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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS AND MECHANICS

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RELATION OF $m-$ CONVEX FUNCTIONS
WITH STRONGLY $m-$SUBHARMONIC FUNCTIONS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada $\square^n$ haqiqiy fazoda ikki marta silliq bo'lgan $m-$qavariq ($m-cv$) funksiyalarning $\square^n$ kompleks fazoda kuchli $m-$subgarmonik (sh_m) funksiyalar bilan bog'liqligi o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: $m-$qavariq funksiya, kuchli $m-$subgarmonik funksiya, differensial forma, Gessian.

Аннотация: В данной статье изучается связь между дважды гладкими $m-$выпуклыми функциями ($m-cv$) в действительном пространстве $\square^n$ и сильно $m-$субгармоническими функциями (sh_m) в комплексном пространстве $\square^n$.

Ключевые слова: $m-$выпуклая функция, сильная $m-$субгармоническая функция, дифференциальная форма, Гессиан.

Abstract: In this article, the relation between twice smooth $m-$convex ($m-cv$) functions in real space and strongly $m-$subharmonic (sh_m) functions in complex space is studied.

Keywords: $m-$convex function, strong $m-$subharmonic function, differential form, Hessian.

Introduction. $m-$convex ($m-cv$) function is a real analogue in $\square^n$ strongly $m-$subharmonic (sh_m) functions in a complex space $\square^n$. As we know sh_m-functions have now become the subject of research by many mathematicians (Z. Blocki [1] , S. Dinew and S. Kolodzei [2], [3], [4] , S. Li [5] , H.C.Lu [6],[7] , H.C.Lu and V.D.Nguyen [8] , A. Sadullaev and his disciples [9-12] and others).

Theory $m-cv$ functions is a little-studied and new direction in the theory of real geometry. However, for $m=1$ this class coincides with convex functions in $\square^n$. The class of convex functions has been well studied (A.Aleksandrov, I.Bakelman, A.Pogorelov, N.Ivochkina, A.Artikbaev and others). When $m>1$ the class has been studied in a series of works by N.Trudinger, H.Wong and others (see [13-20])

1. sh_m **–functions.** The class with strongly m–subharmonic functions is a naturally extension of the class of plurisubharmonic functions.

Definition 1. A function $u(z) \in C^2(D)$, $D \subset \square^n$, is said to be strongly m–subharmonic if at each point of the domain D

$$sh_m(D) = \left\{ u \in C^2 : \left(dd^c u\right)^k \wedge \beta^{n-k} \geq 0, \ k = 1, 2, ..., n - m + 1 \right\} =$$
$$= \left\{ u \in C^2 : dd^c u \wedge \beta^{n-1} \geq 0, \left(dd^c u\right)^2 \wedge \beta^{n-2} \geq 0, ..., \left(dd^c u\right)^{n-m+1} \wedge \beta^{m-1} \geq 0 \right\}, \quad (1)$$

where is $\beta = dd^c \|z\|^2$ – the standard volume form in $\square^n$.

Operators $\left(dd^c u\right)^k \wedge \beta^{n-k}$ closely related to the Hessians. For a twice smooth function $u \in C^2(D)$, the second-order $dd^c u = \dfrac{i}{2} \sum_{k,t} \dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \overline{z}_t} dz_k \wedge d\overline{z}_t$ differential is a Hermitian quadratic form. After a suitable unitary coordinate transformation, it is reduced to the diagonal form $dd^c u = \dfrac{i}{2} \left[\lambda_1 dz_1 \wedge d\overline{z}_1 + ... + \lambda_n dz_n \wedge d\overline{z}_n \right]$, where $\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n$ – the eigenvalues of the Hermitian matrix $\left(\dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_k \partial \overline{z}_t} \right)$, which are real: $\lambda = (\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n) \in \square^n$. Note that the unitary transformation does not change the differential form. $\beta = dd^c \|z\|^2$. Therefore, it is easy to see that

$$\left(dd^c u\right)^k \wedge \beta^{n-k} = k!(n-k)! H^k(u) \beta^n,$$

where $H^k(u) = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < ... < j_k \leq n} \lambda_{j_1} ... \lambda_{j_k}$ –is the Hessian of the dimension of the k vector $\lambda = \lambda(u) \in \square^n$.

Hence the twice smooth function $u(z) \in C^2(D)$, $D \subset \square^n$, is strongly m–subharmonic if at each point $o \in D$ it holds system of inequalities

$$H_o^k(u) \geq 0, \ k = 1, 2, ..., n - m + 1. \quad (2)$$

2. m **–convex functions.** Let $D \subset \square^n$ and $u(x) \in C^2(D)$. The matrix $\left(\dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_t} \right)$ is symmetric, $\dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_t} = \dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_t \partial x_k}$. Therefore, after a suitable orthonormal transformation, it is transformed into a diagonal form,

$$\left(\dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_t} \right) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & ... & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & ... & 0 \\ ... & ... & ... & ... \\ 0 & 0 & ... & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\lambda_j = \lambda_j(x) \in \square$ – are the eigenvalues of the matrix $\left(\dfrac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_k \partial x_t} \right)$. Let the

$H_k(u) = H_k(\lambda) = \displaystyle\sum_{1 \le j_1 < \ldots < j_k \le n} \lambda_{j_1} \ldots \lambda_{j_k}$ – Hessian of the dimension k of the vector of eigenvalues $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_n)$.

Definition 2. A function $u \in C^2(D)$ is called $m-convex$ in $D \subset \square^n$, $u \in m - cv(D)$, if its eigenvalue vector $\lambda = \lambda(x) = (\lambda_1(x), \lambda_2(x), \ldots, \lambda_n(x))$ satisfies the conditions

$$m - cv \cap C^2(D) = \{ H_s(\lambda(x)) \ge 0, \ \forall x \in D, \ s = 1, \ldots, n - m + 1 \}.$$

3. Main result. We will embed $\square^n_x$ in $\square^n$, $\square^n_x \subset \square^n_z = \square^n_x + i\square^n_y$ $(z = x + iy)$, as a real n–dimensional subspace of a complex space $\square^n$.

Proposition 1. A function $u(x) \in C^2(D)$, $D \subset \square^n_x$, is $m - cv$ in D if and only if a function $u^c(z) = u^c(x + iy) = u(x)$ that does not depend on variables $y \in \square^n_y$, is sh_m in the domain $D \times \square^n_y$.

Proof. Recall that $u^c(z)$ is sh_m if and only if the eigenvalues of the $\lambda_j = \lambda_j(z) \in \square$ –matrix $\left\| \dfrac{\partial^2 u^c(z)}{\partial z_i \partial \overline{z}_j} \right\|$ satisfies $H_1(\lambda) \ge 0, \ldots, H_{n-m+1}(\lambda) \ge 0$. But

$$\frac{\partial^2 u^c(z)}{\partial z_k \partial \overline{z}_t} = \frac{\partial^2 u^c(x + iy)}{\partial z_k \partial \overline{z}_t} = \frac{\partial^2 u(x)}{\partial z_k \partial \overline{z}_t} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^2 u(x)}{\partial x_k \partial x_t}.$$

Therefore, the eigenvalues of the matrices $\left\| \dfrac{\partial^2 u^c(z)}{\partial z_k \partial \overline{z}_t} \right\|$ and $\left\| \dfrac{\partial^2 u(x)}{\partial x_k \partial x_t} \right\|$ coincides.

Therefore, $u \in m - cv(D) \Leftrightarrow u^c \in sh_m(D \times \square^n_y)$. This implies that $u \in C^2 \cap m - cv(D)$ if and only if in the domain $D^c = D \times \square^n_y \subset \square^n$ differential forms

$$\left(dd^c u^c \right)^k \wedge \beta^{n-k} \ge 0, \ k = 1, 2, \ldots, n - m + 1. \qquad \triangleright$$

Theorem 1. *Hermitian square* $w = \displaystyle\sum_{k,t=1}^n c_{kt} z_k \overline{z}_t, \ c_{kt} = \overline{c}_{tk}$ *is a* sh_m*–function*

$w \in sh_m(\square^n)$ *if and only if the real square* $v = \displaystyle\sum_{k,t=1}^n d_{kt} x_k x_t$, *where* $d_{kt} = \begin{cases} c_{kt} & if \ k \ne t \\ \dfrac{c_{kt}}{2} & if \ k = t \end{cases}$

is a $m - cv(\square^n)$*–function.*

Proof. Since $d_{kt} = \overline{d}_{tk}$ the function

$$v = \sum_{k,t=1}^{n} d_{kt} x_k x_t = \sum_{k<t} \left[c_{kt} + c_{tk} \right] x_k x_t + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} c_{kk} x_k^2 =$$

$$= \sum_{k<t} 2 \operatorname{Re} c_{kt} x_k x_t + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} c_{kk} x_k^2 = \sum_{k,t=1}^{n} \operatorname{Re} c_{kt} x_k x_t$$

and v is real. Let us show that if $w \in sh_m\left(\Box^n\right)$, then $v = \sum_{k,t=1}^{n} d_{kt} x_k x_t \in m-cv\left(\Box^n\right)$ or

that is the same $v^c(z) = v(x) \in sh_m\left(\Box^n\right)$. We have, $\dfrac{\partial^2 v^c(z)}{\partial z_k \partial \overline{z}_t} = \dfrac{1}{4} \dfrac{\partial^2 v(x)}{\partial x_k \partial x_t}$. Consequently,

$$dd^c v^c = \sum_{k,t} d_{k,t} \frac{\partial^2 \left[x_k x_t \right]}{\partial z_k \partial \overline{z}_t} dz_k \wedge d\overline{z}_t = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k,t} d_{k,t} \frac{\partial^2 \left[x_k x_t \right]}{\partial x_k \partial x_t} dz_k \wedge d\overline{z}_t =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k \neq t} c_{k,t} dz_k \wedge d\overline{z}_t + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{n} c_{kk} dz_k \wedge d\overline{z}_k = \frac{1}{4} dd^c w.$$

Where, $v^c(z) = v(x) \in sh_m\left(D \times \Box^y_n\right)$, for $w = \sum_{k,t=1}^{n} c_{kt} z_k \overline{z}_t \in sh_m\left(\Box^n\right)$. Therefore, $v(x) \in m-cv(D)$.

Conversely, if $v(x) \in m-cv(D)$, then $v^c(z) = v(x) \in sh_m\left(D \times \Box^y_n\right)$ it follows

from $dd^c v^c = \dfrac{1}{4} dd^c w$ that $w = sh_m\left(\Box^n\right)$. *Theorem 1 is proved.*

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BOUNDARY CONDITIONS WHEN CHOOSING GATE-OXIDE MATERIAL ON NANOSIZED DIFFERENT FinFETs

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada izolyatsiyalangan zatvorli maydoniy tranzistorlarda zatvor osti oksid qatlamini elektr sig`imini hisoblash metodikasi keltirilgan. Bunda oksid qatlam sig`imini o`zgarmas saqlagan holda oksid qatlamini qalinligini oksid materialining turiga bog`liq tanlash ko`rsatilgan.

**Kalit so`zlar:** Zatvor osti oksid, elektr sig`im, izolyatsiyalangan maydoniy tranzistor, turli kondensatorlar, yarimo`tkazgich materiallar.

Аннотация: В этой статье представлена методика расчета электрической емкости оксидного слоя под затвором в полевых транзисторах с изолированным затвором. Показан подбор толщины оксидного слоя в зависимости от типа оксидного материала при неизменной емкости оксидного слоя.

Ключевые слова: Оксид под затвором, электрическая емкость, изолированный полевой транзистор, различные конденсаторы, полупроводниковые материалы.

Abstract: This article presents a method for calculating the electrical capacitance of the gate-oxide in field-effect transistors with an isolated gate. The choosing of the thickness of the oxide layer depending on the type of oxide material is shown at a constant capacity of the oxide layer.

Key words: Gate-oxide, electric capacity, insulated field effect transistor, different capacitors, semiconductor materials.

Introduction. Present days, vertical nanoscale insulated gate field transistors serve as one of the main memory elements in integrated circuits [1-2]. The increase in the level of integration of such transistors in integrated circuits requires the reduction of their geometric dimensions. Today, the geometric dimensions of transistors in integrated circuits have reached the nanometer scale (Fig. 1).
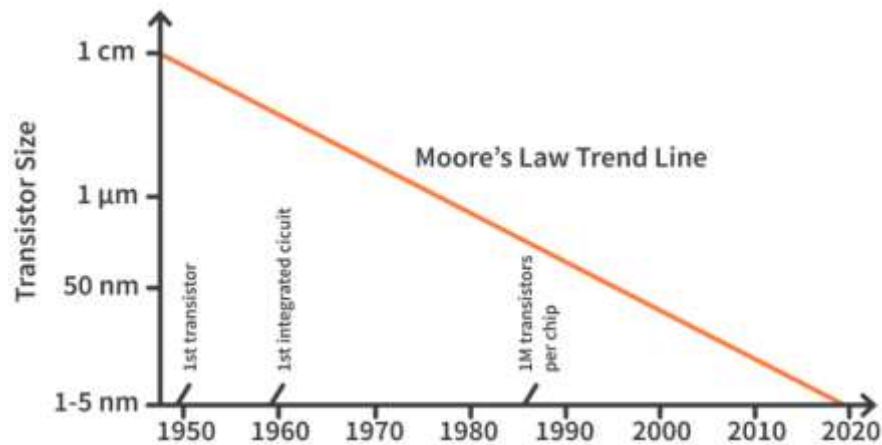
Figure 1. According to Moore's law, the geometric size of transistors decreases.

When the geometric dimensions of the transistor are reduced, the geometric dimensions of all their fields are proportionally reduced. For example, it can be said that the thickness of the oxide layer, the thickness of the shutter, the base, the stock and the height and width of the stock will be reduced. Today, in vertical field transistors reduced to nano size, the length of the gate is less than 10 nm and the thickness of the oxide layer under the gate is smaller than 1.5 nm. The decrease in the geometric dimensions of vertical field transistors has a negative effect on their electro-physical characteristics. For example, reducing the thickness of the oxide layer under the gate leads to an increase in the tunnel current leaking from the gate to the stock. To reduce tunnel currents, it is recommended to use dielectric materials with high dielectric absorption as oxide material under the gate[3].

Methodology. Usually field transistors are divided into the following groups depending on their geometric structure.

1. Planar MOSFET
2. Two-gate planar MOSFET
3. Three-gate FinFET
4. Gate-all-around transistors and

All field effect transistors have oxide under the gate, and when the geometric dimensions of the transistor are reduced, the thickness of the oxide layer becomes smaller. As a result, tunnel currents begin to pass through the oxide layer under the gate, and as a result, the normal operation characteristics of the transistor are disturbed. In order to reduce these tunnel currents, it is necessary to replace the oxide material with another oxide material with high dielectric absorption. In this case, it is necessary to keep the electric capacity that occurs in the oxide layer under the gate unchanged. In this article, the method of calculating the electric capacity of the oxide layer under the gate in insulated gate field transistors is presented.

The electrical capacity of this oxide layer is very dependent on the geometrical structure of the field transistor. In particular, the C_{ox} electric capacity formed in the oxide layer under the gate in flat field transistors, two- and three-gate gate field transistors is determined using formulas (1). Figures 2 and 3 show a three-gate field transistor and its capacitive equivalent circuit.

$$C_{ox} = \frac{\varepsilon \varepsilon_o \cdot S}{d_{ox}} \qquad (1)$$
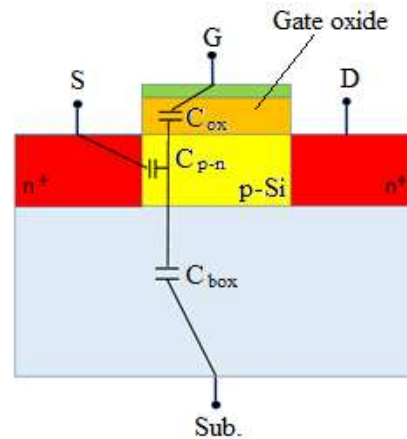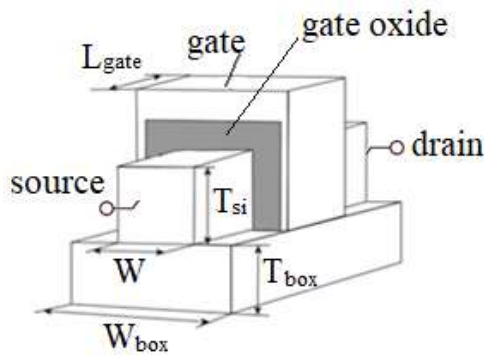
Figure 2. The structure of the modeled nano-sized insulated gate field transistor.

Figure 3. Capacitive equivalent circuit of the modeled nanoscale insulated gate field transistor.

Here, ε-the dielectric strength of the oxide material, S- the surface of the channel oxide-covered silicon, d_{ox}-the thickness of the gate-oxide and C_{ox}-the electric capacity of the gate-oxide.

Nowadays, compared to planar or FinFETs, it is proposed to use transistors with a new structure, which is less likely to have a short channel effect[4-6]. These field effect transistors are cylindrical in shape completely surrounded by a gate, and they are called GAAFETs or nanowire transistors. The cross-sectional surface of nanowire transistors is circular or elliptical. Figures 4 and 5 show the geometric structure of such transistors[7].
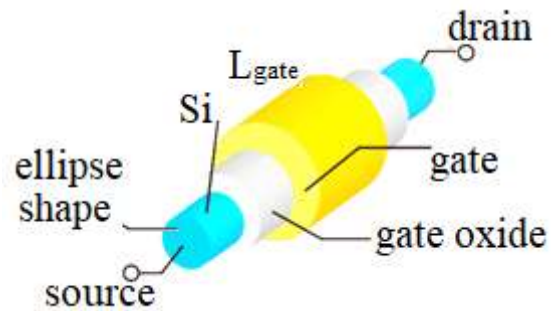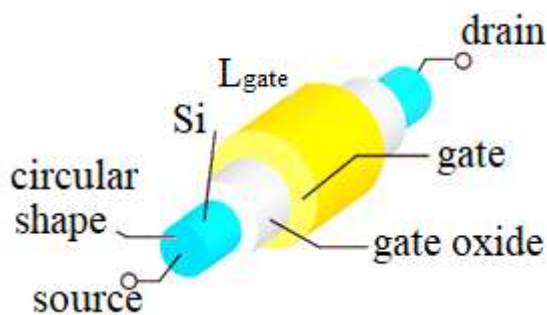
Figure 4. The structure of a nanowire field transistor with a circular cross-sectional surface.

Figure 5. The structure of a nanowire field transistor with an ellipse cross-sectional surface.

The cross-sectional shape of nanowire transistors is shown in Figs. 6 and 7.
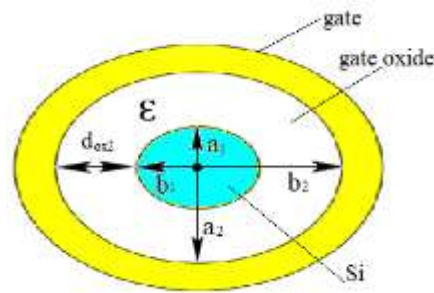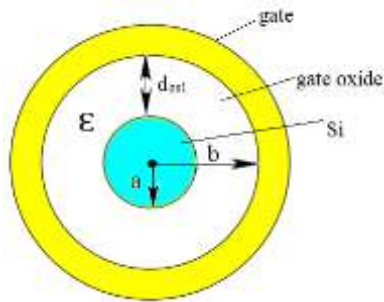
Figure 6. A nanowire field transistor with a circular cross-sectional surface.

Figure 7. Nanowire field transistor with an ellipse cross-sectional surface.

Since the geometric shape of nanowire transistors is cylindrical, the electric capacity of the gate-oxide is found using formulas 2 and 3, depending on the cross-sectional shape of nanowire transistors[8-11].

$$C_{ox} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon\varepsilon_0 \cdot L}{ln\frac{b}{a}} \qquad (2)$$

$$C_{ox} = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon\varepsilon_0 \cdot L}{ln\frac{a_2+b_2}{a_1+b_1}} \qquad (3)$$

Here,

ε - the dielectric constant of the oxide material,

L - the length of the gate,

$d_{ox1} = b - a$;

$d_{ox2} = a_2 - a_1 = b_2 - b_1$ oxide layer thickness,

C_{ox}- the electrical capacity of the oxide layer under the gate.

Results and conclusion. Field-effect transistors use materials with high dielectric constant to reduce tunneling currents through the oxide layer under the gate. As such dielectrics, instead of SiO_2, HfO_2 material is used as a subjacent oxide. In nanowire transistors, 1.5nm SiO_2 was used as the gate oxide material, but now HfO_2 is used as the gate oxide material. When choosing the thickness of the HfO_2 oxide material, the electric capacity of the oxide material under the gate is kept unchanged. If the cross-sectional surface of the Nanowire transistor is elliptical, the thickness of the HfO_2 oxide material can be found using formula 3. In this case, taking into account that the dielectric strength of the SiO_2 material is 3.9 and the thickness is 1.5 nm, the dielectric strength of the HfO_2 material is equal to 25, the electric capacities from formula 3 are equalized for the cases of SiO_2 and HfO_2. From this the thickness of the HfO_2 material is found. With the help of this, it is possible to calculate the thickness of the HfO_2 material.

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ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF ORGANIZATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CLUSTER ACTIVITY IN SURKHANDARYA REGION AND ITS PROBLEMS

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Annotation: The article analyzes the state of organization of the activity of the fruit and vegetable cluster in the Surkhandarya region of our country and the problems in it. Also, proposals and recommendations were developed to improve these indicators.

Key words: modeling, agricultural products, modeling methodology.

Аннотация: Мақолада мамлакатимизнинг Сурхондарё вилоятида мева-сабзавот кластери фаолиятини ташкил этилганлик ҳолати тахлили ва ундаги муаммолар таҳлил қилинган. Шунингдек, мазкур кўрсаткичларни яхшилаш бўйича таклиф ва тавсиялар ишлаб чиқилди.

Калит сўзлар: моделлаштириш, қишлоқ хўжалиги маҳсулотлари, моделлаштириш методикаси.

Аннотация: В статье анализируется состояние организации деятельности плодоовощного кластера в Сурхандарьинской области нашей страны и проблемы в нем. Также были разработаны предложения и рекомендации по улучшению этих показателей.

Ключевые слова: моделирование, сельскохозяйственная продукция, методология моделирования.

Introduction. Addressing the problem of food security is an important priority of public policy and the object of scientific research of any country. In the provision of food to the whole country and some of its regions, the agro-industrial complex and the agricultural sector are faced with a number of tasks that need to be addressed in a comprehensive manner.

In this regard, the President of the country Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: "Solving the problem of food security requires special attention to strict control over the production of genetically modified products. The growing number of imported fruits and vegetables in the markets of our country in recent years should definitely call us to vigilance. In order to prevent such a situation, first of all, we need to restore the disappearing ancient varieties, conduct rational and effective selection work, widely introduce scientific achievements and innovative developments in the field [1] "he said.

It is known that Surkhandarya region is the southernmost part of our republic, and geographically, the central and southern parts of the region consist of plains. Surkhandarya region consists of 14 districts, 1 city, 6 cities of local significance and 252 rural settlements. The total land area is 20.1 thousand km². As of January 1, 2018,

the population of the region was 2513.1 thousand people, and in 2017 it increased by 50.8 thousand people or 1.02%. In particular, the number of urban residents in the region is 892.9 thousand people (the share of the total population is 35.5%), the number of rural residents is 1620.2 thousand people (64.5%) [2].

Analysis of the relevant literature. In the sectors of the economy, a lot of research has been conducted on key areas of food security in the region. Scientific and practical issues of food security in the region have been extensively studied in the scientific work of domestic and foreign economists, including B.E. The works of Mamarakhimov, TS Rasulov, TV Uskova, R.Ya. Selimenkov, A.N. Anishchenko, A.N. Chekavinsky, and others can be mentioned.

One of the scientists of our country BE Mamarahimov studied the main directions of food security, in which the state policy on food security is mainly based on the development of its own agricultural production and domestic markets, in part, the import of food products from abroad. shown to be done at the expense of imports [6].

TS Rasulov also studied the issues of food security, in his opinion, to ensure food security in the region due to the requirements of soil and climatic conditions, topography, cost-effective organization of production as a result of rational and correct placement of agricultural lands expediency [7].

Research methodology. The main purpose of the study is to develop scientific and practical proposals and recommendations to meet the needs of the population of our country with quality food products. Comparison, grouping and economic-statistical methods were widely used in the research process.

Analysis and discussion of results. As a result of the analysis, the population of the region increased by 22% in the last 9 years. Considering that agricultural products are grown on the ground, it is natural that the surface of the earth does not change. In addition, there is an emerging water problem in the region, an increase in salinity in cultivated fields, and as a result, a decrease in soil fertility. In the following years, the composition of cultivated areas in the region also changed. During this period, grain and cotton areas were significantly reduced due to the cultivation of other agricultural products.

Taking into account the soil and climate conditions of the region, rational placement of agricultural crops, effective use of land and water resources due to the optimization of the structure of agricultural crops, increasing the economic and financial stability of farms, increasing the export potential of the region, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Rural in Surkhandarya Region" Decision No. 378 "On measures to improve the composition of agricultural fields" serves to partially eliminate the factors that negatively affect food security in the region32. According to the decision, the areas allocated for cotton cultivation in the region will be reduced from 117.1 thousand hectares in 2016 to 90.3 thousand hectares in 2019. The arable land allocated for planting grain crops will be reduced from 98 thousand hectares to 93 thousand hectares during the reporting period. At the same time, potatoes (on 2.1 thousand hectares), vegetables (on 17.7 thousand hectares), fruits (on 4.4 thousand hectares), fodder crops (on 4.1 thousand hectares), oil-bearing plants (2 2,000 hectares) and other crops (1,300 hectares) were planned to be expanded. As a result of the

implementation of this decision, in 2019, the production of raw cotton in the region will decrease to 264 thousand tons (-64.8 thousand tons), and it can be observed that the production of grain crops increased to 474 thousand tons, potatoes to 118 thousand tons, vegetables to 890 thousand tons, and fruits to 172 thousand tons.

It is worth noting that in order to further increase the effectiveness of the reforms being carried out today, to create conditions for the comprehensive and rapid development of the state and society, on March 29, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a decree "On the rapid development of fruit and vegetable production in the Republic of Uzbekistan" Decree No. PF-5388 [2] on additional measures was adopted (Figure. 1).
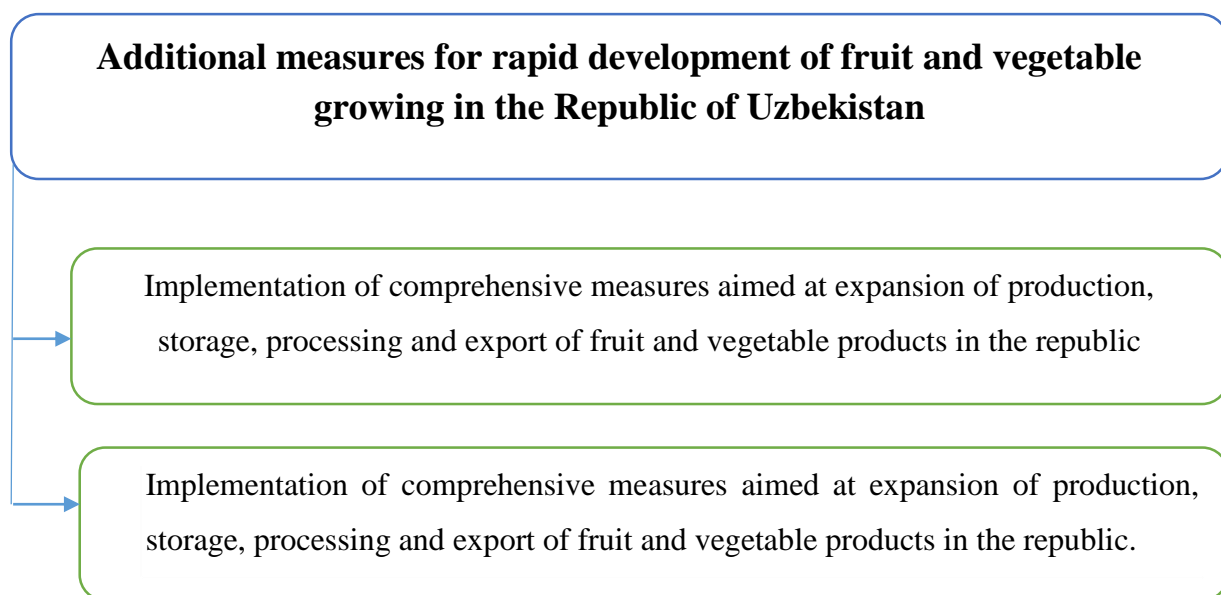
Additional measures for rapid development of fruit and vegetable growing in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at expansion of production, storage, processing and export of fruit and vegetable products in the republic

Implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at expansion of production, storage, processing and export of fruit and vegetable products in the republic.

Figure 1. Additional measures for rapid development of fruit and vegetable growing in the Republic of Uzbekistan

The increase in the production of agricultural and livestock products in all regions is organized mainly at the expense of farmers and farms.

On February 14, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev held a meeting dedicated to the issues of effective organization of fruit and vegetable clusters, as well as the gradual abolition of the system of harvesting cotton and grain for state needs. .

Agriculture is an extremely important sector for economic development, employment and income growth. In this regard, measures for the development of agriculture based on the needs of the times are being implemented based on a strategic approach.

By the decision of the head of our state on October 23, 2019, the strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2030 was adopted. In the recent Address of the President to the Oliy Majlis, specific directions for the radical change of agriculture were determined.

By 2025, it is planned to increase the gross domestic product of our country to 100 billion dollars, and the export volume to 30 billion dollars. Agriculture has great reserves and opportunities to achieve these indicators.

A cluster system is being introduced in order to effectively organize the export of fruit and vegetable products and relations between producers and exporters in fruit and vegetable growing and viticulture. By the decision of the head of our state on December 11, 2019, all necessary organizational and legal conditions have been created. Priorities for the effective organization of fruit-vegetable and viticulture clusters were discussed.

Conclusions and suggestions

In short, in the current pandemic situation, in order to achieve significant results in reducing the poverty and hunger that may occur in the country, to overcome the worrying trends, it is necessary first of all to develop agriculture. To do this, opportunities must be created to help many farmers around the world expand their agricultural production. Turning agricultural growth into a poverty reduction factor means removing structural constraints that arise in agriculture, which is especially important for millions of producers in the agrarian economy.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT SERVICE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract – This article focuses on the importance of transport services in the development of historical and cultural tourism in Uzbekistan, and the tourism model that combines Uzbek hospitality and international service standards in the development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan, supporting entrepreneurship and the state of the sector; is dedicated to the comprehensive development of tourism based on the selection of a convenient method of regulation.

Key words: transport service, tourism, Uzbek tourism, archaeologist, gross domestic product, resource, ownership, cultural tourism, hotel, competitiveness, ethnography.

Annotatsiya – Ushbu maqola O`zbekistonda tarixiy va madaniy turizmning rivojlanishida transport xizmatining ahamiyati hamda O'zbekistonda turizm sohasining rivojlanishida o'zbekona mehmondo'stlikni va xalqaro xizmat ko'rsatish standartlarini o'zida mujassam etgan sayyohlik modeli, tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash hamda sohani davlat tomonidan tartibga solish bo'yicha qulay uslub tanlash asosida sayyohlikni kompleks rivojlantirishga bag'ishlangan.

Tayanch so'zlar: transport xizmati, Turizm, O'zbekturizm, arxeolog, yalpi ichki mahsulot, resurs, mulkchilik, madaniy turizm, mehmonxona, raqobatbardoshlik, etnografiya.

Аннотация – В данной статье основное внимание уделяется значению транспортных услуг в развитии историко-культурного туризма в Узбекистане, а также туристической модели, сочетающей узбекское гостеприимство и международные стандарты обслуживания в развитии туристической индустрии Узбекистана, поддержке предпринимательства и государства. сектор; посвящен комплексному развитию туризма на основе выбора удобного метода регулирования.

Ключевые слова: транспортное обслуживание, туризм, узбекский туризм, археолог, валовой внутренний продукт, ресурс, собственность, культурный туризм, гостиница, конкурентоспособность, этнография.

Introduction. Among the countries of the world, Uzbekistan has its own long and unique rich history. According to various historical written and archeological sources, our Motherland, which was recognized as the Turanian land since ancient times, has taken a worthy place among ancient and great countries such as China, India, Iran, Egypt, and Rome. It is no secret to anyone that its history, rich in cultural and spiritual monuments, ancient architectural and visual arts have attracted world tourists. Historical monuments and old monuments located in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara,

Shahrisabz, Khiva and Urgench and in various places of the republic serve as the main foundation of tourism of our country.

Literature review. Our great scholars, who contributed greatly to the history of our country and the world history and culture of the Uzbek people - Muhammad Musa al-Khorazmi, Abu Nasr Farabi, Ahmad al-Farghani, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Muhammad ibn Ismail al- Bukhari, Abu Isa al-Tirmizi, Bahauddin Naqshband, Ahmed Yassavi, Amir Temur, Mirza Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, Babur and hundreds of other grandfathers are worth being proud of; cultural tourism is the activity of tourists interested in the culture, history, ethnography, archeology, folklore, lifestyle of other peoples. During cultural tourism, more attention is paid to local theaters, places where national art and folk art are displayed, in order to familiarize people with the culture of other nations.

Even some tourists do not refuse to visit the houses where local residents live as guests, considering this as the best way to get acquainted with the culture of the residents. The term historical tourism refers to the activity of tourists interested in working tools, dishes, coins, military weapons, houses, castles, cities, tombs, paintings, madrasas, mosques and material historical resources that have come down to us from ancient people.

Analysis. There are great opportunities for the development of cultural and historical tourism in Uzbekistan, and their development contributes to the development of international relations of Uzbekistan. The development of international relations brings our people closer to other nations, which strengthens mutual relations and creates a great basis for the growth of mutual cooperation and the development of tourism in our republic.

Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in the world economy. This industry is one of the three largest industries after oil production and automobile industry. Today, almost 60% of the world's labor resources are working in tourism and its direct and indirect service industries. In 2020, the income received through international tourism may reach 2 trillion US dollars. In addition, the analysis of predictions shows that by 2020-2025, China will become the country with the largest number of visitors; Hong Kong and Russia are also expected to see some growth. In particular, in the predicted years, the number of tourists entering Russia will increase by 1.3 times compared to the number of tourists leaving the country. Among the European countries, the Czech Republic is expected to achieve high figures in the near future. In this period alone, China and Hong Kong accounted for 12.3% of the total flow of tourists in the whole world. If the current flow of tourists is studied by individual regions, on average, 65% of international tourist destinations are European, 20% are America, 6.2% are Asian countries, and the remaining 8.8% are other regions; he feels dizzy. In our opinion, the sharp increase in the number of tourists coming to Russia can be beneficial for the countries of Central Asia. However, for this it is required that the CIS countries or the Shanghai International Cooperation Organization, especially the Central Asian countries, turn their respective regions into an integrated, free tourist space from the point of view of tourism. Experience shows that it is impossible to develop tourism in a closed (enclave) way, like the national

economy of the former Union. In this regard, it is permissible to use the European experience.

Therefore, these countries should consider the issues of exchange of international tourists, their import and export. The implementation of these measures will increase the tourist (guest) period of tourists and expand the possibility of foreign exchange in the tourist area. The tourism potential of Kyrgyzstan, which is a close neighbor of our republic, is very high. Similarly, Kazakhstan is a country with fast developing tourism. Especially in Kazakhstan's "Baykanur" commodore, in the next 25-30 years, the development of a new type of tourism, the most expensive, but full of adventure and interesting space tourism, is not without possibility. Only the richest classes of the world, a few people are engaged in this type of tourism. However, at the end of the 19th century, only the elite of the population, representatives of the upper class, participated in the first official tourist trips.

Mainly more than 4,000 large determine Uzbekistan's tourist potential and small historical monuments built during the reigns of Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, Amir Temur and the last khans. As information, it is worth noting that our republic is among the top 10 countries in the world in terms of the number of places visited by tourists and the demand for them. 11 cities in our country are recognized as excellent tourist cities. There are more than 2,600 historical and cultural monuments, and only 150 of them are open to tourists. In addition, another unique aspect of Uzbekistan's tourist potential is that the country has all forms of relief in nature (mountains, plains, deserts, hills, steppes). Fergana Valley, Bostanliq, Zomin, Urgut, Kitab, Boysun regions have sufficient conditions for the development of mountain, sports, ecotourism and recreation. 121 of the more than 300 healing mineral groundwaters in our republic are used to restore public health.

Taking into account the above opportunities, more than 40 percent of the incoming tourists will visit Samarkand, Bukhara and Khorezm, 17 percent will go to Fergana Valley, and the rest will go to other regions. Samarkand and Bukhara regions lead the way in terms of receiving tourists, providing services to them, and profiting, while the lowest indicators are observed in Andijan, Jizzakh and Tashkent regions. Most of the international tourists visit the city of Tashkent. The reason is that 36 percent of the total tourist infrastructure is contributed by the capital and Tashkent region and sufficient conditions have been created. Fergana Valley has 19 percent of the republic's tourist infrastructure. However, the capacity and level of the existing tourist infrastructure cannot fully satisfy the needs of foreign tourists. In order to eliminate the problems that have arisen, it is necessary to create a system of providing additional services at the level of interests and demands of international tourists. It is also important to prepare projects for foreign investments in the production of new tourist services and products, to develop advertising programs of Uzbekistan or individual regions and their personal image in the world tourism market.

Discussion. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on October 10, 2012, "On measures to further support and develop the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan", is aimed at developing tourism and tourist infrastructure, providing national tourist services to international is becoming an important program in actively offering to tourist markets. Uzbekistan has a special

position in the international tourism market with its rich historical and cultural heritage, unique tangible and intangible cultural values, architectural monuments, and modern cities. Preservation of ancient monuments that testify to our rich past, modern buildings in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Margilan, and national craft centers operating in these areas help to develop not only international, but also domestic tourism in these regions. Samarkand occupies an important place in this regard. This ancient and ever-famous city, which is rightly called "The Polish of the Earth", "The Jewel of the East", has been a center of science, trade and crafts since time immemorial.

Over the past years, large-scale works on the repair and reconstruction of Registan, Amir Temur, Ruhabad mausoleums, Shahi Zinda monument, Hazrat Khizr and Bibikhanim mosques, Mirzo Ulugbek observatory have been carried out here on the initiative of the head of our state. Beautiful gardens and avenues were built around them. In 2001, these monuments, which are considered the wealth of not only our nation, but also the entire humanity, were included in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List. Samarkand's rich tourist opportunities are effectively used to ensure employment and strengthen the city's economy. Today, there are almost two hundred tourist companies and hotels operating here. To popularize the national cultural heritage of Uzbekistan abroad, to attract more foreign tourists to our country and to develop domestic tourism, to ensure the participation of tourism organizations of our country in major international tourism exhibitions held in Madrid, Riga, Berlin, Paris, Tokyo and London. works are being carried out. The national company "Uzbekturizm" is the main coordinator for organizing the participation of tourism companies of our country in such exhibitions and fairs under the single national stand of "Uzbekistan". In this regard, the national airline company "Uzbekistan Airways" and the state joint-stock company "Uzbekistan Railways" are our main partners.

In order to further increase the reputation of Uzbekistan as the main tourist destination in Central Asia at international fairs, to ensure the diversity of the stand, to present all regions of our country in it, with special attention to the demonstration of our national traditions and values. Participation in major international exhibitions allows the tourism organizations of our country to establish new relations with foreign partners in the field of tourism and establish mutually beneficial cooperation. Uzbekistan became a member of the World Tourism Organization in 1993. At the UNWTO General Assembly held in South Korea in October 2011, the Republic of Uzbekistan was elected a member of the Executive Council of the UN World Tourism Organization for the second time. Few countries in the world can achieve this status. Within the framework of our country's membership in this organization and in order to publicize our historical and cultural heritage in the international arena, as well as to develop the tourism industry, it was decided to hold the 99th session of the UNWTO Executive Council in Samarkand in October 2014. The delegation of Uzbekistan has been actively participating in the events of the World Tourism Organization. In particular, our delegation participated in the 95th session of the Executive Board of the World Tourism Organization in Belgrade (Serbia) in May of this year.

At this event, the structural unit of the national company "Uzbekturizm" - the state unitary enterprise "Great Silk Road" advertising agency" became a member of

UNWTO. All this serves to increase the reputation of our company and Uzbekistan in general in the international arena, and makes it possible to use the normative base and library of the World Tourism Organization.

Today, more than eight hundred tourist enterprises, including more than five hundred hotels, tourist bases and camping sites, and nearly three hundred tourist companies operate in Uzbekistan. A program of targeted activities to develop tourism and increase the export potential of tourist services in all regions of our country has been approved. Diversification of tourist destinations, new tourist destinations and programs such as mountaineering, horse, camel, car travel, off-road trips, fishing, rafting, heliski, geotourism, educational tourism offered to foreign and domestic tourists. development work is being carried out effectively. Recently, the Republican scientific and educational consulting center of the national company "Uzbektourism", the museum "Memorial of the Repression Victims" and the branch of the German Association of People's Universities DVV organized for the citizens of Uzbekistan and foreign tourists "Stalin's Repression in Tashkent" oni martyrs: architecture and people" and four new directions were presented. The main goal of the presentation is to present a new cultural-introductory tour that includes sixteen objects in our capital and to provide extensive information about the tragedies experienced by our people during the years of repression, as well as the new history of independent Uzbekistan, democratic It consists of introducing the stages of community building.

The development of new types of tourism in our country is directly related to the training, retraining and improvement of skills of personnel in this field. For this purpose, the national company "Uzbektourism" annually helps students studying in the field of tourism, teachers and employees working in the field to improve their skills in major tourist centers and educational institutions of Europe and Asia. Under the leadership of President Islam Karimov, large-scale work is being carried out to promote the possibilities of domestic tourism, to further improve the activities of tourist bases, recreation areas, boarding houses, sanatoriums, resorts and ecotourism organizations. The special program for each region includes activities related to the development of domestic tourism in regions, districts, cities and villages. They take into account the internal possibilities and potential of each region. Because of this, for example, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi, Jizzakh and Khorezm regions, several modern camping sites, health facilities and resorts were built, and all opportunities were created to provide various services to tourists. The Tashkent International Tourism Fair, which has been held since 1995 at the initiative of the head of our state, has become widely known to the world tourism community, and has become a unique platform for offering tourist products and establishing business relations.

The fair allows the world's leading experts to share experience, discuss current tourism problems and pricing policy, and demonstrate new opportunities. This specialized exhibition, which unites companies providing all types of tourism services in the world, is the fair with the largest number of participants in the Central Asian region. This event, intended for specialists in the tourism business of our country and abroad, allows the participants to be acquainted with the tourism potential of Uzbekistan, and serves to further develop the tourism business in our country.

The nineteenth Tashkent International Tourism Fair "Silk Road Tourism" brings together representatives of foreign tourism business, as well as leading tourism operators and large hotels of Uzbekistan. In addition, departments "Information technologies in the field of tourism", "Hotel and accommodation facilities", "Transport services", "Insurance services", "Gastronomic tourism" will be established. A new tourist direction - geotourism - is rapidly developing in our country.

The national company "Uzbektourism" developed comprehensive measures aimed at the rapid development of tourism. Further improvement of the regulatory framework and mechanisms of state regulation of the tourism sector, improvement of the effectiveness of the regional office of the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in Samarkand for coordinating the development of tourism on the Great Silk Road, development of tourism development in the Khorezm region These include developing a program for all regions of our country based on the developed program, forming a strategy for the development of domestic tourism, investing in the development of tourist infrastructure, including attracting foreign investments. In the field of tourism, in particular, by inviting highly qualified specialists from countries with developed tourism, personnel training, retraining and improvement of skills, enriching the knowledge of students of educational institutions, organizing the exchange of experience of teachers and employees of the tourism sector abroad has reached a new level.

These measures are aimed at strengthening the modern, highly efficient and competitive tourist complex, expanding the possibility of meeting the needs of tourists coming to our country at the expense of high-quality and diverse tourist products of Uzbekistan, and offering these products in foreign consumer markets, Uzbek hospitality Comprehensive development of tourism based on the development of a tourism model that combines professionalism and international service standards, support for entrepreneurship and the choice of a convenient method for state regulation of the industry will help to increase the attractiveness of Uzbekistan. With the development of tourism and increased demand for travel, transport routes are constantly expanding, which in turn has a beneficial effect on the development of transport infrastructure. Transportation services are one of the most important in tourism business. A large part of the price of the excursion falls on their account. Tourists use different types of transport to travel.

Conclusion. A transport trip is a trip of groups of tourists on developed routes using different means of transport. Transport trips are classified as follows:
- according to the direction of movement (route);
- according to the type of transport used;
- on the construction of the route;
- according to the duration of the trip;
- by seasonality

Nowadays, traveling by bus, air and railway is widespread. Tourist transport trips through several types of transport, namely: railway, bus (car); by air, bus and other transport services. As a type of mobile transport, it is widely used to take tourists from the airport (station) to the hotel or vice versa, as well as in independent routes, such as buses and cars. When any tourist is planning his trip, the speed of transportation to the

destination, the comfort of the trip, the cost, the possibility of carrying luggage (taking into account their weight), parking places, food conditions, noise level, vibration, taking into account such factors as rest and (night) sleeping processes, environmental and, of course, safety. The more positive factors, the more the value of the transport trip increases.

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IMPROVING THE ACCOUNTING AND ACCOUNTING OF LOCAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES.

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada mahalliy budjet xarajatlari, kassa ijrosi va hisobni takomillashtirish yo'llari haqida so'z boradi. Mahalliy budjet xarajatlarini rejalashtirish, g'aznachilik tizimida kassa ijrosi hisobi va hisobni takomillashtirishning siyosiy chora tadbirlari va yangiliklar, takliflar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Xarajatlarni amalga oshirishga ruxsatnomalar, budjetdan tashqari mablag'lar, budjetdan tashqari fondlar, g'znachilikning axborot tizimi, budjet tashkilotlari, xarajatlar smetasi, shaxsiy g'azna hisobvarag'i, plastic kartochkalar, dasturiy ta'minot, budjet tashkilotlarida ish haqini to'lash,pensiyalar, ijtimoiy nafaqalar, davlat xaridi, ichki nazorat, davlatning moliyaviy nazorati, g'aznachilikning axborot tizimi, budjet tashkilotlarining shartnomalari, mahsulotlar, ishlar, xizmatlar narxi, yuridik va moliyaviy majburiyatlar, budjet mablag'larining samaradorligi, debitor va kreditor qarzdorlik.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются расходы местного бюджета, кассовое исполнение и пути совершенствования учета. План расходов местных бюджетов, учет кассового исполнения в системе казначейства и политические меры по совершенствованию учета, а также нововведения, предложения.

Ключевые слова: Разрешения на осуществление расходов, внебюджетные фонды, внебюджетные фонды, информационная система казначейства, бюджетные организации, смета расходов, личный казначейский счет, пластиковые карты, программное обеспечение, оплата труда в бюджетных организациях, пенсии, социальные пособия, государственные закупки, внутренний контроль, государственный финансовый контроль, информационная система казначейства, договоров бюджетных организаций, себестоимости продукции, работ, услуг, юридических и финансовых обязательств, эффективности бюджетных средств, дебиторской и кредиторской задолженности.

Abstract. The article discusses local budget expenditures, cash execution and ways to improve accounting. The plan of expenditures of local budgets, accounting for cash execution in the treasury system and policy measures to improve accounting, as well as innovations, proposals.

Keywords: permits for spending, extra-budgetary funds, extra-budgetary funds, treasury information system, budget organizations, cost estimates, personal treasury account, plastic cards, software, remuneration in budget organizations, pensions, social benefits, public procurement, internal control, state financial control, treasury information system, contracts budget organizations, the cost of products, works,

services, legal and financial obligations, the effectiveness of budget funds, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

Introduction. The adoption of the Action Strategy on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 became the basis for the beginning of a new stage of socio-economic development of our republic.

The third priority direction of the action strategy is called "priority directions of economic development and liberalization". Clause 3.1 of this direction envisages the implementation of measures aimed at "complex balanced socio-economic development of provinces, districts and cities, effective and optimal use of their potential". In particular, it focuses on intensive development of all regions of the country, with particular attention to the rapid development of districts and cities with a relatively low level of development, first of all, by increasing the industrial and export potential, reducing the differences in the level of socio-economic development of regions, subsidized districts and reducing cities and expanding the revenue base of local budgets.

It should be noted that the development of the economy directly depends on the level of development of the financial system, including the level of development and management of state finances. State finance, which is considered the main link of the financial system, is important for the fulfillment of economic and social tasks of the state, redistribution of state funds, development of finance, transport and communication, as well as production infrastructure.

The ongoing economic reforms will further improve the budget process in Uzbekistan, i.e. measures from the development, discussion, adoption, execution and preparation of a report on the budget draft, improvement of the financing of state programs lasting more than one year by the budget, implementation of state programs connecting with the financial resources necessary for

Statement of the problem Analysis and practical recommendations on the accounting and accounting of local budget expenditures.

According to the current legislation, expenses financed from the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regional budgets of the regions and the city budget of the city of Tashkent can be grouped as follows:

1) Costs of social sphere and population social support.

2) Economy costs. The economic expenses, which are supposed to be financed from the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regional budgets of the regions, and the city budget of the city of Tashkent, are as follows:

3) Costs of financing of centralized investments ordered by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city governments.

4) Maintenance costs of local state authorities and management bodies. These costs include the costs of maintaining the Dzhokorg Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city governments, their departments and departments.

5) The costs of forming reserve funds of the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional budgets of the regions and the city budget of the city of Tashkent. The reserve funds of the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional budgets of the regions and the city budget of the city of

Tashkent are established to ensure timely and continuous financing of additional, unforeseen expenses in the economic, socio-cultural and other fields during the financial year. Funds of the reserve funds of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional budgets of the regions and the city budget of the city of Tashkent are formed at the expense of the revenues of the republican budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regional budgets of the regions and the city budget of the city of Tashkent, respectively.

6) Costs of compensation for damages caused to legal entities and individuals in connection with the confiscation of land plots for state or public needs. Such costs include compensation for damages caused when it is necessary to acquire land plots of legal entities and individuals in that region for the improvement of a certain area or, in necessary cases, for the construction of industrial enterprises.

7) Expenses of organizations and activities financed from the funds of the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regional budgets of the regions and the city budget of the city of Tashkent. In this group of expenses, we can include the expenses of elections to regional, district and city councils of people's deputies, the expenses of financing the activities of political parties according to the charter, the expenses of national holidays such as "Independence" and "Navroz".

8) Transfers to lower budgets can be allocated from the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, from the regional budgets of the regions and from the city budget of the city of Tashkent to the budgets of districts and cities, budget loans, subsidies, subsidies and income transfers. According to the current budget legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following expenditures are made from the budgets of districts and cities:

1) Costs of social sphere and population social support.

2) Economy costs.

3) Costs of maintaining district and city administrations and their departments.

4) Costs of maintaining citizens' self-government bodies.

5) Other expenses, that is, the expenses of certain organizations and activities, which are provided for by the legislation to be financed from the budgets of districts and cities.

Research results. In recent years, many developed countries have made serious efforts to modernize the public finance management system. The goal of the reforms was to increase the productivity and openness of the state financial system, to use budget funds wisely, to strengthen the responsibility of the participants in the budget process, and most importantly, to increase the quality of budget planning in order to ensure financial stability.

The economic reforms being carried out in our country ensure that the budget process serves not only the financing of the intended expenses during the year, but also the financing of state programs lasting more than one year, connecting the financial resources necessary for the implementation of state programs, and increasing the level of transparency of the budget process.

By improving the calculation and accounting of local budget expenditures, it is necessary to create a perfect and thorough budget draft, to provide full financial support for the ongoing economic and social reforms, State and regional programs, to increase

the efficiency of budget expenditures, to have a clear purpose and address, to bring the budget draft to the attention of the public and opportunities to refer to the discussion are achieved.

To fundamentally improve inter-budgetary relations in the budget system by improving the calculation and accounting of local budget expenditures, to rapidly develop the social sphere and to finance them in accordance with the established norms, to expand the revenue base of local budgets, to ensure that they are proportional and self-recovery, excluding subsidies, from budget funds and rational use, modernization and diversification of regional economy, financing of targeted investment programs, complex and intensive development of regions with more complete and effective use of natural and economic potential.

In short, as a result of improving the accounting and accounting of local budget expenditures, effective financing of various sectors and industries in the regions will be achieved, the directions of their main expenses and the mechanism of planning of specified activities will be improved. As a result of planning expenditures in local budgets, it is possible to achieve socio-economic development of regions, growth of gross regional product, entrepreneurship development and investment attraction, creation of new jobs, improvement of housing and communal services, and beautification of regions. This, in turn, leads to an increase in the standard of living of the local population, and an increase in the well-being of citizens.

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THE PROBLEM OF COMPETENCE AND SELF-EDUCATION OF A MODERN PEDAGOGUE

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Annotatsiya. Maqola mustaqil talimni tahlil qilishga, umumta'lim maktabi o'qituvchisi faoliyatida yangi standartni amalga oshirishga bag'ishlangan. Mustaqil talim masalalari bo'yicha ishlash algoritmi alohida ko'rsatilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: mustaqil talim, muammo, algoritm, parodigma, islohot, standart, sifat, faoliyat, professionallik.

Аннотация. Статья посвящена вопросам анализа самообразования, реализации нового стандарта в деятельности учителя общеобразовательной школы. Выделен алгоритм работы по вопросам самообразования.

Ключевые слова: самообразование, проблема, алгоритм, пародигма, реформа, стандарт, качество, деятельность, профессионализм.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis of self-education, the implementation of a new standard in the activities of a teacher of a comprehensive school. An algorithm for working on self-education issues is highlighted.

Keywords: self-education, problem, algorithm, paradigm, reform, standard, quality, activity and professionalism.

Introduction. Uzbekistan is carrying out large-scale reforms in the education system, aimed primarily at improving the quality of learning processes and achieving high results. The problem of teacher self-education is not new. Its relevance has been preserved for many years. This is due both to the specifics of the teaching profession itself and to changes in society. At present, a new National Curriculum for Secondary Education has been developed in Uzbekistan, within the framework of which new approaches to teaching are being introduced, including a competency-based approach [1]. Global computerization, informatization, principles of variability, integrativity, continuity of the modern education system in modern Uzbekistan, public awareness of various forms and methods of education are high requirements on the teacher. Traditionally, basic education does not keep up with social, economic, industrial, informational changes, principally cannot provide the teacher with knowledge, skills and personal qualities for life. Modern education today is considered not as the sum of learned information, but the readiness and ability of a person to act in various problem situations.

Literature review. In our republic, the issues of developing the professional competence of future teachers, improving the mechanisms for their preparation for innovative and pedagogical activities have been studied by such scientists as M. Urazova, N. Muslimov, N. Egamberdieva, O. Musurmonova, R. Zhuraev, U.Begimkulov, U.Tolipov, F.Yuzlikaev, E.Yuzlikaeva. Scientific research to determine the didactic parameters of the introduction of modern pedagogical technologies into the system of higher education was carried out by scientists A. Abdukodirov, B. Khodzhaev, L. Bobohodzhaeva, N. Azizkhodzhaeva, N. Saidakhmedov, R. Isyanov, Sh. Sharipov.

Purpose of this article: identify and describe the main directions of self-education of a school teacher in the system of advanced training of public education staff.

Research Methodology. The article is written on the materials of the study of the National Center for Training pedagogical staff for new method of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The main research methods: the study of mass experience, the analysis of the professional standard in the activities of a teacher of a secondary education school [2].

Analysis and results. The development of professional competence is the development of a creative individuality, the formation of susceptibility to pedagogical innovations, the ability to adapt to a changing pedagogical environment. E. A. Klimov notes that the crisis of education in modern conditions is associated with the lag of education from the development of culture in the broad sense (achievements of mankind, science, social structure) [6]. The socio-economic and spiritual development of society directly depends on the professional level of the teacher. [3.p43]. The changes taking place in the modern education system make it necessary to improve the qualifications and professionalism of the teacher, i.e., his/her professional competence.

Among the main requirements forteacher (supervisor) as a professional, highlights research competence, co-adaptive skill, media education [10].

The main goal of modern education is to meet the current prospective needs of the individual, society and the state, to prepare a diversified personality of a citizen of the country, capable of social adaptation in society, the beginning of labor activity, self-education and self-improvement.

G. M. Kodzhaspirova characterizes self-education as "a specially organized, amateur, systematic cognitive activity aimed at achieving certain personally and (or) socially significant educational goals: satisfaction of cognitive interests, general cultural and professional requests and professional development" [7].

That is why at the present time the demand for a qualified, creative-minded, competitive personality of a teacher, capable of educating a personality in a modern, dynamically changing world, has sharply increased.

The main functions of self-education are:

• extensive - accumulation, acquisition of new knowledge;

• oriented – defining oneself in culture and one's place in society;

• compensatory - overcoming the shortcomings of classroom, school education, the elimination of "white spots" in education;

• self-development - improvement of the subjective picture of the world, one's consciousness, memory, thinking, creative qualities;

• methodological - overcoming professional narrowness, completing the picture of the world;
• communicative - establishing links between sciences, professions, estates, ages;
• co-creative - accompaniment, assistance to creative work, its indispensable addition;
• rejuvenation - overcoming the inertia of one's thinking, preventing stagnation in a public position; to live fully and develop, need from time to time
refuse the position of a teacher and switch to the position of a student;
• psychotherapeutic - preservation of the fullness of being, a sense of belonging to the broad front of the intellectual movement of a person [8].
Based on modern requirements, it is possible to determine the main ways of developing the professional competence of a teacher:
1. Work in methodical associations, creative groups;
2. Research activity;
3. Innovative activity, development of new pedagogical technologies;
4. Various forms of pedagogical support;
5. Active participation in pedagogical competitions and festivals;
6. Translation of one's own pedagogical experience, etc.
But none of the listed methods will be effective if the teacher is not aware of the need to improve his/her own professional competence. Hence the need for motivation and the creation of favorable conditions for pedagogical growth.
The analysis of one's own pedagogical experience activates the teacher's professional self-development, as a result of which research skills are developed, which are then integrated into pedagogical activities. The teacher should be involved in the process of managing the development of a general education institution, which contributes to the development of his/her professionalism.
The development of professional competence is a dynamic process of assimilation and modernization of professional experience, leading to the development of individual professional qualities, the accumulation of professional experience, which involves continuous development and self-improvement. We find the general scheme of the system analysis method in the work of Yu. A. Samonenko [9]. It is possible to underline the stages of the formation of professional competence:
• self-analysis and awareness of the need;
• planning of self-development (aims, tasks, solutions);
• self-manifestation, analysis, self-correction.
In general, the process of self-development is biologically associated with the socialization and individualization of a person who consciously organizes his/her own life, and hence his/her own development.
The process of professional competence formation also strongly depends on the environment; therefore, it is the environment that should stimulate professional self-development. Speaking about the professional competence of a teacher, one cannot but say the creation of a portfolio of a teacher. A portfolio is a reflection of professional activity, in the process of formation of which self-assessment takes place and the need for self-development is realized. With the help of a portfolio, the problem of certification of a teacher is solved, because there the results of professional activity are collected and summarized [4].

Creating a portfolio is a good motivational basis for the activities of a teacher and the development of his/her professional competence.

Self-education of a teacher of an educational institution is multifaceted and multiplanned B. Izhanov [5].

One of the conditions for improving the quality of an educational institution work is the differentiated assistance to teachers based on the diagnosis of their professional level. The task of the senior teacher is to assist a particular teacher in solving those problems that cause him/her difficulty or are the subject of his/her interests.

However, the effectiveness of work in the end is determined by the independent work of the teacher, his/her **self-education**. The constant work of the teacher on improving his/her development is important due to the specifics of pedagogical activity aimed at the development and upbringing of the child. The teacher cannot work without serious knowledge of the pedagogical and psychological foundations of training and education, without comprehensive awareness and competence in the issues put forward by life and professional activities. Only through self-education and creative searches teacher will come to his/her mastery. That is why the constant desire for self-improvement should become the need of every teacher of an educational institution.

Self-education is a purposeful work of a teacher to expand and deepen his/her theoretical knowledge, improvement existing skills and abilities in the light of modern requirements of pedagogical and psychological science.
The teacher must, during the academic year or another period of time, deal in depth with the problem, the solution of which causes certain difficulties or which is the subject of his/her special interest. [2, 102].

Self-education of a teacher of a school institution is multifaceted and multiplanned. The main directions in the system of teacher's self-education can be:
• Acquaintance with new normative documents on issues of school education;
• Study of educational and scientific-methodical literature;
• Acquaintance with new achievements of pedagogy, psychology, anatomy, physiology;
• Study of new programs and pedagogical technologies;
• Acquaintance with the best practices of school institutions;
• Raising the general cultural level.
The algorithm for working on the topic of self-education:
• Topic selection
• Definition of goals and objectives
• Date of work start on the topic
• Selection of activities within the framework of work on a methodological topic
• Selection of self-education sources
• The results of self-education and their translation at the institutional, city, regional level [11, 84].
Algorithm for making a plan for self-education:
Based on the chosen topic, the teacher develops a personal plan of work on the problem posed to him. The plan indicates:
• theme title
• aims

• tasks
• expected result
• stages of work
• deadlines for each stage
• actions and activities carried out in the process of working on the theme
• a way to demonstrate the result of the work done
• form of the report on the work done

<p align="center">Directions of teacher's self-education</p>

The specificity of pedagogical activity is such that for effective activity, the teacher must have knowledge of the methods of education, psychology and pedagogy, have an overall high level of culture, know the techniques of rhetoric, the basics of monitoring, and have great erudition. This list is far from complete. But without these skills, the teacher cannot effectively teach and educate. Let's try to list the main areas in which the teacher should improve and engage in self-education:
•professional (subject of teaching)
• psychological and pedagogical (focused on students and parents)
• psychological (image, communication, art of influence, leadership qualities, etc.)
• methodical (pedagogical technologies, forms, methods and techniques of teaching)
• legal
• aesthetic (humanitarian)
• historical
•foreign languages
• political
• information and computer technologies
•health protection
• interests and hobbies

Analysis:

However, despite the goals of further study of certain realities noted in the special literature, a modern teacher must learn to independently perceive, realize what is unknown, and not just wait for the direction of the search, the next cognitive goal. The teacher's knowledge about the methods of his/her specific actions with the subject material, serving the organization of activities for the extraction of new necessary knowledge, is most important for self-education to be productive, and importantly, interesting and attractive for the teacher.

Thus, the problem of self-education of the teacher is relevant. Traditional approaches to self-education of a teacher, mainly in the logic of informing, have become obsolete and a new approach will allow the teacher to come to knowledge on his/her own.

<p align="center">**Conclusion:**</p>

1. The study of the analysis of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the competence of a modern teacher made it possible to determine the capabilities of a teacher in the process of self-education.

2. The study showed that the content of advanced training courses is a fertile material for teaching teachers the basics of self-education.

3. Technological and didactic knowledge, mindfulness of miscarriages offers services to them in mastering the basics of teachers' self-education.

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COMPONENTS OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE DOCTORS

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Annotasiya. Ushbu maqola bo'lajak shifokorlarning kasbiy kompetentligini rivojlantirish komponentlariga qaratilgan bo'lib, bunda mamlakatimizdagi tibbiy ta'lim

sohasi, olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar mazmuni, tibbiy ta'lim sohasiga qo'yilgan vazifalar, tibbiy madaniyat tushunchasi, Abu ali Ibn Sinoning tibbiy ta'limga doir qarashlari, tibbiy ta'limda kasbiy ma'naviyat,kasbiy madaniyat tushunchalari, kasbiy kompetentlik masalalari keng yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: kasbiy kompetentlik, tibbiy ta'lim, tibbiy etika, kasbiy madaniyat, kasbiy ahloq, motivasion, kognitiv, deontologik, kasbiy-faoliyatga yo'naltirilganlik.Abstract

Аннотация. В данной статье основное внимание уделяется компонентам развития профессиональной компетентности будущих врачей, в том числе сфере медицинского образования в нашей стране, содержанию проводимых научных исследований, задачам, поставленным перед областью медицинского образования, понятию медицинской культуры, широко освещаются взгляды Абу Али ибн Сины на медицинское образование, понятия профессиональной духовности и профессиональной культуры в медицинском образовании, вопросы профессиональной компетентности.

Ключевые слова: профессиональная компетентность, медицинское образование, медицинская этика, профессиональная культура, профессиональная этика, мотивационная, когнитивная, деонтологическая, направленность на профессиональную деятельность.

Abstract. This article focuses on the components of the development of professional competence of future doctors, including the field of medical education in our country, the content of ongoing scientific research, the tasks assigned to the field of medical education, the concept of medical culture, the views of Abu Ali Ibn Sina on medical education, the concepts of professional spirituality and professional culture in medical education, the issues of professional competence are widely covered.

Key words: professional competence, medical education, medical ethics, professional culture, professional ethics, motivational, cognitive, deontological, orientation to professional activity.

Introduction: Today in our country, the issues of modernizing the field of national medical education, introducing international educational standards to medical education, conducting comprehensive scientific research on teaching future doctors to protect the health of the population, as well as creating an effective spiritual and educational system for young people who are receiving medical education are the issues of the President It is reflected in the decisions and decrees adopted by Sh. Mirziyoev.

Five priorities for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, in accordance with the Strategy of Actions and the task of the concept of the development of the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025, as well as further improvement of the system of medical and pharmaceutical education and science, ensuring its integration into practical healthcare and medical in order to increase the level of assistance:

organization of training of doctors in narrow specialties in high demand among general practitioners for primary medical - sanitary care institutions;

introduction of the credit-module system of training and continuing professional education of medical and pharmaceutical personnel;

ending the centralization of the system of training and retraining of medical and pharmaceutical personnel, ensuring their full coverage with continuous professional education;

monitoring of training processes in retraining and advanced training courses for medical and pharmaceutical personnel and ensuring personal accounting;

to develop medical and pharmaceutical sciences, as well as innovations in the field of healthcare to the world level, and to ensure their integration into the scientific field;

development of clinics, training-production bases of medical and pharmaceutical institutions in order to ensure continuity of personnel training, education, integration of science and practice. [1]

Based on the tasks set above, today we are required to approach modern trends in the organization of the educational process in medical education and analyze the role and importance of pedagogy in medicine.

For the formation and development of pedagogy in the field of medicine, it is necessary to determine the following in the organization of historical-pedagogical research;

- the existence of the concept of the formation of phenomena and events in existence;
- harmony of ideas in science and practice;
- the interdependence of pedagogy and medical education and the existence of their implementation ideas in the historical-pedagogical process.

Existence is a broad philosophical category. Existence is a movement towards existence, a participation in existence, a progressive step towards existence. Aristotle said, "Nothing comes out of nothing." Supporting Plato's tradition of connecting sharing with time, S. Frank writes: "We are time. If we accept the concept of the concrete in the sense that it is used in a specific way, unlike abstraction, then every concrete thing is in its time or vice versa" [12; 84 - 85 p].

It is clear that existence is part of the definitions that describe the broader concepts of an event, action, process, which fixes something or an idea that does not yet exist, but it has already affected the environment. In order to study the formation and development of medical pedagogy as a science, we need to pay attention to the selection and study of individual ideas on the basis of interdisciplinary relations in the educational process, which influence the historical development and development as social-cultural mechanisms.

Literature review: It is known that the history of pedagogy and the main socio-cultural mechanisms of its development in the 18th century were studied by I.T.Pososhkova, V.N.Tatishcheva, I.I.Betskogo, G.S.Skovorody, N.I.Novikova. When we study and analyze the history of pedagogy and the history of medicine, the harmony between the two requires the delivery of a healthy generation, that is, a generation of common sense, to the society.

From the analysis of the literature, we can see that today we need to educate doctors who have a highly developed culture in all aspects in organizing the educational process. In scientific literature, the concept of "Culture" is interpreted as the result of the process of humanization, cultivation, and means of care.[6; 447 p].

It is also required to pay special attention to the moral qualities of the medical profession. As we know, since ancient times, the profession of medicine is one of the most honored professions, which is connected with healing people and relieving them from various pains. That's why ethical standards are of particular importance in medicine.

Research Methodology: The concept of "Professional etiquette" refers to the educational level, moral image, and the basic condition and criteria of professional and spiritual integrity of a professional [8; 13 p]. A person gains prestige and respect among the people through his professional manners. Since manners have played an important role in the life of our people since ancient times, almost all forms of relations are approached from this point of view. Adab was the main criterion for evaluating professionals. Also, various levels and forms of etiquette have been formed: child etiquette, girl child etiquette, bridal etiquette, groom etiquette, apprentice etiquette, professional etiquette, host and guest etiquette, commercial etiquette, and others [8;13 p]. However, scholars who rose to the height of both physical and spiritual medicine at the level of Abu Ali ibn Sina are rare.

Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037) is a famous thinker and encyclopedist who lived in the Middle Ages in Central Asia. In this work, it is not intended to reveal Ibn Sina's worldview and advanced medical ideas, but based on his poems and didactic stories, socio-pedagogical opinions about his spiritual and moral views specific to his time are presented. That is, it is intended to show that Ibn Sina is not only a great judge and thinker, but at the same time one of the great representatives of medicine and pedagogy in his time, and to use the views of scholars in the development of professional qualities in future doctors.

Ibn Sina's spiritual and moral views are also reflected in his poems and stories. These works include his treatises such as "Hayy ibn Yaqzan", "Risalat al-Tayr", "Solomon and Ibsol", "The Story of Yusuf". These were translated into Uzbek and commented by the famous Oriental scholar Abdusadiq Irisov[2].

For example, the short story "Hayy Ibn Yaqzon" is written in the method of pedagogical dialogue, in which the main character is Ibn Sina himself, and his interlocutor, narrator - Hayy Ibn Yaqzon (Son of the Awake, Tirik) is a symbol of reason. The mind is the internal (natural) power that controls human behavior, it calls for knowledge of wisdom and logic in order to understand people's character and nature more deeply. Ibn Sina says that the benefits of this knowledge for a person are tangible, it increases a person's understanding, expands the range of thoughts, replaces what he knows and does not know, and perfects a person [2; 13 p].

Ibn Sina's spiritual and moral views are "Risalat fi ilm al akhlaq" (Treatise on the science of morality), "Kitab al-Shifa", "Donishnama", "Kitab al-Insaf", "Kitab isharat wa at-tanbehot" ("Instructions and book of instruction"), "Kitab al Najot", "Risola-i fil ishq" ("Treatise on Love"), etc. Although these works are not as large as the enlightening stories of scholars, they are written in a complex figurative and symbolic language and are distinguished by their deep spiritual and moral meanings. In these treatises written in mystical content, Ibn Sina widely used artistic and aesthetic tools, various symbols and mystical expressions.

In medicine, the principles of "Do no harm" and "Do good" are inextricably linked, so medicine has been based on the principle of "do good and do no harm" in recent years. The next principle of medical ethics is the principle of personal autonomy based on the concept of human rights in protecting one's own health. Ethically, this principle was developed in the writings of Locke, Kant, and others, but he argues that it became one of the main principles only in recent decades, when the unconditional and absolute authority of the medical professional to determine the benefit of the patient was questioned.

Based on the above analysis, we believe that it is necessary to determine the relationship between the terms spirituality and "ethics" in order to clarify the concept of professional spirituality. Etymologically, the term "morality" is derived from the Arabic language and means the abundance of behavior. That is, morals (attitudes) etymologically are moral actions that are evaluated by society from a spiritual point of view. Also, if we look at the basic content of "professional ethics", we mean the actions of a person related to his professional activity, i.e., a set of behavioral models that are repeated in the team, in his work, and we emphasize that it is necessary for a medical worker to have high morale.

As we approach the issues of education of future doctors in higher medical education, it is necessary to study the issues of professional, spiritual and moral qualities of future doctors. Pedagogical scientist B. T. Likhachev considered in his research that "Ethics is a set of norms and rules that govern the relations of people in society based on public opinion, encourage or prohibit their behavior and activities." [7; 42 p]

Professional spirituality is characterized by the degree to which the moral requirements of a person are absorbed in his activities during the educational process. Students of medical education enter into a certain relationship with the standards of professional spirituality, understand their moral essence in them, and the level of their upbringing is determined by their culture.

Culture is not only a set of material and spiritual wealth created by the creative activity of people, but at the same time it also represents the level of development of society, that is, the sum of knowledge, criteria and values in society is embodied in culture [9; - 6 p].

Pedagogical scientist Oynisa Musurmonova said, "Culture is a system that characterizes the level of development of society, is embodied in the process of socio-historical practice, and constitutes the social and spiritual content of an individual. From this, culture is the laws of interaction between the individual and his activities, including the emergence and development of the cultural relations of the individual and the society to existence, the ways of organizing his cultural activity in accordance with the demand, interest, and desire of the individual, the system of unique characteristics of the spiritual culture, the individual consists of a set of laws of spiritual development and formation of spiritual culture [9; 48 p]

Analysis and results: Analyzing the concepts of "Professional culture" in medical education, we also discussed the issues of developing "Professional competence" in medical education.

It is necessary to reveal the nature of the cognitive process and the features of its implementation in the development of the personality as a form of professional competence as a form of moral qualities. The professional competence of the future doctor consists of his knowledge, skills, principles and beliefs, and the skills and abilities to implement these qualities are manifested in the daily activities of the future doctor.

Distinctive features of professional competence:

First of all, he has the characteristic of specialization and is able to enter the field of his occupation with the content of professional activity. In addition, almost no social activity of the future doctor will be outside his influence. Even when he is alone, a person thinks and acts under the influence of his professional competence.

Secondly, the professional competence of the future doctor is also manifested in his mind, feelings, and will, which influences him to make decisions in his field.

Thirdly, professional competence is directly related to the level of a person's worldview and personal responsibility.

Components	Activity content
Motivational	values related to professional activity, professional motivations for medicine, doctor-patient relations; social orientation of economic activity.
Cognitive	system of professional knowledge, skills and qualifications;thoughts on professional activity; medical opinions and medical prognosis.
Deontological	- personal qualities that cannot be found in medical activities (communication, organization, discipline, ability to work through doctor-patient relations; -establish verbal and non-verbal communication; - striving for continuous development of individual characteristics and technologies of medical activity.
Career oriented	to ensure the connection of medical activities with life in the teaching of medical history, professional pedagogy, professional psychology, entry into the profession; formation of professional skills of future doctors; to create real life situations and develop students' reasoning skills.

1 - Picture. Components of professional competence development of future doctors

In a general sense, the professional competence of a future doctor is formed on the basis of three components. These are professional spirituality, professional ethics and professional culture.

Professional competence is a subjectively realized expression of standards of professional activity, concepts and judgments. In human life, it appears as a form of mental activity of the human mind.

Professional competence - has objective and subjective characteristics between the doctor and the patient. The requirements of professional activity, its content, as a principle, is determined by the essence of economic, political and other social relations. Professional culture relations have a subjective nature, because they are really carried out directly by a specialist, a person.

During our research, we analyzed several components of professional competence.

In our study, the essence of the future doctor's culture is expressed in the mutual harmony of the components of professional competence and professional activity. Therefore, every future doctor must take personal moral responsibility for his professional activity. The future doctor should set his own goals, make decisions, plan personal behavior and understand the main link of the professional activity that depends on him, turning high professionalism into high professional culture, social activity, personal confidence, conscious motivation and habitual norms of behavior. Today, it is the main educational task of higher medical educational institutions.

As part of the analysis of the professional competence and professional qualities of a medical worker and the specific features of their manifestation, we considered that it is possible to define social and professional relations of medicine as a separate field. The medical profession is a type of work of a specialist who has a set of special medical theoretical knowledge and practical skills obtained as a result of special training, experience and work experience. In this case, medical knowledge is a specialist who has a higher medical education and "authorized doctor" who has knowledge about the characteristics of the human body and the possibilities of influencing it. I.V. Siluyanova considers the moral culture of the doctor to be the basis of medical professionalism. [11; 5-8 p]

The main goal of the professional activity of a doctor (practitioner and scientist) is to save human life, prevent diseases and restore people's health, as well as reduce suffering in incurable diseases.[10; 272 p] Professional and personal culture of a doctor, according to the interpretation of M.A. Martynova, "is a complex social characteristic, an indicator of his spiritual, moral and intellectual development, high professionalism and the development of professional, moral and deontological qualities." [13; 180 p]

Based on the research conducted by scientists, professional competence regulates the professional activity of doctors and ensures its effectiveness, because it is the internal, corporate ethical norms that guide and limit the application of medical knowledge and skills in certain situations. "Morality," T.A. Kovelina writes about this, "the doctor's personality serves as a guarantee of his integrity." Abandoning morality and its requirements means depriving oneself of the opportunity to become a doctor." [5; 296 p]

The doctor's culture is determined by his character and culture. The professional ethics of a doctor is determined by the protection of human health and life and adherence to its goals. What is physician ethics? It is part of general ethics, which can be defined as the science of the moral values of the doctor's behavior in the field of his activity. "Medical ethics includes a set of behavioral standards, defines the duty, conscience and conscientious value of a doctor" [3; 191p].

We can see that the presence of halal in the medical system is reflected in the health indicators of patients - morbidity, mortality, life expectancy, birth, etc., and is studied by specialists in medical demography, health and social medicine, social and other fields. Such a health care system cannot be considered fair if all patients in our country are not provided with quality medical services. From the conducted analysis, it can be said that the above ethical standards are structural elements of medical activity and determine the professional culture of doctors.

Conclusion: In general, the competence of a doctor is the coverage of the cultural and ethical relations of medical personnel with patients, their relatives, as well as the interaction of doctors in the course of treatment. As a result of the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan, the position of the doctor, the factor necessary for the implementation of his professional activity, as well as the requirements for doctors and health care in general, will increase. But regardless of the social formation, the condition of successful treatment is the requirement of regular observance of certain moral principles determined by the human nature of the medical profession - the desire to alleviate suffering and help the sick. Because if this mandatory principle of treatment is not followed, it is impossible to talk about compliance with professional moral and ethical norms.

Analysis of a number of literatures and views of scientists in the development of medical education made it possible to determine the criteria of professional competence:

- ***Motivational criterion -*** this criterion motivates medical students to learn science, learn modern knowledge in medicine, and develop professionalism based on the content of their professional activity. This criterion changes the attitude of future doctors to the environment and society.

- ***Cognitive criterion*** - this criterion ensures the completeness and extent of medical students' spiritual and moral ideas and their concepts, as well as the connection between them.

- ***Personal criterion -*** formation of a special aspect of professional qualities in the process of training medical students, including humanity, aspiration, responsibility, etc.

- *Activity criterion* - this criterion is to adhere to the decisions and norms adopted in the field of medicine and to work on oneself regularly.

Thus, it is necessary to organize a pedagogical process within the framework of their specialty in preparing future doctors for professional activities in higher medical education.

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THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS OF CRITICAL SKILLS AND CRITICAL THINKING

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Annotsiya: Hozirgi kunda ta'limda talabalarni tanqidiy fikrlashga o'rgatish, ularning tanqidiy mahoratlarini rivojlantirish eng ustuvor vazifalardan qilib belgilangan. Tanqidiy fikrlash bilan birga yondosh tushunchalar sifatida tanqidiy o'qish, tanqidiy yozish, tanqidiy eshitish kabi mahoratlar ham mavjud. Darslik, o'quv

adabiyotlari, o'quv qo'llanmalaridagi matn va shu asosdagi mashqlarni nafaqat til o'rganishga yo'naltirgan holda, balki talabalarning tanqidiy fikrlashi rivojlantirilishi ham inobatga olingan holda tuzilsa maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi degan fikrlarni beradi bir qator olimlarimiz. Ushbu maqolada tanqidiy fikrlash va tanqidiy mahorat hamda ularning ahamiyati haqida nazariy ma'lumotlar, ular haqida bir qancha olimlar keltirgan fikr-mulohazalar batafsil yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tanqidiy fikrlash, tanqidiy mahorat, refleksiv mushohada, faol va interaktiv bilish.

Аннотация: в настоящее время, обучение студентов критическому мышлению и развитие их критических навыков является одной из важнейших задач в образовании. Наряду с критическим мышлением в качестве связанных понятий существуют такие навыки, как критическое чтение, критическое письмо и критическое слушание. Ряд наших ученых высказывают мнения о том, что было бы целесообразно, если бы текст и упражнения в учебниках, учебной литературе, методических пособиях создавались не только с упором на изучение языка, но и с учетом развития критического мышления учащихся. В этой статье представлена подробная теоретическая информация о критическом мышлении и критических навыках и их важности, а также мнения некоторых ученых о них.

Ключевые слова: критическое мышление, критические навыки, рефлексивное наблюдение, активное и интерактивное знание.

Annotation: Nowadays, teaching students to think critically and developing their critical skills is one of the most important tasks in education. Along with critical thinking, there are skills such as critical reading, critical writing, and critical listening as related concepts. A number of our scientists give opinions that it would be appropriate if the text and exercises in the textbooks, educational literature, training manuals were created not only focusing on language learning, but also taking into account the development of students' critical thinking. This article provides detailed theoretical information about critical thinking and critical skills and their importance, as well as the opinions of several scholars about them.

Key words: Critical thinking, critical skills, reflexive observation, active and interactive knowledge.

Introduction. Several scientists have expressed their opinions about critical skills. According to Steven Forth, critical skills are divided into 2: 1) foundational skills; 2) core skills. A primary skill is a skill that a person uses to develop other skills throughout his life. A completely different definition of a core skill is the skills you use every day to do a job and that are necessary for that job. There is another skill that is recognized as a part of critical skill - goal-oriented skill, which means development-oriented efforts, work for development.

Therefore, in general, we say that critical skill is the intersection of basic or primary and core skills. There is one thing we don't take into account when we categorize like this. This is the time. Critical skill is always forward-looking.

There are a number of elements that make up critical thinking skills, and they are different for all professions. Critical skills for leaders are critical thinking, empathy, leadership skills, negotiation skills; and for creators it is necessary to have creativity, critical thinking, and logical thinking.

As elements that make up critical skills, it is possible to mention the following, listed by representatives of other professions: curiosity, the ability to influence, articulation of oral speech, design thinking, etc.

The most important of these is curiosity. Curiosity is important for other professions as well. Curiosity is the primary means of learning. Learning activities cannot be carried out without curiosity.

Curiosity is mainly characteristic of children. The desire to know everything, the ability to carefully observe events will weaken over time. People lose their curiosity as they grow older. But the question arises: is curiosity really a skill or an ability? In this rapidly changing world, isn't flexibility more important than curiosity? In the article "Critical skills", Steven Forth summarizes such things as curiosity, adaptability to changes, the ability to influence, and evaluates them as elements that make up critical skills. He also defines curiosity as follows: Curiosity arises from observing things in the environment that are new and incomprehensible to a person. Observation is another critical skill that encourages curiosity.

Interest in one thing can lead to interest in another thing or situation. This is more clearly reflected in children's interrelated and never-ending questions such as "why, why?". Curiosity also manifests itself as a leadership skill. Also, being able to solve problems is a form of critical thinking.

Literature review. We can list critical thinking as another form of critical skill. Richard Paul in his article "Critical thinking. Concept and tools", defines critical thinking as follows: "Critical thinking is aimed at improving thinking, it is the art of analyzing and evaluating it.

A person who has mastered the ability of critical thinking will have the following characteristics:

- Analyzes life's important questions and problems well, formulates them clearly

- Collects and evaluates relevant information using abstract ideas and interprets it effectively

- Conducts tests based on relevant criteria and standards and comes to reasonable conclusions and solutions.

- Keeps an open mind within alternative systems of thought and evaluates their assumptions and practical implications.

- Communicates effectively with others to find solutions to complex problems.

Uzbek scientist Sh.A. Abdullayeva writes in the work "Formation of students' reflexive observation skills": "Critical thinking is a form of thinking that involves all mental operations (analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction)." So, the student goes through the inductive (trying to draw a conclusion by summarizing individual, specific experiences) and deductive (rising from the general to the individual) stages of the cognitive process in order to master the presented educational materials.

Also, according to Sh.A.Abdullayeva, it is necessary to introduce strategies and technologies that encourage students to think independently and critically, to create a creative pedagogical environment that encourages them to think critically. creating a situation of active communication and cooperation is extremely necessary for the formation of critical thinking in students.

Fitrat son of Abdurauf Abdurahim (1886-1938), a linguist and literary scholar, one of the major representatives of the Jadidism movement, created in 1929 "Tarbiyayi Avlod" ("Upbringing of the Generation") and "Tarbiyayi Fikriya" ("The Education of Thought"). In his works, "common sense" suggests that a person can be led to happiness. He writes in his work "Tarbiayi Fikriya": "Thoughts and intellect bring a person to maturity, and the ability to read and learn makes him happy. The perfect mind of man is the discussion of good.

Research methodology. "What is the discussion?" - continues the scientist. The discussion is divided into two parts: the first - kazi (y) yathoyi malum (known judgments, events and events), and the second is drawing conclusions from kazi (y) yathoy machhul (unknown events and events). For example , "Kindness and love are necessary among all people." a certain verdict is necessary, the first is that "all mankind are equal to each other" ("Afrodi basar yakdigarand yakdigarand"), and the second is "love and kindness are necessary among brothers" ("Dar miyoni barodaran muhabbat va amihagi darkorast"). So, the discussion consisting of three parts, the previous sentence complements the previous one and is called "qazi(y)ati ma'lum" ("the judge is known"). As we can see, Abdurauf Fitrat was a supporter of the need to encourage analytical thinking, to "give young people the right and accurate information when they think about an incident, and baseless discussion, which can harm education."

Diana Halpery in her "Psikhologiya kriticheskogo mishleniya" ("psychology of critical thinking") says: "Critical thinking is a process that takes place simultaneously at several levels of active and interactive cognition. The owner of a critical opinion is less affected by tricks, because he has his own personal system of views, he is free from various dangers. A similar idea can be seen in the "Reading and Writing for the Development of Critical Thinking" (TFRO'E) project by other American scientists, Jenny Steele, Curt Meredith, Carlz Temple. According to it: "A person has critical thoughts, gets acquainted with one or another idea, and takes into account the possible consequences of their implementation. At the same time, a person initially perceives this idea with a certain level of distrust and compares it with opposing points of view. He uses a system of additional considerations to justify them and develops his point of view based on them.

In his article "critical thinking: A literature review", Pearson makes the following points about critical thinking: "Critical thinking includes the components of analyzing arguments, drawing conclusions, making judgments or evaluations, making decisions, or solving problems using inductive or deductive reasoning. Critical thinking requires both cognitive abilities and character traits. These characteristics and traits can sometimes be used in conjunction with concepts such as behavior or upbringing. Sometimes they are confused with the manifestations of the mental state of a person. These are: open and fair thinking, inquisitiveness, flexibility, desire to be well informed and respect and interest in different points of view, etc. There are general and domain-specific aspects of critical thinking. Empirical research shows that people begin to develop critical thinking skills at a very young age. Despite the fact that adults are often flawed, in theory all people can be taught to think critically".

The literature on critical thinking comes from two major scientific disciplines: philosophy and psychology (Lewis & Smith, 1993).

Sternberg (1986) also noted a third strand of critical thinking in education. Critical thinking is defined based on different approaches within these separate academic areas. If we give a philosophical definition of critical thinking, we can cite examples from the manuscripts of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle as clear manifestations of this approach. Also, contemporary scholars Matthew Lipman and Richard Paul have given their useful opinions on critical thinking.

This approach focuses on a hypothetical critical thinker and lists the qualities and characteristics of a critical thinker rather than the behaviors that a critical thinker might perform (Lewis & Smith, 1993; Thayer-Bacon, 2000). According to Stenberg, this approach treats the critical thinker as an ideal type. Accordingly, Richard Paul (1992) discusses critical thinking in the context of "idealities of thought" (p. 9).

The American Philosophical Association's consensus on the ideal critical thinker is evident along the following lines: a person who is naturally inquisitive, open-minded, flexible, fair-minded, desirous of being well-informed, diverse, and has a particular point of view. a visionary and far-sighted analyst who does not rush to make premature judgments.

Analysis and results. Moreover, the philosophical approach has traditionally focused on the application of formal rules of logic (Lewis and Smith, 1993; Sternberg, 1986). A limitation of this approach to defining critical thinking is that it is not always true (Sternberg, 1986).

Definitions of critical thinking from philosophical traditions include:

- "Inclination and skill to engage in reflective skepticism" (McPeck, 1981, p. 8);
- "reflective and rational thinking aimed at deciding what to believe or what to do" (Ennis, 1985, p. 45);
- "Skillful, responsible thinking promotes good thinking because it is 1) criterion-referenced, 2) self-correcting, and 3) context-sensitive" (Lipman, 1988, p. 39);
- "Purposeful, self-regulating judgments, resulting in interpretation, analysis, evaluation, and conclusion, as well as explanation of the evidence, conceptual, methodological, criterion, or conceptual reasoning on which that judgment is based" (Facione, 1990 , p.
- "Disciplined, self-directed thinking that demonstrates the excellence of thinking appropriate to a particular style or domain of thought" (Paul, 1992, p. 9);
- goal-oriented and purposeful thinking, "thinking aimed at forming judgments", where thinking itself meets the standards of adequacy and accuracy (Bailin et al., 1999b, p. 287);
- "Judgment that reflects what to do or what to believe" (Facione, 2000, p. 61).

Conclusion. An educational approach to critical thinking Those working in education also participated in discussions on critical thinking. Benjamin Bloom and his associates fall into this category. Their taxonomy of information processing skills (1956) is one of the most widely used resources for educational practitioners in teaching and assessing higher order thinking skills. Bloom's taxonomy is hierarchical, with "understanding" at the bottom and "evaluation" at the top. The three highest levels (analysis, synthesis, and evaluation) often represent critical thinking (Kennedy et al., 1991).

The advantage of the educational approach is that it is based on many years of classroom experience and observations of student learning, unlike philosophical and psychological traditions (Sternberg, 1986).

However, some argue that the approach to education is limited by its ambiguity. The concepts in the taxonomy lack the precision needed to guide teaching and assessment in a useful way. (Ennis, 1985; Sternberg, 1986). Furthermore, the frameworks developed in the field of education have not been tested as strongly as those developed in either philosophy or psychology (Sternberg, 1986).

Critical thinking, in short, is self-directed, self-regulating, self-monitoring, and self-correcting thinking. This requires strict standards of excellence and care in their use. This includes effective communication and problem-solving skills and a commitment to overcoming local egocentrism and sociocentrism.

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UDC: 371.1

TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED LESSONS AS FACILITATORS FOR TEACHING PROCESS

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Annotasiya. Ingliz tilini chet tili sifatida o'rgatish usullari AKTga mos ravishda o'zgartirilmoqda. Texnologiyalar takomillashtirilgan darslar yanada qiziqarli, ochiq va zamonaviy. Shunga qaramay, o'qitishning an'anaviy usullari hali ham mashhur bo'lib, o'qituvchilar ulardan voz kecholmaydigan darslarga ta'sir qiladi. Buning o'rniga, ingliz tili o'qituvchilari sifatida biz yangi texnologik vositalarni o'z ichiga olgan an'anaviy tarzda darslarni tashkil qilishimiz kerak. Shunday qilib, biz ushbu maqolada an'anaviy va zamonaviy usullardan iborat bo'lgan o'qitish uslublarini ochib berishga harakat qildik.

Kalit so'zlar: AKT, lug'at, ko'rgazmali qurollar, qo'shiqlar, test, metodlar.

Аннотация. Все чаще методы преподавания английского языка как иностранного модифицируются в соответствии с ИКТ. Уроки с углубленным изучением технологий более интересны, общительны и современны. Тем не менее, традиционные способы обучения по-прежнему популярны и оказывают такое влияние на уроки, что учителя не могут от них отказаться. Вместо этого, как преподаватели английского языка, мы должны организовывать уроки традиционным способом, используя новые технологические инструменты. Поэтому в этой статье мы попытались раскрыть методы обучения, которые состоят как из традиционных, так и из современных способов.

Ключевые слова: ИКТ, лексика, воплощение, наглядные пособия, песни, тест, методика.

Abstract: Increasingly, methods of teaching English as a foreign language are being modified in accordance with ICT. Technology enhanced lessons are more interesting, sociable and modern. Nevertheless, traditional ways of teaching are still popular and have effects on lessons that teachers cannot give up them. Instead, as English teachers we should organize lessons in traditional way which involves new technological tools. So in this article, we tried to reveal the teaching methods which consist of both traditional and modern ways.

Key words: ICT, vocabulary, embodiment, visual aids, songs, test, methods.

Introduction. It is known that the effective use of ICT during the lesson not only increases the quality of the lesson, but also creates the basis for conducting the lesson in a richer and more interesting way. The growing demand for foreign language teaching and learning around the world has led to interest in how information technology can help meet the needs of students to acquire cultural knowledge, expand authentic educational resources, and communicate with native speakers. In recent decades, there has been a sharp increase in interest in the use of information and communication technologies in second language teaching, especially in strengthening reading and writing skills.

Discussion. Information technology has become widespread for teaching materials and L2 (second) learning and they are video discs, pre-study self-help resources, CD-ROMs, conferencing or distance learning. learning systems, including the Internet.

Each pedagogue finds new methods and techniques for his lesson and puts them into practice. It is not an exaggeration to call any method of teaching according to the quality and style of the lesson. For example, acquiring students' vocabulary can be downloaded from many methods. It is known that vocabulary is the most important part of learning English. Memorizing new words is equally necessary for all language learners, so school teachers have to work every day to improve this skill of students, unlike other practices in the classroom.

Methodology. Accordingly, memorizing a new word requires all students to review the memorized words every day. Some students do this practice reluctantly. This country is defined by English language teachers in a wide variety of ways. For example, Alsalihi (2020; pp. 358-362) in order to memorize new words for his students:

1. Memorizing words based on pictures;

2. Memorizing words based on synonyms;

3. Organization of memorization through antonyms;

4. He used methods such as memorization through real equipment and achieved the results he expected.

Dana Shejbalova (2006; pp. 12-13) used methods of memorization based on "learning with definition", that is, memorization by giving a definition within the framework of one language.

In addition to these methods, the following effective methods were also used.

"Sing and remember" method

The essence of this method is that students remember new words by repeating them over and over in the song. In this case, the chorus of the song is chosen in harmony with new words, and the chorus is repeated three times in the composition of the song.

"... The wheels on the bus go

   Round and round, Round and round,

   Round and round, All through the town"
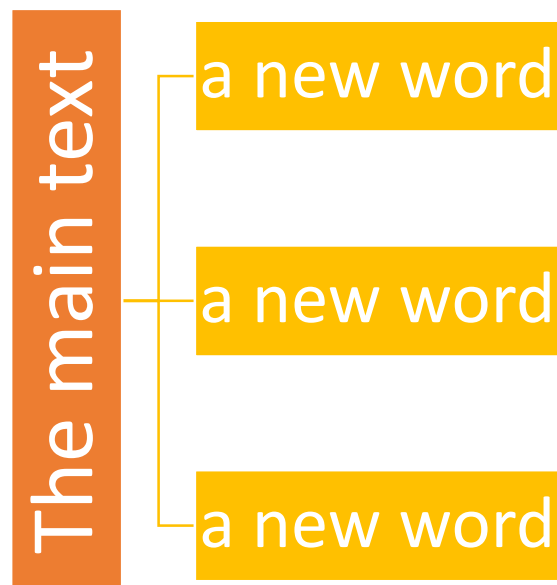
1. Structure of the "Sing and Remember" method.

Result 1. Through this method, learners can pronounce new words without difficulty, do not get bored and remember them in an easy way, besides, children who memorize this song can fully understand its meaning and remember it as a permanent memory.

Another advantage of this method is that students can do it independently, which in turn allows students to work on themselves. As M. Altun (2021; p. 228) noted:

"Using new generation technologies to provide students with a natural context for student independence, a context for student identity, new ways of using language, and students to create new opportunities for collaboration and interaction between teachers and students under these forms gives motivation."Technology plays an important role in student development and has a significant impact on teaching methods."

As it was emphasized above, technological lessons develop self-study, that is, independent learning skills in students, and through this concept, our above thoughts find their confirmation.

One of the criteria for evaluating the knowledge, skills and abilities of schoolchildren is the test taking process. One of the main goals of the test is to check the knowledge that the students have mastered and the knowledge that they have not mastered. Dietel (2004) states:

"Classroom tests help teachers clarify their educational goals. Developing pretests encourages teachers to develop a clear roadmap for learning that includes specific standards in place. Both classroom tests and state tests serve important purposes."

It seems that the test process is a traditional control method in the classroom and has a number of important aspects. In particular, according to Internet sources:

"A foreign language teacher has many ways to monitor students' knowledge, skills, and abilities both in and out of the classroom. One of the forms of control in the modern education system is a test. The test has been widely used for many years at various levels of education: for tests, exams (including GIA), independent, tests, Olympiads, competitions, educational games. The main role of the test in teaching a foreign language is feedback (in a broad sense) and control (in a narrow sense), and the closer the test and the learning process are connected, the more effective and will be productive."

However, despite the fact that this method is considered to be effective, it causes fear, excitement and stress in some students.

Therefore, it is advisable to use ICT to make the test taking process interesting and effective.

"QT" - "Quick Test" method.

The QT method is based on the example of an open test with its name, and it was developed individually. This method is mainly carried out in the form of a presentation. Pupils give the test answer orally, and the correct answer is highlighted in "green" color on the next page of the presentation.
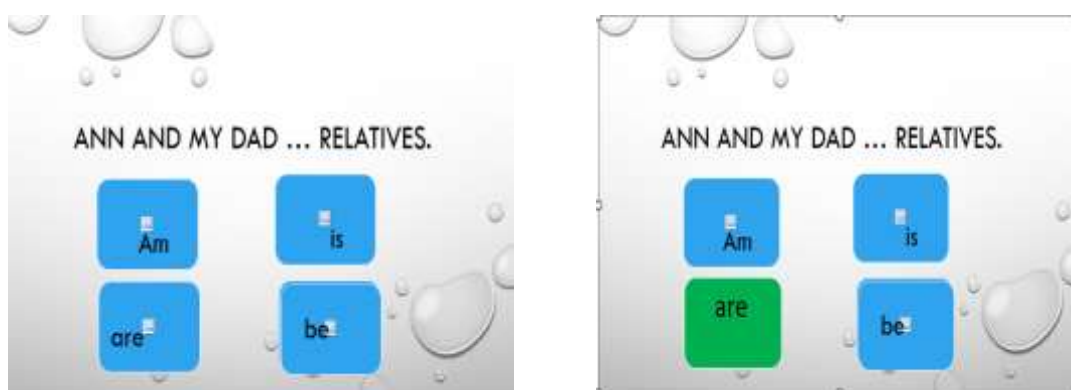
2.2 The working principle of the "quick test" method

Result 2. Apparently, this process is "think, search, find!" or he remembered shows like "Bilimdon". The TT method is considered characteristic in this aspect as well, and every student approaches the lesson responsibly. In addition, TT is an

interesting method for students compared to regular tests and helps students to concentrate.

Conclusion. All in all, teaching methods should be conducted in effective ways whether in modern way or traditional way. As L2 teachers, we need to utilize both ways of teaching, so it had better organize lessons in "cooperative" form of teaching that include both forms.

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METHODS AND MEANS OF DEVELOPING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE QUALITIES OF TEACHERS IN TRAINING USING UZBEK FOLK PEDAGOGY

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada malaka oshirishdagi o'qituvchilarning kasbiy kompetentlik sifatlarini tarbiyalashda o'zbek xalq pedagogikasidan foydalanishning ahamiyati, milliy an'analar asosida o'qituvchilarda kasbiy-axloqiy sifatlarni tarbiyalashning o'ziga xosligi, o'zbek xalqi urf-odatlari va an'analari asosida o'qituvchilarda kasbiy sifatlarni tarbiyalash, xalq pedagogikasi g'oyalari asosida o'qituvchilarda kasbiy-ijodiy qobiliyatni tarbiyalashning mazmuni yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Xalq pedagogikasi, urf-odatlar, kasbiy-axloqiy sifatlar, tarbiya, xalq, g'oya, o'qituvchi, kasbiy-ijodiy, qobiliyat, o'zbek xalqi.

Аннотация. В данной статье раскрывается важность использования узбекской народной педагогики в воспитании профессионально-компетентностных качеств педагогов в повышении квалификации, своеобразие воспитания профессионально-нравственных качеств педагогов на основе

национальных традиций, обычаев и традиций узбекского народа «Воспитание профессиональных качеств у педагогов, на основе идей народной педагогики освещается содержание воспитания профессионально-творческих способностей педагогов.

Ключевые слова. Народная педагогика, традиции, профессионально-этические качества, образование, народ, идея, педагог, профессиональные и творческие способности, способности, узбекский народ.

Abstract. In this state, the importance of using Uzbek national pedagogy and education of professional-competent qualities of pedagogues and raising qualifications, self-image of education of professional-moral qualities of pedagogues, na osno natsionalnyx traditional, customs and tradition of the Uzbek nation "Vospitanie professionalnyx khaestv u pedagogov, na osno idey narovnoy pedagogiki osveshchatsya" soderjanie vospitaniya professional-tvorcheskih knobnostey pedagogov.

Key words. National pedagogy, traditions, professional-ethical qualities, education, nation, idea, pedagogue, professional and creative abilities, abilities, Uzbek nation.

Introduction. The development of professional competence qualities of school teachers in the process of professional development should include various activities. Inparticular, the use of folk pedagogy in classroom activities and extracurricular activities with the team of teachers embodies the effective aspects of the development of the professional competence of teachers.

Literature review. Appeal to the theory of the issue shows that the importance of folk pedagogical heritage in the upbringing of children was emphasized by K.D. Ushinsky, S.T. Shatsky, A.S. Makarenko, V.A. Sukhomlinsky,K.Nasyri.In modern studies, the problems of folk pedagogy are devoted to the works of G.N. Volkov, V.F. Afanasyev, Ya.I. G. Nigmatova, R. A. Nizamova, A. F. Khintibidze, F. Kh. .I. Shorova, A.E. Izmailova, G.G. Munzuk, K.Sh. They highlight the pedagogical views of individual peoples, give a detailed analysis of folklore, customs, traditions that leave an imprint on the formation of a child's personality, on relationships between people, on the usual traits of character and behavior of various peoples in historical connection with their past.

Research Methodology. The traditional methods of folk pedagogy, which have a humanistic and personally oriented orientation, are widely used in the artistic education of children: understanding, instruction, personal example, clarification, accustoming, encouragement, approval, persuasion, showinganexercise, hint, reproach, condemnation, etc.

Analysis and results. Flexible (variable) teaching technologies were used in the audience training, providing mental activity that activates not only informational, but also motivational, communicative, operational and behavioral components of teachers in advanced training. For this purpose, educational and social situations were modeled in educational sessions, and variant processes of analysis and solving of these situations were developed. The technologies of teaching in the auditorium are interconnected with the system of work outside the auditorium conducted with the audience, and these technologies are ensured by the continuous pedagogical

management of the practice of the traditions of folk pedagogy. The technology of works outside the auditorium included "Mother language and literature week", "History night", contests. Also, by interpreting the opinions about the teaching profession and its place in folk pedagogy with teachers in training, the activities of training the criteria of professional competence of teachers were organized in the form of a practical training on the topic "Teaching profession in folk pedagogy and its place in education and training". This training was organized in three stages: challenge, understanding, thinking stage.

At the challenge stage, teachers were asked questions and a problematic situation was created:

1. Challenge:

a) "Do not follow what you do not know. Of course, eyes, ears and heart are asked about everything" in which surah of the Qur'an is this statement made and what is its importance in the professional training of teachers? (Surah Isra, verse 36);

b) "Learning knowledge and then not teaching it to others is like collecting the wealth of the world and hoarding it without spending it."

c) What is the true essence of the proverbs "Don't be your father's child, be a man's child", "A teacher is greater than your father", "Parents give birth to a child, and a teacher educates him"?

During the challenge phase, teachers were asked questions and brainstormed for each question. teachers' answers were written on the board. After that, the teachers were asked to write down their thoughts and answers to these questions in their notebooks. After they finished writing, questions on the topic were asked, explained, and guidance was given. After that, the teachers searched and found the answers to the questions asked during the invitation process in the literature recommended in the lecture. In this place, we asked the guiding questions to the teachers in order to determine the opinions about the professional qualities of the teacher in the views of the Eastern thinkers. We suggested drawing them on the board in the "cluster" method and showing them:
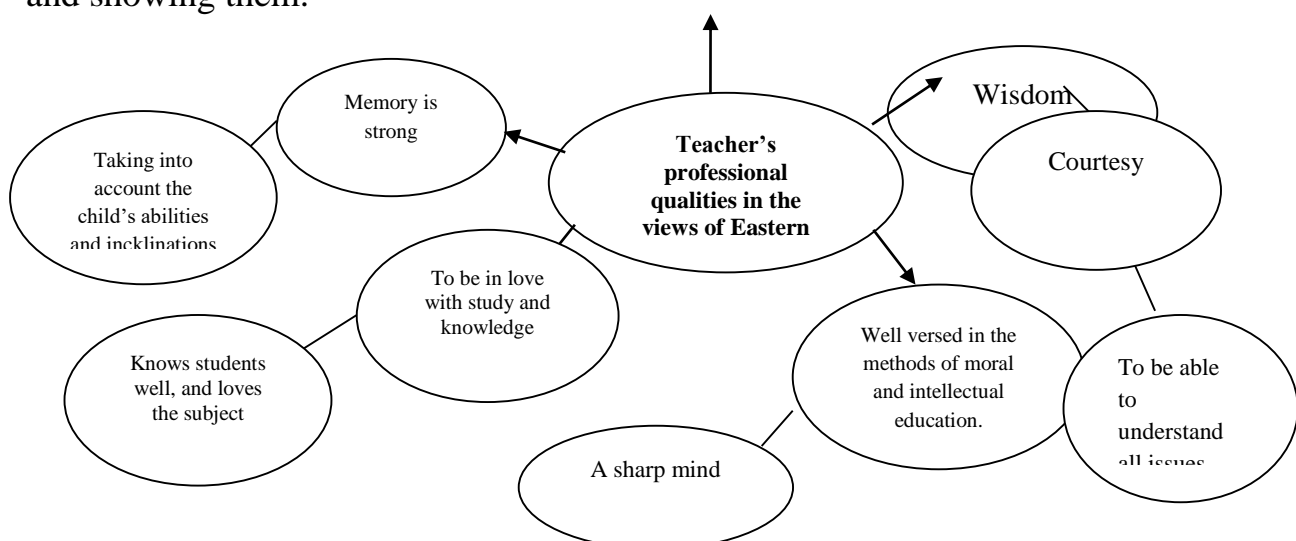
Then, the next stage of the lesson - the stage of drawing conclusions. The teachers wrote essays and articles on the topic "Teaching profession in folk pedagogy and its role in education". They reflected on their impressions and conclusions on the

topic. At the end of the session, the teachers read the articles and essays they wrote on the topic. The purpose of conducting this training was to help teachers to understand their professional qualities by studying the Islamic religion, Holy Quran, "Avesta" and Eastern thinkers about the teacher, and thus, it was reflected in the education of the criteria of professional competence in teachers.

Conclusion/Recommendation. The use of folk pedagogy in training the professional competence qualities of teachers in advanced training made it possible to form the following:

1. To ensure integration of teachers into national traditions with the help of humanitarian education tools;
2. To develop the role and importance of labor education in the teacher's professional activity based on the elements of labor traditions of the Uzbek people;
3. To determine the pedagogical possibilities of Uzbek folk games in the professional training of teachers;

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Reference.

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MAIN COMPONENTS FOR FORMING SPEECH ACTIVITY

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola nutq faoliyatining turlari va tarkibiy qismlarini tavsiflaydi. Ushbu tarkibiy qismlarning samaradorligi va ularning tilshunos bo'lmagan universitet talabalarini o'qitish jarayonida ta'siri aniqlandi. Maqolada tibbiyot talabalarining kasbiy nutq madaniyatini samarali shakllantirish uchun qulay bo'lgan pedagogik shartlar belgilandi va asoslandi. Tibbiyot talabalarining kasbiy tayyorgarligi jarayonida uning motivatsion, qadriyat, axloqiy, ijtimoiy va boshqa tarkibiy qismlardan tashkil topgan shaxsiy fazilatlarini nazarda tutadigan akmelingvistik kompetensiyaning samaradorligi aniqlandi.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq, samaradorlik, shakllantirish, tarkibiy qism, o'qitish.

Аннотация: В данной статье описываются виды и компоненты речевой деятельности. Раскрывается эффективность данных компонентов и их влияние в процессе обучения студентов неязыкового вуза. В статье определяются и обосновываются педагогические условия, способствующие эффективному формированию профессионально речевой культуры студентов медицинского вуза. Определены эффективность акмелингвистической компетентности в процессе профессиональной подготовки студентов-медиков, предполагающей спектр его личностных качеств, состоящая из мотивационную, и ценностную, этическую, социальную и другие составляющие.

Ключевые слова: речь, эффективность, формирование, компонент, обучение.

Abstract: This article describes the types and components of speech activity. The effectiveness of these components and their influence in the process of teaching students of a non-linguistic university is revealed. The article defines and substantiates the pedagogical conditions conducive to the effective formation of the professional speech culture of medical students. The effectiveness of acmelinguistic competence in the process of professional training of medical students, which presupposes a spectrum of his personal qualities, consisting of motivational, value, ethical, social and other components, has been determined.

Key words: speech, efficiency, formation, component, teaching.

Introduction. Consideration of the components of speech activity in the process of preparing students of medical education is important to start with written forms of education (reading and writing), and then move on to oral communication (speaking and listening) - the main process of developing the acmelinguistic competence of the future doctor.

One of the main components of speech activity is reading, which provides the scope of communicative communication, including written communication. The

effectiveness of this component of speech activity is its ability to process educational and non-academic information. Reading, as one of the types of speech activity, also performs a psychological load, the value of which lies in the fact that the ability of mental operations is developed, such as the analysis of the read text; comparison of new educational information and the previous one to synthesize the material read.

Research Methodology. If we compare a letter with an oral presentation of thoughts, then the letter is distinguished by harmony, logic and clarity of evidentiary facts, as well as the need to follow the laws of syntactic relations between sentences, to observe punctuation rules. The written presentation of the speech must follow the sequence, namely, a clear description of events, a comparison of some facts with others, the facts must be accompanied by comments. Written speech activity is characterized by its own types of exercises. The main type of exercise for the development of writing includes different types of dictations; cheating exercises, exercises aimed at a written presentation of a listened or read text.

Speaking, namely from the situation in the broadest sense of the word and from a specific extralinguistic context. The latter include the goal and speech, which is characterized by the originality of the participants in the conversation, i.e. education, profession, position, etc. For development the process of speaking, special exercises have been developed, which are divided into prepared and speech.

Analysis and results. Thus, the level of speaking proficiency is saturated with the student's initiative in the process of communication: mastering speech situations (based on sample dialogues); skills necessary sufficient for dialogical and monologue statements; free authentic communication (statements from one's own face in situations of natural communication)

The next type of speech activity is listening, which means to hear, i.e. perceive and understand the content of the speaker's speech by ear.

With this approach, professionally oriented foreign language training becomes the most important component of teaching a foreign language in a medical university. Education of medical students is based on general linguo-didactic principles (communicative orientation of teaching all types of speech activity, stimulation of speech-cogitative activity of students, individualization of training, functional organization of speech means, situational organization of the learning process, novelty and informativeness of educational material), but it also has specific principles, revealed in the professional motivation of students, which determines the goals, content and technologies of teaching reading as one of the important components of professional training, the level of which depends to a large extent on the formation of reading skills and abilities as one of the main sources of the latest information of a professional nature.

The learning tasks facing a teacher of a foreign language at medical universities within the framework of the developed model are quite complex and can be most effectively solved with the creative cooperation of a teacher and a student, with the transition to subject-subject relations that underlie a student-centered approach.

Conclusion. This approach makes the professionally relevant knowledge acquired by students personally significant, which encourages them to be active,

independent and creative in reading. In the methodological and pedagogical literature, it is recommended to distinguish between the concept of understanding, which consists of two types: verbal and subject. According to psychologists, verbal understanding manifests itself at the moment when a dialogue is established between the one who speaks and the one who listens, between the one who writes and the one who reads.

In the process of conducting listening and in the process of reading a text in a foreign language, the teacher should know that in order to assimilate this material, it is necessary to conduct a conversation, which should be distinguished into external and internal dialogue. And at the same time, these two types of dialogue should coincide with each other. Such a phenomenon occurs at the moment when the student listens to the teacher, mentally processes the information and gives an answer to himself, and then transmits it aloud.

Conducting listening as a cultural and linguistic space becomes the basis for improving the acmelinguistic competence of a future specialist in a higher educational institution, a necessary condition for future successful professional activity and determines the communication strategy in the course of learning a foreign language.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF NATURAL SCIENCES

IMPACT OF SURFACE WATER ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICE NETWORKS OF SYRDARYA REGION

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola Sirdaryo viloyatining tabiiy sharoiti hamda yer usti suvlaridan rekreatsion maqsadda foydalanish jihatlari yoritilgan. Hududni iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlantrish uchun zarur bo'lgan, xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlarini rivojlantrishda yer usti suvlarining ekologik holati ilmiy yoritilgan. Mazkur viloyat to'liqligicha tekiliklardan joylashganligi, tabiiy rekreatsion ob'ektlardan hisoblanib, yer usti suvlari dam oluvchilarni o'ziga jalb qiladigan darajada mikroiqlim resurslarga egaligi baliq ovlash, cho'milish joylari kishilarning maroqli dam olishishini ta'minlab beradi. Shuningdek maqolada viloyat yer usti suvlaridan ekoturistik maqsadlarda foydalanish bo'yicha takliflar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Xizmat ko'rsatish, Postindustrial, Gostronomik turizm, rekreatsiya

Аннотатция: В данной статье освещаются природные условия Сырдарьинской области, а также аспекты использования поверхностных вод в рекреационных целях. Научно освещено экологическое состояние поверхностных вод, необходимое для экономического и социального развития территории, развития сферы услуг. Тот факт, что эта область полностью расположена на равнинах, является природным рекреационным объектом, а поверхностные воды обладают достаточными микроклиматическими ресурсами, чтобы привлекать отдыхающих, обеспечивает рыболовство, купание. В статье также представлены предложения по использованию поверхностных вод региона в экотуристических целях.

Ключевые слова: сервис, постиндустриальный, гастрономический туризм, рекреация.

Abstract: This article covers the natural conditions of Syrdarya region as well as aspects of the use of surface water for recreational purposes. The economic state of

surface waters in the development of service networks, necessity for the economic and social development of the territory, is scientifically illuminated. The fact that this region is located in its environment from textiles, is considered to be natural accurate objects and has such a microclimate resources that surface water attacks vacationers that fishing and bathing places provide a pleasant rest for people. The fact that this region is located in its environment from textiles, is considered to be natural accurate objects and has such a microclimate resources that surface water attacks vacationers that fishing and bathing places provide a pleasant rest for people.

Key words: Service, Post-industrial, Gastronomic tourism, recreation.

Introduction. In developed countries, the service sector is in a leading position in the economy, and the level of its development affects the increase in the standard of living of people. Modernization of the economy of Uzbekistan also implies an increase in the role of the service sector. Taking into account the low supply of underground resources and the slow development of industries, the Syrdarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan necessitates the widespread establishment of service networks using the available opportunities.

Recreational tourism is the activities of people in their free time for the purposes of relaxing, resting to restore their physical and mental forces. Such type of tourism is widely practiced in many countries of the world , and this needs recreational resources. Recreational resources make a significant part of the natural potential of the region. In addition, their role in the formation and development of modern tourism in the regions is constantly growing from an ecological and geographical point of view. The assessment of recreational resources is conducted on the basis of a number of factors: the assessment is done from the point of view of using the specific types of the system of relief, water sites, soil and vegetation cover, climate, hydromineral and unique natural medicinal resources, historical, cultural factors systems.

Literature Review. Russian scientist N.S. Mironenko believes that in the formation and specialization of territorial recreational systems, it is also important to determine the relationship with other regions. The economic and geographical position of the person with recreation intentions plays a special role in the choice of the recreational zone. The system of settlement of the population, the level of development of recreational infrastructure, the involvement of recreational services with other economic sectors are also among the economic and geographical factors.

A.P. Dubnov proposed to divide all the factors that affect the development of tourism into two main groups. The first group: attracting factors - these include natural conditions, cultural life, the history of the territory, etc. The second group: servicing factors - these include tourism resources, volume and level of service, transport services, advertising, etc. M. Nazarov considers the factors that impact the formation of territorial recreational systems as expedient to be divided into two parts: namely the one that creates the requirement to create territorial recreational systems and the other that satisfies this need.

Research methodology. When writing the article, The SWOT analysis method was used. This method consists in assessing the strong and weak aspects of the region, its capabilities and the opinions of leading experts on the basis of a sociological survey,

as well as the analysis of the author carried out directly on the basis of observational work in the studied areas.

Analyses and results. We are all aware that each region of the Republic of Uzbekistan differs from each other in its specific natural conditions and natural resource characteristics. They are of great importance in the territorial positioning of many service networks. The Syrdaryo oblast, which occupying the north-eastern territory of the Mirzachul economic region has its own specific rating. This situation is assessed by the fact that it borders with the Tashkent oblast, Zarafshan and Fergana valleys, the passage of highways through it. Also, the fact that borders with South Kazakhstan from the North and the Republic of Tajikistan from the South, creates a favourable outlook from the geopolitical location point of view.

It is known that a certain part of the Great Silk Road ran through today's Syrdarya region, connecting the East with the West. The fact that the International Communication Network passed through this territory had a significant impact on the socio-economic development of those times. Settlements located on caravan routes flourished and developed due to trade and various services they rendered to caravans.

The second in ranking river in Central Ais - the Syrdarya River that flows here served as the border of traditional cultures formed in ancient times for agriculture and livestock. Therefore, strong fortresses and cities have long been built on both banks of Syrdarya. Since ancient times, this area has been considered an important connecting chain of the Triangle of Sughd, Dovon and Shosh cultures. Archaeological research shows that the territory of the Turkestan mountain slopes has been inhabited since the Stone Age. In those days, people built houses mainly on the banks of various water sources.

Shelters were created for the population in the southern part of the area of the Mirzachul near mountain territory, on the basis of artificial irrigation, which served to form a group of archaeological monuments in the area. Due to the lack of artificial water sources in the oasis and the influence of human activity over the past centuries. It was part of the Qang state in the western part of the Khovos province in the III-II centuries BC. The ancient Khovos was built in the downstream of Shurbulaksoy, the monument to Munchaqtepa was formed in the downstream of Shirinsoy.

Another of the monuments that testify to the history of the region is the Sardoba monument, which is located in the territory of the Sardoba district. The word Sardoba is taken from Persian (sard –cold, dump/wet, and ob – water) and means "ice-cold water". Sardobas were built on caravan routes and satisfied the water needs of the caravans in the Silk Road. They have so far preserved their attractiveness and are considered some of the main objects for the development of internal and external tourism (figure 2.1.2). According to the XX cetury historians, there were caravanserai and gardens near the wooden sardoba. The Sardobas have a domed shape. They are built of incredibly high quality brick. Bricks are square in shape, their size is 25x25x5cm. The inner diameter of the dome is 15 meters, the height is 12 meters. Closed, nest-like holes are located in the inner part, at a height of 2 meters. In the last century, Europeans dug a well inside the cistern. The walls of this well are supported by wood. While the thickness of the sardoba wall is 1.5 meters at the bottom, it gets thinner as it rises upwards. At the very top, it has a brick's thickness. Three special

ventilation holes are installed in the sardoba so that the water does not stagnate and rotten. The top of the dome was also left open for this purpose. Therefore, the sardoba water was ice-cold, clean and clear. This monument attracts many tourists. The fact that the location of this district in the area adjacent to the highway that connects the regions of the entire country, as well as the movement of tourists visiting historical cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva in this route, as well as the abundance of local and foreign tourists visiting the Sardoba Dome, creates basis for the region to create many types of services.

The region naturally hosts the the Syrdarya midstream and ancient river-beds, and is geologically located in the singlinal between the Western Tianshan and Turkestan megoantiklinal, and then filled with rocks brought by the Syrdarya and its continuous and temporary tributaries. Under the influence of the Alpian tectonic processes the territory of the oblast became a dry land in the upper part of Neogene fue to the re-uplifting of the Western Tienshan mountain ridge, it mainly consists of alluvial rocks, for the Syrdarya River flowed from the Ferghana valley and passed through several places in Mirzachul. Therefore, it is possible to say that the region is located in the ancient riverbeds of Syrdarya. The Shurazak, Sardoba, Karaoy, Yogovhota, and other thrusts here are the ancient tributaries of the Syrdarya River.

The study area is simple in structure according to the nature of the relief, and in the southern part of the region the elevations above sea level are 373-385 meters, in Gulistan - 276 meters, in Syrdarya town - 240 meters. Another important feature in relief is the presence of longitudinal closed down thrusts running parallel to the river on the banks of the Syrdarya. These down thrusts are the ancient tributaries of Syrdarya, now turned into Dry Valleys or saline lands or marshy lands, the lowest lands correspond to the SyrDarya riverbeds. According to the structure of the land surface, it slopes to the north, north-west, and there are several residual tribuatiries.

Winds mainly blow from the North - East and North-West all year round. The average wind speed reaches 1.5-4.2 m per second, in the South East, in the spring and winter seasons, a rather strong wind blows from the Fergana Valley. Sometimes the speed of this wind is as high as 40 m per second.

The region is not rich in minerals, compared to other regions of our country. The oblast has practically no other wealth, not counting for the raw materials for the production of bricks, which are used only in building materials. Since its territory consists mainly of plains, it creates good conditions for irrigation farming, different from the neighboring Jizzakh region. However, the regional general land resources/fund is considered relatively small not only in this economic region, but also in the country.

The vegetation season in the oblast is long, it reaches 210-228 days. The hot climate, the length of vegetation are favorable for the cultivation of heat-loving crops in this oblast. The main water resources include the Syrdarya River, which serves to irrigate the territory's lands.

Although the terrain of the studied area consists of a complete plain, the river banks have a unique landscape. The microclimate characteristics, fishing, swimming places that attract vacationers provide people with a pleasant rest. It should be noted that during hot periods the residents of the area go on a trip to resorts to neighboring

regions. It is obvious that the population is in great demand for recreational facilities that do not require long trips and cost, although there are enough natural conditions in the region to organize a short period of good rest of the population. For example, the role of the Syrdarya River that flows through the territory of Gulistan and Boyovut districts, which are close to Gulistan city, is incomparable. There are several small lakes near the banks and old riverbeds of the river, and in these picturesque natural landscapes there are beautiful conditions for fishing, recreation and ecotourism. It is possible to organize several types of services by effectively using the available possibilitis.

Gulistan and Yangiyer cities are crossed by canals in their central parts; there is an opportunity to organize health centers in the shallow parts of these canals; in addition, there favourable conditions for the development of recreation and food centers, such as boat riding, fishing, as well as outdoor water sports (rowing).

There is one protected area in the territory of the oblast: the Saikhun farm, which was founded in 1995 in the vineyards of Syrdarya and specializes in breeding rare wild bird species. In addition to breeding wild ducks and geese, the farm activities are also aimed at preserving the beds of rashers on an area of 382 hectares in their original state. More than 30 different trees and shrubs, plants that are included in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan grow here; the area also hosts the steppe black snakes, wild boars, jackals, Syrdarya pheasants, more than 20 different wild poultry in total .

These beautiful Syrdarya beds of rashers formed a unique natural landscape. Conditions have been created around the beds of rashes for people to relax by taking a rest and legally hunt around the bed of rashes. And this is a factor that is also a kind of tourist opportunity.

Conclusions. In Western countries, where tourism is well developed, tourist firms organise excursions more in rivers and lakes based on various routes for local and foreign tourists. Much attention is also paid to maintaining the natural balance of rivers and lakes. There are several rivers, lakes and reservoirs in our countries, the tourist potential of which is now not very developed yet. The same applies to the Syrdarya oblast, since the ecotusistic potential of the territory is associated with hydrological objects. However, for the effective use of such hydrological objects, it is necessary to conduct geographical, cartographic, demographic research, to increase the interest of firms and companies engaged in tourism. It should be noted that this sphere has developed at a much lower level in this oblast than in other regions of the country. The factors lay the foundation for the organization of a number of types of services.

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PROPOSITIONAL ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEXICS IN MASS MEDIA

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi ommaviy axborot vositalarida òzlashmalarning propozitsional rolini aniqlash va tahlil qilishdir. Tadqiqot usullari sifatida quyidagi usullar qo'llanildi: tavsiflash usuli, komponentli, analitik va boshqalar.

Kalit so'zlar: chet tili leksikasi, sintagmatik munosabatlar, paradigmatik munosabatlar, propozitsiya,o'zlashmalar.

Аннотация. Целью данной статьи является выявление и анализ иноязычной лексики в средствах массовой информации и ее пропозициональной роли. В качестве методов исследования использовались: описательный, аналитический и др.

Ключевые слова: иноязычная лексика, синтагматические отношения, парадигматические отношения, пропозиция, заимствования.

Abstract. The purpose of this article is to identify and analyze foreign language lexics in the mass media and its propositional role. The following methods were used as research methods: descriptional, analytical, etc.

Key words: foreign language lexis, syntagmatic relations, paradigmatic relations, proposition, borrowings.

Introduction. Recently, in the modern world, one can observe a significant interest in both the problems of penetration of foreign language vocabulary. This is due to many different factors, among which the objective conditions of changes taking place in the world should be emphasized separately. A new understanding of both long-known problems and those relevant to the new time is needed. Such essential issues include identification of the relations of pragmatic and syntagmatic relations of foreign language vocabulary and its propositional role.

The purpose of this article is to identify and analyze foreign language lexis in the mass media and its propositional role. The material for the study was the electronic media in Uzbek and Russian.

In the process of considering the paradigmatic and syntagmatic features of foreign language lexis, we needed to clarify the concept of such concepts as "syntagmatic relations", "paradigmatic relations", "proposition".

In this context, the opinion of the linguist L.P. Krysin. The researcher in his study of foreign language vocabulary notes that the relationship between linguistic units is created on the principles of choice and compatibility. In accordance with these two principles, systemic relations are divided into two types: syntagmatic and paradigmatic. In particular, he writes: "In the text, in speech, words are combined with each other; in

this case, the patterns of connection, combinations of words within a sentence or a whole text apply. Such relationships between words are called syntagmatic" [1, p. 64].

No less important is the opinion of the researcher N.E. Sulimenko. Thus, the author distinguishes the following features: "Paradigmatic relations as relations of the interword level postulate the separateness of the word in a number of comparable concepts in terms of the features of the concept reflected in the lexical meaning of the word, and in terms of differences in the form of words" [2, p. 140].

Under paradigmatic relations, we, following L.P. Krysin, we understand words that can denote a general or particular subject, can be close or opposite in meaning, and can be combined into groups based on their thematic commonality, etc. Relations in these cases are called paradigmatic. According to this relation, various classes of lexical units are combined that are identical in one way or another (semes or semantic factors): lexico-semantic groups, synonyms, antonyms, parts of speech and their grammatical categories, word-formation paradigms.

In studying this issue, we first had to decide what should be understood by "proposition".

One of the first definitions of a proposition belongs to B. Russell: "A proposition can be defined in the following way: What we are convinced of when our belief is true or false"

Modern dictionaries use differentiated meanings. In the "Great Russian Encyclopedia" this term is interpreted as: a mental image of a language situation as an entity characterized by a temporal parameter rum" [8]. In the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary", the definition is presented as follows: "A proposition is a semantic invariant common to all members of the modal and communicative paradigms of sentences and sentence-derived constructions (nominalizations)" [9].

N.D. Arutyunova in her research calls a proposition a "semantic invariant common to all members of the modal and communicative paradigms of sentences and sentence-derived constructions (nominalizations)" [3, p. 401]. This definition of the author contains an understanding of proposition in connection with the recognition that a sentence or statement reflects, on the one hand, an objective semantic constant (dictum) and a subjective variable expressing a) the relation of the meaning of the sentence to reality (modality); b) an assessment of the reliability of what is reported by the speaker; c) the communicative task of the utterance; d) the emotive attitude of the speaker to the reported.

Thus, in modern linguistics, the definition of a proposition, its structure depends on the point of view of which direction this concept is considered: semantic, cognitive or content. But they all note that the proposition forms the semantic basis of the sentence, its deep structure.

Moreover, the proposition acts as an amodal, independent of the mode, category. However, at the present time, such an idea has been rethought. It is proved that the subjective part of the meaning itself can have a propositive structure.

Methods. The following methods were used as research methods: description method, component, analytical, etc.

Results and discussion. The formation of representations becomes possible, cited researcher Meng Liqing. The author in his work "Lexical borrowings in the

Russian language of the early XXI century: paradigmatic and syntagmatics" states that: "A proposition is a certain state of affairs outside of time, i.e. outside of reality. In this case, the proposition is not necessarily expressed by a predicative unit (sentence), but can be expressed in one word. Such one word can be a borrowed word, which, by its semantic essence, has the ability to name a situation. For example, these are words denoting actions such as management, consulting, trolling, monitoring, briefing, leasing, etc., which have a great ability to collapse the proposition to one word. In Russian, such words are called verbal nouns. The absence of a verb can be filled in this case only with nominalized constructions in a codified literary language (management - to manage) or functionally limited verbs - in vernacular, jargon, colloquial speech (leasing - leasing) [4, p. 59].

In our opinion, it is advisable to note that in linguistics a proposition is a linguistic model of some specific situation, state of affairs.

An analysis of the factual material revealed cases of the use of the above units in the Uzbek and Russian media. Consider examples in the Uzbek media:

*"Тиббиётга замонавий бошқарув **менежменти** кенг татбиқ этилади"* *https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/tibbiyotga-zamonavij-boshqaruv-menezhmenti-keng-tatbiq-etiladi;* *"...инновацион бизнес-лойиҳа тузишни, саводли **консалтинг** юритишни, сармояларни даромадли бизнесга йўналтириш ёки "ғоядан - тайёр маҳсулотгача" жараёни учун локал экомуҳит яратишни ўргатишдир"* *https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/talim-tizimi-islohotlari-ozbekistonda-yangi-ujgonish-davri-pojdevorini-yaratadi;* *"...расмий, биржа ва **клиринг** курслари мавжуд бўлганлиги туфайли олтин миллий валютани дастаклашда ўта кам иштирок этади деб айтишим мумкин"* *https://www.bbc.com/uzbek/uzbekistan-37406653;* *"...ва уни жиҳозлаш учун субсидия ажратиш ҳамда ташкилотларни **франчайзинг** тўғрисидаги шартнома асосида қисман молиялаштириш учун Давлат бюджетидан 2021 йил 1 январга қадар субсидия ажратиш белгилаб қўйилганини ҳам қайд этиш жоиз"* *https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/mehmonkhona-biznesi-ozgarishga-tajyormi* .

Let's demonstrate using examples in the Russian-language media: *«За первые три квартала 2016 года объем нового бизнеса в сегменте **лизинга** легкового ...»* *https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/3174964;«В Узбекистане **маркетинг и менеджмент** СМИ – как сферы деятельности ещё не развиты в полной мере, но некоторые издания на рынке информации уже успешно их используют»* *https://uz.denemetr.com/docs/768/index-91087-1.html ; «В процессе продвижения **консалтинговых** компаний эффективно работают...» https://consulting/; «Чаще всего услугами **клининговых** фирм пользуются следующие категории людей» https://www.directline.kliningovoy-kompanii/; «Именно **франчайзинг** обеспечил компании McDonald's успех и позволил занять ...» https://www.kp.ru/guide/populjarnye-franshizy.html;*

In the examples given, it is possible to distinguish cases of a combination of different types of semantic presuppositions as part of a single utterance.

Conclusion. Summarizing the above, it should be noted that the ability to serve as an expression of a proposition is possessed by fairly large groups of foreign lexics

that denote events, phenomena, the descriptions of which will require the construction of a sentence or even a fragment of a text.

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SYNCHRONOUS AND DIACHRONOUS ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN FILMS

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Annotatsiya – Bizning kontekstimizda Amerika filmlarining tanqidiy diskurs tahlilini o'tkazishda biz N. Feyrklou (Critical Discourse Analysis, 1995) yondashuviga amal qilamiz va biz Jorgenson va Fillipsning bu yondashuvdan biri degan fikriga qo'shilamiz. "muloqot, madaniyat va jamiyatdagi eng rivojlangan nazariyalar va tadqiqot usullari". Har bir nutq va har bir matn boshqalar bilan sinxron va disaxron tarzda bog'lanadi va ularni boshqa nutq turlari bilan bog'liq holda ko'rib chiqish kerak.

Kalit so'zlar: tanqidiy nutq, Amerika filmlari, aloqa, madaniyat, jamiyat, sinxron va disinxron tahlil.

Аннотация – В наших контекстах при проведении критического дискурсивного анализа американских фильмов мы будем придерживаться подхода Н. Фэйркло (Critical Discourse Analysis, 1995) и согласны с мнением

Джоргенсона и Филлипса о том, что этот подход является одна из «наиболее развитых теорий и методов исследования в области коммуникации, культуры и общества». Каждый дискурс и каждый текст связаны с другими синхронно и диахронно и должны рассматриваться в их связи с другими типами дискурса.

Ключевые слова: критический дискурс, американские фильмы, коммуникация, культура, общество, синхронный и диахронный анализ.

Abstract – In our context, when conducting a critical discourse analysis of American films, we will adhere to the approach of N. Fairclough (Critical Discourse Analysis, 1995), and we agree with the opinion of Jorgenson and Phillips that this approach is one of the "most developed theories and research methods in communication, culture and society". Each discourse and each text is associated with others synchronously and diachronously and should be considered in their connection with other types of discourse.

Key words: critical discourse, American films, communication, culture, society, synchronously and diachronous analysis.

Introduction. Discourse is generally considered as a form of social action, depending on the values and norms of society, conventions (as natural ideologies) and social practices that are always limited and influenced by power structures and historical processes. Representatives of this direction also allow the social construction of meanings. It is believed that meanings are always subject to more or less rigid constructive rules and relations of power that arise as a result of such interaction. According to N.Fairclough (Critical Discourse Analysis, 1995), this is an addition to oral and written texts; the discourse covers visual images and texts that they contain.

An obvious example is television, combining visual images, sound and music. It is generally accepted that the analysis of such texts should consider special characteristics and the relationship between language and visual images. In addition to texts, discourse analysis is associated with discursive practices (forms of social practices in which texts are produced, consumed and distributed), which contributes to the socio-cultural reproduction and change. People use the language to create and interpret texts only through discursive practices.

Literature reviewю. Jorgenson and Phillips, argue that when analyzing discursive practices in the media shape politics, N.Fairclough (Critical Discourse Analysis, 1995) takes into account the influence of social forces on discursive practices. They dispute that such a concept of discourse sharply distinguishes the theory of N.Fairclough from the discursive theory of Laclow and Muff, which in its post-structuralist approach does not involve empirical and systematic studies of linguistic use. As noted by Jorgenson and Phillips, discursive-analytical approaches are based on structuralist and poststructuralist linguistic philosophy, which believes that reality, is perceived through language. According to them, "with the help of language, we create representations of reality that not only reflect the reality that existed before, but also contribute to the construction of real reality". This does not mean that reality alone does not exist. The meanings and representations are real. Physical objects also exist, but they only gain meaning through discourse. O.S. Issers (Issers, O., 2015) understands a communicative strategy as a set of speech actions aimed at achieving communicative goals, which include planning communication processes depending on

specific conditions and participants in communication, as well as the implementation of this plan.

Analysis. Scientists consider the strategy and tactics of speech behaviour as directly related to the main stages of speech activity - planning and control, therefore the strategy is a cognitive dialogue plan through which the optimal solution to the communicative problems of the speaker is carried out, in the absence of information on the actions of the partner that are controlled. From the point of view of psycholinguistics, the term strategy is a way of organizing speech behaviour in accordance with the plan and intent of the communicant, perceiving the situation as such, determining the direction of development and organization of the influence of the subject of dialogue. In a broad sense, a communicative strategy is understood as the most important task of speech, dictated by the practical goals of the speaker.

N. Fairclough (Critical Discourse Analysis, 1995) offers a model with three dimensions of discourse analysis, which is an analytical framework that helps to systematically investigate "the relationship between the nature of social processes and the properties of the language of texts". He believes that any communicative event consists of three dimensions:

1) text (oral, written or visual image),
2) discursive practice (text production and interpretation),
3) sociocultural practice (includes two previous dimensions).

Thus, according to Fairclough's approach, the analysis of a communicative event should focus on:

1) the linguistic characteristics of the text,
2) processes associated with the production and interpretation of the text,
3) broader social practice.

Jorgenson and Phillips, describing a three-dimensional model of discourse analysis according to N. Fairclough, argue that "the analysis of discourse is in itself insufficient for the analysis of broader social practice, since the latter includes both discursive and non-discursive elements. Social and cultural theory is necessary in addition to discursive analysis ... The main goal of a critical analysis of discourse is to study the relationship between language use and social practice".

We reviewed six films for critical and content analysis of the discursive design of fatherhood and motherhood (three American films: "The Blind Side", "The nanny Diaries", "The Switch"). Films after 2005 were taken in order to identify contemporary discourses that may occur within social institutions. We will analyze different types of discourses and discursive construction through dialogs and discussions in films. According to D. Tannen, power and solidarity are two aspects of social ties that are expressed and created in discourse. In any relationship there is power and solidarity. If solidarity is related to symmetrical relations, then power is asymmetric, where one of the participants holds control over the other. The power of married women, in which men are officially responsible, still belongs to women in Western society. In the film "The Blind Side", we identified an example of the discourse "mothers as the head of the family".

Discussion. The Blind Side is a biographical drama written and directed by J. Lee Hancock, based on Michael Lewis's book The Blind Side: Evolution of a Game.

The events are based on the real life events of Michael Ocher, an American football player (striker), playing for the Baltimore Ravens US National Football League. The plot revolves around 17-year-old Michael Ocher (Quinton Aaron), who escaped from the foster family, to which he was sent after he was taken from a drug-dependent mother. Despite his poor academic ability, Michael was admitted to a Christian school with the support of school coach Bert Cotton (Ray McKinnon), who admired Ocher's physical condition.

Michael made friends with Sin J. (J. Head), the second child of interior designer Anna Tuohi (Sandra Bullock) and her wealthy husband Sin Tuohi (Tim McGro). After close contact with Michael, they decided to adopt him. From the beginning of the film, the role of the mother as the head of the family is clearly traced.

Episode 1.1, when Lei Anne first speaks with Mike, testifies to this fact.

Episode 1.1

1. Lei Anne: Where are you going? ... What have you put on? ... It's cold. ...What's his name? Tell me his name again.

2. Sin J.: Big Mike.

3. Lei Anne: Where is he going?

4. Sin: Hey, Big Mike. Where are you going?

5. Michael: To the gym.

6. Sin: Forward.

7. Lei Anne: Turn around. ... Big Mike! ... Stop the car ... Big Mike ... Hey, my name is Lei Anne Tuohi. My children go to vintage school. You said you were going to the gym? (Michael nodded his head positively)

8. Lei Anne: But the school gym is closed. Why are you going to the gym? ... Big Mike, why are you going to the gym?

9. Michael: Because .... warmly.

10. Lei Anne: Do you have a place to stay overnight? (Michael nodded his head)

11. Lei Anne: Do not lie to me. (Michael shook his head)

12. Sin: I have seen this look many times. She will do everything her own way anyway.

13. Lei Anne: Let's go ... Let's go ... Sin J., prepare the room ... Come in ... Let's go.

14. Sin: Where are you going?

15. Lei Anne: Home.

In this episode, Lei Anne uses an imperative mood, showing authority and status in her family. She uses mainly short commands and requests such as: "Turn around", "Stop the car", "Don't lie to me", "Let's go", "Prepare the room", "Come in". In the dialogue, Leigh Anne twice turns to Michael asking where he is going.

Conclusion. What is important is that her actions are not amenable to comment. For the purpose of proof, we analyzed the episode of the whole family at the Thanksgiving table. Michael stayed with the Touhi family on Thanksgiving. Everyone except Lei Anne sat down to watch a football game on TV. When the food was ready, family members began to take food with them and return to their place to watch TV. Lei Anne saw that Michael sat down at the table and told everyone to do the same. She

turned off the TV without asking anyone. Sin and Sin J. expressed their displeasure with short remarks. This action was an example of her dominance over her husband.

Another interesting detail is that it was Lei Anne who said the prayer before the meal, and not her husband Sin. Christians always have a father say a prayer, as he is the head of the family. In this situation with Lei Anna, it becomes clear that she is the head of the family and, moreover, the first prayer. The above episode demonstrates that motherhood involves the socially established family functions of fatherhood. At the end of the episode, Leigh Anne asks Michael if he likes to shop, and without his permission she decides to buy him clothes. The way she expresses her decision seems very interesting to us.

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MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE COMPETENCES OF ESP STUDENTS IN LINGUA-COACHING APPROACH

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Аннотация. Ушбу мақола лингва-коучингда ўқитиш тамойилларига бағишланган. Бу тамойилларни аниқлаш ушун бир неша босқишлар мавжуд. Шунингдек, принчипларни амалга ошириш механизми-ҳар бир босқич учун мақсадларни аниқ белгилаш, ҳар бир босқичда субъектларнинг самарали ҳамкорлигини ташкил етиш, бу талабаларнинг коммуникатив ривожланишидаги ўзгаришлар динамикасини кузатиш ва ўз вақтида ишлаб чиқиш ва керакли тузатишларни амалга ошириш имконини беради.

Калит сўзи: Лингво-коучинг, тамойиллар, мослашувчан, ҳамкорлик, мониторинг

Аннотация. Эта статья посвящена принчипу обучения в лингва-коучинге. Существует несколько шагов для определения этих принципов. Кроме того, механизм реализации принципов представляет собой поэтапный процесс, характеризующийся четким определением целей для каждого этапа, организачией эффективного взаимодействия субъектов на каждом этапе, что позволяет отслеживать динамику изменений в коммуникативном развитии студентов и своевременно разрабатывать и вносить необходимые коррективы.

Ключевые слова: Лингво-коучинг, принчипы, гибкость, партнерство, мониторинг

Abstract. This article defines the motivational and cognitive competence in lingua-coaching approach through various characteristics. Furthermore, there are some comparisons between a lingua-coach and a teacher throughout the entire article. Finally, by applying these competences leaners can find the their inner motivation and inspiration of using English.

Key words: Lingua-coaching, principles, flexibility, partnership, monitoring

Introduction. Motivational competence is something that can improve students' resolution and interest in learning any language. The quality of realization and the result of educational activities depend not only on the abilities and knowledge but also on the motivation of the learner. Several researchers interpret motivation in different ways. A. Woolfolk considered motivation as "the inner condition that causes, directs and supports behaviour" [1, p.672]. In R. Feldman's opinion motivation is "the factors that guide and activate the behaviours of people and other living organisms"[2, p.800]. Thus, the higher level of motivation and activity, the more factors and motives encourage the learner to work and make an effort to study.

Motivation plays a crucial role in learning a foreign language. It is considered that success and failure in mastering a foreign language to some extent depend on the motivation of the learner. From our perspective, it would be better to scrutinize the

motivational competence based on the theories of Robert Gardner and Zolten Dornyei that can be adapted to lingua-coaching.

According to R. Gardner, "an integratively oriented learner would likely have a stronger desire to learn the language, have more positive attitudes towards the learning situation, and be more likely to expend more effort in learning the language"[3, p.313]. Also, he argued that learning a foreign language in higher institutions should be accomplished with the cultural heritage of the speakers of that language. Consequently, in lingua-coaching language teaching and learning should be considered as the implementation of elements of another culture into the students' everyday life. For example, the English learners need to learn to think in English, and as a result, partially or temporarily be a bit English.

R. Gardner also supposed the integrative model and highlighted the following components as part of the motivation that each student can obtain, these are integrative, which denotes the student's desire to identify himself with the culture of a foreign language; and instrumental that implies the practical value of learning a foreign language to expand career opportunities or get a prestigious job. Especially, it is essential for ESP learners as they need some particular knowledge, such as grammar, vocabulary, study skills, and discourse on their occupation [4, p.320].
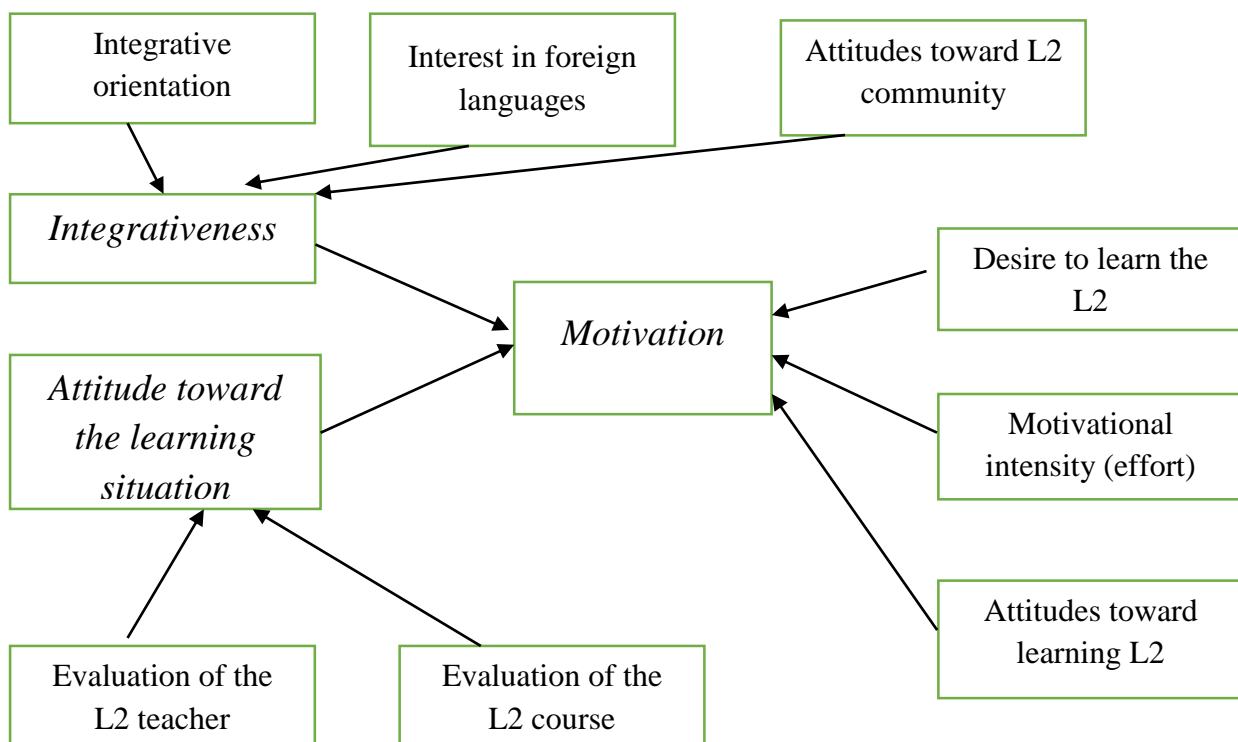
Fig.1. Gardner's conceptualization of the integrative motive

Though these two components are broadly known in the field of L2, they are not elaborately researched aspects of Gardner's theory. Generally, the integrative motive (Fig.1) is the focused point of his research that consists of three main components:

⚜ *Integrativeness*, including integrative orientation, interest in foreign languages, and attitudes toward the L2 community;

⬥ *Attitude toward the learning situation*, involving attitudes toward the teacher and the course;

⬥ *Motivation*, consisting of desire to learn the L2, motivational intensity and attitudes toward learning the L2 [5, p.322];

It is essential to highlight that a social-psychological approach was dominated in Gardner's theory of motivation in which a student's positive attitude to a foreign language has a stronger influence on language learning.

Another scientist Z. Dornyei in his book "Motivational strategies in the language classroom" provided an alternative view on the issue of motivation to learn a foreign language. The scientist considered motivation as an example of an 'educational approach', focused on the importance of the motivating factors in pedagogical style and competence of the learners, the friendly atmosphere in the classroom, the unity of the learners, and the students' self-confidence. His concept
was reflected in Table 1 with three levels of motivation [6, pp.18-19]:

Language Level	Learner Level	Learning Situation Level
Integrative motivational subsystems Instrumental motivational subsystems	Need for achievement Self-confidence Language use anxiety Perceived L2 competence Casual attributions Self-efficacy	*Course-specific motivational components:* Interest (in the course) Relevance (of the course to one's needs) Expectancy (of success) Satisfaction (one has in the outcome) *Teacher-specific motivational components:* Affiliative motive (to please the teacher) Authority type (controlling vs. autonomy supporting) Direct socialization of motivation: Modelling Task presentation Feedback *Group-specific motivational components:* ❖ Goal – orientedness ❖ Norm and reward system ❖ Group cohesiveness ❖ Classroom goal structure (cooperative, competitive or individualistic)

Table 1. Dornyei's (1994) framework of L2 motivation

- *The Language Level* includes the integrative and instrumental motivational subsystems of L2 like community and culture, as well as pragmatic and intellectual values

- *The Learner Level* involves the personal characteristics of the learners such as need for achievement and self-confidence that impact the learning process;
- The Learning Situation Level considers the most carefully developed element of the presented model and consists of 1) *course-specific motivational components* related to the curriculum and materials, methods and purposes of the learning; 2) *teacher-specific motivational components* including teacher's characteristics, his teaching and behavioral style; 3) *Group-specific motivational components* relating to the characteristics of the learners and their interrelations in the group

Cognitive competence reveals the students' level of knowledge about the methods, forms, self-education ways, proficiency levels in general education, professional knowledge, ability to lifelong learning by using up-to-date information and telecommunication technologies. H. Williams, N. Edgerton, and S. Palmer highlighted the following main goals of cognitive competence in the coaching approach, which include, "1. Facilitate the learner in achieving their realistic goals; 2. Facilitate self-awareness of underlying cognitive barriers to goal attainment; 3. Equip the individual with more effective thinking and behavioral skills; 4. Build internal recourses, stability, and self-acceptance in order to mobilize the learner to their choice of action; 5. Enable the learner to become their own self-coach"[7, p.38]

Thus, it is essential for the students to encourage the knowledge by drawing attention to their own results and enriching their capability to reflect and interact with others. As evidence, there is a theory by R. Kegan about the cognitive development of the individuals, "The first is to differentiate ourselves from the environment and others, to be autonomous. The second is the adaptive requirement of human nature is to pursue both differentiation and integration"[8, p.136]. Therefore, it is a vital process when a lingua-coach can successfully impact the learners to recognize their 'self' in relation to the others. Cognitive competence in coaching was not originally intended to give recommendations. Instead, the development can be noticed from any angle, such as **the linguistic background, the socio-cultural, and the strategic.**

The linguistic background of students is the ability to comprehend and use units of the English language by connecting it with the professional area. Language has been defined as "the method of human communication, either spoken or written consisting of the use of words in a structural and conventional way"[9]. For N. Chomsky, "language evolved for interpretation and thought in a way that is uniquely human and should be seen as meaning with sound"[10, p.295]. However, another scholar on this sphere, M. Corballis contradicted with the concept of N. Chomsky about the language. Having argued that "the language is to be seen as a device for sharing thoughts and expressions rather that as a vehicle for those mental contents themselves"[11, p.229]. Thus, students use the linguistic background for extending their horizons of actions, meanings, and experiences. J. Flaherty, claims that the greatest possibility of a lingua-coach to the students is the transforming of language. According to him, "language is perhaps the most pervasive active ingredient in coach-client interactions"[12].

The socio-cultural is a complex phenomenon that involves the skills to comprehend and apply linguistic forms as provided by the situation. For example, the author of the article A. Rakhimova "Sociocultural competence as one of the core

competencies of the individual" described socio-cultural phenomenon basing on the principles suggested by A. Thomas who noted "knowledge of a foreign language have some value only if it is associated with cultural knowledge, values, norms, behavior, perceptions, and stereotypes of native speakers. The connection between the use of language and social relations plays a crucial role. Hence the important goal of foreign language classes is achieving language activity competence that is often described as the ability of discourse"[13, p.2]. Consequently, in lingua-coaching the socio-cultural notion should promote the learners to have relevant communication in learning the English language, and its culture to make it possible for them to socialize in cross-cultural communication. Since, the major aim of any interactive tasks involves the knowledge of socio-cultural information.

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THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE INCLUSIONS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRESS OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya. Maqolaning maqsadi Yevropa tillaridan o'zbek tiliga olingan va O'zbekistonning turizm sohasining ingliz tilidagi matbuotida faoliyat yuritayotgan xorijiy til so'zlarini yoritib berishdir. Tadqiqot usullari sifatida quyidagi usullardan foydalanildi: madaniyatlararo tasniflash, tavsiflash, komponent, etimologik, analitik.

Kalit so'zlar: chet tilidagi qo'shimchalar, chet tilidan so'z olish, chet tilidan olingan so'zlar, to'liq so'z olish, qisman so'z olish.

Аннотация. Цель статьи – выявление заимствованных слов, в частности иноязычных вкраплений, которые были заимствованы из европейских языков и функционируют в англоязычной прессе в туристической индустрии Узбекистана. В качестве методов исследования использовались следующие: кросскультурный, описание, компонентный, этимологический, аналитический.

Ключевые слова: иноязычные вкрапления, заимствованные слова, полное заимствование, частичные иноязычные вкрапления.

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to reveal borrowed words, such as foreign language inclusions which were borrowed from European languages and function in the English-language press in the tourism industry of Uzbekistan. The following methods were used as research methods: cross-cultural classification, description, component, etymological, analytical.

Key words: foreign language inclusions, borrowing, loan words, full embedding, partial foreign language inclusions.

Introduction. In the world, in the context of the development of linguistics, there is an ever-increasing interest in studying the phenomenon of penetration of foreign vocabulary as an effective way that reflects the aesthetic originality and creative nature of the use of language resources. At present, in world linguistics, the study of the process of interaction of language systems in the aspect of intercultural communication, manifests itself in the mutual influence of the culture of one people on another, causing the transition of new objects of material culture, the perception of other spiritual values, the exchange of information through borrowed words, is one of the important and promising tasks.

The extension of the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language occurs on the basis of borrowings from Western European languages, which adapt to the laws of the language and cover all spheres of human life. Consequently, a special study of the issues of borrowing words from Western European languages in accordance with intercultural linguistic principles creates new opportunities for the effective solution of urgent problems of modern linguistics.

The actuality of the article is determined by increased interest of linguistic in studying the origin of words and the source of borrowings, in particular foreign language inclusions. In the modern Russian and Uzbek languages, a huge layer is occupied by borrowed words. Accordingly, the study of foreign inclusions is relevant today. Our study is devoted to foreign language inclusions in the tourism industry. To study foreign inclusions, an analysis of the English-language press of Uzbekistan was carried out.

The purpose of the article is to reveal borrowed words, such as foreign language inclusions that were loaned from European languages into Uzbek. The development of the contacts between nations and the dominance of the English language as business language cause a big flow of words into Uzbek language, enriching its vocabulary.

Literature review. In modern linguistics, studies of borrowings have been conducted on the material of different languages. The works of European and national linguists are of great scientific importance. Haugen U., Weinreich, C. Garland, E. Nunnemann, B.M. Abbatova, C.V. Mukhina on borrowings in English, I.B. Svechina, I.B. Vorontsova, Z.M. Galimullina, V.G. Gak – in French; B.N. Zabavnikova, B. Karstern, Yu.G. Korotkov, E.V. Rosena, N. Burger, M.S. Omelchenko – in German; R. Daniyarova, I.U. Asfandiyarova, O. Dzhumaniezova, Sh.K. Abduraimova, N.I. Kadyrova, A.H. Turakhodzhayeva, R. Zhomonov, A.E. Khudoikulov, N.A. Isakova – in Uzbek. However, in Uzbek linguistics, special studies on the study of borrowings from Western European vocabulary in the intercultural aspect have not been conducted.

Borrowed foreign language vocabulary, according to its role in the host language is divided into three groups: "borrowed words (mastered), internationalisms, exotisms and foreign language inclusions [1, 124-126], as well as in dictionaries of foreign words".

Fundamental, in our opinion, is the very definition of the term "foreign language inclusions". For the first time, the term "foreign language inclusions" was introduced into scientific circulation by Professor A.A. Leontiev in his article "Foreign Inclusions in Russian Speech", where the following definition is given: "... a text in any language can be represented as a product of a "sweep" of the model of the corresponding language that generates this text according to certain rules. And vice versa, you can build a model that will be the result of "folding" the text according to certain rules... However, some segments (segments) of the text do not fit into our model. These are very frequent foreign language inclusions in texts in any language in any text. [2, p. 60] In subsequent years, numerous attempts were made to supplement and concretize the concept of "foreign inclusion". The most significant contribution to the definition of the term itself was made by S.I. Vlakhov, L.P. Krysin, Y.T. Listrova-Pravda, S.P. Florin and others.

Foreign language inclusions are a key research area for many linguists and translators who define this notion in various ways. N. A. Yeremina states that foreign language inclusions are non-translatable groups of words and phrases of one language in another. Foreign language inclusions are characterized by the fact that they got into the language relatively recently, while the same borrowings have been functioning in the language for several centuries, several stages of assimilation have passed and are perceived by many people as native words [3, 327].

Another point of view suggests the idea that foreign language inclusions are groups of words using of which is determined by the speaker's knowledge of a foreign language, its linguistic, stylistic and genre peculiarities [4, 286-298]. The main difference between foreign language inclusions and loanwords is that, these inclusions are key reasons for adaptation.

Thus, we have covered a sufficiently large amount of material to try to combine and group classifications and offer new solutions, where we can highlight.

Methods. The following methods were used as research methods: classification, description, component, etymological, analytical, cross-cultural.

Results and discussions. In this article, we will analyze the foreign language inclusions that are reflected in the tests used for the fastest growing areas of the tourism industry. Foreign language inclusions are also understood as lexical units which contain fully or partially morphemic, semantic or graphical features of other language systems which are in the environment of the words of this language [5, 345].

Several classifications of inclusions obtained by philologists were processed.

One of them is based on the difference in the ratios of the source language and the receptor language systems in the context of inclusions, on the basis of which four groups of foreign language inclusions are distinguished:

1. Full embedding in a foreign language – a fragment of a text in a foreign language included in the text without any changes.

2. Partial foreign language inclusions – a word, phrase, sentence, or even a fragment of a foreign text that is partially (phonetically or morphologically) assimilated into the language.

Inclusions can be classified not only in terms of their graphic, phonetic and morphological changes, but also to study them from the standpoint of

1) place of language contact;

2) characteristics of contacts (nationality, social status, gender,

language proficiency);

3) the purpose of communication

4) the mental and physical condition of the contacts.

An analysis of the factual material revealed cases of the use of the above units in the tourism industry in the English-language press of Uzbekistan, such as Uzbekistan Airways. Consider examples:

A) Words denoting Uzbek traditional cuisine:*"I have tried almost all local dishes: **pilaf, samsa, naryn, manty**, traditional bread, **shashlik** and a wide variety of salads"; "**Pilaf** is served with different appetizers, such as a fresh tomato salad, **chakka** (soft salty curd) and others"; "Among the drinks are green tea and **gulob**, a beverage made of rose petals";* (https://corp.uzairways.com/assets/images/mag1/2_2016.pdf); *"**Shashlik** cooking culture in Uzbekistan is fantastically interesting. These include **beshpanja**(five fingers) consisting of a large fan-shaped fillet; **gul-kabob**(floral kebab), in which alternating slices of meat and fat are wound into an intricate spiral; **bedana**– an exotic shashlik consisting of whole quails; **charvi**- lumps of meat enwrapped in a net of fat; not to mention the **Gizhduvan and Margilan varieties of shashlik**made with minced meat"* (https://corp.uzairways.com/sites/default/files/inline-files/2020.1.pdf);

B) Words denoting places *"Everyone who has visited **the valley of Geynush** has taken a picture by the famous Aslantash, Lion Rock, dating VIII-VI BC;"Hence the name – **Sangijumon** ('the rocking stone'). Altogether there are over 100 stones of various forms at **Sangijumon**, the most famous of which are **Childirma tosh** (tambourine stone), **Kabutar tosh** (pigeon stone), **Kizil egar tosh** (red saddle stone), **Tegirmon tosh** (millstone), **Cobra and Teshik tosh** (stone with a hole)";* (*https://corp.uzairways.com/assets/images/mag1/2_2016.pdf*)

C) Words denoting traditional Uzbek musical instruments: *"An important part of Uzbek musical culture is rhythmic base, the diversity of which has influenced the appearance of a number of percussion instruments such as **doira**(frame drum**), nogora** (pot shape drum) and **kairok**(castagnets)";"**Kairok**, for instance, fits in the palm of a hand and is a pair of flat stones";"**Nagora**has led armies into battle in ancient times but these days is an irreplaceable sonorous wedding party attribute";* (*https://corp.uzairways.com/assets/images/mag1/2_2016.pdf)*

D) Words denoting traditional Uzbek kitchen utensils: *"**Kapkyr**, a cook's main tool, is a type of skimmer with a completely flat head placed at a slight angle to the handle","**Chumich** is a ladle used for cooking the liquid dishes of the Uzbek kitchen.";"**Kumgan** is a special jug, which is placed on embers.* (*https://corp.uzairways.com/assets/images/mag1/2_2016.pdf)*

Conclusion

Our observations on the use of foreign-language inclusions in the texts of the English-language press of Uzbekistan in tourism industry confirm that most often such borrowings are used in the function of professionalism, ensuring "the presence in the borrowing language of systems of terms serving a particular thematic area, professional environment and more or less uniform in the source of borrowing.

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WAYS OF TRANSLATION OF MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS IN THE ENGLISH MILITARY DISCOURSE

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Annotasiya. Ushbu tadqiqot harbiy qisqartmalarni ingliz tilidan rus tiliga tarjima qilish usullarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan. Tadqiqot ob'yekti - Amerika armiyasining jangovor qo'llanmasi misolida harbiy lug'atning xususiyatlari va uning predmeti - o'ziga xos harbiy lug'atni ingliz tilidan rus tiliga tarjima qilish usullari. Ushbu maqolada tarjima usullari ko'rib chiqildi va Amerika armiyasining jangovor qo'llanmasi uchun qisqartmalarni tarjima qilishda ulardan foydalanish tezligi aniqlandi. Maqolada inglizcha harbiy qisqartmalarni tarjima qilishda duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan qiyinchiliklar aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, muallif AQSh armiyasi nizomining tarjima tahlili natijasida olingan qisqartmalarni tarjima qilishning turli usullaridan foydalanish bo'yicha miqdoriy ma'lumotlarni taqdim etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: qisqartma, harbiy, maqsadli til, leksik-grammatik, transformatsiya, ma'lumot uzatish, leksik-semantik, almashtirishlar.

Аннотация. Данное исследование посвящено изучению способов перевода военных аббревиатур с английского языка на русский язык. Объектом исследования являются особенности военной лексики на примере боевого устава американской армии, а предметом - способы перевода специфической военной лексики с английского языка на русский. В данной работе были рассмотрены приемы перевода и выявлена частотность их использования при переводе аббревиатур боевого устава американской армии. В статье обозначены трудности, с которыми можно столкнуться при переводе английских военных аббревиатур. Также автор приводит количественные данные об использовании разных способов перевода аббревиатур, полученные в результате анализа перевода устава армии США.

Ключевые слова: аббревиатура, военный, язык перевода, лексико-грамматический, трансформация, передача информации, лексико-семантический, замены.

Abstract. This study is devoted to the study of ways to translate military abbreviations from English into Russian. The object of the study is the features of military vocabulary on the example of the field manual of the American army, and the subject is the methods of translating specific military vocabulary from English into Russian. In this paper, translation techniques were considered and the frequency of

their use in the translation of abbreviations for the field manual of the American Army was revealed. The article identifies difficulties that can be encountered when translating English military abbreviations. Also the author provides quantitative data on the use of different methods of translating abbreviations, obtained by translation analysis of the charter of the US Army

Key words: abbreviation, military, target language, lexico-grammatical, transformation, transmitting information, lexico-semantic, substitutions.

Introduction. Under the influence of various linguistic and extralinguistic factors, the development of new nomination units proceeds in parallel with the abbreviation of many of them. Emphasizing the unity and interdependence of external and internal factors in the development of the language and their inseparable connection with social life, L.L.Nelyubin points to the regularity of the emergence of the abbreviation "out of the objective and legitimate needs of society" [1]. At present, the wide scale and intensity of the abbreviation process, which consists in a significant increase in the number of abbreviations and the frequency of their use in publications on scientific, technical, military and socio-political topics, put it among the actual objects of linguistics.

The concept of "military discourse" was proposed by G.M. Strelkovskiy. He believes that "military discourse is a specific speech organization of the worldview, inherent exclusively to military personnel, characterized by comparability with the situation of speech communication, the situation that has developed in any military area, various military facts, reliable military-theoretical principles, as well as military-historical events and sources" [13, 164].

Literature Review. Military discourse is an institutional discourse because it has the properties of this type of discourse. So, the scientist V.I. Karasik believes that in institutional discourse, participants in communication act as representatives of certain groups of people (boss-subordinate) [11, 291]. This type of communication, status-oriented discourse, refers to institutional communication, that is, to the verbal interaction of different representatives of social groups or institutions with each other, as well as with people who realize their role opportunities.

Military vocabulary can be divided into military terminology, which includes concepts related to the military sphere, and military-technical terminology, including scientific and technical terms, as well as slang words and phrases that are synonymous with established military terms and are used exclusively in the oral speech of military personnel [1, 25].

Modern English military vocabulary has a number of abbreviated lexical units that are used both in the oral speech of military personnel and in written form of directives, orders, and statutory documents.

In the scientific literature, the terms "abbreviation" and "abbreviation" are often used as synonyms. According to the famous linguist O.D. Meshkov, the term "abbreviation" must be used in the broad sense of the word, and it is any abbreviated version of the spelling and pronunciation of a word (term) or phrase - regardless of its structure and the nature of the resulting unit [12, 40]. According to A.P. Shapovalova, A.P. Averyanova uses the terms "abbreviation" and "abbreviation" as synonyms [14, 55]. It must be emphasized that some linguists criticize this approach. For example,

A.P. Shapovalova is of the opinion that the cited A.P. Averyanova, as examples, the words Vtuz, MFA cannot be classified as complex abbreviations, since they refer to alphabetic initial abbreviations, since they are formed from the initial letters of the original phrases ("Ministry of Foreign Affairs", "higher technical educational institution") [14, 56].

Supporters of the separation of these two terms are D.I. Alekseev and V.N. Shokurov. Alekseev believes that there are graphic abbreviations and letter abbreviations with a common method of formation, but with a different type of connection between the abbreviated word and its full form, as well as between the abbreviation and the name [5, 145]. V.N. Shokurov separates these two concepts, for example, he recommends that VVS be referred to as abbreviations, and private (from "private soldier") to abbreviations [15, 184].

Thus, the definition of O.D. Meshkov and V.V. Borisov. O.D. Meshkov interprets the concept of "abbreviation" as various processes, as a result of which a word is somehow reduced in comparison with its prototype [12, 32]. V.V. Borisov understands an abbreviation as "a letter or a short combination of letters that have an alphabetic resemblance to the original word or expression and are used instead of this word or expression for brevity" [6, 98].

Having studied the works of linguists at the end of the 20th century, it can be concluded that by "abbreviation" they understood the process of formation of abbreviations, and by the term "abbreviation" scientists understood the word itself, obtained as a result of abbreviation [9, 13].

Abbreviations are divided into lexical and graphic. Lexical abbreviations are used both in oral and written speech. Graphic abbreviations are not used in oral speech, but they are used in writing. Graphic abbreviations are not words and are used only in writing, but when read, they are deciphered and read in full (for example, Svc Plt - "service platoon" - "service platoon") [8, 25].

V.V. Borisov divides lexical abbreviations into two categories:

– Transformation-based abbreviations, among which truncations (for example, co - "company" - "company") and abbreviations can be distinguished;

- abbreviations based on omission (for example, private - from "private soldier" - "soldier, low-ranking serviceman") [6, 54].

Abbreviations (letter abbreviations) are divided into abbreviations that are spelled (for example, FDA - forward defense area - "forward defense area"), and acronyms - words derived from the initial letters of the original combination of words that can be pronounced not by individual letters, but entirely (for example, FEBA - "Forward Edge of Battle Area" - "forward edge of the defense area") [6, 55].

Research Methodology. It should be noted that in some cases, abbreviations change morphologically and phonetically, that is, they move from one type of abbreviation to another.

Abbreviations can be in the proposal the main and secondary members. Based on the rules of English grammar, they can take on the appropriate morphological design. But sometimes there are some inconsistencies with these rules. For example, you may encounter an unstable plural form or an unstable spelling. So, in the first case, the plural forms can be specified in different ways, for example, these MOS (military

occupational specialties) and these MOSs. And in the second case, the -s suffix can be attached with or without an apostrophe: ten ICBM's (intercontinental ballistic missiles) and ten ICBMs.

In fact, the formation of the plural of abbreviations occurs by adding the suffix -s at the end of the abbreviation, regardless of the way the full form of this abbreviation is pluralized. For example, POW prisoner of war - POWs prisoners of war; EM enlisted man - EMs enlisted men.

The appearance of a large number of abbreviations currently leads to difficulties in translating them, since one abbreviation can have many meanings. For example, in some combat documents, the official order of writing abbreviations is not observed, moreover, in a sentence, abbreviations may have different syntactic functions, and therefore, different morphological design (past tense, plural, possessive, article). This creates certain difficulties in translating military abbreviations.

When translating abbreviations, it is necessary to refer to a dictionary, but even dictionaries cannot provide all the meanings of abbreviations found in the material. It is for this reason that it is necessary to know the methods of translating abbreviations. First of all, it is necessary to study the context and try to determine the meaning of a certain abbreviation. Then you need to carefully analyze the structure of the abbreviation and decipher its components.

The methodological foundation for the development of specific questions of our study is the provision on the close relationship between the development of society and language, with the former playing a decisive role. At present, a great deal of experience has been accumulated in studying the impact of society on language and the social functions of language.

Analysis And Results. Abbreviations can be translated using lexico-semantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation), tracing (translation of the full form), explication - descriptive translation, transcription / transliteration, as well as tracing with the creation of a new abbreviation in TL on its basis.

1. Initial abbreviations. There are 182 unique examples of initial abbreviations in the charter, which are translated in the following ways:

a) tracing, or a method of translating a lexical unit of the original by replacing its constituent parts - morphemes or words (in the case of stable phrases) with their lexical counterparts in the TL. Calque translated 80 initial abbreviations (43.95%), for example: AM - Amplitude modulation - Amplitude modulation; FDC-

Firedirectioncenter - Fire control point; FLOT - Forward line of own troops - Front line of their own;

b) modulation, or semantic development, is the replacement of a word or phrase FL with a TL unit, the meaning of which is logically derived from the meaning of the original unit. Most often, the meanings of the related words in the original and in the translation turn out to be connected by cause-and-effect relationships, determined by the pragmatics of the translation. 54 initial abbreviations out of 182 (29.67%) were translated by modulation reception, for example:

ADA - air defense artillery - Anti-aircraft artillery, air defense forces; BTC - bridge team commander - Commander of the crossing group; CMF - Career

management field - military registration specialty; MRE - meal, readytoeat - "dry ration";

c) explication is a lexico-grammatical transformation, in which the lexical unit of a foreign language is replaced by a phrase explicating its meaning, i.e. giving a more or less complete explanation or definition of this meaning in TL. 27 abbreviations (14.83%) were translated by explicative technique in the charter: HALO - High altitude, low opening - Парашютный прыжок с раскрытием парашюта на небольшой высоте (затяжной прыжок); LBE - Loading-bearing equipment - Разгрузочная система для переноски снаряжения; SWAT Special Weapons and Tactics - – Группа быстрого реагирования полиции;

d) compression, equally due to both the principle of saving speech efforts, and differences in the lexical and syntactic compatibility of languages, was applied in 12 cases of translation of initial abbreviations (6.59%), for example: BDU - Battle dress uniform – Военная униформа; CP - Concrete-piercing - Бетонобойный; EPW - Enemy prisoner of war - Военнопленные; HE - high explosive -Фугасный;

e) decompression (lexical expansion, addition) is caused by the semantic inferiority of the syntagma when tracing, additions are found in the translation of five abbreviations of the charter (2.74%): OT - observer-target - линия наблюдатель – цель; RAAMS - Remote anti arm or mine system - Система дистанционного минирования противотанковыми минами; RED - risk-estimate distance - расстояние потенциального риска поражения;

f) Tracing + creating a new abbreviation is a rather rare translation method, since a new abbreviation must be recognizable in the target language, there are 4 such abbreviations in the translation of the charter (2.19%), for example: TOC - Tactical operations center – центр боевого управления – ЦБУ; USAF - United States Air Force - US Air Force - US Air Force; NOD - Night Observation Devices - night vision devices - приборы ночного видения – ПНВ;

g) specification. The specification of the original meaning is used in cases where the measure of informational ordering of the original unit is lower than the measure of ordering of the corresponding unit in the target language, there are 4 (2.19%) such units in the charter under study, for example: AG - assistant gunner - помощник наводчика; ROE - rules of engagement - Правила боя; SE - supporting effort - Вспомогательный удар;

h) transcription and transliteration are necessary when it is important to observe the lexical brevity of the designation corresponding to its familiarity in the original language, and at the same time emphasize the specificity of the thing or concept called, if there is no exact match in the target language. These techniques in the translation of the charter were used in 3 cases (1.64%): ATL - Alpha team leader - Командир группы "Альфа", BTL – Bravo Team leader –Командир группы "Браво";

i) generalization (the process opposite to concretization) of the original meaning takes place in those cases when the measure of informational ordering of the original unit is higher than the measure of ordering of the unit corresponding to it in terms of meaning in the target language and consists in replacing the particular with a general, specific concept by a generic one. By the method of generalization, one initial

abbreviation (0.54%) was translated in the charter: CLGP - Cannon-launched guided projectile - Управляемый артиллерийский снаряд [4].

Conclusion. Thus, in this article, we have found that the most common methods of translating abbreviations and abbreviations are tracing (translation of the full form) and modulation, which in the first case is due to the desire for accuracy in transmitting information, and in the second case, the need to solve a pragmatic problem when tracing is impossible. due to the discrepancy between the lexical and syntactic compatibility of the English and Russian languages.

In conclusion, I would like to note that the translation of military texts has a number of features, since military terminology is a specific language material. The characteristic linguo-stylistic features of military discourse are structured and clear formulations, logical and concise presentation, an abundance of military terminology, the presence of abbreviations and abbreviations. In the course of the analysis, we considered a variety of approaches to the definition of the terms "abbreviation" and "abbreviation" and identified several features in the understanding of these terms by various researchers. The term "abbreviation" can mean both the process of word formation and its result, and also has a broader meaning than "abbreviation". When translating abbreviations and abbreviations, the most popular methods can be distinguished, which include translation of the full form, lexical-semantic substitutions, transcription and transliteration. The most frequent method of translation is the translation of the full form (41%), followed by lexico-semantic substitutions, the third place is taken by the method of transcription and transliteration of the abbreviation (23%), then follows the descriptive translation (10%), and the least frequent was the translation of the full term and the formation of a new abbreviation (8%).

The study has a universal character and will be of interest not only to linguists and translators, but also to international specialists due to its multidisciplinarity. The information obtained in the course of the study will be able to expand the linguistic and cultural training of both military translators and translators in general, who, due to the specifics of the profession, are forced to deal with translation in various fields of activity. Practical courses on military translation, as well as special courses and special seminars on the problems of linguoculturology and intercultural communication, can also become a sphere of practical application of the research results.

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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF UZBEK CUSTOM RELATED CONCEPTS

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Annotasiya: Ushbu maqolada madaniyat bilan bog'liq tushunchalarning semantik o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va ularni turli kontekstlarda tahlil qilish yoritilgan. Har bir inson milliy an'analar, til, tarix va adabiyotni o'z ichiga olgan milliy madaniyatning bir qismidir. Hozirgi kunda xalqlar o'rtasidagi iqtisodiy, madaniy va ilmiy aloqalar tobora yaqinlashib bormoqda. Shunday qilib, madaniyatlararo aloqalar, tilning madaniyat va til shaxsi bilan o'zaro bog'liqligiga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar bugungi kunda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ko'rinib turibdiki, ekvivalent bo'lmagan so'zlarning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, ular boshqa tillarga o'girilib bo'lmaydi, boshqa tillar bilan ta'sir o'tkaza olmaydi. O'z-o'zidan ma'lumki, tarjima qilinayotgan gapdagi asliyat haqida gap ketganda, predmetlar va ular bilan bog'langan obrazlarning ma'nosini to'g'ri tushuntirish orqali ularning asl ma'nolarini ochish mumkin. Bunday

holda, ular so'zma-so'z tarjima qilinmaydi va faqat maqsadli tilga talqin qilinishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: madaniyatga oid tushunchalar, semantika, an'analar, ekvivalent bo'lmagan so'zlar.

Аннотация: В данной статье освещаются семантические особенности концептов, связанных с культурой, и их анализ в различных контекстах. Каждый человек является частью национальной культуры, которая включает в себя национальные традиции, язык, историю и литературу. В настоящее время экономические, культурные и научные контакты между народами становятся все более тесными. Таким образом, исследования, посвященные межкультурным коммуникациям, соотношениям языка с культурой и языковой личности, актуальны сегодня. Очевидно, что особенность безэквивалентных слов состоит в том, что они не могут быть переведены на другие языки и не могут взаимодействовать с другими языками. Само собой разумеется, что когда речь идет об оригинале в переводимом предложении, можно выявить их истинные значения, правильно объяснив значение предметов и связанных с ними образов. В таком случае они не переводятся дословно и могут быть переведены только на целевой язык.

Ключевые слова: культурологические концепты, семантика, традиции, безэквивалентные слова.

Abstract: This article highlights semantic peculiarities of culture related concepts and their analysis in various contexts. Every person is a part of national culture which includes national traditions, language, history and literature. Nowadays, the economic, cultural and scientific contacts between nations are becoming closer. Thus, the investigations dedicated to intercultural communications, correlations of language with culture and language personality are important today. It is obvious that the peculiarity of non-equivalent words is that that they cannot be translated into other languages and cannot interact with other languages. It goes without saying that when it comes to the original in a sentence being translated, it is possible to reveal their true meanings by correctly explaining the meaning of the objects and the images associated with them. In such case, they are not translated word for word and can only be interpreted into target language.

Keyword: culture related concepts, semantics, traditions, non-equivalent words.

Introduction. Ancient traditions, customs, ceremonies and holidays have a special place in the socio-cultural life of every nation. They are manifested in the way people live their lives. "Tradition", "custom" and "ceremony" are directly related to the concept of "holiday". Theoretically, "tradition" is a cultural phenomenon that arises in the course of historical development on the basis of natural and social needs, is passed down from generation to generation, and affects the spiritual life of people. Tradition, as a specific social phenomenon, is a set of rules and regulations that are broken in the minds of people (by a general or a particular group) [3;256].

Literature Review. As a result of our research, the socio-spiritual essence of the concept of "folk traditions" can be explained as follows: folk traditions –formed in the process of long development on the basis of socio-spiritual needs of ethnos, based on their intellectual and creative activity. It has become an invaluable socio-cultural

heritage that has been passed down from generation to generation, depending on the environment, nature, labor process, and has embodied the thoughts, dreams, experiences, achievements and other values of centuries-old ancestors [9].

"Custom" is a behavior that is ingrained in people's lives and is repeated over a period of time, a set of accepted rules and behaviors. For example, children greet adults, tidy up the house, pay special respect to guests, on the eve of the holiday to take care of the elderly, the sick, the weak, the suffering, to help the neighbors with some work like "*hashar*" is a good tradition of the Uzbek people.

Meanwhile, the concept of "habit" also exists in psychology, which means an action that arises under the influence of certain conditions, becomes entrenched in a person's character, and then involuntarily performed. Tradition as a phenomenon specific to all spheres of social life, labor, culture, covers a very wide range. Habit is reflected in a person's lifestyle, behavior, attitudes, communication, and family relationships[3;259].

A ceremony is a celebration of important events in a person's life, a formal and uplifting event that follows generally accepted rules. For example, naming, marriage, burial, remembrance, sowing, reaping and so on.

The custom is always observed in everyday life, and the ceremony occurs when important events in a person's life take place. The ceremony celebrates the most important events in a person's life (such as birth, marriage, or death). The ceremonies are based on symbolic and official traditions and rules that are passed down from generation to generation. People will be invited to the ceremony as "witnesses". People share someone's sorrows or joys and have good intentions for the future. Each ceremony has its own generally accepted structure (beginning, middle and end). Traditions, customs, and rituals come together to celebrate an important event in a person's life.

"Tradition", "custom" and "ceremony" are directly related events. Therefore, tradition can be an integral part of tradition, and ritual can be an integral part of custom. For example, it has become a tradition for young graduates to go into production and start working. It is possible to organize traditional events on the occasion of this important event. An integral part of this tradition is the ceremonial admission of young people to the workforce.

In some cases, the terms "tradition", "custom" and "ceremony" can be used interchangeably. At this point, they are added with descriptive words, such as "traditional holiday", "traditional festival" or "awarding ceremony", "wedding ceremony", "retirement ceremony" is used. The word "ceremony" means a large public event [7;302-320]. Some ceremonies (other than funerals and mourning) may be part of the festivities. Although some ceremonies are held outside of the holiday season, they can be festive. For example, the ceremonies of "nailing" and "graduation" become a holiday in itself. The graduation ceremony is also a big holiday for every teenager. This means that the ceremony is an integral (or main) part of the festivities. Recently, the words "traditional holidays" and "new traditions" have been used in scientific literature and periodicals. Because they are national holidays that have existed since ancient times.

Research Methodology. Tradition is a systematic implementation of a certain act by a human being in accordance with unwritten rule. For example, greetings when people meet each other, washing hands before eating food, listening to others, respecting adults, distinction toward guests, etc. Traditions of Uzbeks, which constitute the majority of Uzbekistan's population, are not the same everywhere. But their commonality is the basis of Uzbek traditions. There are unique customs in everyday life of Uzbeks, and it is difficult to count them all [5;97]. These traditions are mainly concentrated on the minds of young people in the family, in the *mahalla's* and educational institutions.

For example, the following rules can be observed in the context of the sitting around the table:

- The intention is to make the *fatiha* after the gathering of all;
- First of all bread is brought to the table, then tea and other items are placed;
- At the beginning of the meal the bread is broken, and then the tea is returned three times, filtered and transferred from the oldest to the next. If you are a guest at the table, you will be given the tea first, regardless of age;
- The owner of the house (if there is not an older visitor) will start eating first, others will not start eating until this time;
- During meal time, do not talk; and praise the food as much as possible;
- After the meal is over, the dishes are taken away, the bitter products and sharp objects on the table are taken and prayers are made. If there is a guest in the house, he makes the prayer and expresses his best wishes to the family;
- While getting out of the table, the elderly, if there is a guest he is let go firstly [1;139].

There is a great deal of attention paid to Uzbek traditions and, of course, they will be followed. These include: greetings (greetings to the elderly), washing hands before and after eating a meal, washing face and hands in the morning, cleaning up *'supa'* (the yard) during the day, respecting adults, parents, not leaving them alone when they get old, respect for visitors, men being the head of the family, respecting the guests, marriage and marriage of children, prayers to the spirit of the deceased people and so on.

Ceremonies are "events" that are based on a scenario that is not written down under a specific order or regulation. Tradition of Uzbeks can be conditionally divided into the following types:

- Seasonal ceremonies and celebrations;
- Family ceremonies;
- Common ceremonies;
- Funeral ceremonies [1;124].

Uzbek seasonal ceremonies are rituals conducted seasonally. Spring rituals – loy tutish, shox moylash, Navruz, calling rain, darvishona; summer ceremonies – choy momo; autumn rituals – calling the wind; winter rituals – yas-yusun.

In addition to the above, dozens of rituals known as ninety, chilla, winter ninety, ayamajuz, hut-yut.

For example, in the 'loy tutish' ceremony, the people in a particular area come to the 'hashar' to clean the canals and make it easier for them to extract water into the

field. 'Shox moylar' ceremony was related to the release of the cattle in the spring. Farmers applied oil to the horns of the cattle, hoping for the cattle to grow year by year. At the ceremony, the farmers were eager to wish that the harvest to be rich.

Rain calling was held during the rainy season, mainly during spring time. Women held this ceremony at one place, in other place participate only men.

After the bride has been selected, a ceremony of "breaking bread" and "bread handling" is held in which one of the elderly women, breaks bread as a sign of two family unions and agreements[5;98]. The tradition of holding the next "korpa qavish," "plov companionship," "carrot cutting," "mol yoyar," and other traditions with neighbors and relatives have been preserved in the same way. In all historical stages, the main basis of the wedding is religious marriage. Therefore, along with state registration of marriage, religious marriages are also conducted [2;127]. The final stage of the marriage weddings ends with the bride's arrival to the new house, the acquaintance with the groom's relatives, and with "kelin salom", "challar", "kuda chakirik" ceremonies, the wedding ends. Rituals related to the birth of a child. This includes azon, aqeekah-toy, hair (kokil) wedding, beshik toyi, o'g'il toyi and muchal toyi. Many traditions have been preserved in these ceremonies.

According to M. Kashgari, there are the essence and main features of the holidays in Uzbek culture. Usually, a holiday is a celebration of an important event, an event, a date in a crowd, in a high spirits, with joy. For this reason, Beruni calls the holidays "the most important days" in life, while Mahmud Kashgari describes them as "a day of joy and happiness" [4;78]. The holiday is a continuation of life, an important part. The holiday celebrates the most important events, happenings, dates in the life of an individual, family, society, nation, state, international life, provides an opportunity to celebrate them. It is an event that reflects the achievements of people in their lives and activities. The holiday helps to gain a deeper understanding of the path traversed by humanity, to be proud of victories, to make plans for tomorrow, to hope for the future. For this reason, on the eve of the holiday, people congratulate each other and express good wishes. Holidays do not happen at any time or spontaneously.

After all, he (the term) came to the linguacultural studies, and this very fact speaks the need for an interdisciplinary approach to his interpretation. In the work of "Непереводимое в переводе" (Untranslated in translation) they not only give definition of realia, but also offer a classification which we will consider below. As far as scientists understand the term "realia" is expressed as follows: "objects or activities used to relate classroom teaching to the real life especially of peoples studied" [6;333] G.D. Tomakhin in the book "Реалии-американизмы" writes that the content of this term and its interpretation is quite specific, since from the point of view of cultural studies.

Analysis And Results. The provided interpretations of the 'realias' that are unique for Uzbek are categorized into three types of classifications (figure 3).
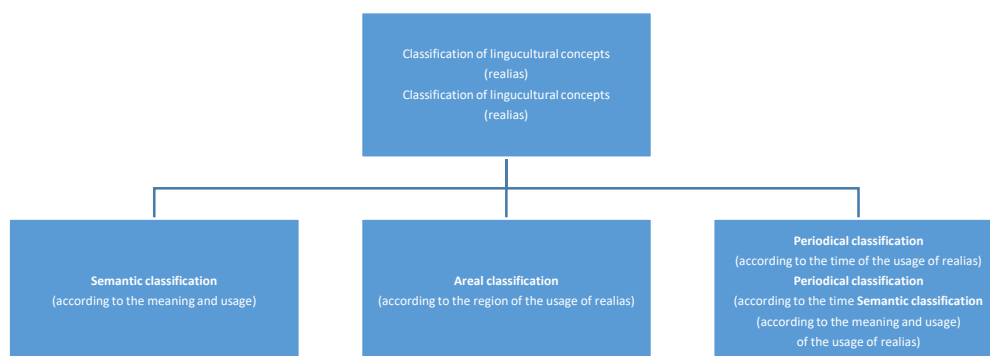
Figure 3. Classification of Uzbek lingucaltural concepts according to three criteria.

In accordance with their semantic and linguapragmatic features. They are as followings:

1. basic concepts;
2. traditional Uzbek holidays and festivals;
3. words and word combinations related to Uzbek ceremonies;
4. words and word combinations related to Uzbek garments;
5. words related to national dance and music

On the basis of this classification, we are going to give some interpretation of culture-related concepts.

Kupkari (Uloq, chortoq, sudratma, marra, poyga, pakka, minbar) – is one of the oldest popular contest of horse riders of Central Asia, mainly on the occasion of victory and harvest festivals, weddings and celebrations. Prior to the Kupkari show, special announcers were sent to villages and ovul[aul]s to announce by whom, where, when and for what purpose the competition was held in crowded places and markets, as well as the prizes to be awarded. Kupkari consists of two parts - solim (kokma) and racing. In the first, the bakovuls (judge)s on the chart throw the goat (a goat or calf with its internal organs, head and legs cut off) into the herd. The riders in the herd must take it, fight, and bring the strongest one to the finish line.

40 toghora(s) – toghora is large, wide, deep round ceramic vessel used for dough mixing, laundry and other purposes. According to Uzbek tradition, the groom sends 40 kinds of treats and gifts to the bride in 40 toghoras, and the bride sends back 40 kinds of food and sweets in the same dish. Historically, when such ceremony was not held, the groomsmen and women went on a long journey as matchmakers and took food with them in case they got hungry on the way, then presented the rest of the food to the hosts, and vice versa. On the way back home, the host added more food to the bridesmaids' toghora so that they could eat on the way.

Conclusion. To sum up, Different styles of translation techniques that could be used in the translation of lingua-cultural concepts, in particular. We conducted a study of linguaculturemes that are peculiar to the Uzbek language using certain translation methods. When such terms are mixed in idioms or other collocations, however, there have been some challenges. In other words, those words have been translated into

English thus maintaining their original meaning. We tried to provide its evolution, how it emerged, and its current position in today's culture while providing interpretations of Uzbek realias. The main goal of providing such interpretation is to illuminate the material in English by explaining terms and word combinations that cannot be translated word for word into English, do not occur in other languages, and are unique to Uzbek national culture.

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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIOLOGY

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ANALYSIS OF MODERN RESEARCH ON IBN ARABI TEACHINGS

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tasavvuf va faylasuf Muhyiddin ibn Arabiyning G'arb va mahalliy olimlarning tasavvuf ta'limotiga oid zamonaviy tadqiqotlarida falsafiy tahlili va ularning o'ziga xos jihatlari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ibn Arabiy, so'fiylik, falsafa, "vahdat ul vujud", Qur'oni karim, hadis, usul, tahlil, ta'limot, tadqiqot.

Abstract: This article describes the philosophical analysis of the works of the mystic and philosopher Muhyiddin ibn Arabi in the modern studies of Western and local scientists regarding the mystical teachings and their specific aspects.

Key words: Ibn Arabiy, Sufism, philosophy, "vahdat ul vujud", Qur'anic verse, hadith, method, analysis, teaching, research.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен философский анализ произведений мистика и философа Мухиддина ибн Араби в современных исследованиях западных и отечественных ученых относительно мистических учений и их конкретных аспектов.

Ключевые слова: Ибн Арабий, суфизм, философия, «вахдат уль вуджуд», коранический аят, хадис, метод, анализ, учение, исследование.

Introduction. The sacred heritage of our scholars is so rich not only in terms of spiritual content, but also in size that it is compared to the bottomless ocean. It is so powerful that the attractive jewels of the depths of ocean are so strong that it continues to grow in times and places, delighting the people of the world. It has many unexplored, undiscovered facets. Discovering them is important not only to realize identity, but also to realize that we are worthy successors to ancestors. The unique and rare gem collected from this ocean is the heritage of Muhyiddin Ibn Arabi (1165-1240), a major figure in the Muslim mystical world. The life and work of a specialist so far has its own followers, supporters or hypocrites.

At the beginning of the 20th century, there was a renewed interest in Sufi teachings, as well as in relation to the teachings and ideas of Ibn Arabi Sufi. Ibn Arabi is an English Orientalist and mystic researcher Reynold Allen Nicholson (1868-1945) from scholars who studied Sufi-philosophical doctrine. The researcher gave an assessment of the work of Sheikhu-L-Akbar and said: "Ibn Arabi interprets the verses and hadiths of the Koran in such a way that this style of him is known to us as the Jewish Filon (25 BC) and Origen Alexandriysky (185-253) are similar to those. It is difficult to understand the theories that the **mutasavvif** described in his books. Even more difficult is to interpret and explain it. Because the **invasions** used by Ibn Arabi are a special language in the figurative language. Any meaning can be deduced from them. For this reason, the meaning in the text cannot be understood if its terminology is not taken seriously. His works will literally serve as an example of a philosophical-mystical style that is difficult to understand. "

The French Arabologist and Islamist Bernard Kara De Vo (1867-1953) also gives close points to Nicholson in his assessment of Ibn Arabi. He says that Ibn Arabi ideas are much different from early Sufi ideas and are more inclined towards Christianity. Karra de Vo: "when the books of Ibn Arabi are analyzed, we will witness that their content goes away from the formation of the great Sufi school and tends towards Christian traditions, as well as in it, along with various views, the ideas of qabbalah (Jewish religious-mystical doctrine in the Middle Ages) and Neoplatonism. Even among the Sunnis, there is still controversy over this particular style. In my opinion, this style of Ibn Arabi, which avoids the framework of analysis, is not recognized for the fact that the analysis is correct or incorrect, left in the suspect, " writes,

According to the German Orientalist scientist Anna-Marie Schimmel, Ibn Arabi enriched the world of Muslim mysticism with new traditions. The peculiarity of this teaching is that it elevated the lore of Sufism ("acquaintance with Allah"ال عرف ان) to the highest status. "Ibn Arabi," writes Shimmel, " with his activities realized the traditions of Sufi schools. Ibn Arabi is one of the brightest Sufis of his time. Thanks to the official, the invasion of "Irfon" has become the best occupation that determines the Sufi character. Ibn Arabi created a doctrine famous all over the world that, with its

external simplicity, achieved a complete victory over all Sufi thought. Ibn Arabi himself made a name for himself as the creator of the teachings of" wahdatu-L-vucud "("single body") and" Al-Manu-L-Kamil "("perfect man")".

American Orientalists Joseph Schacht (1902-1969) and Edmund Bosworth (1928-2015) believe that Christian elements are rare in Ibn Arabi teachings. In this case, they write: "it is known that the teachings in Christianity, such as the likeness of God to man and the Trinity, are also described in Ibn Arabi, as stated in other mutasavifs and Sufis. He was able to successfully analyze to the Muslik, relying on his knowledge. "

Swedish theologian Andre Thor (1885-1947) highly appreciates Ibn Arabi's work and writes that the mystic is one of the great people: "Ibn Arabi," says Andre Thor, "has been of special interest to those interested in the history of religions." Traces of ancient Hellenistic religious-ideological traditions have been preserved in the works of the mystic. But when viewed from the perspective of faith, this faith is like a barren desert or a landscape without paths."

The English scientist Trimingham said: " it is difficult to imagine the development of mystical ideas without Ibn Arabi ideas " – gave a high opinion to the mutasavif doctrine.

Russian researcher in this regard a. V. Smirnov focused his views on what opportunities the Ibn Arab philosophical system opened up before Arab Thought. A. V. Smirnov Ibn Arabi philosophy showed that a new era could be a kind of paradigm for the development of Arab philosophy.

Materials and methods. The creative heritage of Ibn Arabi was focused on a huge number of ideological directions. Part of them fell under the influence of European scientists, the second part joined the opinion of the scholars of the Hanbali sect, who resisted this doctrine. Among the two sides, those who recognized the teachings of Ibn Arabi were also the majority.

Ibn Arabi enriched it with a new spirit and direction while preserving the poetic style and traditions of his predecessors. This poetry was later continued with interest and went to Europe. Swedish poet Gunnar Ekylof (1907-1968), famous in Northern Europe, believed in Ibn Arabi so much that he used some Arabic words in his poems written in Swedish. Gunner Ekilyof cites a poetic passage from Ibn Arabi's Tarjumanu-l-Ashwaq ("Translator of Passions") as an epigraph for his collection of poems "Prince Emgion":

There is no rhyme in our poem,
All I need is a yes.
My goal is "yes" and I'm for it
I only sell "yes" and "yes" again.

Evaluating the work of the researcher Ibn Arabi, the British R. Based on the research of Nicholson and the Frenchman Carra de Vallar: "Ibn Arabi is outward in prayer and inward in faith. The mystic tried to connect the Ash'ari faith with Alexandrian philosophy. He tried to put Sufism into a single philosophical system, which was compiled from different philosophical schools," he wrote.

American mystic scientist V. Chitik writes about the influence of the theory of "vahdatul wujud" put forward by Ibn Arabi on subsequent tariqas, and looks at the history of the development of this theory in India. The scientist lists Naqshbandi pirs

such as Baqibillah, Khojai Khurd, Ahmad Sirhindi, i.e. Imam Rabbani, who made great contributions to the spread of this theory in India.

Russian orientalist A. V. Smirnov can also be listed as one of the scientists who have a place in the study and translation of Ibn Arabi's legacy.. A. V. Smirnov's research on the work of the mystic "Fususul hikam" ("Bows of Wisdom") is particularly noteworthy. He also wrote works in which Ibn Arabi's life path and creativity were deeply studied, and Ibn Arabi's teachings and theories were introduced to the general public.

Result and discussion. At present, a kind of deconstructive method has arisen in the study of the theoretical and religious aspects of mysticism in Arab literary life, one of the representatives of this method is the Egyptian prose Hamid Abu Zayd (1943-2010). In his work entitled 'philosophatu-t-TA'wiyl' ("philosophy of interpretation"), using the achievements of modern interpretation of the Quran, Ibn Arabi took an important and powerful step, making a comparative understanding of the Arab ideas and the Botanic meanings of the interpretation of the Koran. Based on these, Nasr Hamid Abu Zayd Ibn Arabi assessed his philosophical-mystical ideas as the absolute truth and essence of Islam: "the voodoo (existitentialism) and enlightenment (gnoseology) promoted by Ibn Arabi are teachings that lead from any religious, religious and political shell, disagreements. Without retreating from the religious beliefs of Islam, mutasavvif concludes that this religion has been rated as the most recent and absolute truth as an elitist religion. "

Arab researcher Sulayman al-Attar (1945-2020) suggests that Ibn Arabi's worldview managed to find a way to maintain moderation among jurists and mutakallims and reconcile their concepts with the ideas of rationalist philosophers.

In Uzbekistan, the study and scientific research of Ibn Arabi's work was established in the years of independence. Ibrahim Haqqul, Najmiddin Kamilov, Shaykh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf, a well-known literary critic, scientist and religious scholar, evaluated the teachings of Ibn Arabi. Various researches and scientific articles have been published in which the mystic's views on existence and its essence have been studied.

Sufi scientist I. Haqqulov brings the following idea to Ibn Arabi's work: "this is a path of knowledge, a path of pleasure and inspiration, the achievement of which was rarely given to a creator both in the East and in the West. The main reason why Ibn Arabi's creativity is recognized as an unparalleled phenomenon in the history of World Science and spirituality is when he has the talent of mukoshafa in the literal sense of ul. As a teenager, Ibn Arabi was diligently interested in the secrets of mukoshafa, trying to find out his meanings related to science, status and pleasure. Mutasavvif was a lover of mysticism with all his being. Ibn Arabi was Benazir in the study of mysticism, the study of his batinian and apparent truths. It is with Ibn Arabi that the concept of perfect man and Wahdat ul-vujd maslagi take a place that is more than Sufi ideology."

Shaykh Muhammad Sadiq analyzes the works of Muhammad Yusuf Ibn Arabi as follows: Muhyiddin Ibn Arabi was the main reason for the spread of the Wakhdatul Wujud theory, he was born in 560 AH and died in 638 AH. Muhyiddin ibn Arabi explained the theory of Wakhdatul existence in his books "Al-Futuhhotu al-Makkiyya" and "Fususul hikam". This theory was widely spread at that time. Especially among

the Sufi sects, this theory became the place of blood in the body. Time and time again, the theory of existence has become the slogan of people's pleasure and research. Those who denied this theory were condemned as heedless people and alien elements to Sufism. Here, we should emphasize that Muhyiddin ibn Arabi and his comrades appeared at a time when Sunni Sufism was weakening, and when Islamic sciences in general began to decline.

By scientists such as N. Komilov, G. Navro'zova, J. Kholmo'minov, comparative analysis and general conclusions were given about the conditions for the emergence of Ibn Arabi's teaching and its influence on the development of Sufi thinking after him. The issue of existence put forward by the mystic is being extensively philosophically researched by contemporary Uzbek philosophers. B. Toraev's philosophical analysis of the work of Ibn Arabi shows that Ibn Arabi's unique concept of existence remains relevant for all times.

Mystic scientist N. Kamilov evaluates Ibn Arabi's theory and creation of "Wahdat ul Vujud" as follows: "The period of "philosophizing" of Sufism - in the XIII-XIV centuries, a number of thinkers, writers, learned Sufis appeared, which we call those who connect with philosophy. For example, Ibn Arabi, Abu Hamid Ghazali, Fariduddin Attar, Azizuddin Nasafi, Yahya Suhrawardi, Jalaluddin Rumi, Abdurrahman Jami, Abdul Qadir Bedil are such thinkers. That is, observing the unity of the universe and not the unity of existence of the universe and God was brought to the first plan.

G. Navro'zova studies the generality and specificity of the teaching of Ibn Arabi and Khoja Ahror as follows: "How much influence of Ibn Arabi's teaching is there in the ideas of Khoja Ahror?" The results of the research show that information about Ibn Arabi is mentioned in 6 out of 206 rashhas preserved from Khwaja Ahror. Both mystics assert that animate and inanimate nature, that is, these aspects of existence, are interrelated. He brings the idea that the way a person affects inanimate nature with his actions and morals, that effect will return to the actions of a person.

J. Kholmo'minov tried to justify the philosophical, historical and scientific aspects of the influence of Ibn Arabi's Wahdatul wujud philosophy on the Naqshbandi doctrine in his scientific research on the study of Ibn Arabi and the Naqshbandi doctrine. The researcher, Khwaja Muhammad Porso Bukhari, Khwaja Ahror Vali and Maulana Abdurrahman Jami, proved that the mystical ideas in Ibn Arabi's "Philosophy of Unity of Being" were "elevated to the level of philosophical teaching" in Naqshbandi. In the history of Islamic philosophical-mystical thinking, no book has become more popular than "Fususul Hikam". Scholars of later periods, belonging to different directions, sects, wrote short, sometimes detailed scientific comments on it. In addition, a number of scholars who wrote books on mysticism and mysticism and the philosophy of mysticism considered it necessary to express their opinions and attitudes about the doctrine of Wahdat al-Wujud in order to demonstrate their scientific potential.

Researcher E. Zoyirov studied the philosophical views of Makhdumi Azam, a theorist of the Naqshbandiya sect, and especially recognized the place of Ibn Arabi doctrine in the writing of the mutasavvif's treatise "vujadiya": "in the teachings of Ibn Arabi, the conquest of 'True' (Allah) is explained by various definitions, descriptions and interpretations. He sometimes explains "Right"as the same thing as "people"

(created beings), sometimes referring to the degradation of truth to the level of the people. It is noteworthy that there is harmony in the views of Mahdumi Azam and Ibn Arabi on the issue of relations between the people with the truth, that is, the beings in existence, which are God and his embodiment, including Man."

Therefore, the different assessment of Ibn Arabi's scientific and philosophical heritage shows how powerful and influential his mystical and philosophical teaching is.

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UDC:308
SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AIMED AT ERADICATING CORRUPTION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotatsiya. Bugungi kunda jamiyat hayotiga bevosita o'zining salbiy ta'siri bilan insonlarni qiynab kelayotga korrupsiya masalasi sotsiologiyaning asosiy ijtimoiy muammolaridan biridir. Maqolada ushbu muammoning huquqiy asoslari bilan birga uning sotsial jihatlariga e'tibor qaratilgan. XXI asrda sotsiologiya, falsafa, siyosatshunoslik, huquqshunoslik, iqtisodiyot kabi fan vakillarining korrupsiyaning ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy hamda huquqiy oqibatlarini bartaraf etish masalalarini o'rganishga qiziqish ortib bormoqda. Ushbu fanlar doirasida jamiyatning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, huquqiy va madaniy salohiyati ochiqlanib boradi. Quyidagi maqola aynan korrupsiyani oldini olishda shakllangan huquiy asosning ahamiyatiga bag'ishlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: korrupsiya, huquqbuzarlik, normativ-huquqiy, agentlik, «Call-markaz», jismoniy shaxs, yuridik shaxs, strategiya.

Аннотация. Проблема коррупции, которая сегодня мучает людей своим прямым негативным воздействием на жизнь общества, является одной из основных социальных проблем социологии. В статье рассматриваются социальные аспекты этой проблемы, а также ее правовые основы. В XXI веке растет интерес представителей таких наук, как социология, философия, политология, юриспруденция, экономика к изучению вопросов преодоления социально-политических, экономических и правовых последствий коррупции. В

рамках этих дисциплин раскрывается социальный, экономический, политический, правовой и культурный потенциал общества. Следующая статья посвящена именно значению сформировавшейся правовой основы в профилактике коррупции.

Ключевые слова: коррупция, правонарушения, нормативные акты, агентство, «колл-центр», физическое лицо, юридическое лицо, стратегия.

Abstract. The problem of corruption, which today torments people with its direct negative impact on the life of society, is one of the main social problems of sociology. The article discusses the social aspects of this problem, as well as its legal foundations. In the XXI century, the interest of representatives of such sciences as sociology, philosophy, political science, law, economics in studying issues of overcoming socio-political, economic and legal consequences of corruption is growing. Within the framework of these disciplines, the social, economic, political, legal and cultural potential of society is revealed. The following article is devoted to the importance of the formed legal framework in the prevention of corruption.

Keywords: corruption, offenses, regulations, agency, "call center", individual, legal entity, strategy.

Introduction. In the conditions of modern development, it is much more difficult to intensively develop society without corruption and struggle against it, to enter the trust of people, to convince them of the future. Therefore, it is important to prevent it and strengthen the regulatory framework against it, as well as improve the mechanisms for the effective implementation of measures in practice. The reforms carried out in this regard in Uzbekistan are large-scale and a regulatory framework has been formed. In particular, the Law No. 419 "on the fight against corruption", adopted on January 3, 2017, forms its basis. It is this law that acts as the basis for the Prevention of corruption, for the prosecution of those who carry it out, and for the punishment..

Literature review. Research to prevent corruption M.Veber [1], P.Sorokin [2], E.Dyurkgeym [3], V.Polterovich [4], I.Brodman [5], I.Bondarenko [6], V.Nomokonov [7], Nikolas Xamlen [8], Мохаммад Nur Alam [9], Bridjitt Stimmerman [10], Lika Saporiti [11], Tin Gun, Na Chjou [12], Mett'yu Djenkins [13] it has been noticed by scientists such as.

Research Methodology. This article uses methods of document analysis, generalization, logic, comparative analysis, forecasting and statistics.

Analysis and results. Today, one of the pressing problems of interest to sociologist scientists is the escalation of cases of corruption in society. From this point of view, the study of this problem, its prevention and elimination become relevant. The existence of a regulatory framework for the implementation of this work and its compliance with modern requirements is considered necessary. In Uzbekistan, the problem of solving this issue and its regulatory framework is being created, reforms are being carried out. In particular, in the 10th goal of the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, attention was paid to this urgent issue that we are studying, attention was paid to improving the legal foundations of the organization of the public civil service system based on modern standards, eliminating corruption factors in the public service, recruiting personnel on a competitive basis and evaluating the effectiveness of their activities.

At the same time, a system of interaction between state bodies and the people was established. The openness of the activities of state bodies is ensured, every unseemly behavior of a civil servant, whoever he may be, is disclosed through the media and social networks. In order to coordinate our anti-corruption policy, interdepartmental anti-corruption commissions have been established not only at the republican level, but also in the regions. Transition to a qualitatively new system of public procurement. In particular, the laws of January 3, 2017 No. UP-419 "on combating corruption", of January 3, 2018 No. UP-419 "on public procurement" and "on public-private partnership" introduced a mechanism for selecting a private partner by a state agency of choice.

Inspections of the activities of economic entities have become coordinated and under special control. An Agency for the Development of the Civil Service has been established under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of the main tasks of which is the formation of an intolerant attitude towards corruption and a culture of combating it among civil servants. At the same time, despite the fact that the assessment of Uzbekistan in the world anti-corruption rating by the international organization Transparency International is improving every year, we are still not satisfied with these indicators. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan stressed that "without involving all segments of the population, the best specialists in the fight against corruption, without vaccinating all members of our society, so to speak, with the "honesty vaccine", we will not be able to achieve the heights set for us." Of course, he argues that we must purge the "corrupt official" and his entourage, or rather eliminate the factors contributing to corruption in order to form "immunity to corruption." Thus, in order to fight corruption, it is necessary to use the following 4 tools of influence.

Firstly, the effect of stimulating honest work. That is, the principle of a decent salary, encouragement of persons who reported corruption, appointment of an honest person to high positions is applied. Secondly, the deterrent effect of conditional factors on corruption. This includes reducing the human factor by providing public services using information and communication technologies, an electronic system for registering offenses, optimizing state control, conducting competitive procedures for appointing civil servants, using a transparent public procurement system and compliance with the rules of public-private partnership established by law, eliminating corruption-related norms in regulatory legal acts, developing entrepreneurial activity. elimination of bureaucratic barriers to activity, prevention of conflicts of interest, ensuring the independence of the courts plays an important role. Thirdly, anti-corruption educational impact.

At the same time, it is advisable to form an intolerant attitude towards corruption in a person, to raise the legal awareness and culture of the population, to conduct a religious and educational appeal against corruption by our religious figures. Fourth, the anti-corruption control system. At the same time, strong public control over state bodies and officials is ensured, openness of the activities of state bodies, accountability of officials to the people, NGOs that can conduct professional research to expose corruption, as well as "journalistic investigations", prevention of "secrecy" of corruption cases, ensuring the inevitability of responsibility for corruption, the fight

against corruption crimes. the invalidity of the decisions made requires the effective functioning of the system of "internal anti-corruption audit", which is constantly carried out in state bodies.

In general, the fight against corruption gives the expected effect not only on the part of state bodies, but also on the part of the public. Here is a set of measures aimed at identifying corruption factors in regulatory legal acts and projects aimed at eliminating corruption in Uzbekistan, developing recommendations and taking measures aimed at eliminating identified corruption factors.

Here we present the sequence of reforms carried out in Uzbekistan. 2006-2019. 2006 -anti-corruption expertise in the field of privatization, trade and taxation was launched in Uzbekistan.

2015 -approved by the order of the Minister of Justice "methodology for conducting anti-corruption expertise of draft regulatory legal acts". At the same time, only the expertise of projects is established.

In 2018, it is planned to conduct an anti-corruption examination of existing regulatory legal acts.

2020-2021 A new procedure for conducting anti-corruption expertise has been developed and established, and a special department has been opened in the Ministry of Justice. The subjects who carry out the anti– corruption examination are the state body and organization that develops the project, as well as the justice authorities (during the legal examination).

The subjects that can participate in the anti-corruption expertise are the public, state bodies and organizations whose projects are subject to approval, state bodies that adopt a regulatory legal act, as well as scientific and independent experts.

The stages of the anti-corruption expertise are:

1. The manufacturer makes the production, anti-corruption expertise of the draft regulatory legal act, and the checklist fills it out.

2. The manufacturer conducts a public discussion of the project and the checklist.

3. The developer submits a revised draft, a checklist and other necessary materials to the judicial authorities for legal expertise.

4. The judicial authorities conduct an anti-corruption examination, according to the results of which they give a conclusion.

5. The manufacturer introduces the project, checklist and other necessary materials to the Cabinet of Ministers or the state body that receives the NHH.
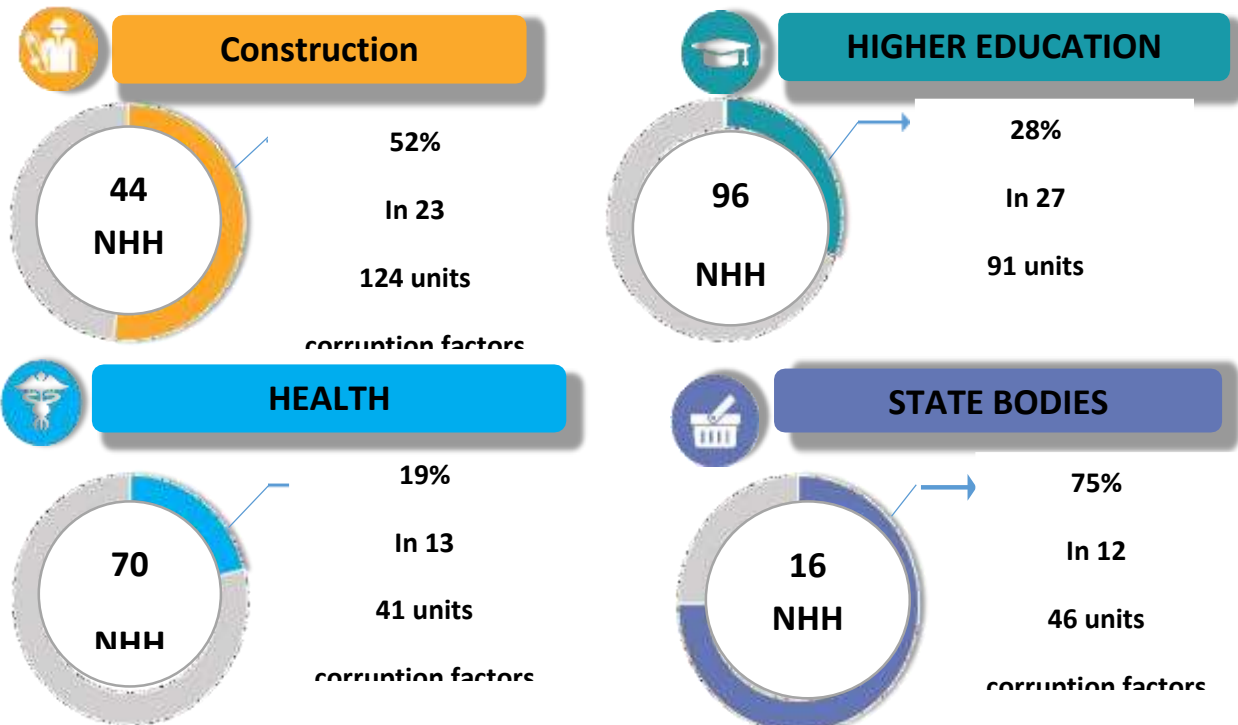
In the process of the developer's anti-corruption expertise of the project, one of the following actions is performed:

In case of identification in the departmental regulatory legal act of norms containing corruption factors, the state registration of this document is refused. The corruption factors are determined by methodological ones (Table 1).

Direction	Corruption factor	Concept	Example of

| Corruption factors associated with the stability and legal compliance of norms | The presence of conflicts between regulatory legal acts | The norms of regulatory legal acts must be mutually consistent. The fact that the norms of regulatory legal acts contradict one another leads to the occurrence of various misunderstandings in law enforcement. | Example: opening a competition (tender) proposal in accordance with the sample documents approved by the government decree will take place 10-15 days from the date of publication of the competition (tender).
In the law "on public procurement", this period is 30-45 days.
Problem: as a result of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers and the establishment of a two-time period in the law, the executors lead to the fact that the ministry will act within the time period convenient for them, as well as the formation of controversial law enforcement practices.
Solution: it is necessary to comply with the law of the deadlines established by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers. |

The Cabinet of ministers annually approves a plan for the anti-corruption examination of current regulatory legal acts within the framework of the areas defined in the plan-graph by January 20 and a "roadmap"for the elimination of corruption factors. State bodies and organizations carry out an anti-corruption examination within the deadlines established by the plan for the anti-corruption examination of current regulatory legal acts. The cheklist, whose results are completed, will also submit proposals to the Ministry of Justice to eliminate the identified corruption factors. During the 1st quarter of 2021, the Ministry of Justice identified the presence of 302 corruption factors in 75 (33 percent) of 226 legislative acts (2-pic).

Construction

44 NHH

52%

In 23

124 units

corruption factors

HIGHER EDUCATION

96 NHH

28%

In 27

91 units

HEALTH

70 NHH

19%

In 13

41 units

corruption factors

STATE BODIES

16 NHH

75%

In 12

46 units

corruption factors

Corruption factors associated with the stability and legal compliance of norms include: misapplication of words– a normative legal act or words, concepts and terms used in its project can mean different meanings or provide an opportunity for an ambiguous interpretation. The fact that vague and unfounded references are made– references to norms in one normative legal act or other normative legal act should be clear, logically consistent and indicate a normative legal act or its individual provisions. The presence of conflicts between regulatory legal acts-the norms of regulatory legal

acts should be mutually consistent.Corrupt factors associated with powers, rights and obligations include: the breadth of discretionary powers; clearly unspecified powers; repetitive powers and duties of state bodies.

Let us cite the procedure for conducting an anti-corruption examination of current regulatory legal acts. The Ministry of Justice annually develops a "roadmap" for eliminating corruption factors identified by December 15, as well as a plan for the anti-corruption examination of current regulatory legal acts for the next year.

International Cooperation in the field of anti-corruption of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out with a number of international organizations: the European Union, UNODC (UN Office for drugs and crime), UNDP (UN Development Program), OSCE (Organization for security and cooperation in Europe), OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and development), FATF (Organization against the legalization of illegal.

Also, since January 1, 2022, the Call center has been launched, which operates around the clock to quickly inform citizens about corruption. In cooperation with law enforcement agencies, the following procedure for public awareness of corruption crimes is established:

on public resonance and discussions, that is, on messages that reflect the emotional attitude of society to a particular phenomenon, facts about corruption that attracted public attention and caused various discussions-within ten days;

on other corruption crimes and offenses – on the results of each quarter or half of the year according to an agreement with the partner bodies;

on the state of corruption crime, trends, causes and conditions of occurrence, measures taken to prevent and combat corruption-at the end of the year.

The document also approved the regulation on the procedure for cooperation of the anti-corruption agency with law enforcement agencies. According to him, the agency has the right to organize an anti-corruption examination of regulatory legal acts or their projects on its own initiative, based on the study of Appeals of individuals and legal entities, media reports.

In Uzbekistan, a special mobile software is created that allows you to inform about corruption cases. According to the decree, the filling of the agency with employees is carried out on a concourse basis in the manner prescribed by the agency in accordance with international standards.

In 2020-2021, a system of internal anti-corruption control ("complaens-control") was gradually introduced in all state and economic management bodies. By decree, the following was introduced:

Activities of public authorities and management bodies in the field of anti-corruption, as well as monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of state and other programs in this area "E-Anticor.uz" electronic platform;

special mobile software that allows you to notify the agency about cases of corruption. The National Council for the fight against corruption of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territorial councils were established.

On June 27, 2022, the anti-corruption agency organized a round table dedicated to the discussion of the draft Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan"with the

participation of representatives of the Senate and legislative chamber of the Oliy Majlis.

The Constitution also introduces a number of important amendments to the fight against corruption, which today has become one of the main directions of state policy. The event discussed in detail the changes and their importance in the same direction.

In order to prevent the commission of corruption crimes and offenses, laws are issued "on the prevention of offenses", "on ensuring the dissemination and use of legal information", "on combating corruption", "On the Supreme Council of Judges", "On Public Procurement", "On the protection of victims, witnesses and other participants in criminal proceedings" and a number of others accepted. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been published" On measures to implement a system of rating evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption " (No. 81 of 12.01.2022).

In our country, systemic measures are being taken to combat corruption in state bodies and organizations, including local executive authorities, to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that cause it. In particular, according to the international standard ISO 37001:2016 in a number of ministries and departments, local executive authorities, an anti-corruption management system was introduced and internal departmental documents were adopted to combat corruption.

The formation of an uncompromising attitude towards corruption in society is an extremely urgent issue today, in this regard, it is desirable that not only the responsible agencies, but also the general public are united and like-minded. From this it is clear that somewhere faced with situations of taste, bribery, every citizen should not be indifferent to this unpleasant phenomenon, should not be indifferent, but, on the contrary, should not turn into a duty and responsibility to conscientiously carry out efforts aimed at drying up the vice of corruption with a single drop. When expressed in a different way, it is necessary that each person begins with himself to be intolerant of injustice. After all, in this regard, the right of every citizen is strictly guaranteed on a legal basis. That is, the law" on the fight against corruption" establishes that the appeals of individuals and legal entities on the facts of corruption offenses are considered in full, objectively and in a timely manner, persons who provide information on corruption offenses are protected. In conclusion, it can be said that the legislation of Uzbekistan has a scientific basis for eliminating and eliminating the vices of corruption in society.

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MODERN PROBLEMS OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES

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INFORMATION MODEL OF THE THREE-STAGE RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

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Mazmunnoma. Maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasi bojxona organlarida xavflarni boshqarish tizimini takomillashtirish vazifalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Uch bosqichli bojxona xavflarini boshqarish tizimi tarkibi ishlab chiqilgan. Bojxona organlari xavflarni boshqarish tizimining "yumshoq" va "qattiq" tarkibiy qismlari tahlil qilingan. "Yumshoq komponent" sifatida bojxona ma'lumotlarining ishonchliligini nazorat qilish orqali bojxona xatarlari darajasini pasaytirish usuli taklif etilgan. Umumiy ma'nodagi ma'lumotlarning ishonchliligini tekshirishning mavjud usullarini qisqacha ko'rib chiqilgan. Klassik usullar asosida bojxona ma'lumotlarining ishonchliligini aniqlashning asosiy mezonlari ishlab chiqilgan. Bojxona tizimidagi korruptsion risklarni boshqarish vazifasi "qattiq tarkibiy qism" sifatida baholanadi. Korruptsiya holatlarini keltirib chiqarish ehtimoli bo'lgan bojxona tartiblari aniqlangan. O'zbekiston Respublikasi bojxona organlarining xavflarni boshqarish tizimini rivojlantirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar taklif etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: bojxona xavflarini boshqarish, ma'lumotlarning ishonchliligi, tovarlarning elektron deklaratsiyasi, ishonchlilik mezonlari, korruptsiya xavfini boshqarish.

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены задачи совершенствования системы управления рисками в таможенных органах Республики Узбекистан. Исследована и разработана структура трехуровневой системы управления таможенными рисками. Проанализированы «мягкая» и «жесткая» составляющие системы управления рисками таможенных органов. В качестве «мягкой составляющей» предлагается способ снижения уровня таможенных рисков за

счет контроля достоверности таможенной информации. Дан краткий обзор существующих методов проверки достоверности информации общего назначения. Разработаны основные критерии определения достоверности таможенной информации на основе классических методов. Задача управления коррупционными рисками в таможенной системе оценивается как «жесткая составляющая». Выявлены возможные таможенные процедуры, порождающие коррупционные ситуации. Предложены рекомендации по развитию системы управления рисками таможенных органов Республики Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: управление таможенными рисками, достоверность информации, электронное декларирование товаров, критерии достоверности, управление коррупционными рисками.

Abstract. The paper considers the tasks of improving the risk management system in the customs authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The structure has been researched and a three-level customs risk management system has been developed. The "soft" and "hard" components of the risk management system of the customs authorities are analyzed. As a "soft component", a method is proposed to reduce the level of customs risks by controlling the reliability of customs information. A brief overview of existing methods for verifying the reliability of general-purpose information is given. The main criteria for determining the reliability of customs information based on classical methods have been developed. The task of managing corruption risks in the customs system is assessed as a "tough component". Possible customs procedures that give rise to corruption situations are identified. Recommendations on the development of the risk management system of the customs authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan are offered.

Keywords: customs risk management, reliability of information, electronic declaration of goods, reliability criteria, managing corruption risks.

Introduction. Since the second half of 2018, a risk management system (RMS) has been introduced into the activities of the customs authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Prior to that, the experience of such developed countries as Korea, a number of countries of the European Union, Turkey, China, Russia, etc. was studied. The information system of the RMS was developed and implemented by specialists of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. After the implementation of this system, international experts were involved to study and evaluate it. The conclusions received from international expert experts give grounds for confident application of it in practice. The following results were shown in the operation of the RMS for 2018-2020 (Table 1):

Table.1. The results of the operation of the RMS for 2018-2020.

Years	Green Corridor (in %)	Yellow corridor (in %)	Red corridor (in %)
2019	20,99	38,48	40,53
2020	25,37	42,58	32,04
2021	32,4	62,3	5,3

Source: author's elaboration (2022)

Although, 2018 was a period of trial operation of the RMS and therefore some restrictions were applied on the volume of cargo release through the "green corridor".

Since the beginning of 2019, the system has started functioning fully. However, the comparative analysis of the results of the functioning of the RMS with the roselatats of other countries differ, especially the goods that are directed to the "red corridor" (Table.2) [1,2,3].

Table.2. the results of the functioning of the RMS of other countries

Countries	Green corridor (in %)	Yellow corridor (in %)	Red corridor (in %)
USA	72	26	2
Italy	64	29	7
Kazakhstan	75	21	4

Source: http://atameken.kz (2018) [1], Dayub A.V., Kurkina N.S. (2012, p. 126) [2], Babkina E.A. .(2011, p.109) [3]

Despite the fact that the RMS of customs authorities creates favorable conditions for a law-abiding participant in foreign economic activity (FEA), it reacts quite harshly with respect to goods that hit the "red carpet". The consequences of such phenomena for the owners of "red carpet" goods can sometimes be undesirable and long-term or even disastrous.

It should be noted that the initial years of the introduction of RMS into the activities of the customs services of different countries show a similar situation, i.e. the number of goods entering the red corridor is high - about 50%. Although, after a certain time, these parameters decrease and stabilize.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the study of methods for the development of a customs risk management system to stabilize the ratios of the parameters of the "green, yellow and red corridors" is relevant.

Analysis and results. It is no secret that in order to develop a certain technology, it is necessary to thoroughly study it and realize all its subtleties. The development of RMS technology of the customs authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan is also no exception. The scientific literature often confirms that the RMS is a fundamental principle of modern customs control technologies, it allows optimizing the use of customs resources. Such a definition of RMS mainly reflects the point of view of customs services or entrepreneurs.

If we consider the RMS from the point of view of the interests of public administration, it turns out that, to date, a wealth of experience has been accumulated, a solid regulatory framework has been formed for the application of the customs risk management system in developed countries and international documents have been adopted [4].

At the time when these studies were conducted, the activities of the customs authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan were regulated by about 330 regulatory documents, including:

- 6 laws;
- 3 codes;
- 23 decrees and 38 resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 172 resolutions and 16 orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- 47 interdepartmental resolutions and other instructions registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

This is not a complete list of regulatory documents regulating the activities of customs authorities. Despite the fact that there are a sufficient number of regulatory documents regulating the activities of customs authorities, the issues of its management are concentrated around two main tasks (Fig. 1.):

- management of foreign trade operations;
- management of customs personnel.
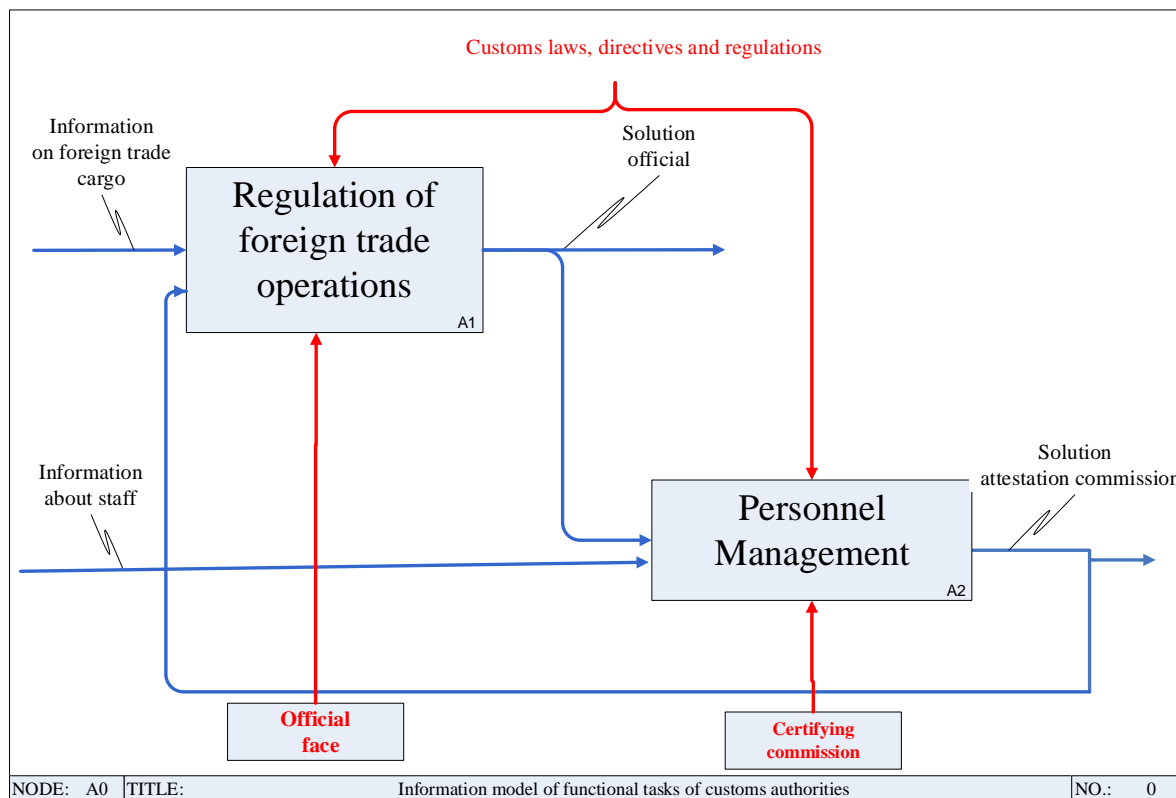
Fig.1. Fundamental tasks of customs administration
(*Source: author's elaboration (2022)*)

In practice, these tasks are indirectly related to each other. In other words, when managing the personnel of customs authorities, the results of the activities of each employee for the management of foreign trade operations are taken into account. Each appointment of an employee to a certain position, presentation for a reward, promotion or demotion, administrative punishment, up to dismissal from the customs authorities, depends entirely on the decisions taken by him in the process of managing foreign trade operations.

And, on the contrary, the quality management of foreign trade operations and the fulfillment of tasks assigned to customs authorities completely depend on the skillful and fair management of customs personnel.

In turn, the issues of managing foreign trade operations are concentrated around two irreconcilable main tasks:

a) fulfillment of the fiscal task - collection of customs duties;

b) prevention, detection and suppression of violations of customs legislation, including smuggling.

The irreconcilability of these tasks is manifested in the following:

The key parameter for increasing customs payments is the time spent on customs clearance of foreign trade goods: the less time is spent on customs clearance of a single foreign trade cargo, the more cargo will be processed for a certain period of time and the more customs payments will be received by the state budget for this period.

At the same time, the number of violations of customs legislation is increasing, since the time for a detailed study of the batch of goods being processed remains minimal

The key parameter for reducing violations of customs legislation is the time spent on customs inspection of goods: the more time is spent on customs inspection and examination of documents of a specific foreign trade cargo, the less cargo will be processed for a certain period. Consequently, there is less chance of committing violations of customs legislation.

At the same time, the amount of revenue to the state budget from customs payments decreases, as the foreign trade turnover for a certain period of time decreases.

One of the effective recognized methods of "reconciling" the above tasks and facilitating foreign trade is the use of the risk management system, which is used in all developed countries. The trigger model of tasks for managing foreign trade operations, in the form of a set of two irreconcilable tasks and the RMS of the customs service, is shown in Fig.2.

The analysis of the results of the operation of the risk management system of the customs authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the first two years shows that every 4th batch of "Red corridor" goods is the result of an unreliable declaration of the customs value of goods.
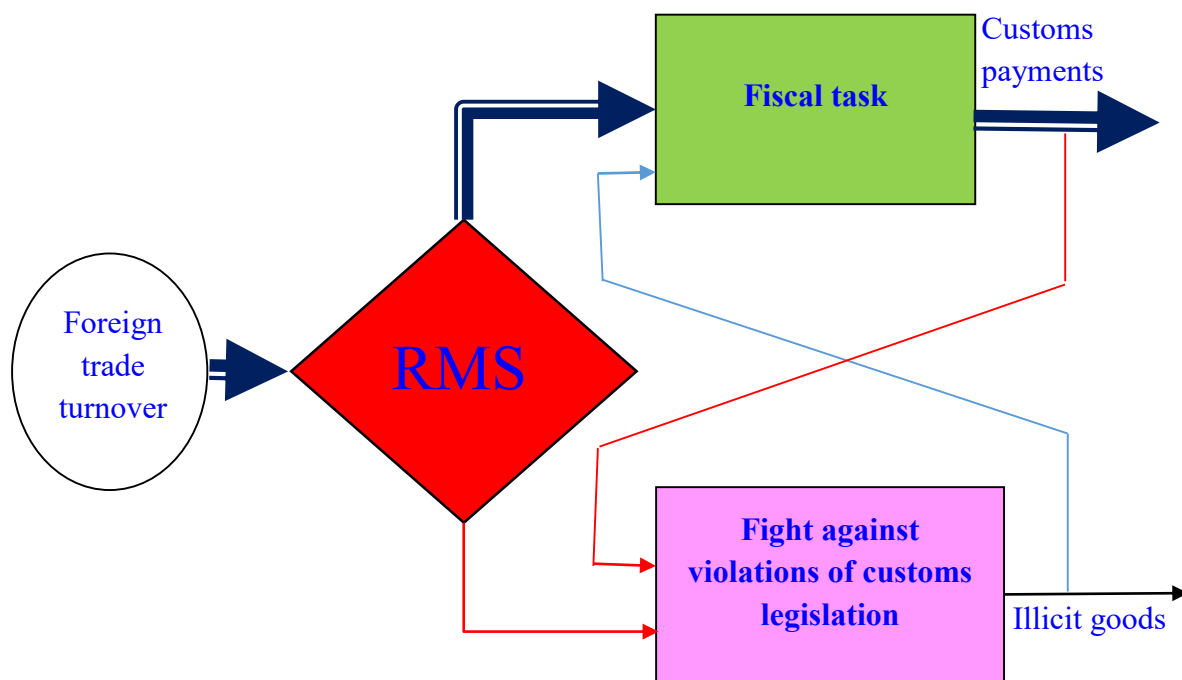

Fig.2. Trigger model of tasks managing foreign trade operations

(Source: author's elaboration (2022))

When it comes to the control of the reliability of customs information, it implies the identification of unreliable declaration of goods, i.e. it is necessary to single out "unreliable customs declarations" from all submitted to the customs authorities via the global Internet in electronic form.

The facts of violation of the customs legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for several years shows that in order to solve the task, it is necessary to assess the reliability of information about the product in all its parameters, i.e. a multidimensional analysis of information about the product is required. Information about the goods is fully reflected in the cargo customs declaration (CCD).

$$D= \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline d_{1\,1\,1} & d_{1\,2\,1} & \dots & d_{1\,40\,1} \\ \hline d_{2\,1\,1} & d_{2\,2\,1} & \dots & d_{2\,40\,1} \\ \hline & & \dots & \\ \hline d_{58\,1\,1} & d_{58\,2\,1} & \dots & d_{58\,40\,1} \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad (1)$$

As is known, the CCD is formalized in the form of a multidimensional matrix D, which is the source of state customs statistics [5].

A brief description of the CCD is as follows: the number of graphs is 58. The level of detail of each CCD graph is determined depending on the complexity of the task, but no more than 40. The serial number of the CCD *L* is updated annually. The customs authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan receive approximately five million CCD per year and this increases annually.

In order for the information about the product to be reliable, each column of the CCD must be reliable and meet certain reliability criteria (2).

$$K= \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline k_{1\,1\,1} & k_{1\,2\,1} & \dots & k_{1\,40\,1} \\ \hline k_{2\,1\,1} & k_{2\,2\,1} & \dots & k_{2\,40\,1} \\ \hline & & \dots & \\ \hline k_{58\,1\,1} & k_{58\,2\,1} & \dots & k_{58\,40\,1} \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad (2)$$

To assess the reliability of customs information, the concept of the CCD reliability function is introduced, which takes the values 0 or 1:

$$A = A_l(x_{ij}), i = \overline{1,n}, j = \overline{1,m}, l = \overline{1,L}) \qquad (3)$$

where: A_l is the confidence level of l-CCD;
The value of x_{ij} is defined as follows:

$$x_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if} \quad k_{ij1} \leq d_{ijl} \leq k_{ij2}, \ l = \overline{1,L} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \qquad (4)$$

where: L is the total number of CCD.

The relationship between the value of the function A and its arguments is established in the following assumptions: if at least one detail element of one CCD graph is unreliable, then the considered CCD is considered not reliable.

THE CONCEPT OF INFORMATION RELIABILITY CONTROL

The task of identifying false customs declarations is a special case of the general and, as is known, ancient task of identifying false information, i.e. how to distinguish "truth" from "lies". Numerous scientists are interested in this task, starting from the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle (384 BC). This is evidenced by a short list of studies by contemporary authors Kotenko Yu. V., Petrenko S. A. [6], Morozova A. A. [7], Xin Luna Dong [8].
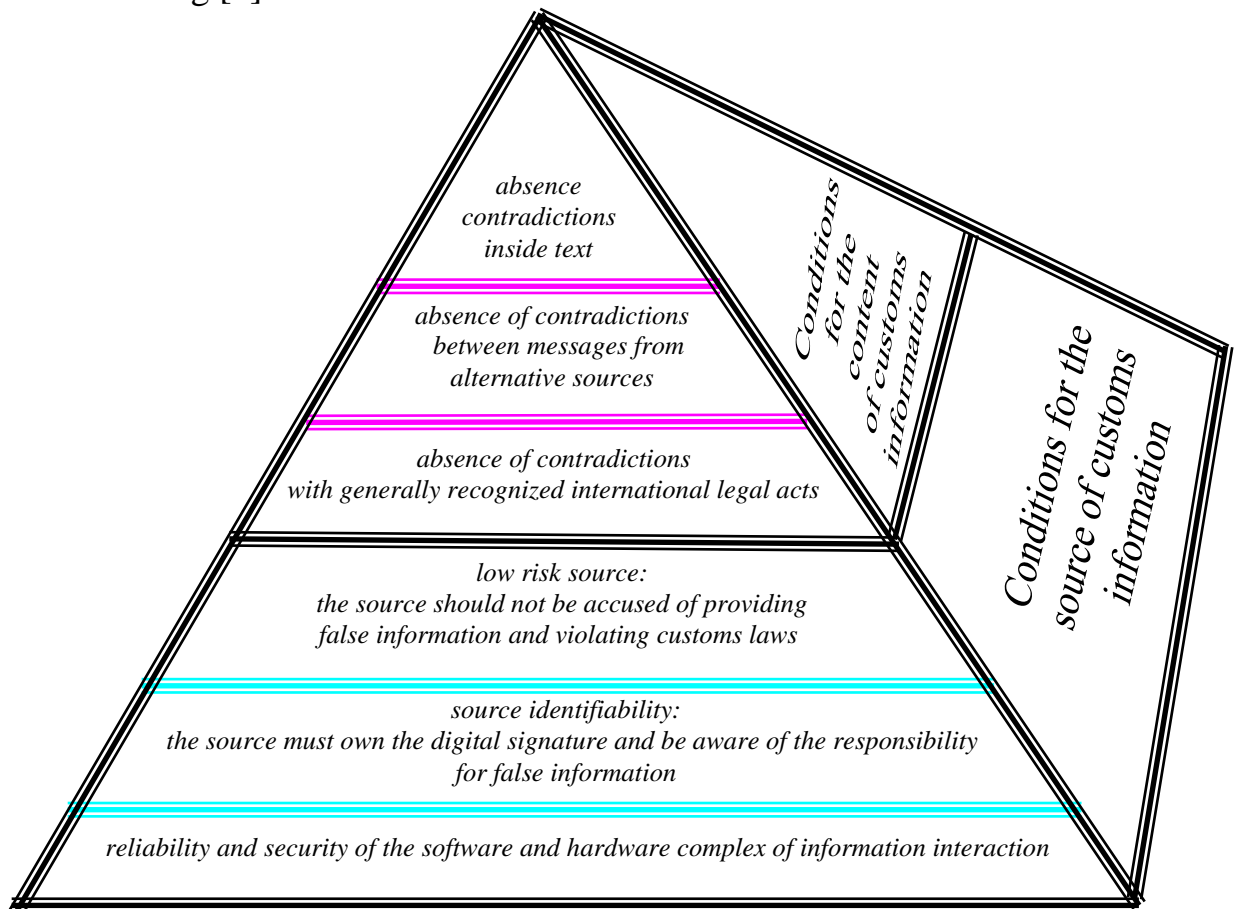

Fig.3. Pyramid criterion for controlling the reliability of customs information
(Source: author's elaboration (2022))

This problem is of interest not only to scientists of natural or secular sciences. This refers to scientists who were engaged in determining the reliability of hadiths in Islam. One of such scientists is the legendary Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari. It is said about him that he devoted his whole life to the collection and analysis of hadiths, worked on the creation of methods that allow separating "reliable" hadiths from "unreliable" ones. Analyzing more than 600 thousand hadiths, using his own methods, he chose only 7 thousand 275 in the book "Al-Jami al-Sahih", which for more than 11 centuries has been considered the most reliable book [9].

Based on the analysis of works devoted to the issue of information reliability control, criteria for the reliability of customs information have been developed, consisting of 2 groups of conditions (Fig.3):

- conditions for the source of customs information;
- conditions for the content of customs information.

The criteria for controlling the reliability of customs information developed by the authors made it possible to improve the RMS of customs authorities and to implement it in the form of three notification subsystems. The implementation of a risk management system in the form of a "security threat alert system" is one of the features of the organization of customs control of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It requires a differentiated approach and provides for the creation of an information system consisting of the following three subsystems of threat notification (Fig.4.):
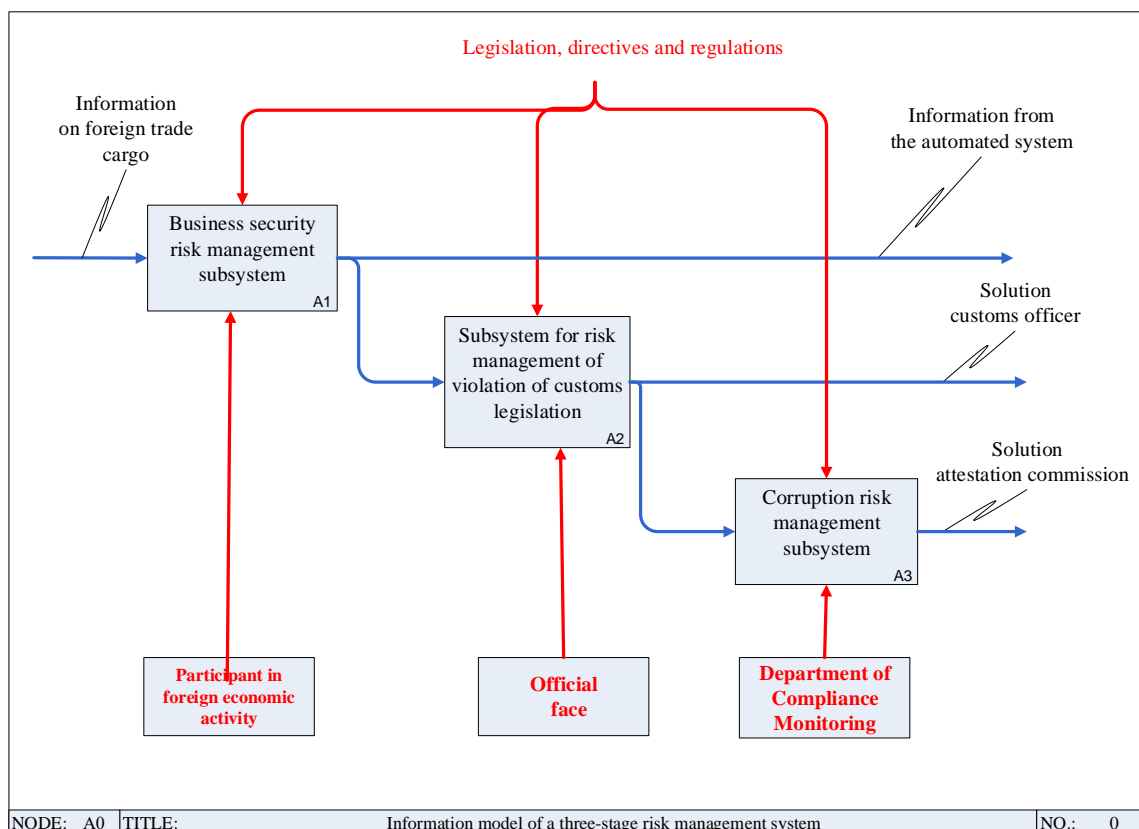

Fig.4. Risk management systems in the form of a set of subsystems "security threat alerts" *(Source: author's elaboration (2022))*

- subsystem for notifying an entrepreneur about a threat to the security (stability) of a business;

- subsystem of notification of the customs inspector about the threat of violation of customs legislation;

- subsystem for alerting special structural subdivisions of the customs authorities about the threat of abuse of official powers by an official of the customs authority, elements of corruption.

The "Business Security Risk Management Subsystem" automatically detects unreliable elements of the electronic customs declaration and informs the entrepreneur about it. In relation to the entrepreneur eliminating the unreliability of the CCD in a timely manner and on a voluntary basis, no measures are applied.

Conclusion. Analysis of the results of the implementation of the customs risk management system in the form of three subsystems shows its effectiveness.

In 2021, the "risk management subsystem of unreliable declaration" revealed unreliable declaration in 236,854 cases, including 20,633 cases related to customs payments. As a result of automatic notification of foreign trade participants and elimination of unreliable data on their part on a voluntary basis, additional customs payments of $8.4 million were received by the state budget.

Also, in 2021, the "risk management subsystem for violation of customs legislation" in 13,397 cases worked and confirmed risk profiles, of which 11,380 cases are related to the customs value of goods, additional customs payments in the amount of 3.9 million US dollars were collected in the state budget (Table 3.)

Table 3. Results of operation of the customs information reliability control system during 2021.

Incident	Total number	including, according to the customs value of goods	The amount of shortfall (in eq. million $)
identified false declarations	236 854	20 633	8,4
declarations on the " Red corridor "	13 397	11 380	3,9

The above brief analysis leads to the conclusion that the "risk management subsystem of unreliable declaration" is a "soft component" of the customs risk management system in the way it facilitates a wide range of foreign trade participants (236,854 cases) than the "subsystem for risk management of violation of customs legislation" (13,397 cases).

Consequently, the development and expansion of the capabilities of the "risk management subsystem of unreliable declaration" is a priority task, since the ultimate goal of customs authorities is not punishment, but assistance in international trade and ensuring its security [10].

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