlarga kirib, maqola mavzusini yozsangiz barcha malumotlar kelib chiqadi.

Ikkinchidan, ZiyoNet, Library.uz va yana shunga o'xshash boshqa saytlardagi malumot va informatsiyalar ishonchli boladi. Negaki har bir saytga qabul qilinayotgan malumot saytda joylanishidan oldin bu ma'lumotning aniqligi tekshiriladi. Bu saytlardagi ma'lumotlarning ishonchli ekanligidan darak beradi.

Uchinchidan, veb-saytlardan nafaqat ilmiy mavzularda balkim qolgan barcha sohalarga aloqador malumotlar topa olasiz. ZiyoNet axborot ta'lim tarmog'ining portali oz ichiga yoshlar, oqituvchilar, shuningdek aholining boshqa qatlamlarini oladi va ular uchun kerakli axborotni beradi.

To'rtinchidan, veb-saytlarda turli yoshdagi, turli toifadagi va shu bilan birga turli jamiyatdagi foydalanuvchilar boladi. Qisqacha qilib aytganda, butun jahon bo'ylab veb-saytlardan keng miqyosda foydalaniladi. E⍰tiborli jhati shundaki, Internetdagi qaysi bir saytga kirmang, qanday bir ma'lumot olmang osha ma'lumotning pastki qismida ko⍰pchilik, ya'ni omma e⍰tibori tomonidan bildirilgan izohlar, sharhlar boladi. Masalan, siz ZiyoNet veb saytidan maqola izlashga berdingiz va ayni osha mavzudagi maqolani ham topdingiz. Shu bilan bir qatorda siz maqolaga berilgan sharhlardan ham maqola haqida bilishingiz mumkin.

Hamma sohada ham afzalliklar bo'lgani kabi kamchiliklar ham uchrab turadi. Shuningdek, veb-saytlardagi ma'lumotlardan foydalanishda ham.

Yuqorida maqola yozishdan oldin dastlab u haqida ma'lumot izlaymiz deb otdik. Shunday veb-saytlar borki, ularda maqolani oqish uchun yoki uni yuklab olish uchun, avvalo o'zingizning maqolangizni saytga joylashingiz kerak boladi yoki siz izlayotgan malumot aynan sizga kerakli tilda chiqmasligi mumkin.

Ba'zi bir saytlardagi malumotlar juda ilmiy uslubda yozilgan bolib bu esa uni tushunishda biroz qiyinchilik tug'diradi. Sizning yozgan maqolangizni butun omma oqiydi. Agar birorta bir tushunarsiz, galiz so'zlardan foydalangan bo'lsangiz bu maqolangiz sifatini tushishiga olib keladi.

Bundan tashqari u sizni o'ziga izsiz bog'lab oladi. Negaki siz har vaqt malumot izlayotganingizda darxol saytlarga kirib malumot olasiz. Agar bu ahvolda ketishni davom ettiraversa, bizga kutubxonalarning ham axborot resurs markazlarining ham keragi bo'lmay qoladi. Bu bilan u sizni biroz dangasalikka olib boradi. Biz kitob oqimaganimizdan keyin hech qanday kreativ g'oyaga ham.ega bo'lolmaymiz.

Ammo veb saytlardan ham oz maqsadimiz yo'lida to'g'ri fodalanishimiz kerak. Bunda belgilangan qat'iy qonun qoidalar ham mavjud. Masalan siz birorta veb saytga malumot joylashtirayotganingizda avvalo "axborot xavfsizligi"ga amal qilishingiz shart. Axborotlarni aynan qaysi manbadan olinganligi ko'rsatilishi lozim.

Shu o'rinda Ozbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 5-sentabr 707-son qarorini hamda “ Axborotlashtirish togrisida” gi Ozbekiston Respublikasi Qonunini eslatib otishni joiz deb bildim. Qonunga muvofiq, butunjahon Internet tarmogida axborot xavfsizligini ta minlash tizimini yanada takomillashtirish, axborot sohasida shaxs, jamiyat va davlat manfaatlarini muhofaza qilish maqsadida veb-saytdan va (yoki) sahifalaridan foydalanish maxsus vakolatli organ Ozbekiston Respublikasi Axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalarini rivojlantirish vazirligi tomonidan quyidagi hollarda cheklanishi aytib otildi:

Ozbekiston Respublikasining mavjud konstitutsiyaviy tuzumini, hududiy yaxlitligini zorlik bilan ozgartirishga da vat etish;

urush, zoravonlik va terrorizmni, shuningdek, diniy ekstremizm, separatizm va fundamentalizm goyalarini targib qilish;

davlat siri bolgan ma lumotlarni yoki qonun bilan qoriqlanadigan boshqa sirni oshkor etish;

milliy, irqiy, etnik yoki diniy adovat qozgatuvchi, shuningdek, fuqarolarning sha ni va qadr-qimmatiga yoki ishchanlik obrosiga putur yetkazuvchi, ularning shaxsiy hayotiga aralashishga yol qoyuvchi axborotni tarqatish;

Saytlarga shaxsiy ma'lumotlaringizni joylashtirayotganingizda ehtiyotkor bo'lishingiz kerak. Negaki siz o'zingizning maqolangizni saytga joylashtirdingiz ammo uni boshqa bir kishi yuklab olib o'zingiz nomi ostida chop etdi. Bunday holatda siz maqolangizni mualliflik huquqi bilan himoya qilishingiz kerak. Aks holda yuqorida tilga olingan holat sodir bo'lishi mumkin.

Bugungi kunda zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari shu qadar keng rivojlanganki, siz qaysi saytga qachon tashrif buyurgan buyurgansiz, hattoki qidirilgan kalit sozlarni ham o'zida saqlab qoladi.

Agar saytning boshlanishida http:// belgisi bor bo'lsa, saytning shubhali ekani ehtimoli yanada oshadi. Xavfsiz va katta saytlarning deyarli barchasi hozir https:// protokoli bilan ochiladi. “https” belgisi saytning xavfsizlik sertifikatiga ega ekanligini aynan https belgisi ko'rsatib turadi.

Biror saytga kirish uchun uning sizga ma'lum manzilini brauzerga yozib kiritganingizda, ENTER tugmasini bosishdan oldin, manzilni to'g'ri yozganingizga yana bir bor ishonch hosil qiling. Agar bir dona so'zni xato yozgan bo'lsangiz, haqiqiy saytga o'xshagan, lekin qalbaki bo'lgan boshqa bir saytga kirib qolishingiz mumkin.

Saytda ro'yxatdan o'tishdan oldin dastlab osha tarmoqdan foydalanish qoidalari bilan tanishib chiqish juda ham muhim. Qoidalar juda uzun yoki tushunarsiz bo'lganligi sabab ko'pchiligimizoxirigacha oqib chiqmaymiz, ammo bunday saytlar, odatda, mas'uliyatni zimmalaridan soqit qilish uchun ko'p hollarda to'liq mas'uliyatni foydalanuvchi ya'ni bizni zimmamizga yuklaydi. Masalan, tarmoqqa qo'yilgan har qanday media fayl saytning mulkiga aylanadi, degan shart bo'lishi mumkin. Agar bu kabi shartlarga norozi bo'lsangiz, saytga a'zo bo'lmang.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, maqola yozishda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, turli xil ommaviy veb saytlar juda ham zarur. Chunki veb saytlardan butun dunyo bo'ylab keng foydalaniladi.sAmmo har bir narsadan me'yoriy bo'lgani kabi inson faqat internet veb-saytlarga suyanib qolmasdan balkim tafakkur qilib yechim topish mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

1. Butunjahon Internet tarmogida axborot xavfsizligini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari togrisida, 1-ilova.
2. Ozbekiston Respublikasi qonunchiligi bilan tarqatilishi taqiqlangan axborot mavjud bolgan Internet tarmogi veb-saytidan va (yoki) veb-sayt sahifalaridan foydalanishni cheklash tartibi togrisida NIZOM.
3. info@texnoman.uz

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THE USAGE OF IDIOMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The most widely used English idioms square measure thought about within the present paper, their usage in English language is analyzed. The importance of idioms within the Modern English language is not possible to underestimate since they create a conversational speech and made. And, doubtless, idioms are literally utilized by native speakers in their everyday language. What is more, some ways in which of learning idioms on an individual basis also as suggests that of assorted communicative sorts of activity beneath the steerage of a lecturer also are thought-about within the analysis.

Keywords: idioms, learning, educational system, implementing, usage.

Introduction

English is taken into account to be not solely the foremost standard and demandable language within the world however additionally one amongst the foremost lovely languages. Moreover, people language is especially wealthy in cognition. Without doubt, idioms play an excellent role within the enrichment of a people language. Idioms represent distinctive cultural and historical data also as broaden people's understanding and manipulation of English. Native speakers use idioms to form their speech additional colorful and alive. That is why it is undoubtedly vital for non-native speakers to find out not solely synchronic linguistics and new lexical units also as acquire reading, listening and writing skills however additionally listen to idioms within the method of English language learning. This work is targeted on considering the foremost standard English idioms and their role for non-native speakers as a district of mastering a people language. Allow us to think about a definition of the term «idiom». In line with Oxford wordbook, Associate in nursing idiom refers to a gaggle of words established by usage as having that means not deductive from those of the individual words. In alternative words, Associate in nursing idiom is Associate in nursing expression, that means cannot be deduced from the literal definitions, however refers to a figurative that means that's known solely through common use. Idioms are usually employed in every type of languages, informal and formal, spoken and written; they're a district of business English, education and also the media.

Methods and results

It is necessary to contemplate the origin of the foremost wide used idioms. There is a great variety of idioms which come from the vocabulary concerning different topics such as: work and jobs: to put in for (to make an official request for smth.), a blue collar worker (a working class person who performs manual labor), a white collar worker (a person belonging to the ranks of office and professional workers whose jobs generally do not involve manual labor), a slave driver (a cruel employer who demands excessive work from the employees), to burn oneself out (to work too hard), to work for peanuts (to work for practically no money at all), to carry the can (to take the blame or responsibility for something that is wrong or has not succeeded), a golden handshake (a large sum of money which is given to someone when they leave a company, especially if they are forced to leave) and etc.; x animals: the black sheep of the family (a disreputable or disgraced member of a family), to take the bull by the horns (to confront a problem head-on and deal with it openly), as awkward as a cow on roller skates (very clumsy), as crooked as a dog's hind leg (very dishonest), to have ants in one's pants (to be unable to sit still or remain calm out of nervousness or excitement), eager beaver (a person who is excited about doing certain work), to let the cat out of the bag (to reveal a secret) etc.; x rural life and transport: to strike while the iron is hot (to take advantage of favorable conditions), to put the cart before the horse (to do things in the wrong order),to miss the boat (to fail to take advantage of an opportunity), to paddle one's own canoe (to do what smth. without help or interference from anyone), to drive up the wall (to do something that greatly annoys or irritates all the people around), to hit the road (to begin a journey) etc.; x the world of entertainment: to make a clown of yourself (to make yourself appear foolish or stupid), to be in the limelight (to be the center of attention), a

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museum piece (something that is very old-fashioned and should no longer be used), a show stopper (an event that provokes such a strong reaction that it stops whatever's happening) etc.; x feelings and emotions: to bare one's heart (or soul) to someone (to reveal one's innermost thoughts and feelings to someone), to bent out of shape (to become annoyed or upset about something that is usually not important), to come apart at the seams (to be extremely upset or under severe mental stress), to get hot under the collar (to feel annoyed, indignant or embarrassed), to lick one's wounds (to try to recover one's confidence or spirits after a defeat, failure or disappointment) etc. Actually it is almost impossible to consider all the existed idioms because the English language possesses thousands and thousands idiomatic expressions. Surely, some of them are old-fashioned and not used in live communication any more. But there are more than one hundred idioms which can be referred to the so-called often-used lexical units [6, 51p].

The examples below demonstrate how you can't easily understand the meaning of these expressions without knowing what they mean. The next time someone says they're feeling "under the weather," you'll know it has nothing to do with weather patterns, but rather that they're feeling quite ill.

Getting fired turned out to be a blessing in disguise. - Getting fired (normally a negative event) turned out to be a good thing.

These red poppies are a dime a dozen. - These red poppies are very common.

Don't beat around the bush. - Just say what you really mean.

After some reflection, he decided to bite the bullet. - After some reflection, he decided to do the undesirable thing he was avoiding.

I'm going to call it a night. - I'm going to bed.

He's got a chip on his shoulder. - He's holding onto a grudge or grievance that's making him very angry or callous.

Would you cut me some slack? - Don't be so hard on me.

Don't cut any corners. - Don't take any shortcuts and produce shoddy work.

She let things get out of hand. - She lets things get out of control.

I'm going back to the drawing board. - I'm going to start over.

Hang in there. - Stick with it.

Don't jump the gun. - Don't do something before the allotted time.

He decided to let her off the hook. - He decided to release her from her responsibility.

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He missed the boat. - He missed out on an opportunity.
I go out for walks once in a blue moon. - I go out for walks very rarely.
Pull yourself together, man! - Calm down.
She seriously rubbed me the wrong way. - I did not like her at all.
There he is, speak of the devil. - There he is; we were just talking about him.
That was the straw that broke the camel's back. - My patience has finally run out.
Well, she's got the best of both worlds. - She's receiving benefits from both of her current situations or opportunities.
Why are you so bent out of shape? - Why are you so upset?
I'm feeling under the weather. - I'm feeling sick.
We'll cross that bridge when we get there. - We'll solve that problem when the time comes.
I'm sorry but I just can't seem to wrap my head around it. - I'm sorry but I just can't seem to understand.
Wow, you can say that again. - I totally agree.
Their fight was a storm in a teacup. - They made a big fuss over an unimportant matter [7].

Discussion

Consequently, idioms ought to become AN integral a part of foreign language acquisition for the non-native speakers United Nations agency area unit very needing to apply their language skills and data in follow human action with native speakers. Allow us to take into account the importance of idioms within the learning method type the read purpose of future prospects for the learners. These days have several opportunities to require half in numerous students' exchange programs, undertake an aid within the English-speaking countries and even create a career in abroad. In order that they ought to possess sensible communication skills to avoid misunderstandings and a barrier. However within the reality, most of the people that have already had expertise of finding out and dealing abroad, ensure that they need baby-faced some serious issues in human action with native speakers because of idioms. The reality is that they didn't merely perceive which means of unknown idioms that were wide utilized by native speakers in their everyday speech. As a result, most of the non-native speakers create a conclusion that learning idioms is one in all the foremost vital problems within the method of West Germanic effort. Since the native speakers use idioms all the time all told the things, foreign students being abroad usually feel confused and annoyed as a result of they are doing not perceive their interlocutors. So, an oversized range of idioms and their high frequency within the communication create them an important facet of West Germanic learning. Subsequently issue of this paper is considering the ways that of learning idioms. To start with, there are unit tons of relevant dictionaries which offer the learners with numerous often-used idioms. Then, idioms may be learned through the films, sports and news programs, by suggests that of contemporary web technologies. And, the learners will acquire idioms within the West Germanic lessons mistreatment completely different activities like dialogues and role plays. It allow us to take into account them in additional details. The suitable dialogues will give the learners with the things to follow standard routine spoken communication therefore the students have sensible follow with principal communication skills in context. Initial of all it's necessary to appear through some new idioms, then examine some examples and skim the relevant dialogues containing the idioms into account. The scholars ought to analyze the right use of them, to examine however the idioms area unit practiced in speech. Subsequent step is to act out the similar dialogues to bolster the non-inheritable skills. In general, dialogues and role plays area unit undoubtedly useful learning activities for the learners of assorted ages and levels of proficiency as (they are unit doing) not solely facilitate the scholars learn new idioms and expand their vocabulary however additionally dialogues are an economical method of oral follow normally. As a result dialogues supply learners the opportunities to act out standard of living things and follow communication skills before they enter the $64000 West Germanic atmosphere. And eventually the non-inheritable data regarding some specific idioms should be consolidated through the written exercises supported which means of the idioms. The learners' area unit speculated to complete the ultimate tasks separately to point out their teacher the results of the educational method. There is an excellent kind of activities which might be wont to consolidate mistreatment the learned idioms in follow. Managing the matching tasks, learners need to match the idioms with their meanings or maybe with first language equivalents. Operating with the paraphrasing tasks, students ought to rewrite the given sentence by suggests that of the relevant idiom keeping the most plan of the initial sentence. And after all students will structure their own sentences or maybe an entire story mistreatment the idioms they need recently learnt. Finally it ought to be mentioned that non-native speakers, United Nations agency learn idioms, may be concerned into the $64000 West Germanic atmosphere.

Conclusion

Everyone seems to be able to speak natural English however it's idioms within the language that provides it a bright, colloquial and inventive feeling. Consequently, if non-native speakers wish to talk English fluently, they need to find out idioms to boost their communication skills and feel assured speech native speakers.

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