

электронное периодическое издание

ЭКОНОМИКА

и

социум

ISSN 2225-1545

№1(80)-2021



ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ
ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

«*Экономика и социум*»

<http://www.iupr.ru>

УДК 004.02:004.5:004.9

ББК 73+65.9+60.5

ISSN 2225-1545

Свидетельство о регистрации
средства массовой коммуникации
Эл № ФС77-45777
от 07 июля 2011 г.

Редакционный совет:

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Выпуск №1(80) часть 1 (январь, 2021). Сайт: <http://www.iupr.ru>

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THE PROBLEM OF OSTEOPOROSIS IN WOMEN OF CLIMACTERIC AGE

Resume: Climacterium (Greek. - step (degree)) - is a transitional period of women's life, in which the functions of the ovaries decrease, stop completely and, accordingly, have changes. This is the level between youth and old age. Osteoporosis-a change in hormonal function that results in bone mass decreases and bone weakness is a negative complication and increases the risk of fracture.

Key word: climacteric period, osteoporosis, myelopathy, neuropathy, neuralgia, vertebrobasilar syndrome

Klimaks (grech. - leap (stage)) – for the transitional period in the life of women undergoing changes in the ovaries related to the functioning of the ovaries and for the same, and for procrastination. The stage between youth and (leap) old age. One of the negative complications of eyeing hormonal activity is osteoporosis-a decrease in bone mass and, as a result, an increase in the risk of bone fragility and fracture. A decrease in the density of the bones leads to a rapid process of osteochondrosis in humans and, as a result, various or national changes in the central nervous system, peripheral and negative eyzgarmas. Complications of osteoporosis and osteochondrosis include: myelopathy, neuropathy, neuralgia, vertebro-basillary syndrome, and b.

It occupies a long period in life – begins approximately from the age of 45 years and lasts up to 65-70 years, and is considered a female person who does not eat from the period of fertil (childbirth) to the period of old climacteric period. All pathologies in the system of reproductive (sexual) manifestations in women of eyzgarms that trigger processes. This reproductive aging is known as suppression of the activity of the ovaries and loss of fertility.

That decline not only in menstrual activity, but also in activities that are important for life in a number of sex (position property rattan - estrogen), which produces hormones that are also affected. O estrogens in the activity of one's own effect eats not everyone, for example-skin, hair, brain, liver, heart, blood vessels, bones, muscles, as a matter of fact. And a drastic change in performance or national income. One of the serious complications of osteoporosis and osteochondrosis is loss of estrogens climax structure of the aforementioned systems.

Bone mass and is considered an indicator, and the quality of life depends on the physical activity that you eat at the location, the way of eating, and the amount of sexual harmonies. So, after 40 years of age (a decrease in bone mass), bone aging begins and intensifies in women in the climacteric period. Osteoporosis is an intensive disease, we call osteoporosis, which occurs as a result of a hormonal failure. there are the following types of postmenopausal skeletal Osteoporosis: osteochondrosis of the spine, fracture of the bones, straightening out of the spine and. Thus, after the physical examination of the soífiy-voodoo, the buyin coming into being, as symptoms of osteoporosis in most cases of the waist, ' rocks, dizziness, convulsions are observed and trying to accelerate in time. Includes lack of the diagnosis osteoporosis eliminated by means of means include the following - X-ray examination, densitometry (bone to determine the density of the bladder), computer tomography, ultrasound and laboratory analyzes of the bones: simple anti-inflammatory with the characteristic feature of the eyzi not showing pain ingested.

The intensity of osteoporosis is influenced by many factors – risk factors. These factors are divided into those that can not be eliminated and those that can be eliminated.

Factors that can not be eliminated:

- female gender;
- hereditary (genetic hardware characteristic predisposition to osteoporosis);
- old age;
- late arrival of menstruation (so that after 16 years of age the place property);
- menopause-40-45 years old tomorrow ;
- menstrual cycle (low and uneven lead disorder);
- infertility garden with ovulation disorder;
- low body weight (less than 60 kg);

Will eliminate the risk factors:

- consumption of caffeine, alcohol or smoking ;
- hypodynamia;
- physical abuse-physician;
- low consumption of calcium ;
- D vitamin deficiency ;
- more consumption of meat.

Osteoporosis profilactics: rational nutrition, maintaining body weight in the course of life in the meioral indicators or national standing, consumption of calcium substance (1000 mg/milk), physical activity corresponding to age during life. Adequate physical exertion is important for women of different ages – special physical exercises (normalization of the activity of the vestibular muscles, strengthening of the natural muscle corset, normalization of metabolism).

In the profile of osteoporosis, it is of great importance to identify and get timely osteoporosis or nationally associated diseases (violation of the menstrual cycle, thyroid gland, adrenal gland diseases, diabetes) prevention.

Treatment of osteoporosis. To the methods of treatment of osteoporosis it is necessary to approach kompleksly. Complex is certainly included in the treatment with hormonal drugs-substances that suppress the eating of female sex hormones, today we call the drugs of the OSH Group v as "menopausal hormonal therapy" (MGT) drugs: femoston ,sitsitonin, paratgormone, androgens.

Qimas is associated with an increase in bone for metabolism.the effect of a decrease in the bone mass of diphthocyte and estrogen in the menopause period depends on the amount of the drug (dosage), the bone mineral estrogens to the density. The protective effect of estrogens is manifested only during the period of consumption of menopausal therapy, such as in women who have not received chemotherapy for a decrease in bone mass, so the rate of bone mass remains after the removal of the hormonal. The results of the WHI (initiated by women Helth) examination and meta-analysis showed the following results: decreased risk of bone fracture and accelerated osteochondrosis in the body as a result of osteoporosis or nationally leads to impaired MGT (a combination of monotony or progesterone) eaten in healthy generation women; achieved the Prevention of bone fracture in women who have developed osteoporosis and Thus, after a one-year treatment observed an increase in bone mineral density of about 4%. In the process of treatment with the drug (1 mg of estrodiol and 5 mg of dogogesterol), there was an increase in the mineral density of the bone in 90% of subjects or an unchanged Femoston on the negative side. In the process of treatment of the skin formed 66-81% mineral density of the bones in the number of women who observed seizure and increase.

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CLINICAL AND PATHOGENETIC VARIANTS OF BRONCHIAL OBSTRUCTIVE SYNDROME IN INFANTS

Resume: Currently, it is important to study the immunopathological mechanisms underlying the development of various phenotypes of wheezing, since the bronchoobstructive syndrome is accompanied by an active inflammatory process of an infectious or allergic nature, leading to structural changes in the tissues of the lungs and bronchi.

Exclusion criteria from the study: age over 1 year, newborns; children from socially disadvantaged families and orphanages; verified diagnoses: cystic fibrosis, foreign body of the respiratory tract, stenosing laryngotracheitis, congenital stridor, congenital malformation (bronchopulmonary system, heart and blood vessels), atypical infection (Chlamydia, Mycoplasma).

Key words: bronchoobstructive syndrome, acute bronchitis, bronchopulmonary system, Chlamydia, Mycoplasma.

Relevance. Currently, it is important to study the immunopathological mechanisms underlying the development of various phenotypes of wheezing, since the bronchoobstructive syndrome is accompanied by an active inflammatory process of an infectious or allergic nature, leading to structural changes in the tissues of the lungs and bronchi. Identifying the features of respiratory tract inflammation, taking into account the cellular composition of nasal secretions, local and systemic cytokine concentrations, and determining the type of inflammation, will allow us to consider the possibility of using a non-invasive technique (nasal flushes) as an additional criterion for the differential diagnosis of bronchial obstructive syndrome in young children.

The purpose of the study. To identify clinical and pathogenetic variants of bronchoobstructive syndrome in infants based on neural network and logistic regression analysis, taking into account anamnestic features, risk factors and predictors of inflammation to optimize differential diagnosis and prognosis of the disease course.

Research methodology and methods. The objects of the study were children aged 1 to 12 months who were admitted to the hospital with bronchial obstructive

syndrome (wheezing syndrome). The control group consisted of practically healthy children included in the study after a conversation with their parents, with informed consent. Criteria for inclusion in the study: infants admitted to the hospital with the following diagnoses: acute bronchitis with obstruction (J20. 9), bronchiolitis (J21.9). All children included in the study received voluntary informed consent from their parents.

Exclusion criteria from the study: age over 1 year, newborns; children from socially disadvantaged families and orphanages; verified diagnoses: cystic fibrosis, foreign body of the respiratory tract, stenosing laryngotracheitis, congenital stridor, congenital malformation (bronchopulmonary system, heart and blood vessels), atypical infection (Chlamydia, Mycoplasma).

Criteria for inclusion in the control group: practically healthy infants, from healthy parents, with a favorable course of pregnancy in mothers, with a gestation period of more than 37 weeks. and a birth weight of more than 3000 g.; during the period of newbornness-without features; children who were not ill in the first year of ARVI, the absence of BOS in the anamnesis; with an unburdened personal and family allergic history. The study was conducted in three stages.

The results of the study. When assessing the features of the clinical picture of BOS in infants, differences in the frequency of occurrence of a number of clinical parameters were revealed. Thus, in BOS of infectious origin, hyperthermia above 38°C was significantly more frequent and was observed in 44 (17.8%) children, the duration of obstruction was more often from 3 to 5 days, which was significantly more frequent in comparison with other groups. In BOS against the background of BPD, the absence of temperature reactions was registered more often (in 13 (68.4%) children), and bronchial obstruction lasted more than 7 days more often. in comparison with BOS of infectious origin ($p < 0.05$). When assessing risk factors for children under bare allergic Genesis significant were: "urticaria and angioedema in history" was observed in 9.1% of children, OSH 8,333 (DI=2,207-31,467), ($p < 0.05$); "allergic diseases in relatives" were observed in 6.5% of children, OR=5,952 (DI=1,455-24,353); FRENCH such as "the relatives of the BA II line relatives (grandparents)" was noted in 11.7% of children 0111=4,018 (D= 1,604-10,064) and met 4 times more often in comparison with a group of barefoot infectious origin ($p < 0.05$).

For barefoot on the background of BPD is characterized risk factors: "pneumonia in history" was noted in 10.5% of children (0111=5,842, D=1,262-27,036), $p < 0.05$; "obstructive bronchitis in history" - at 31.6% of children under 0111=2,337, (DI=1,143-4,779); "bronchiolitis in history" - in 10.5% of children, $p < 0.05$ and 8 times more common in children of this group in comparison with bare infectious Genesis; "underweight" from a child you have to 63.2% children, with OR=6,373 (DI=3,975-10.218), $p < 0,0!$; "Smoking mother" was noted in 31.6% of children, while the figure made up of OSH: OSH=2,062 (DI=1,015-4,187); "threats of miscarriage in the first and second halves of pregnancy" and occurred in 47.4% and 31.6% of children with OR 4,382 (CI=2,489-7,713) and OR 4,572 (CI=2,116-

9,879), respectively; "chronic bronchitis of the first line of kinship (parents, siblings)" was 10.5% of cases, 0111=5,842 (CI=1,262-27,036).

When analyzing the cellular composition of nasal secretions, it was found that in the nasal secretions of children of the second group (BOS of allergic origin), eosinophils were significantly more frequently detected ($p < 0.001$) - in 53% (95% CI=39-67). For the rest of the cell composition, no differences were found between the target groups. When comparing the main indicators of the immunogram (cellular and humoral links) unidirectional changes in the immune response were revealed, regardless of the variant of BOS, in comparison with the control.

When analyzing the content of cytokines in peripheral blood, there is a tendency to increase the concentration of 1B-111a, 1B-2, 1B-4, 1B-6, 1B-8, 1B-10 in comparison with the control. There were no significant differences between the parameters of cytokines in the peripheral blood serum between the target groups. When analyzing the level of cytokines in nasal flushes, a significantly high concentration of 1B-4, as a key mediator of the development of atopic inflammation, was noted in the group of BOS of allergic origin in comparison with all groups ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion. The revealed high correlation between the level of cytokines in nasal flushes and blood serum allows us to recommend a non-invasive method for determining the cytokine profile in nasal flushes as a priority for infants. Significant clinical and immunological predictors for variants of bronchoobstructive syndrome in infants with high predictive ability in terms of sensitivity and sensitivity were identified.

Specificities: "Barefoot infectious Genesis" - the presence of hyperthermia, duration barefoot 3-5 days, relief bronchodilators BOS, 1B-8 serum (below 5 percentile); "bare allergic Genesis" atopic dermatitis, a history of urticaria, angioedema in history, relatives BA I lines, 1B-2 serum (above 95 percentile), 1B-4 flush (above 95 percentile).

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STEAM TEACHING TECHNOLOGY IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS A FACTOR OF EARLY DEVELOPMENT

Annotation: This article discusses STEAM teaching technology in preschools. As a result of the great attention paid to the development of children's practical skills in STEAM education, their teamwork, creativity and will are strengthened. Such knowledge and skills are the main task of teaching, and the whole teaching system strives for it.

Key words: STEAM program, preschool organization, teaching technology, project, science.

STEAM is an alternative approach to traditional teaching. At the same time, children learn Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics based on interdisciplinary connections and practical approaches. STEAM allows children to carry out project and research activities in and out of preschool.

STEAM education is developed in America. Some schools decided to integrate the natural sciences, technology, engineering skills, and mathematics to track the subsequent activities of their graduates, thus giving rise to the STEM (Science, Technique, Engineering and Math) system. Later, art was added to it, and now STEAM was formed to the end. According to educators, the knowledge gained in these disciplines will help children to become highly qualified professionals in the future.

The basic idea of the STEAM approach is that practice is as important as theoretical knowledge. At the same time, children have to use not only their minds but also their hands in the learning process. The main feature of the STEAM approach is that children use their minds and hands to effectively learn most subjects, and "acquire" knowledge independently. Children experiment with learning, design models, create music and movies independently, build robots, that is, implement their ideas and create products.

Today's world is not like yesterday, and tomorrow will not be like today!

In the STEAM learning environment, children can apply their knowledge in practice as they grow up, and when they face a variety of real-life challenges, such as environmental pollution, climate change, and other complex issues. They understand that in order to solve, they need to rely only on their own knowledge and work together in different fields of science. It is not enough to rely on knowledge in one discipline. Therefore, the STEAM approach is also a way of thinking.

Every day new types of work are emerging, as well as new areas of specialization, which should make today's educators think. Are the knowledge and skills of the children they teach up-to-date?

In many countries, STEAM education is highly valued for the following reasons:

- In the coming years, there will be a severe shortage of IT specialists, programmers, engineers, high-tech manufacturing specialists and other similar specialties in the world;
- In the future, there will be professions that are hard to imagine now, all of which are related to technology and high-tech production in connection with the natural sciences. In particular, the need for bio and nanotechnology specialists is increasing;
- Future professionals are required to have comprehensive training and knowledge in various fields of education: natural sciences, engineering and technology.

STEAM education teaches students to compare their knowledge with real skills. It allows children not only to come up with ideas, but also to put them into practice.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is a prime example of the STEAM approach. The motto of this university is “Mens et Manus” (“Thinking and Hand”) and it has opened STEAM training centers and STEAM training centers in some educational institutions for children to get acquainted with the concept of STEAM in advance.

In 2014, the STEAM Forward International Conference was held in Jerusalem, Israel. It stated:

- Involve children in STEAM. Such education should begin at preschool age, so the program should be included in kindergartens;
- Science language - English. Those who want to study science and become scientists must know this language;
- STEAM education programs are needed for girls. Girls are capable of many things in science because they are by nature attentive and orderly;
- Science should be fun, it should be interesting and engaging for children. STEAM helps children develop important issues and skills to analyze:
- Comprehensive understanding of problems
- Creative thinking
- Engineering approach
- Critical thinking
- Study and application of scientific methods
- Learn the basics of design

This approach will help solve life problems in children in the future. In many developed countries, including the United States, Japan, Israel, Singapore, and Russia, this approach has been used effectively to develop children's creative and inventive skills in preschools.

Today's world is not like yesterday, and tomorrow will not be like today! Dynamically evolving technologies are being introduced in all spheres of human activity.

Sixty-five percent of modern children have occupations that do not exist today. Future professionals will need comprehensive training and knowledge in various fields of technology, science and engineering.

STEAM gives our children - the next generation of inventors, inventors, to conduct research as a scientist, to shape technology, to design as an engineer, to be creative as an artist, to think analytically as a mathematician through play.

Today, STEAM education is evolving as one of the major trends in the world and is based on the integration of five areas into a single curriculum in the application of a practical approach. The conditions for such education are its continuity and the development of children's ability to interact in groups so that they can gather ideas and exchange ideas. Therefore, the core curriculum includes modules for developing logical thinking, such as Lego technology and children's research.

Thanks to the STEAM approach, children understand nature, explore the world on a regular basis, and thereby learn their interests, engineering thinking style, ability to overcome critical situations, develop teamwork skills, and the basics of leadership, self-expression, in turn, provides a radically new level of child development.

Active communication and teamwork. STEAM programs are also characterized by active communication and teamwork. During the discussion phase, they learn not to be afraid to comment. Often, they do not sit around a table, but test and develop "products" based on their own designs. They are always busy interacting with educators and their friends in a collaborative team.

Develop an interest in technical sciences. The task of STEAM education in preschool and primary school age is to create the preconditions for the development of interest. For children in the natural and technical sciences, a love of what they do is the basis for developing interest. STEAM is very fun and dynamic for children and prevents boredom in children. They don't notice that time is passing, but they are not tired. There is a growing interest in rockets, cars, bridges, skyscrapers, electronic games, factories, logistics networks, submarines, science and technology.

Creative and innovative approaches to projects. STEAM training consists of six stages: question (task), discussion, design, construction, testing and improvement. These steps are the basis of a routine project approach. In turn, collaboration or sharing opportunities is the basis of creativity. Thus, the simultaneous use of science and technology in children can lead to new innovations.

In short, STEAM encourages children to experiment, design models, create music and movies independently, implement their own ideas, and create products. This approach to teaching allows children to effectively combine theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Increases the creativity of children, provides a solid foundation for the training of highly qualified, up-to-date personnel.

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THE PREVALENCE OF SPLENOMEGALY SYNDROME IN CHRONIC LIVER DISEASES

Resume: Recently, new diseases of the spleen have been identified and new methods of their treatment have been developed. The multilateral activity of the spleen is controlled by a complex regulatory system, which is still poorly understood. Splenomegaly syndrome is a fairly common manifestation of various diseases. However, the involvement of the spleen in the pathological process almost always requires differential diagnosis. Differential diagnosis of splenomegaly.

Key words: anemia, splenomegaly, myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, osteomyelofibrosis, erythremia, myeloma, cholecystoangiocholitis, hepatitis, liver cirrhosis, thrombophlebitis, splenomegaly.

Recently, new diseases of the spleen have been identified and new methods of their treatment have been developed. The multilateral activity of the spleen is controlled by a complex regulatory system, which is still poorly understood. Splenomegaly syndrome is a fairly common manifestation of various diseases. However, the involvement of the spleen in the pathological process almost always requires differential diagnosis. Differential diagnosis of splenomegaly. Having found an enlarged spleen in a patient, after the results of a general clinical and laboratory - instrumental examination for the differential diagnosis of splenomegaly, it is necessary to conduct the following special studies.

1. Assessment of peripheral blood parameters (and, if necessary, the study of sternal punctate and iliac trepanate) in splenomegaly allows you to diagnose such systemic blood diseases as acute, chronic myeloid leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, osteomyelofibrosis, erythremia, myeloma.

2. The presence of anemia, bilirubinemia with an increase in the indirect fraction of bilirubin and reticulocytosis in patients with splenomegaly suggests the likelihood of hemolytic anemia with intracellular hemolysis. The presence of hyperchromic macrocytic anemia and megaloblastic hematopoiesis in the bone marrow in a patient with splenomegaly is characteristic of a B 12 (folic)-deficient condition.

3. In the case of a combination of splenomegaly with lymphadenopathy, leukocytosis, absolute and relative lymphocytosis in the blood, it is worth thinking about chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

4. Acute development of lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly with angina and fever requires the exclusion of infectious mononucleosis, in which moderate lymphocytosis, monocytosis and the presence of atypical mononuclears are detected in the blood.

5. Enlargement of the spleen and lymph nodes without specific changes in the blood allows you to suspect the development of lymphogranulomatosis, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Brill-Simmons lymphoma, the diagnosis of which is based on histological and cytological studies of the removed lymph node or spleen.

6. With simultaneous enlargement of the spleen and liver and the presence of signs of portal hypertension, chronic cholecystoangiocholitis, hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, thrombophlebitic splenomegaly can be suspected.

7. In the case of a combination of splenomegaly and fever, sepsis, bacterial endocarditis, hematogenically disseminated tuberculosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, typhoid, leptospirosis, lymphogranulomatosis, malignant lymphoma can be suspected.

8. Effective treatment of the underlying disease, one of the symptoms of which is splenomegaly, in most cases leads to a reduction in the spleen. Below we present our own materials for studying the features of the spleen echogram in liver cirrhosis of viral and alcoholic etiology.

Objective: To study the features of the spleen echogram in patients with liver cirrhosis of viral and alcoholic etiology.

Materials and methods: 50 patients with cirrhosis of the liver developed after chronic viral hepatitis B and 30 patients with alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver, in the Child Pugh class – A stage, were examined.

The control group consisted of 80 people. The age of the examined patients ranged from 25 to 50 years. The duration of the diseases ranged from 3 to 8 years. Ultrasound examination was performed on a MINDRAY DC-6 Expert using a 2.5-10 MHz convexal sensor. The patients were examined in a polypositional, complex manner. The diagnosis of cirrhosis of the liver was established on the basis of clinical and laboratory, biochemical results of studies and verified by the detection of specific markers in peripheral blood by the method of enzyme immunoassay on the "Multiscan" device. Study of the spleen was performed with the patient on his right side through the intercostal spaces on the 9 – 11th rib for medium and segnalazioni lines polypositional on three dimensions: length – position the scan plane parallel to edges and measuring the maximum length of the body, the thickness in the above position of the sensor and the measurement from the region of the gate of the spleen to the lateral surface of the perpendicular to the latest and width at the position of the scan plane perpendicular to the ribs and measurement visible diameter.

Results of the study: Normally, on echograms, the spleen had a semilunar shape, limited to a capsule up to 2-3 mm, which was determined as a hyperechoic

strip along the entire contour of the organ with the exception of the gate area. The length of the spleen was 100.2 ± 7.9 mm, and the thickness was 36.5 ± 3.9 mm. The spleen index, determined by multiplying the thickness of the spleen by the distance from the spleen gate to the lower pole, normally did not exceed 2200 sq.mm., the structure of the spleen parenchyma was homogeneous, fine-grained, the echogenicity of the spleen is comparable to the echogenicity of the cortical layer of the kidney. The splenic vein was normally visualized as an anechoic vein with a diameter of 5.8 ± 0.5 mm. Echogram of the spleen in liver cirrhosis of viral etiology at the stage of compensation with portal hypertension was characterized by: an increase in length in 80% of patients by an average of 30-35%. Thickening of the capsule (more than 3 mm) was noted in 55% of patients by an average of 25-30%. An increase in the thickness of the spleen of more than 50 mm was observed in 80% of patients.

Dilation of the splenic vein (more than 8 mm) was detected in 85% of patients, on average by 40%. An increase in the spleen index compared to healthy patients was observed in 77% of cases by an average of 25%. In 5 patients with cirrhosis of the liver, dilated veins were found at the gate of the spleen and in the wall of the gallbladder. In patients with alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver, the spleen echo indicators were characterized by the following features: An increase in length was observed in 20% of patients by an average of 25%. Capsule thickening was observed in 15% of patients by an average of 20%. An increase in the thickness of the spleen was observed in 20% of patients. Dilation of the splenic vein (more than 8 mm) was observed in 15% of patients, on average by 20%. An increase in the spleen index was noted in 30% of cases by an average of 15%.

Conclusions:

1. There are more than 50 types of splenopathy that require timely etiological diagnosis, which requires consultations of ULTRASOUND specialists, hepatologists, hematologists, lymphologists, oncologists, etc.

2. In liver cirrhosis of viral etiology, a violation of all parameters of the spleen echogram was observed in 1.5-2 times more than in alcoholic liver cirrhosis. In this case, splenomegaly was accompanied by dilation of the veins at the gate of the spleen and in the wall of the gallbladder. Therefore, according to the degree of changes in the echocartin of the spleen, we can assume the etiological factor of splenopathy.

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CONFIDENCE – NONVERBAL METHODS OF ARGUMENTATION IN THE FORMATION OF THE VERB

Annotation: Persuasion is the nonverbal methods of argument in the formation of persuasion, which include factors, such as complete knowledge of ideas and ideology, spiritual aspiration, correctness, sincerity.

Keywords: trust, principle, factor, believe, idea, authoritarianism, argument, inductive method.

Trust is a spiritual factor that is the basis for a person to look at his questions, work and behavior with sympathy and sympathy, to cooperate with him, to establish a close relationship. Trust is based on mutual honesty, fairness, religious integrity, honesty, sincerity and faith. With the fact that the relationship between people acquires a clear meaning, confidence is strengthened or, conversely, broken. Lack of unreasonable trust in a person is associated with insufficient spiritual level.

Trust is the complete knowledge of something, some idea or ideology, the spiritual aspiration, regardless of whether it is aimed at loving it, the basis of believe; 2) the main methods of upbringing through conscious mastering of spiritual, cultural, moral, social, political and other principles, norms, traditions, values, the factor of shaping belief in a person. Trust sometimes predetermines human action and becomes a cause. The formation of trust depends on the way of life, the influence of the external environment on a person, on how effective the process of socialization is, on which social and practical activity of each person. Trust is the main condition and criterion of activity in all spheres of social life, human life. Without it there will be no sense to live.[1]

Believe press the following three situations:

- a) knowledge, idea, theory (the state of the new mind);
- b) assessment, attitude to knowledge (State of new evaluation);

C) to apply the acquired knowledge to its activities, on the basis of which they regulate its conduct (whether it is a state of willpower management).

Believe knowledge, evaluation, management as the main company of the human worldview performs similar functions. On the basis of the cognitive function lies the knowledge about the occurrence of various events, processes in the universe, the evaluation of which is based on the acquired knowledge, and the changes that are taking place are connected with the understanding of the meaning and essence. And the management function is connected with the influence of a person on his behavior, behavior, his ability to take direction towards a specific goal, his skill. This means that knowledge, idea, theory passed through the winch of the practical

activity of a person, confidence becomes a belief. Confidence is manifested in the behavior of a person who is conscious, characterizing the behavior of a person. Believe is an integrative concept that expresses the state of unity of human behavior and behavior. In turn, believe is the main determinant that determines the direction of human behavior. Desire-will gives a decisive impetus to the manifestation of the desire-like elements in the practical activity of man. Practical activity becomes a life position of a person. Thus, believe is the most stable component of the human worldview. It is a solid, reliable bridge that provides unity of work with the conscious activity of the human being, with the soul.

But believe in its essence, according to character, in a different way (humanistic, fascist, communist, racial, etc.) it is possible to show. Any person based on authoritarianism or violence, administrative commando or violence, administrative commando or racism absorbs independence, turns a person into a puppet acting as a commando. More precisely, in the worldview, any person based on fascism or inhumanity, racism, the chauvinism of the great statehood, or religious fanaticism, which prevails, will never be able to rise to the level of an independent person. A person who makes such a priority in the worldview is deprived of independent thinking, independent work, a culture of independent living. Truly knowledge is trust-based, not based on scientific idea and theory that has passed the test of life. Believe is also a psychological and social psychological concept, in which there are fixed thoughts and imaginations formed in the process of a person's perception of a certain view, doctrine-theory, vital belief, value or activity emotional-emotional. In other words, believe certain values, a religious or secular profession, the philosophy of relations to live in the human soul, is to be accepted as a program of activity. As the great philosopher Socrates said: "I know that I do not know anything, and others do not even know the same thing." Consequently, the less a person knows, the more he will argue. And a person with a high level of intelligence is not satisfied with his level of knowledge. The German scientist Leibniz said: "the common things that are happening in the world – events are not formed by themselves. To know its true essence, it is necessary to study the basis on which the motivation for the occurrence of an event occurs.

In the pronoun of these thoughts lies the argumentation mechanism, which many do not understand. Argument (derived from the Latin word "argumentum", meaning "basis", "proof") refers to a certain idea, an event-event expression, reasoning, which serves to prove the correctness of the decision.

Argumentation is a complex logical process in which two or more systems of interrelated discussions are used. When we say argument a reasoning in a broad sense, it is understood to determine the existence of reliable and sufficient grounds that confirm the authenticity of this reasoning.

According to some logistical scientists, the demonstrative, that is, deductive argumentation is formed from the fact that the Inter subject can be checked, the object. Everyone can examine these considerations on the basis of the laws of deductive logic and be sure of the reliability of the conclusion, the conclusion can be taken as a chin by all and used as an independent argument, since it is necessary

from the basics. In a demonstrative argument, the general claim is based on irreplaceable feedback. But in the current era where globalization and information technology are rapidly evolving, the demand for new information is growing, with the help of other forms of thinking, not limited to the transformation of existing information and the preservation of its intrinsic value. With the fact that the non-deductive eristic argument is directed to find, to find, to determine the truth, it is more in line with today's demand. The basis of the eristic argument is inherent in the fact that the reasoning is close to reality, and the conclusion is in a probable, predictable nature.

In the case of eristic argument, induction and analogy techniques are used. In the inductive method, as a result of the study of a part of the elements that make up a certain set, the conclusion is also made about the unexplored parts of the elements of the same set. And in analogy, it is based on similar signs of two objects. It is concluded that the sign that is in one is also inherent in another. For example, in the argument that envy is evil, we make it like a fire, and we say that "as fire eats firewood, destroys human qualities".

The logical structure of the argument is similar to the structure of the proof. Its composition: thesis (a system of reasoning, reasoning in which evidence is required), the arguments presented for the justification of the thesis, and the method of linking theses and arguments – consists of a form of reasoning. The interrelation of theses and bases in argument differs in some respects from the proof. Argumentation dictates the interaction of at least two subjects (speaker and listener, speaker and audience, OPP and opponent, addressee and addressant) - dialogue. Argumentation is also manifested in the self – talk of a monologue-person. But since this process is often carried out through internal speech, learning it from the outside causes certain difficulties. In logic, mainly argumentation in the form of dialogue is studied.

The purpose of the argument is to change the trust. To accomplish this goal, various arguments are used. The reasoning, definitions, axioms, theorems, laws, as well as other empirical and theoretical generalizations that record verbs serve as arguments. The facts presented as Argument must, of course, be interrelated and relate to the essence of the thesis.

The above mentioned arguments are inappropriate and their use in the dispute process is unfair. But, in the dispute, along with the mind, knowledge of the parties, their feelings, behavior also collide. Therefore, it is possible to observe the use of nouns in the process of argument, as well as arguments. Distinguishing between reasonable and inappropriate arguments will help to determine the outcome of the dispute process.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF NAQSHBANDIYA SECT PHILOSOPHY IN THE HISTORY OF NATIONAL STATEHOOD

Annotation: the famous Sheikh of the Islamic world, this Zati Sharif, the founder of the Naqshbandiya sect, gave information about the fact that many opinions were made about his life and activities. And a few of them are controversial. And this is due to the very popularity of the great Sheikh, his life and activities at different times, different interpretations by different personalities. Many of the works cited in the biography of Bahouddin Naqshband have been studied comparatively.

Keywords: Nakshbandiya sect, Sufism, national idea.

The Naqshbandian sect, which emerged in the time of the Islamic religion, one of the world religions, played an important role in the spread of Islamic culture and civilization as a religious-irfanian doctrine. Religious and moral norms, which show the ways of forming the ideas of national statehood in it, have motivated people to live in harmony and agreement with representatives of other religions and confessions, contributing to humanism, humanism, creativity, development of society. The spread of Islam as a humane religion, which has made a worthy contribution to world civilization, is directly related to the teachings of mysticism.

Any problem with the religious background of people has always been one of the most delicate and pervasive ethnic strata of the population. The development of the Central Asian states at the end of the twentieth century shows that the religious land that replaced the ideological views of the former Soviets, watered down by atheistic theories, paved the way for various organizations and associations wishing to use it for their political purposes.

Bakhouddin Naqshband considered providing assistance to an autonomous person as the most rewarding work. In his opinion, if at the time of prayer it is necessary to help a person, it is necessary to immediately stop the prayer and fall in love with the help. The reward gained by helping a needy person is more than the reward that comes from prayer. For this reason, humanism was the main criterion of our national identity. So, according to the criteria of our national idea, spirit, spirituality is equal to the restoration of a destroyed Kaaba in terms of its literacy to help a needy, oppressed, tormented person. The National idea is also associated with universal interests. The creative impact of national ideas on the solution of universal interests is also associated with the common aspects of national and universal interests. Another of the important moral principles of the National idea is the historical memory of our people, the boundless hormone to their native land and

people, pride. Therefore, persuading these people to noble ideas is of great spiritual and spiritual importance in organizing them and mobilizing them for noble purposes. Because the mood of the spirit of the people, their emotional well-being and their richness in functioning are determined by their belief in the nationwide idea that it is a program of action. Such confidence forms the self-confidence of members of society, makes them more mobile, encourages citizens of the country to live in harmony, friendship and harmony, harmonizing their interests with the interests of Homeland.

According to the doctrine of Sufism, the meaning of life is the aspiration to reach truth, Allah, and the attainment of it is based on knowledge of external things – Sharia, and knowledge of internal things occurs in the process of sect. The sect determines which and what obstacles a person must overcome in order to achieve the truth. In the process of cognition, the transition from sharia to sect does not occur immediately. Only by mastering the Sharia and fulfilling its requirements can go along the path of truth faster and more efficiently. A person goes through each stage of cognition (mystical road addresses) one after another and approaches his goal. The theory and practice of Sufism presupposes a journey from the outside of consciousness to the inside, from the open to the hidden. Bahouddin Naqshbandiy tariqat esoteric that is, a hidden, mystical science, he is not open to all, he considered it to be possible only to realize him from people who have given himself to reality. The basis of the teaching of Naqshbandiya was the ideas of javonmardism.

The solution of these issues was mentioned in a number of works written at the beginning of XVII century by Sheikh Imam Ahmad Sirhindi, the Twenty-Fourth of the sets of the Naqshbandiya sect, in particular in the work "the letter of Rabbani".[1] manuscripts and printed copies of this work are kept in the fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the first volume 29 letters of the work, including the following, it was called: "to fulfill the Fard, to observe circumcision and decency, to ignore the Fard turganda nafl deeds, to return the prayer of khuft from reading at the end of the night, to return the water used for purification from drinking, and to return the murids from worshipping their own fleas or another." This letter, written at the beginning of the XVII century, was sent to Sheikh Nizamiddin at-Tahonisri, who lives in the Saneshwar area of India, where it is said that this is exactly what is called: "you should never allow people to drink the water that you used to clean. Because the water that flows from the ablution is unclean. According to Abu Hanifa, the faqihs denied this. I also heard from a reliable source that in the face of your caliphs, the suckers worshiped by them. It is worthy of condemnation, and it must be sanctioned." [2]

The doctrine of mysticism has been serving for centuries to elevate the spiritual-spiritual, moral perfection of mankind. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the masterpieces of the King, the masterpieces of our classical literature, the gazelles, the epics of love, the treasure of comics left by our ancestors, which includes the religious and secular sciences, which are reflected in the stories of love, all these are very deep, the roots of which are firmly rooted in the.

Professor Mahmud as'ad Jashon, a mature Sufi scholar of our century, one of the manifestations of the Naqshbandian sect, says: "Sufism is a Shari'ah science such as tafsir, Hadith, Kalam, Aqid and fiqh. An alternative to the apparent fiqh from the Qur'an and Hadith is the science of the divine law, the science of the state of the heart, the science of purification of the soul. Mysticism is the upbringing of the soul: a healthy Will, a beautiful behavior, a righteous deed.[3]

Until recently, we did not even have an idea of what mysticism is. In a short period of time since the independence of our state, a lot of books, brochures, art-scientific works devoted to the history of Islamic mysticism, the life and activity of great saints and righteous people living in the Eastern countries and our homeland have been published. Such silks on the path of science, productive activity attracted the great interest and attention of our people. Especially our intellectuals, mysticism scientists have achieved very good results as a result of their research on a number of research works and projects.

At present, it is important to deeply study the scientific and theoretical ideas of mysticism in the upbringing and maturing of a person of high spirituality, moral perfection. Man in all respects is craving for upbringing, care. Being indifferent to moral upbringing, the fact that self-esteem can be a cause of disruption and the calmness of its owner as a result of non-regular observation of one's actions has been observed many times in life experience. But tempering and nurturing the soul is not an easy task. The more difficult it is for a man to keep his soul in the itoate of his soul and mind, the more difficult it is for him to restrain and subdue the horse.

About Bahouddin Naqshband, about his teaching, about Naqshbandi sheikhs, numerous works have been created. Only one, there are 195 books in the treasure trove of uzfashi manuscripts. Including, through several works written by the beloved caliph Khoja Muhammad Porso, the description of the guardianship, the early epochs of Bahouddin Naqshband in tariqat, his dialogues and the words of wisdom, it is possible to enjoy acquaintance, Islamic faith, prayer, Sharia and the traditions of the sect. In Uzbekistan on the occasion of the 675th anniversary of Bahouddin Naqshband (1993) the importance to the study of teaching has increased. The scientific center "Naqshbandiya" under Bukhara State University has started its work. There, a study of the Sufi-irfanian heritage was established. The Center "Naqshbandiya" was also established in Bukhara State Museum-Reserve.

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INTEGRATION OF LISTENING AND SPEAKING TO IMPROVE LANGUAGE LEARNERS' COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

Annotation: The article explains that listening and speaking which are types of language skills in English are important in the development of communicative competence. The main concept of listening and speaking are defined, some activities and tasks are suggested in order to develop listening and speaking.

Key words: integration, approach, authentic, analysis, competence, strategies, proficiency, component, listening and speaking, creative skill.

The integrative approach is intended to provide an authentic language environment for learners to develop Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing skills in a meaningful context. Of all the four skills Listening and Speaking seem intuitively the most important. In foreign language classrooms, students often do more listening than speaking—they hear a native speaker, either the teacher or a recording, speak phrases and test their comprehension via paper-and-pencil activities such as matching games. This type of training gives students the correct language input, but research is increasingly showing the value of having students speak the language as a way of learning it. Listening is one of the subjects studied in the field of language study and in the discipline of conversation analysis. This skill can be improved by practice and there are many rewards to develop listening skill. It is the active process of receiving and responding to spoken (and sometimes unspoken) messages.

Helgesen (2003:24) states that listening is an active, purposeful process of making sense of what we hear. More often we hear, more we can understand something. Regarding that citation, although listening is receptive, it is very active because listeners can think and understand things at higher levels than what they have heard. As they listen, they process not only what they hear but also connect it with other information they have already known. Since listeners combine what they have listened to their existing knowledge and experiences, in a very real sense, they are figuring or creating some kinds of meaning in their own mind. Rost (2002:177) defines listening, in its broadest sense, as a process of receiving what the speaker actually says (receptive orientation); constructing and representing meaning (constructive orientation); negotiating meaning with the speaker and responding (collaborative orientation); and, creating meaning through involvement, imagination and empathy (transformative orientation). Listening, then, is a complex, active processes of interpretation in which listeners match what they hear with what they have already known.

Rivers in Hasyuni (2006: 8) states that listening is a creative skill. It means we comprehend the sound falling on our ears, and take the raw material of words, arrangements of words, and the rise and fall the voice, and from this material, we create significance. Therefore, we can say that listening is like a cooking process, there is the recipe, and then we gather the ingredients, start to process to cook and finally we eat that. The process will be successful if we prepare the right dose, as well as listening, we can get the right words if we listen well and know all of the sentences. Speaking is a crucial skill in foreign language learning since it is considered the means by which a person can get to know the target language. Mastering speaking skill is considered the main evidence of second language acquisition. The study was based on very significant studies and research works on speaking strategies, some of which tend to discuss the benefits of utilizing speaking strategies with foreign language learners, for example, the studies by Cook (1993), French and Kasper (1983), Rubin and Thompson (1994), and Weaver and Cohen (1994).

While other studies on speaking, strategies attempt to take a more empirical look at previously mentioned studies. For example Donrnyei and Thurrell (1994) and Graham(1997), the current study attempted to utilize the studies of French and Kasper (1983) and other similar studies on speaking strategies. Ultimately, the researcher attempted finding a method of applying these strategies that can be pertinent to students with the aim to improve the students' speaking proficiency. According to Mendez (2011), speaking strategies that can help to develop learners' speaking proficiency are considered vital components of language learning strategies. Speaking strategies are vital in language learning; they are oral communication strategies or conversational tools used by learners to communicate in the target language in different situations or to solve communication problems.

We absolutely agree with researchers' ideas, which were mentioned above. Integration of listening and speaking is a crucial part of second language learning and teaching. It helps to improve language learners' communicative competence, because, only in that way, learners can express themselves and learn how to follow the social and cultural rules appropriate in each communicative circumstance. During the listening and speaking, learner has to pay attention his or her vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. However, speaking must be concise. In addition, let us see some of the listening and speaking activities:

A. The learners listen to a text from a sound carrier and decide which of the three summaries offered comes closest to the content of the listening comprehension text.

Listening to a text, reading the summaries, deciding on their individual qualities (<i>listening for full understanding</i>).	☐ ☐ ☐ summary A: ... summary B: ... summary C: ...

B. The learners listen to incomplete sentences and have to guess their endings.

Predicting sentence endings	A: I'm afraid I won't be able to make it after all. B: Oh dear. Would you like to arrange another?

C. The learners try to memorize a complete sentence. Then they listen to the first part of the sentence and have to complete the missing part from memory.

Listening to a sentence and completing it from a given point (<i>running memory exercise</i>).	These coffee houses became known as "penny universities" because a person could buy a cup of coffee for one penny and learn more at the coffee house than in class. These coffee houses became known as "penny universities" because a person could buy a cup

D. The learners listen to a text and try to analyze the parameters of the conversation and discuss within groups.

Analysing the parameters of a conversation (Who talks to whom, for what reason, with what intention, when, where?)	Why have you stopped me? What's the problem? GOOD EVENING. MY NAME'S BRAUN. YOU WERE DRIVING TOO FAST. But I wasn't driving fast. PLEASE SHOW ME YOUR CAR PAPERS AND YOUR DRIVING LICENCE. But in Germany you can drive as fast as you like on the motorway. You can do 160 kilometres per hour or even more if you want to. I'M AFRAID THAT'S NOT QUITE TRUE. YOU HAVE JUST BEEN MEASURED DRIVING AT A SPEED OF 88 KMPH. YOU MUST NOT EXCEED 60 KMPH AT THIS POINT.

Such kind of listening and speaking activities make them think profound and compel them speak about it and to give their candid opinions. In addition, each of them has own aims, tasks and structures. If we use all of them in our speeches, our speaking skill and competence will dramatically develop. As a conclusion, while teaching listening and speaking teachers should pay attention to provide a rich environment that contains collaborative work, authentic materials and tasks. It would be very useful and effective for language learners.

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THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL PROCESSES ON HUMAN CONSCIOUSNESS

Abstract: Socialization means an unprecedented acceleration of the pace of life. Again, globalization is a process that leads to the cultural, spiritual, and economic integration of nations and peoples. The development of today's world occurs under internal and external factors. Internal and external factors mainly affect the media. In particular, the exchange of information through the media - radio, television, newspapers, magazines and the Internet - is developing. According to scientists, a person receives 85% of information through sight, and the remaining 15% through hearing. This means that the role of television and the Internet is growing.

Keywords: social process, human consciousness, culture, worldview influence, social system, internet, globalization

Within the framework of natural and economic foundations and a certain culture, a person's personal characteristics, consciousness are formed. By meeting their own needs, people begin to interact with each other. Every social process around us, every event has a certain effect on the human mind. The human brain receives and automatically synthesizes information through the eyes, ears and senses. The formation of the human mind is closely linked to what information the brain receives.

Social processes are a single series of changes in social systems, i.e., relationships, institutions, groups, and other types of social systems. In classifying other processes, we assume that the main source of social life is the need to meet needs. People face similar aspirations of other people to achieve a means of satisfying needs. Conflicts of similar aspirations in a given historical situation can give rise to different events, different processes, worldviews and influences on consciousness within certain groups and systems of relationships.

One of the classifications of social processes was proposed by the American sociologists of the Chicago school, R. Park and E. Burgers. They identified the following types of social processes:

Cooperation. Collaboration is the interdependence of people in the process of their activities. A form of labor organization in which a certain number of people participate together or in interconnected labor processes. Collaboration is based on concerted action and the achievement of common goals. Thus, a distinctive feature of the partnership is the desire of its members for mutual benefit. During cooperation, people interact directly and there is an exchange of interactions.

As a system of relationships and interactions, collaboration is always an unstable and changing system.

Competition. The struggle between individuals or groups for possession of limited and unequally distributed goods and values. Competition leads to positive consequences, such as achievements in science and the arts. All the achievements of modern society are related to the incentive value of free competition. Competition also arises through the influence on the human mind. For example, an entrepreneur tries to deviate from the results of another entrepreneur and consciously competes and tries to deviate from it.

Device. A person's ability and desire to participate in the actions of others and to imitate their behavior. It can manifest itself as submission, compromise, or tolerance. This is especially true in children. The child's mind quickly absorbs the news and begins to apply it to life.

Conflict. Conflicts manifested in a direct conflict of opinions, views and interests are the highest stage of development. The confrontation of the participants in this social process is usually accompanied by negative emotions. A social process that an individual or group seeks to achieve by destroying their goals (meeting their needs, pursuing their interests) or subjugating them to other individuals who pursue similar goals. Conflict is a mental process caused by a change in consciousness, a negative impact.

Assimilation. It is a social process in which a certain part of society loses its distinctive features and replaces them with debts and another part. The process of cross-cultural penetration, in which individuals and groups come to a culture shared by all participants in the process, i.e. assimilation is always two-way. This can be both voluntary and mandatory.

Amalgamation. The process of cross-cultural penetration, in which individuals and groups come to a common culture by all participants in the process. Unlike assimilation, the end of the unification process completely blurs the lines between groups, for example, the emergence of one person as a result of the intermingling of two or more ethnic groups.

The success of the socio-economic changes taking place in a society depends on the strength, future, stability of the society, on the human intellect and potential to create material and spiritual products. Nowadays, it is necessary for a person to have an independent mind, to be able to overcome the difficulties in defending his or her opinion, to be able to meet and adapt to the requirements of the social environment, more precisely, to the requirements of the time.

The problem of adaptation to society is one of the main problems of personality psychology. Adaptation is an active process of adapting to changes in a person's living conditions, individual and personality traits in their life and activities. Adaptation is the coordination of a person's needs and motives and interests to the needs of society as an individual. Psychological adaptation of a person is manifested in decision-making, expression of small thoughts, ideas, attitudes to the required behaviors. The adaptation of a person to a society in which he lives a small number takes place in the process of his socialization. The process of socialization is a process that takes place through direct and indirect influence on the mind.

Socialization is the process by which an individual enters the social environment, is absorbed in it, and accepts the norms of the external social environment and explains whether or not to follow them. The concept of 'socialization' is related to two different concepts that are semantically close: 'education' and 'adaptation'. Adaptation, on the other hand, can be seen as an integral part of socialization, its mechanism. Social psychological adaptation, that is, the experience gained by an individual through adaptation and adaptation to social relations, is a form of general socialization.

In the process of socialization, a person learns the social norms of society

Reduces, organizes to perform various roles, develops skills of behavior in public. The socialization of a person in this sense is based on his knowledge and understanding of social existence.

Sources of socialization include:

1) The experience gained in childhood - this process is accompanied by the formation of mental functions and the manifestation of the initial norms of social behavior. The human mind receives and implements basic influences and skills in childhood.

2) Social institutions - the system of education and upbringing; from the family to the institutions of higher education and higher education, including work communities;

3) The influence of tones in the process of communication and cooperation. In this case, both in formal and informal contexts, the interaction of the ahams with each other, the rhythms of treatment.

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METHODS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING MUSIC CULTURE

Annotation: The subject of music culture serves to form the spiritual, artistic and moral culture of students, to cultivate national pride and patriotism, to develop creative skills, sophistication and artistic taste, to broaden the horizons of thought, to foster independence and initiative. The subject of "Music Culture" is associated with all subjects taught in general secondary schools, including history, geography, physics, literature, fine arts, physical education, labor and others.

Key words: music culture, teaching, quality of education.

The introduction of the state educational standard in music education, as well as in all educational disciplines, will allow making full use of the national musical heritage. These are reflected in popular folk melodies and songs, the creative activities of singers and musicians, maqom, shashmaqom, epics and modern contemporary musical activity. Such opportunities of the art of music serve as a unique and inimitable source in the upbringing of a new generation, their harmonious development. From time immemorial, the pedagogy of music education in the East, including Uzbek, and its excellent methods have been improved on the example of the traditions of teachers and students.

Also, the main task of music education is to develop students' musical talents, increase their love and passion for music, create the necessary conditions for the development of students' interest in music, meet their artistic needs. At the same time, an in-depth study of the universal musical values of the peoples of the world will ensure that the younger generation enjoys cultural masterpieces of international prestige.

Teaching a child to love and understand music only with the help of music itself and the duty of the school is to create conditions for enhancing the child's musical culture, expanding his musical and singing horizons, developing general musical abilities, and for some children, developing musical talent;

It goes without saying that any pedagogical technology will be dry, meaningless, uninteresting and ineffective if the teacher does not have the available features. Because it is clear that any form, model, type of education will not give the expected result without the pedagogical skills, knowledge, qualifications and artistic capacity of the teacher.

It is well-known that a music teacher carries out educational work at the same time. In educating students through the art of music, it is important that the teacher has good musical skills, good voice reading, ability to use a variety of tools wisely and appropriately, verbal skills, and the ability to improve students' skills. Live

performances (playing musical instruments, singing) have a special effect on the students in the classroom and lift their spirits.

The music teacher should also supervise the lessons. Due to constant observation, the teacher improves his pedagogical skills. It teaches students to evaluate the situation, to feel their inner feelings, interests and abilities. Follow-up lasts from first grade to seventh grade. The method, form and pedagogical technologies used, as well as their effectiveness, convenience, fun and convenience for children will be identified.

The peculiarity of music education is that the organizational structure, practical performance activities, as well as teaching methods, factors that ensure their effectiveness, the analysis of tools and the generalization of their general creative - positive aspects are unique to music education. allowed the development of species. These are also pedagogical technologies in terms of their purpose and function, and their application in music education is yielding good results. Such classes instill in students a good mood, enthusiasm, high spirits and aspirations. Among them are the following technology lessons, which are widely used today by advanced, enterprising teachers: concert lessons, quiz lessons, interview lessons, competition lessons, lessons around the round table, self-awareness lessons, find the song, debate - discussion lessons;

Each of these courses has its own structure, mission, purpose and methodological basis. When music lessons in the primary grades are conducted in the form of games (songs, through games, organizing, dancing to music, "writing games"), students become more active and they are able to complete the tasks relatively easily.

For example, concert lessons help students to form a stage culture, to show themselves in public, to show good potential, to develop the qualities of acting as an artist, quiz lessons help students to develop ingenuity, inquisitiveness, quick thinking, memory. Debating lessons also have a positive effect on the development of students' ability to stay, independent thinking, responsiveness, a positive approach to topics and issues, the deepening of speech.

The analysis lesson focuses on a thorough analysis of the work done in the process of music literacy, listening to music, singing, in which the theoretical literacy skills of students play an important role.

Game lessons can be held in many different forms. For example, when passing the topic of musical instruments, students are given cards with pictures of various musical instruments. The teacher uses a tape recorder to play music played on a national instrument. Pupils, in turn, show on a musical instrument how a piece of music is played on the cards in their hands. The most active and resourceful students are evaluated and encouraged. Classes such as quizzes, concerts, debates, find the melody are based on the theoretical and practical knowledge of students. Lessons are organized in the form of musical trips to creative communities, various cultural and educational events, or to nature, cities with the help of a video tape.

Therefore, the methods used should be more game-oriented. Works related to children's fairy tales, animals, birds, plants, landscapes, birds, which are organized

in the form of various competitions with the participation of fun, games, dances, and arouse students' interest and enthusiasm for the lesson. father, develops aesthetic feelings, musical abilities. In this regard, the use of folk songs, works of fraternal peoples and composers, as well as modern songs, will make the lessons more meaningful and active, have a strong impact on the formation of feelings of love and affection for folk music heritage among young people. reaches Creative activity occurs in each lesson.

Thus, lessons of modern music culture can be considered as an artistic and pedagogical work. It's due to the fact that, it is created by the teacher based on his individual creativity and experience. That's why, composition and dramaturgy of the lesson, its artistic and pedagogical idea, goals and objectives, forms, methodical methods and technologies also increase students' interest in music, teaching materials, instill in them the spiritual content of music art and culture, understanding of modern musical creative activity - all this is the product of the teacher's creative approach.

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INNOVATIVE METHODS IN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Abstract: this article analysis teaching new methods and technologies that are adapting to bring change in existing system for fulfillment of predetermined educational objectives. Earlier books were only source of instruction, individualized learning and Individualized teaching. Today, it has been proved through research studies that information and communication technology can make the teaching learning process more effective and efficient.

Keywords: innovation, teaching methods, learning through argumentation, computational thinking, learning by doing science, embodied learning, learning management system, blended learning, technology, classroom

Today's learners are digital natives. They grew up with digital technologies. Teachers have to solve important issues related to the adaptation of the learning process towards students who have different learning styles and new requirements for teaching and learning. The biggest challenge for any teacher is to make each student to be attentive in the class, and transmit ideas effectively enough to create a lasting impression. As a teacher, to tackle this challenge effectively, they should implement innovative methods and ideas that make the classroom experience much more lovable for the students. Traditional classroom teaching methods are no longer effective to achieve current learning standards. Technological approaches alone cannot provide students with deep and meaningful learning experience. But the combination of both can help an educational institution stand at the top. Students who have grown up with interactive technology do not pay attention to old traditional classroom lectures. What educators need to do is provide students with relevant and engaging learning experience. Traditional approaches become effective in enhancing education, only if they are combined with technological approaches. Any method using computers or modifying the existing conventional chalk-talk method are innovative if they ultimately serve the attainment of core objective of teaching.

Education is a very powerful instrument for social change and transformation and innovative teaching practice is the only way to enhance the quality of our education. The purpose of education is not just making a student literate but adds rationale thinking, knowledge ability and self-sufficiency. When there is a willingness to change, there is hope for progress in any field. Creativity can be developed and innovation benefits both students and teachers. Technology is also changing the classroom experience. Teachers have to use different teaching

methods and approaches that allow students to be active participants with strong motivation and engagement to their own learning. Modern pedagogical paradigms and trends in education, reinforced by the use of ICT, create prerequisites for use of new approaches and techniques in order to implement active learning. An innovative teaching method is a proactive approach to integrate new teaching strategies and methods into a classroom. They are:

A learning management system is a software application or Web-based technology used to plan, implement, and assess a specific learning process. Typically, a learning management system provides an instructor with a way to create and deliver content, monitor student participation, and assess student performance. A learning management system may also provide students with the ability to use interactive features such as threaded discussions, video conferencing, and discussion forums. Teaching management systems were largely used to deliver courseware in schools and popularize e learning.

Blended learning is a term increasingly used to describe the way e learning is being combined with traditional classroom methods and independent study to create a new, hybrid teaching methodology. It represents a much greater change in basic technique than simply adding computers to classrooms; it represents, in many cases, a fundamental change in the way teachers and students approach the learning experience.

Embodied learning involves self-awareness of the body interacting with a real or simulated world to support the learning process. When learning a new sport, physical movement is an obvious part of the learning process. In embodied learning, the aim is that mind and body work together so that physical feedback and actions reinforce the learning process.

Engaging with authentic scientific tools and practices such as controlling remote laboratory experiments or telescopes can build science inquiry skills, improve conceptual understanding, and increase motivation. Remote access to specialized equipment, first developed for scientists and university students, is now expanding to trainee teachers and school students.

Innovation in Teaching Methods is an effective approach to make positive change in students' behavior and attitude towards learning, to improve their motivation and engagement. The results of the change have bilateral nature – they can affect students' results and understanding of the educational content and create conditions for an effective learning process. Innovative teaching methodologies will lead to a learning society in which the creative and intellectual abilities of students will allow them to meet the goals of transformation and development.

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CREATIVE COMPETENCE OF A FUTURE PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROBLEM

Annotation: Today, Uzbekistan pays great attention to competency-based approaches to creating a quality education system, like other countries. In the last decade, the idea of competence has become one of the main topics of discussion and research in the field of pedagogy, as an integral (integral) professional feature of the modern person, formed within the education system.

Keywords: components, category, pedagogical research, intellectual talent, creativity.

The theoretical foundations of the competency-based approach in domestic and foreign science are the subject of much discussion. Competence requirements are being developed by pedagogical scientists. In particular, the conceptual apparatus of competence and the limits of its application are being clarified. At the same time, it is possible to distinguish a well-developed and well-established conceptual competence core (root) in the scientific and pedagogical community today, where there is a consensus on a consensus. Professional competence can be defined as a complex feature (characteristic) that characterizes the ability of an employee to update the knowledge accumulated in the course of performing professional tasks (professional functions) and apply them in a timely manner. Competence is manifested and mastered in professional activities.

Professional competence an integral feature of the subject of professional activity; a systematic display of knowledge, skills, experience, abilities and personal qualities that allow you to successfully solve professional tasks.

Professional competence is formed in the process of professional education; used to describe the end result of teaching; it refers to a personal quality, a feature that is formed even in the minimum experience of professional activity in a given field, including in the areas of motivation, motivation, cognition, value, personal activity.

It should be noted that the teaching profession has always been considered creative and responsible. In the scientific works of thinkers of the past, there is a tendency for a person who has chosen the profession of teaching to have appropriate professional training and pedagogical accuracy, meticulousness, reasoning. The content and ways to achieve a level of readiness for pedagogical activity have been developed by many generations of practical teachers and theoretical educators. The content, the component of the teacher's work, as an integral part of the subject of pedagogical activity, is sufficiently fully reflected in its professional skills.

The experience of pedagogical teams in achieving quality learning outcomes shows that the educational (and upbringing) environment of an educational

institution helps to develop the creative abilities of the participants in the educational process. Today, there is a need to organize goal-oriented work to create such an environment that promotes the development of a creative personality, including the ability to apply knowledge non-standard. The concept of creativity includes two interrelated aspects: on the one hand, creativity is the activity of creating spiritual and material values of human social significance, on the other hand, the process of achieving results, the process of realization and confirmation of individual, psychological, intellectual strengths and abilities process. (E.A. Genike, I.F. Isaev, I.B. Shmigirilova). Adding to the views of scholars, we believe that pedagogical activity encompasses both aspects and is a creative activity, because by acting in accordance with its own tendencies, independently solving its own problems, creating and changing the conditions of the educational process, the teacher simultaneously (in parallel)) changes both itself and its activities. The creative activity of the teacher is considered as a certain system of expression of his personal, professional (professional) and personal qualities, as a result of which the teacher in his essence manifests himself as a person and a professional.

Today, the first J. The term 'creativity' (сгeатиту), introduced into scientific circulation by Gilford, is used to refer to the ability to be creative (creativity). Creativity is defined (defined) as a person's creative ability or creative talent and constitutes a relatively stable feature of a person. Creativity can mean a person's behavior in a general sense and the result of such behavior, can be manifested in thinking, in different types of activities, in individual abilities.

- ✚ According to researcher J. Gilford, creative thinking is characterized by the following parameters: *the richness of thinking (the ability to invent a large number of new ideas per unit of time, the ability to produce);*

- ✚ *adaptive thinking depending on the situation (speed of transition from one task to another);*

- ✚ *dissimilarity (originality), development (invention) of directly unrelated connections, giving unusual answers, finding non-standard solutions;*

- ✚ *curiosity;*

- ✚ *ability to develop hypotheses;*

- ✚ *the response is logically independent of the stimulus; when there is a certain (clear) connection between the stimulus and the response, the response is disconnected from reality.*

The listed parameters of creative thinking are part of Gilford's cubic model, in which the scientist considered divergent thinking (along with transformation and implication operations) as the basis of creativity as a general creative ability. In such thinking, it becomes possible to look for different ways to solve the problem, and it leads to unexpected conclusions and results. Divergentness is the "ability to think in different directions", which corresponds to the sought (desired) phenomenon of access to a wider "space". The success of creative activity provides a special combination of two types of thinking - divergent and convergent thinking. Divergent thinking is manifested in the readiness to propose a set of many and equally correct ideas about an object as a result of obtaining (attracting) and

analyzing information that is considered external to the object of the search activity. Convergent thinking allows data to be integrated into a holistic structure (structure) that is subordinate to the main objective of the study.

In addition, a high level of creativity depends on other qualities of the individual:

imagination, fantasy, high emotionality, independence of thinking, receptivity and openness of the mind, certain experience and knowledge.

We believe that special attention should be paid to the development of these qualities and characteristics of thinking in the context of professional (professional) activity in educational institutions.

The personal-activity approach to the problem of competence allowed to develop the concept of "teacher's creative competence", which is reflected in the creative and productive activity of the individual, which we understand as a professionally important aspect (feature) of the individual.

The analysis of the above approaches allows to determine the strategy and tactics (methods, ways to achieve the goal) of the process of developing the creative competence of future primary school teachers in the context of professional (professional) independent educational activities, as they all reflect the essence of the events under consideration. Systematic analysis of creative competence and identification of its elements, their internal organization and methods of interaction (influence); the functions performed by the system being modeled; it implies (requires) the identification of ways of its emergence and development prospects.

The creative competence of a future primary school teacher is a mental and pedagogical value, and the level of its formation is one of the factors that positively affect the success of educational activities. In the proposed interpretation, the creative competence of the teacher is a feature of the professional person, and the study of this feature requires a multifaceted (multifaceted) approach. As a system, this competence includes a set of ethical-humanistic orientations, knowledge, skills, abilities, and ways of using them from the teacher in creative interaction (collaboration) situations in primary school. A teacher's creative competence is an integral part of his or her professional competence.

The level of success of pedagogical activity, high labor productivity has always been one of the main criteria for defining (expressing) a professionally competent teacher. According to our understanding, a creative teacher is a person who has his own goals, values and beliefs, is able to solve life problems, is ready to realize his potential and capabilities, to develop himself, to express his personality, to present his personal potential and abilities, is a person with non-standard thinking, self-identification, intellectually independent learning skills, able to create new material and spiritual values.

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O'RTA ASRLARDA BUHORODA HUKUMRONLIK QILGAN MALIKA

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Narshaxiyning "Buxoro tarixi" asarida keltirilgan Buxoroda 680-695 yillarda hukumronlik qilgan malika haqida so'z yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Buxoro, Narshahiy, malika, buxorxudod, Tag'shoda.

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THE QUEEN WHO RULED IN BUKHARA IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Annotation: This article deals with the princess who ruled Bukhara in 680-695, mentioned in Narshahi's "History of Bukhara".

Keywords: Bukhara, Narshahi, princess, Bukhara, Tagshoda

O'rta asrlarda Buhoroda buxorxudodlar hukumronlik qilgan davrda ma'lum vaqt hokimyatni ayol kishi idora qilgan. Uning hukumronligi 680-695 yillarga to'g'ri keladi.

Budun Buhorhudod vafot etgan so'ng' taxtga uning xotini o'tiradi, sababi shahzoda Tag'shoda hali go'dak edi. Toki shahzoda voyaga yetgunicha malika o'n besh yil taxtni idora qiladi. Uning hukumronlik davrida arablar Buxoroga kela boshlaydilar; har gal kelganlarida malika ular bilan sulh tuzar va ularga mol berar edi. Aytishlaricha uning davrida undanda donoroq biror kishi bo'lmagan; u donolik bilan hukumronlik qilar va xalq unga itoatda edi. Uning odati shunday ediki, u har kuni otga minib Buxoro hiosori darvozasidan tashqariga chiqar va "Alaffurushlar darvozasi" deb ataldan Registon darvozasiga kelib taxtga o'tirar, uning oldida esa g'ulomlar, hoja sarolar, ya'ni bichilgan qullar va ulug' kishilar turar edilar. U qishliq aholisi uchun shunday qoida o'rnatgan ediki, har kuni dehqonlar va malikzodalardan ikki yuz nafar yigit zarrin kamar bog'lab, qilichlarini osib xizmatga xozir bo'lib, uzoqroqda turishar, malika tashqariga chiqqanida uni olqishlashar va ikki safga tizilishar edi; malika esa podshohlik ishlari bilan mashg'ul bo'lar, yahshilikka davat etib yomonlikni qaytarar, istagan kishisiga sarpo kiygizib, istagan kishisiga jazo berar edi. Shu tarzda ertalabdan to tushgacha o'tirib, so'ng hisorga qaytib kirar, dasturxonlar chiqarib hamma xizmatkorlariga taomlar berar edi. Kechga yaqin xam malika shu yo'sinda tashqariga chiqib o'tirar,

dehqonlar va malikzodalar ikki saf bo'lib uning hizmatida turishar edi; kun botgach, malika taxtdan turib otga minar va qasrga qarab, yo'l olar, yigitlar esa qishloqlariga qaytar edilar. Ertasi kuni boshqa jamoa kelib shu tariqa xizmatda bo'lar va nihoyat navbat yana o'sha jamoaga yetib kelar edi. Shu tarzda har bir jamoa bir yilda to'rt marotaba xizmatga kelishi lozim bo'lgan. 695-yilda malikaning va'fotidan keyin o'g'li Tag'shoda hukumronligi davrida mamlakatni egallash ishtiyoqida bo'lgan kuchlar harakatga keldi. Shunday kuchlardan biri Turkistondan kelgan Bardonxudod bo'lib; Vardona yerlari unga tegishli bo'lgan. Qutayba ibn Muslim Tag'shodaga yordamga kelib Buxoroning yerlarini himoya qilishda unga yordamlashdi. Biz bu ma'lumotlarni Abu Bakir Narshahiyning "Buhoro tarixi" asaridan bilib olishimiz mumkin. Bu asar bu O'rta Osiyo tarixini qadimgi davrlardan to XII asrlargacha bo'ldan davrini o'rganishda eng muhim manba bo'lib hizmat qiladi. Bu asarda O'rta Osiyoda arablar istilosi natijasida islom dinining tarqalishi va ilk o'rta asrlarda hamda IX-XII Asrlardagi Buxoro va uning atrofidagi shahar va qishloqlar hayoti, ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy va iqtisodiy tarixiga oid ma'lumotlarni olishimiz mumkin. Bu asar Buxoro tarixining eng qimmatli bosh manbasi hisoblanadi. Tatqiaotchi A.Rasulovning yozishicha bu asar Buxoroning eng qadimgi davrlardan XII asrgacha bo'lgan tarixi uchta muallif tomonidan yozilgan. Birinchisi Buxoroning Narshax qishlog'idan bo'lgan Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far an-Narshaxiy arab tilida yozgan. Asarning bizgacha yetib kelgan nushasining bosh so'zida aytilishicha 1128 -yilda asli hozirgi Quva shahridan bo'lgan Abu Nasr Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Nasr al-Quboviy Narshahiyning kitobini "ko'pchilik kishilar arab tilida yozilgan kitobni o'qishga rag'bat ko'rgazmaganliklari" sababli o'z do'stlarining iltimosiga ko'ra arabchadan fors tiliga tarjima qilgan. Undan yarim asr o'tgandan keyin asar yana qaytadan tahrirga uchragan: 1178-1179 yillar moboynida Muhammad ibn Zufar ibn Umar fors tilidagi tarjimini ikkinchi marta qisqartirib bayon qilgan. Ammo asarni o'qir ekanmiz, biz unda, ba'zan, mazkur 1178-1179 yildan keying to 1220 yilgacha bo'lib o'tgan tarixiy voqealar haqida ham, qisqa-qisqa ma'limotlarni uchratamiz. Bundan ko'rinadiki, Muhammad ibn Zufardan keyin ham bir yoki bir nechta bizga noma'lum kishilar asarni tahrir qilganliklarini va qo'shimchalar kiritganliklarini bilib olishimiz mumkin.

Narshahiy aslida o'z asariga qanday nom berganligi ma'lum emas. Shu sababli asar qo'lyozma nusxalarda va hozirgi zamon ilmiy-tarixiy adabiyotlarda ham "Tarixi Narshaxiy"("Narshaxiy tarixi"), "Tarixi Buxoro"("Buxoro tarixi"), "Tahqiq ul viloyat"("Biloyat haqiqatini aniqlash"), "Axbori Buxoro"("Buxoro haqida habarlar")kabi turli nomlar bilan yuritilib kelingan. "Tarixi Buxoro"hozirda tarixiy adabiyotlarda qat'iy o'rnashib qoldi. Asar qanday nomlanishi bilan emas undagi ma'lumotlar va voqealarning tarixiyligi bilan qadirlidir. Bu asar orqali yozuvchi bizga mamlakatimizning o'rta asrlardagi tarixini, hukumronlik qilgan sulolar, arablar bosqini davridagi Mavaraunnahr shahar va qishloqlari ijtimoiy – siyosiy hayotini, islom dinining tarqalishi haqida ko'plab ma'lumotlar keltirilganligi bilan qimmatlidir.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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2. www.ziyonet.uz

MODERN PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTICS AND METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract: In this article, we reflect on modern problems of linguistics and methods of teaching English. At present, the need to learn English in its actual functioning in various spheres of human activity has become generally accepted. The well-known fact is that an indispensable condition for the implementation of any communicative act must be a mutual knowledge of realities by the speaker and the hearer, which is the basis of language communication.

Keywords: background knowledge, foreign languages, linguistics, phonetics, grammar

At present, the need to learn English in its actual functioning in various spheres of human activity has become generally accepted. The last year of training focuses on business English, where the main is the communicative method of teaching. However, here we are faced with a number of communicative problems of linguistics.

The well-known fact is that an indispensable condition for the implementation of any communicative act must be a mutual knowledge of realities by the speaker and the hearer, which is the basis of language communication. These values have received in linguistics the name of background knowledge. A word reflecting an object or phenomenon of the reality of a particular society not only means it, but also creates some background associated with this word.

The experience of teaching shows that even at advanced stages of education, students admit a significant number of errors both in the performance of exercises and when using substantive constructions in conversational practice.

Incorrect use of these structures in the composition of a complex sentence leads to a violation of the logic of the utterance and, as a consequence, to non-fulfillment of the tasks of communication.

The transition from cultural to individual is manifested in the projection of cultural significance through the prism of some of its own properties, attitudes. This is the barrier in communication, which is called psychological, and is the most difficult to overcome in communication between individuals, because for all people the mechanism of "encryption" and "decryption" is different and depends on various reasons, one of which is the different psychology of people. Therefore, the urgency of the communicative problem has now acquired an unprecedented poignancy. This problem is also connected with one of the problems of translation theory, namely with the ways of transferring the equivalent vocabulary, i.e. vocabulary, which has no analogues in a different culture. It, in turn, creates a great obstacle in

communication between people of different cultures. The solution to this problem we see in the expansion of background knowledge of students. Background vocabulary are words or expressions that have additional content and accompanying semantic or stylistic nuances that overlap with its basic meaning, known to the speaker and listener belonging to a given language culture. Therefore, an important stage in teaching communication is to familiarize students with the realities, traditions and customs of English-speaking countries.

In our university in the course of teaching a foreign language much attention is paid to the elements of linguistics. The use of the linguistic and cultural aspect contributes to the formation of the motivation of the teaching, which is very important in the conditions of studying in the college because foreign language communication is not supported by the language environment.

When learning a language, simultaneously with the condition of each lexeme, the lexical concept associated with it is formed. If the lexeme is acquired and articulated correctly, this does not yet indicate that the lexical concept has been completed. In the educational process, it should be borne in mind that the word is simultaneously a sign of reality and a unit of language. Therefore, nonequivalent and background vocabulary needs comment, requires special attention of the teacher. Equivalent vocabulary is the property of culture. If we compare two national cultures, then we can conclude that they never completely coincide. This follows from the fact that each language consists of national and international elements, and for each culture the totality of these elements will be different.

Since there is parallelism between language and culture, it is necessary to talk about national and international elements not only in cultures, but also in the languages of their servants. The introduction of students to the culture of English-speaking countries is an integral part in teaching a foreign language. In our practice, we constantly draw the attention of students to the culturological aspect, namely, what traditions and customs exist in the culture of the country whose language they are studying. We introduce students to language units that most clearly reflect the national characteristics of the culture of the native speaker of the language and among its existence. In addition, the content of the national culture also includes the social component, on the basis of which knowledge about the realities and rights of the countries of the studied language, knowledge and skills of communicative behavior in acts of speech communication, skills and abilities of verbal and non-verbal behavior are formed.

Due to the fact that students do not have the opportunity to communicate directly with the native speaker of the language being studied, the teacher needs to explain and explain certain features of the culture of native speakers, we often face the problem of students' lack of understanding of the characteristics and culture of the native speaker. In this regard, we are trying to select the language material reflecting the culture of the country of the studied language, the so-called realities. In realities, the closeness between language and culture is most clearly manifested. A distinctive feature of reality from other words of the language is the nature of its substantive content, i.e. A close connection of the designated reality of an object or phenomenon

with a national one, on the one hand, and a historical period of time, on the other. Reality as a linguistic phenomenon is most closely connected with the culture of the country of the studied language, since it has a national and historical color.

Following the communicative system - activity approach in the study of the English language, we in our practice try to implement such a method of instruction, in which an orderly, systematized and mutually related teaching is conducted to a foreign language as a means of communication in the context of the verbal activity modeled in the classroom, an integral and integral part of the overall (Extralinguistic) activity. Communicative system-activity approach implies complete and optimal systematization of the relationship between the components of the content of training. These include the system of general (for example, extralinguistic, pedagogical) activity, the system of speech activity, the system of speech communication (communication, interaction and mutual perception), the system of the foreign language being studied, the system correlation of native and foreign languages (their consciously comparative analysis) Speech mechanisms (speech generation, speech perception, speech interaction, etc.), text as a system of speech products, a system of structural speech formations (dialogue, monologue, monologue in dialogue, different Types of speech utterances and messages, etc.), the system (process) of mastering a foreign language, the system (structure) of speech behavior of a person. As a result of this approach, the system of foreign language mastering is formed, implemented and operates as a means of communication in the broad sense of the word.

So, the materials used in teaching must form the language competence (the possession of linguistic material for its use in the form of speech utterances), sociolinguistic competence (the ability to use linguistic units in accordance with communication situations), discursive competence (the ability to understand and achieve connectivity in perception and generation of individual Statements in the context of communicative meaningful speech formations), "strategic" competence (ability to compensate for verbal and non-verbal Shortcomings in language proficiency), socio-cultural competence (degree of familiarity with the social and cultural context of language functioning), social competence (ability and willingness to communicate with others).

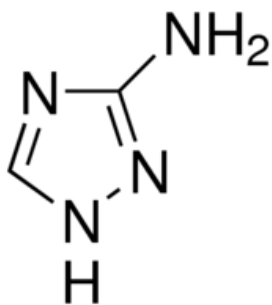
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SOME DERIVATIVES OF 3-AMINO-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE

Annotation: The article provides an overview of some derivatives of 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole, their properties and important features, and information about the importance of individual 1,2,4-triazol.

Keywords: 3-Amino-1,2,4-Triazole, ATZ, LD₅₀, HFD, GTT, ITT, biochemical analysis, TBARS.



Obesity is a growing epidemic with limited effective treatments and an important risk factor for several diseases such as the metabolic syndrome (MetS). This condition is characterized by a group of symptoms [1], including obesity, hypertension, hypertriglyceridemia, dyslipidemia, glucose intolerance, and insulin resistance [1, 2]. White adipose tissue (WAT), the primary lipid storage depot [3], is central to the development of the MetS, while being a powerful endocrine organ [4]. Increased fat accumulation is closely related to cardiometabolic diseases, and thereby, the control of fat deposition becomes pivotal to maintain a healthy life [3]. Currently, one of the most discussed theories that attempts to explain the pathological conditions associated with MetS involves the participation of oxidative stress, resulting from changes in redox state, with a predominance of prooxidant systems over antioxidants [5].

3-Amino-1,2,4-triazole (ATZ) is a heterocyclic organic compound widely used as a catalase inhibitor [2], a ubiquitous enzyme which metabolizes H₂O₂ to oxygen and water. Probably linked to its main function, this compound also inhibits α -oxidation [1], fatty acid synthesis, and lipogenesis in isolated hepatocytes. In human differentiated adipocytes, ATZ treatment impaired the antioxidant defense system and induced inflammation. Park et al. have demonstrated that the pharmacological or genetic inhibition of catalase alters macrophage activation and thereby induces inflammation of adipose tissue, suggesting a novel role of endogenous catalase in macrophage polarization in adipose tissue. In animals, the median lethal dose (LD₅₀), which ensures low acute toxicity. However, the doses vary according to some species already studied: in mice, the LD₅₀ was 11,000 mg · kg⁻¹; in sheep, 4,000 mg · kg⁻¹ was fatal; in rats, no signs of toxicity with 4,080 mg · kg⁻¹ were observed [11]; in bacterial and cultured mammalian cells and rodents exposed in vivo, the ATZ was not genotoxic. Steinhoff and coauthors did not observe carcinogenic activity of ATZ in golden hamsters or in mice fed with ATZ in a lifespan test at dietary levels of 1, 10, and 100 ppm (mg amitrole · g⁻¹

food), until they died spontaneously. However, in rats, thyroid and pituitary gland tumors were detected, induced by ATZ.

ATZ also inhibits aminolevulinic acid dehydratase, a key enzyme in heme synthesis. Heme activates the transcription repressor RevErb α , which is essential for adipocyte differentiation. Thus, ATZ may inhibit adipogenesis by blocking the synthesis of heme. It has been shown that ATZ induces fat loss and decreases plasma triacylglycerol levels in mice. However, the relevance of this phenomenon in MetS, as well as the mechanism by which ATZ induces fat loss, still remain unclear. We have inquired if ATZ decreases lipid storage by increasing inflammation and cell death, by decreasing adipogenesis, and/or by lipolysis. To address these questions, we used high-fat diet- (HFD-) induced MetS in mice, a widely used model to test pharmacological effects on obesity.

Ethics Statement and Animal Care. All experiments reported here have been conducted in accordance with the National Institutes of Health Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources, National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1996). The procedures were approved by the Ethical Committee of the Federal University of Alagoas (029/2014). All the animals were housed in an animal facility on a 12-hour light/- dark cycle, and food and water were available ad libitum. **Diets and Research Design.** C57BL/6 male mice (4-6 weeks old) were randomly divided into three groups: a control (CT, n = 7), which was fed with standard diet (caloric intake = 11:8% fat), the second group was fed with HFD (caloric intake = 58:4% fat, primarily lard) (HFD, n = 6), and the third group was fed with HFD treated by dietary supplementation with ATZ (HFD+ATZ, n = 8; 500 mg·kg⁻¹ 24 h⁻¹). The HFD was prepared according to Nunes-Souza et al., and all components were purchased from Rho-ster® LTDA (São Paulo, Brazil) and Sigma® (Seelze, Germany). The animals were evaluated during 20 weeks in total. However, the treatment with ATZ (Sigma, Seelze, Germany) started at the beginning of the eighth week of HFD feeding. The dose and mode of application of ATZ administration were determined in a pilot experiment, which indicated that 500 mg·kg⁻¹ of ATZ promotes lipolytic effect and reduction of visceral adiposity (unpublished data). The dose of ATZ was adjusted weekly, taking into account the mean body weight and the food intake, which were assessed weekly in a semianalytical scale. **Systolic Blood Pressure and Metabolic Assessments.** At the end of the treatment, the animals were adapted to a small mouse holder during one week. The measurement of systolic blood pressure was recorded by tail plethysmography (PowerLab®, ADInstruments, Melbourne, Australia). Intraperitoneal (i.p) glucose tolerance test (GTT) was carried out in overnight-fasted mice (12 hours), and insulin tolerance test (ITT) was performed in overnight fed; both were conducted accordingly as described previously [16]. The product of fasting triglyceride and glucose levels (TyG index), a validated and highly sensitive marker of insulin resistance, was calculated using the following formula:
$$\text{TyG index} = \ln \frac{1}{2} \text{triglyceride } \delta\text{mg} \cdot \text{dL}^{-1} \times \text{glucose } \delta\text{mg} \cdot \text{dL}^{-1} / 2$$
. In an independent group of animals in fed conditions, the lipolysis in vivo was

performed by administration of $1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, i.p selective adrenergic $\beta 3$ -receptor agonist, the CL-316,243 hydrate (C5976; Sigma-Aldrich, Seelze, Germany) [19, 20]. The blood was collected from tail vein before the administration and after, in 15 and 30 minutes. Nonesterified fatty acid (NEFA) was measured in plasma and normalized by the white adipose tissue (WAT) index, which was obtained after euthanasia. To determine the influence of ATZ ($50 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), catalase ($1,200 \text{ mL}^{-1}$), and H_2O_2 ($0.1 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) separately, we performed the lipolysis in vitro in WAT collected from C57Bl/6 mice feeding chow diet. The tissue was incubated in a medium of culture (DMEM, Gibco® 11880; Darmstadt, Germany) in a bath (37°C ; 95% O_2 ; 5% CO_2) for 30 minutes for collection of basal time (time 0). Immediately after that, the medium was imbibed with CL-316,243 0.1 mM alone and in combination with ATZ, CAT, and H_2O_2 separately. The NEFA were measured in the medium in 0, 90, and 180 minutes of incubation and normalized by the amount of fat used for stimulation.

Euthanasia and Ex Vivo Experiments. In fasted state, all animals were anesthetized ($100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ketamine, $10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ xylazine, i.p). In the sequence, animals were euthanized by exsanguination through the right ventricle puncture. Plasma was obtained after blood centrifugation ($2,150 \text{ g}$) at 4°C for 10 minutes. The epididymal and perirenal WAT, as well as interscapular brown adipose tissue (BAT), were removed, weighed, and stored at -80°C until further analysis.

Circulating Biochemical Analysis. Fasting total cholesterol (TCOL), triglycerides (TG) (Labtest, Lagoa Santa, Brazil), and NEFA (Wako Chemicals GmbH, Germany) levels in plasma were assayed using commercial kits following the manufacturers' instructions and performed in a microplate (Thermo Scientific, Software 2.4 Multiskan Spectrum, Finland). ELISA assays were used to measure insulin and leptin levels (Millipore®, Schwalbach, Germany) according to the manufacturers' instructions.

Evaluation of eWAT Redox Status. A piece of frozen eWAT was homogenized in a RIPA lysis buffer ($\text{pH } 7.5$; Cell Signaling Technology, Beverly, MA) containing protease and phosphatase inhibitor cocktails (Roche®, Mannheim, Germany). Total protein levels were determined by the Bradford assay. The eWAT catalase activity was measured according to Xu and colleagues, and enzyme activity was expressed in $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{min} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$ per eWAT protein ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1}$). Total superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity was assessed with a commercial colorimetric kit (#19160, Sigma®, Seelze, Germany) following the manufacturer's instructions. Lipid peroxidation in eWAT was determined by measuring the thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS), as a marker of oxidative stress, mainly malondialdehyde (MDA). The quantification was performed according to Ohkawa et al. with modifications, as previously described. Data were normalized per total protein concentration, measured by Bradford and expressed as $\text{nM} \cdot \text{mg protein}^{-1}$.

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROTEINS

Annotation: The article provides information on the general characteristics, properties and important features of proteins, their elemental composition, methods of purification.

Keywords: Protein, peptide, monomer, biocatalyst, hormone, denaturation, grinding, ultrasound, homogenizer, extraction.

Protein is an important component of living tissue. Proteins contain high-molecular-weight nitrogen-fixing organic compounds whose molecules are composed of amino acid residues. The fact that these substances are called proteins (Greek protos - primary) indicates that they are essential for life. The name protein is derived from the word egg white, which can be explained by the fact that when a chicken egg is cooked, it becomes white (denaturation).

Proteins are an integral part of all living organisms - plants, animals and viruses, which are on the border of inanimate nature with the human body. Any chemical change that takes place in a cell cannot take place without the presence of proteins.

The amount of protein in human organs and tissues varies. For example, 70-80% of the dry weight of muscles, lungs and kidneys is protein, and 45-50% of the whole body is protein. In the study of the chemical composition, structure and properties of proteins, they are isolated from liquid tissues or protein-rich organs of animals by special methods from blood serum, milk, muscle, liver, skin, hair.

There are an infinite number of types of proteins in a cell. Each type of organism has its own proteins. One of the simplest organisms, the biochemically well-studied bacterium *E. coli*, contains about 3,000 types of protein molecules.

There are 5,000,000 types of protein in the human body, but so far very few of them - about 2,000 - have been identified and well-tested. However, the quantitative predominance of proteins does not determine their important functions. They have the following properties that are not typical for other organic substances:

a) Proteins are the most complex structured organic compounds in nature. The number and type of protein molecules are infinite, ensuring the uniqueness of organisms at the level of species, organs and tissues;

b) performs a variety of reactions based on the biological functions of the organism, with a large number of functional groups and the complexity of the conformation of proteins;

c) the complexes formed by proteins with each other and with other compounds, forming the internal structure of the cell, allow it to recognize and selectively bind to the desired molecule between different molecules. This property determines the structural structure of matter in a living cell, the direction of

metabolism and the order of sequence.

d) controls the ability of the molecule to respond to internal and external influences through the laws of change of the conformation of the molecule and to return to its state after the impact;

e) biocatalytic (enzymatic) properties of proteins, biosynthesis and its regulation, participation in the transfer of genetic information together with nucleic acids - participation in the processes of cell growth and differentiation.

Important features of proteins. Proteins are high-molecular, nitrogen-containing organic compounds with a complex structure, consisting of a chain of amino acids joined by peptide bonds.

Important features of proteins include:

1) constant nitrogen content (16% of dry weight);

2) formation of amino acids, which are structural units;

3) peptide bonds that bind amino acids in the peptide chain availability;

4) have a high molecular weight

5) the complex structure of the polypeptide chain that determines the physicochemical and biological properties of proteins.

Table 1. Elements in proteins.

In% relative to the dry mass of the protein			
Element	Percent (%)	Element	Percent (%)
Carbon (C)	51-55	Sulfur (S)	0,3-2,5
Hydrogen (H)	6-7	Nitrogen (N)	15-18
Oxygen (O)	21-23	inorganic substances	0,5

The nitrogen content of most plant, animal and microbial proteins is constant, unlike other elements - about 16%; The amount of protein can be calculated from this number: the amount of nitrogen found in the analysis is multiplied by a factor of 6.25 ($100: 16 = 6.25$). However, for some proteins, this figure is not appropriate. For example, the content of nitrogen in protamine reaches 30%, so it is difficult to clearly distinguish protein from other nitrogen-fixing substances in terms of elemental content.

The structural composition or monomers of proteins can be determined by acid hydrolysis. This method is used to study the protein content. L-series α -amino acids are protein monomers.

Amino acids are linked by covalent peptide bonds in the chain.

Molecular weight of proteins. Molecular mass of proteins size is an important property of them. All polypeptides can be divided into three groups depending on the length of the chain:

1) peptides - 2-10 amino acids;

2) polypeptides - 10-40 amino acids;

3) proteins - consisting of more than 40 amino acids.

If the average molecular weight of each amino acid is assumed to be 100, then the molecular weight of peptides is 1,000, that of polypeptides is 4,000, and that of proteins is 4,000-5,000.

The complexity of the structural level of proteins. Some natural (consisting only of the same amino acid) and artificially obtained polypeptides cannot be incorporated into proteins due to their high molecular weight only, because natural proteins, unlike them, undergo peptide bonds when denatured. It also loses its physicochemical and, most importantly, biological functions, which are unique features of proteins. Denaturation refers to the complex spatial structure of a natural protein molecule, rather than to simple polypeptides.

Extraction and purification of proteins. Proteins are extracted from animal tissues and macro-organisms by special methods.

The method of homogenization in the separation of proteins.

To separate the proteins, the tissues must first be thoroughly ground, that is, homogenized. This disrupts the cell structure and dissolves the proteins. The following methods are used in homogenization:

1. Crushing (grinding) the fabric with sand in a porcelain mortar;
2. Potter - grinding in Elvegay homogenizers;
3. Grinding in spherical mills;
4. By freezing vigorously and then thawing;
5. Ultrasonic crushing;
6. Under the influence of pressure (passing the frozen tissue through a fine-mesh steel mesh);
7. With the help of nitrogen gas (nitrogen gas is saturated under pressure, then sharply reduced. As a result, nitrogen easily breaks down the cell and dissolves the protein).

The extraction method is used to separate proteins from the homogenate prepared using the above methods. The resulting homogenate is dissolved in 8-10% saline solution. Protein extraction often uses buffer solutions with a known pH, organic solvents, and nonionic detergents. For this purpose, long-used solutions of organic matter: buffer solutions with a mixture of glycerin in water, sucrose solution, citric acid and borate.

To separate the whey protein, it is precipitated under the influence of ethyl alcohol, acetone, butyl alcohol. Various detergents are used to separate proteins from pure homogenates. They extend the protein-fat complex and protein-protein bonds. In the purification of proteins (enzymes) is used a substance that binds to the mitochondrial biomembrane or cell organelles - triton X-100 and sodium deoxycholate. These detergents break down protein-protein complexes and disrupt the quaternary structure of proteins. Homogeneous separation of proteins allows to study their levels of primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structure. Free amino acids formed as a result of hydrolysis of proteins are tested using special analyzers.

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THE PROCESS OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION OF STUDENTS: PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS AND DEVELOPING FACTORS

Abstracts: in recent years, a great deal of work has been done to demonstrate the intellectual and creative potential of young people, increase their civic responsibility and involvement in ongoing reforms. Bringing up young people with modern knowledge and skills, goal-oriented and energetic is one of the most important issues for the development of the country. The article highlights the problems that hinder students in the process of economic education in accordance with the requirements of the time. Also, the effectiveness and factors of development of the process of economic education are shown.

Key words: economic education of students, new type of tasks, lack of economic knowledge, the problem of economic education, conflicting situations, the effectiveness of economic education, methods of economic education, the effectiveness of economic education, internal factors, external factors

Introduction. Nowadays, the social-economic development of all countries differs sharply from the previous stages in its meaning and content. A new rapid growth of economy requires modern, conceptual approaches in the science of world economics. It is also clear from the world experience that effective activity in the economy is more widely studied, with education at the forefront. This requires the next generation to acquire knowledge equally to the level of development of the economy.

In this regard, it is planned to carry out relevant work in our country on the introduction of innovative and science-based technologies in production and the real economy. [1]

Further development of students' knowledge and skills in both theory and practice of economic processes, modern production and services is today's requirement. This encourages students to be knowledgeable and sharp-witted. It should be noted that students' economic education is one of today's most pressing issues.

The main part. Economic education of students in higher education is carried out in the process of teaching the subject "Economics". These teaching materials will focus on students' understanding of economic concepts. Outcomes of Economic Education G.H. According to Gebekov, understanding children's attitude to any work; various resources (monetary, clothing and footwear, electricity and

water, food and recreation, time and health) are reflected in their behavior in addressing issues related to cost-effectiveness. [3]

Economic education is linked with the educational process, and in the process of teaching many of its issues are solved as an important process of education. Another issue is more important - in education, each time puts new tasks, specific challenges, requires new and non-standard decisions. [2]

The characteristics of today's social conditions are related to the well-being and cultural level of our society. But, increase in living standards and quality of life does not make the process of upbringing easier, but rather complicates and makes it more difficult. The growth of education and culture is not evenly distributed among people, and the provision of information to children is increasing. They often begin to consider themselves "smarter" without understanding difference between knowledge and thinking, logic and wisdom.

Lack of economic knowledge makes the problem of economic upbringing of the younger generation even more urgent, just as behavior is formed. L.Golub notes that this **unresolved problem** for the younger generation can be seen in the following:

- inability of young people to set a specific goal;
- lack of formation of personal economic interests;
- lack of interest in economic events and processes in society, lack of understanding economic reality, laziness in complex economic situations;
- disregard for economic laws;
- not understanding the real need of a person for a successful life and replacing it with an abstract need;
- lack of thinking independently, lack of self-confidence;
- inability to understand economic freedom as the ability to express themselves in everyday life and professional activities[4]

An educated person is characterized by his morals, actions, relationships with other people, determines his level of culture. The same is true in economics. Man's behavior, morality, on the one hand, depends on economic laws and is subject to it. Therefore, ignorance of the law leads to actions that are economically unacceptable. The behavior of people in the economy is known in the gratitude of the economic movement as a result of the goal set by their activities, successes (failures). Therefore, a trained person is distinguished by knowledgeable in the interaction with other market participants in economic processes and the correct organization of economic actions (purchase, sale, payment of taxes, investment orientation, etc.).

There are several contradictions in the process of economic education of students, which can be seen below:

— the need to create an environment for the exchange of information on effective methods and forms of economic education of students, the development and implementation of new technologies and the predominance of traditional approaches in education;

— changes in the structure of economic sciences in education and the fact that most teachers are not ready for this educational activity;

— research of the scientific problem and the fact that these recommendations are not used in educational practice.

The effectiveness of economic education increases in the pedagogical management of the teacher, who has a method of diagnosing the basics of economics and methods of economic education, the full formation of economic concepts.[5]

The effectiveness of the development of economic education also depends on the systematic organization extracurricular activities that give students the potential to acquire economic knowledge and the formation of economic skills.

The economy is the solution to these two problems, where the resources (of course, does not have to be money) comes from and how it should be spent (or used). Young people are involved in economic processes. They buy products from stores, use services, provide services, and at the same time they will have economic experiences for the first time or skill and experience will increase. Therefore, the task of educators is not only to provide economic knowledge to young people, but also to teach them how to use them in practice.

Economic education of students is carried out outside the classroom. Several methods and forms of economic education are used outside the classroom: lectures, talks, “round table” meetings, question-and-answer evenings, economic competitions, quizzes, discussions on economic issues, meetings with economists and entrepreneurs and etc. [6]

Business games play a key role in economic education in the study and solution of various economic situations by students. One of the ways to expand the economic training of students in the effective solution of the problems of economic education is to find answers to economic questions related to the fulfillment of their obligations in the familiarization, qualification and internships.

Again, the key to economic education is *the ability to use time wisely*. Many things in human life depend on it. It starts with setting up (planning) your personal life: going to bed, waking up, exercising in the morning, breakfast, and so on. The process of self-discipline is long and requires perseverance, perseverance, consistency. Man can succeed only when he is the master of his time.

The ability to apply economic knowledge in volunteer activities □ helps in independent decision-making, starting private businesses, and so on.

The effectiveness of the development of economic education of students requires:

- involvement of students in socially useful, productive work, their acquisition of knowledge on economics and organization of production;
- to develop students' ability to manage the household wisely, to save material wealth and time, to practice economics in a material production, service environment.

Thus, *economic education* in higher education is capable of mastering its own destiny, the ability to objectively assess its place in society, its role and behavior in terms of economic feasibility and efficiency, planning and calculation and

forecasting of its life activities aimed at training a highly qualified specialist, a person who needs to know how to do.

The effectiveness of developing the economic training of young people requires:

- teachers and managers of educational institutions, parents to have a high level of economic competence;
- involvement of students in lessons, excursions and local history research, as well as the acquisition of economic knowledge and the organization of production in the labor process, which is beneficial to the productivity of society;
- to teach students the rational organization of households, saving time and material values;
- low cost, material economy in material production, as well as services, etc.

The results of the study show that a number of factors influence the development of economic knowledge and skills in students. We can divide these factors into two groups.

Table 1

Internal and external factors in the development of economic education of students

Internal factors	External factors
1. The system of actions taken in the economic education of students.	1. Educational material support of a higher education institution.
2. Knowledge and experience, professional skills of teachers working in the higher education system.	2. Necessary educational literature and resources on economic education.
3. Approaches to the preparation of students for social-economic life, level of knowledge, interests, needs, as well as the level of self-preparation skills.	3. Mass media information, internet materials.
4. Relations and cooperation with enterprises and organizations in the acquisition of economic knowledge by students.	4. The economic system, the relationship between society and the individual, the organization of labor and professional activity, their effective regulation.
5. Initiative of teachers, representatives of organizations and students.	5. Educational equipment, technical means.
6. Connection of economic education with other areas.	6. Economic processes, the organization of exhibitions on entrepreneurship, the participation of students in them (curiosity, creativity, observation, increased interest in developing new projects, etc.).
7. Analysis of the effectiveness of pedagogical activities in economic education over a period of time, and so on.	

So, the development of economic education depends on a number of complementary factors.

Conclusion. Summarizing the above, it can be concluded that educating students on the basis of the formation of economic entrepreneurship and mastering

such processes as knowledge, skills, demands, savings, financing of enterprise activities as an important priority in improving the individual performance of each student. While economic ideas and views, which play a leading role in the social life of society, have an impact on the development of production in entrepreneurial enterprises, in turn, economic growth leads to an improvement in the cultural lifestyle of the population.

In the stages of human civilization, the education of the student on the basis of economic knowledge, the activities aimed at educating him were organized on the basis of simple requirements, but today there is a need to organize the educational process on the basis of very strict and complex requirements. In particular, the need to train a qualified specialist who can work with complex equipment, fully understand the nature of the production process in enterprises, the ability to positively solve problems in emergencies, requires the organization of the educational process on the basis of technological approach. Therefore, the range of tasks of pedagogical science, which is developing in close connection with social development, is expanding day by day.

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SIRDARYO VILOYATI AHOLISINING MILLIY TARKIBI UNING GEOKRIMINOGEN HOLATGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya: Maqolada Sirdaryo viloyati aholisining milliy tarkibi, aholi soni, boshqa millat vakillarining ulushi, geokriminogen vaziyatlarning sodir etilishi bilan bog'liq ayrim ma'lumotlar yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Aholi, milliy tarkib, geokriminogen, giyohvandlik, demografik, bezorilik, bosqinchilik, mahkuma.

Aholi Yer yuzasi yoki uning ma'lim bir qismida yashovchi kishilar guruhidir. Aholining hududiy joylashuvi xalq xo'jaligining joylashuvi hamda tuzilishiga bog'liq va aksincha, aholining joylashuvi, o'z navbatida xo'jalikni rivojlantirish hamda joylashtirishga bevosita ta'sir etadi.

Aholi soni doimiy o'zgarib turivchi dinamik ko'rsatkichdir 2020-yil 1-yanvar ma'lumotiga ko'ra Sirdaryo viloyati bo'yicha doimiy aholi soni 846 260 kishini tashkil etgan holda, yil boshiga nisbatan 13,9 ming kishiga ko'paygan yoki 1,7 foizga o'sgan shu bilan birga shahar aholi soni 354,7 ming kishini (jami aholi soniga nisbatan 42,8%), qishloq aholi soni 475,0 ming kishini (57,2%) tashkil etgan[1].

Sirdaryo viloyati aholi soni bo'yicha Respublikamizda oxirgi o'rinni egallaydi. Aholi soni kam bo'lsa ham uning milliy tarkibi turlichadir, bunga asosan migratsiya ta'sirining kuchliligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Sirdaryo viloyatida o'zbeklardan tashqari ruslar, tatarlar, tojiklar, koreyslar, qozoqlar, belaruslar, turkmanlar ham istiqomat qiladi.

Milliy tarkibning turlichaligi geokriminogen holatning ham turlarini ko'pligiga olib keladi.

Sirdaryo viloyati aholisi asosan boshqa xududlardan ko'chirib kelingan bo'lib, Mirzacho'lni o'zlashtirish maqsadida ishga jalb qilinib, uy joylar bilan ta'minlanib yashash uchun sharoitlar qilib berilgan va shu tariqa viloyat aholisi shakllangan.

Geokriminogen vaziyat jinoyatchilikning hududiy xususiyatlarini o'rganish bilan birga, ayni paytda uning hududlarda yilning turli mavsum va vaqtlarida sodir etilishini, jinoyat sodir etgan shaxslarning sotsial demografik tarkibi hamda alohida turdagi jinoyatlarning sharoit va sabablarini ham tadqiq etadi[2].

2020-yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko'ra Sirdaryo viloyatining milliy tarkibi

	Sirdaryo viloyati	Gulistonsh.	Shirinsh.	Yangiyersh.	Oqoltin	Boyovut	Sayxunobod	Guliston	Sardoba	Mirzaobod	Sirdaryo	Xovos
Jami aholi	846260	90398	18726	43307	51967	129503	77157	72453	65885	73249	128174	95441
Shu jumladan												
o'zbek	668762	69142	14721	30679	42319	113381	55566	63671	49830	68439	88491	72523
Qoraqalpog'	127	10	3	19	2	2	1	16	0	33	39	2
rus	22768	6552	1416	2521	599	881	1078	792	713	418	4304	3494
ukrain	926	189	85	8	173	77	33	107	71	35	111	37
belorus	398	61	22	7	18	38	14	55	17	21	94	51
qozoq	12915	1021	46	171	2928	439	3799	506	432	408	2549	616
Ozarbayjon	2874	599	16	120	48	217	125	126	64	72	1412	75
qirg'iz	17757	561	132	166	761	460	570	426	12187	539	400	1555
tojik	78587	5824	1044	6919	2115	11033	11664	3430	1130	2220	19309	13899
turkman	716	95	43	53	28	111	112	120	21	14	86	33
tatar	5911	1278	438	153	276	471	495	628	280	196	1305	391
koreys	7910	1966	191	345	359	109	821	411	216	215	2769	508
Boshqa millatlar	26609	3100	569	2146	2341	2284	2879	2165	924	639	7305	2257

Manba: Sirdaryo viloyati Statistika boshqarmasi.

Turli millat vakillari turli jinoyatlar sodir etmoqda. Masalan O'zbekistonda jami o'rganilgan mahkumlar milliy tarkibiga ko'ra quyidagicha: o'zbeklar — 72,3 foiz, tojiklar ~ 5,5 foiz, tatarlar 4,9 varuslar 4,3 %. Erkaklar orasida jinoyatning o'g'rilik turi barcha millatlar orasida eng ko'p sodir etilgan. Shuningdek, o'zbek hamda tojik millatlari orasida giyohvandlik vositalari bilan bog'liq jinoyat turlarining salmog'i yuqori. Rus mahkumlari tarkibida esa bezorilik hamda bosqinchilik jinoyatlari, tatarlarda odam o'ldirish yoki unga suiqasd qilish jinoyatining salmogi nisbatan katta. [3].

Sirdaryo viloyatida milliy tarkibi 2020-yil 1-yanvar holatiga ko'ra o'zbeklar 79%, tojiklar 9.3%, ruslar 2.7%, tatarlar 0.7% ni tashkil qiladi[3].

Jinoyatchilikning asosiy qismini erkaklar sodir etadi, lekin ming afsuski bu holat ayollar orasida ham uchramoqda. Respublikamizdagi jami mahkumlardan farqli o'laroq, o'zbek, tojik hamda turkman millatlaridagi mahkumalaror asida giyohvandlik vositalari bilan *bog'liq*, jinoyatlarning salmogi juda yuqori. Masalan, jami o'zbek mahkumalarining yarmidanortig'i giyohvandlik vositalari bilan bog'liq jinoyatlarni sodir etgan. Bu ko'rsatkich tojik mahkumalarorasida 75 foiz, (Sirdaryo viloyatida 2020-yil so'nggi 10 oy mobaynida giyohvandlik bilan bog'liq bo'lgan 37 ta holatlar aniqlangan) [5]. Turkmanlarda esa 87,5 foizni tashkil etdi. O'z navbatida, o'rganilgan jami ayol mahkumalarning yarmidan ortiqg'i (52,4 %) giyohvandlik bilan bogliq jinoyatlarni sodir etgan. Bunda ular ayollik mavqeyidan garaz niyatda foydalanayotganlari kuzatiladi [3].

Ayol mahkumalar orasida giyohvandlik bilan bog'liq jinoyatlar sodir etayotgan tojik millati vakillari respublikamizning turli hududlarida shu jumladan Sirdaryo viloyatida ham istiqomat qiladi. Sirdaryo viloyatining Guliston shahri, Yangiyer shahri, Shirin shahri, Sirdaryo shahri, Xovos tumani, Sirdaryo tumani, Boyovut tumanlarida istiqomat qilmoqda. Turkman millat vakillari Sirdaryo viloyatining Guliston shahri, Yangiyer shahri, Shirin shahri, Boyovut tumanida yashab kelmoqda.

Ayollar orasida o'g'rilik jinoyatini sodir etganlar *nisbatan* katta ko'satkichga ega (18,1%). Ta'kidlash lozimki, erkak mahkumlarga nisbatan ayol jinoyatchilar orasida odam o'ldirish va unga suiqasd qilish bir muncha ko'proq kuzatiladi. Shunday holatni voyaga yetmaganlar orasida ham kuzatish mumkin. Katta yoshdagi jinoyatchilar kabi voyaga yetmaganlar orasida ham jinoyatning o'g'rilik turi eng ko'p uchraydi (56,6%)[2].

Xulosa qilib aytganda Sirdaryo viloyati aholisi miqdori jihatidan unchalik ko'p emas, lekin milliy tarkib juda murakkab o'zbeklardan tashqari eng ko'p tashkil etuvchi millat vakillaridan: tojik va ruslar ko'pchilikni tashkil etadi. Milliy tarkib qanchalik murakkab bo'lsa, ular o'rtasida kelib chiqadigan mojaralar ham ko'p bo'ladi, o'z navbatida "serqatnov" yo'lni bo'yida joylashganligi, zichligi ham an'anaviy cho'lga mos kelmasligi, geokrimonogen vaziyatni vujudga kelishiga olib keladi.

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FEATURES OF DIFFERENTIATED TEACHING OF CHEMISTRY

Annotation: Till this day, the use of systematic and step-by-step education has been shown to increase lesson effectiveness and be understandable to students. It is also important that chemistry courses are organized on the basis of differentiated education. This article gives some information about it.

Keywords: chemistry stratification, stratification principle, stratified education.

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KIMYONI TABAQALASHTIRILGAN O'QITISHNING XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Bugungi kunga qadar tizimli va bosqichli ta'limning qo'llanilishi sababli dars samaradorligining oshishi, o'quvchilar uchun tushunarli bo'lishi isbotlangan. Kimyo o'quv kursini ham tabaqalashtirilgan ta'lim asosida tashkil etilishi juda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Mazkur maqolada shu haqda bayon etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: kimyoni tabaqalashtirish, tabaqalashtirish tamoyili, tabaqalashtirilgan ta'lim.

Kimyo fanining mazmunini, kimyoviy tushunchalarni asta-sekin rivojlanib borishi asosida, ma'lum tizimga solinishining o'zi, kimyo fanini o'qitishda o'quvchilarni rivojlantiruvchi vosita bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Bu borada o'quv jarayonining faollik xususiyati ham muhim ahamiyatga ega. Kimyoning barcha bo'limlari birin-ketin rivojlanib boruvchi tushunchalar bilan o'zaro bog'langan bo'lib, bu ularni bir butun tizimga birlashtiradi. Kimyo kursida atom-molekulyar ta'limot, davriy qonun, anorganik va organik moddalarning tuzilish nazariyasi, elektrolitik dissotsilanish nazariyasi kabi ta'limotlarning qo'shilib borishi fan mazmunining tuzilishi rivojlantiruvchi ta'limda asos bo'lib xizmat qilishidan

dalolat beradi. Bu borada faqat kuchaytirilgan savollar yetarli bo'lmay, aniq ma'lumotlarni davriy ravishda umuiylashtirish talab etiladi.

Umumlashtirish – bu fikrlash faoliyatining yuqori darajasidir. Qolgan barcha fikrlash usullari o'quvchilarni umumlashtirishni o'rgatishga tayyorlaydi. O'rganilgan ob'ektlar orasidagi bog'liqliklar izlansa, shunda umumlashtirish amalga oshadi. Umumlashtiriluvchi manba kimyoviy masalalar, qiziqarli ma'lumotlar yoki turli o'qitish metodlari bo'lishi mumkin. Eng qimmatli jarayon o'quvchilarning mustaqil ishlarida amalga oshirgan.

Ta'lim tizimida kimyo fanini o'qitishda maxsus umulashtiruvchi mavzular bor. Masalan, anorganik moddalarning asosiy sinflariga doir bilimlarni umumlashtirish, anorganik kimyoga doir bilimlarni umulashtirish, organik kimyoga doir bilimlarni umumlashtirish kabi mavzular o'tiladi va savoljavoblar, genetik bog'lanishga doir mashq va masalalar yechish orqali mustahkamlanadi. Bilishning oxirgi bosqichi umumlashgan bilimlarni aniqlashtirish va amaliyotga bog'lashdan iboratdir. Shuni ham yodda saqlash kerakki, nazariyaga haddan ziyod berilish, rivojlanishga olib kelmay, sxolastik tasavvurlarni shakllanishiga olib keladi. Kimyo ta'limida faol rivojlantiruvchi vositalarga quyidagilar kiradi:

- muammoli o'qitish;
- ko'rgazmali va texnik vositalardan keng foydalanish;
- bilimlarni tizimli nazorat qilish;
- mustaqil ishlarning har xil turlari;
- kimyoviy masalalar tizimi;
- o'quvchilarga differensial yondoshish.

O'quv jarayoning eng muhim vazifalaridan biri uning rivojlantiruvchi xususiyatga ega bo'lishidir. O'quv jarayoni o'zining rivojlantiruvchi vazifasini muvoffaqiyatli bajarish uchun, kimyoviy mavzularning mazmuni maxsus uslubiy ishlov berishni, o'quv jarayonini o'ziga xos tashkil etilib, har bir o'quvchining psixologiyasiga chuqur kirib borishni talab etadi. Rivojlantiruvchi ta'limning murakkabligi shundan iboratki, o'quvchilarning rivojlanishi har kimda alohida o'ziga xos xususiyatga ega bo'lib, ular bir xil natijaga turli yo'llardan boradi va bu yo'llar turlicha vaqt talab etadi.

Kimyo o'quv fanining mazmunini sistemali yozilishi ham kimyoni o'rganishda o'quvchilarni rivojlantirish vositasi bo'lishi mumkin, chunki uning asosida kimyoviy tushuncha va bilimlarning bosqichma – bosqich rivojlantirish yotadi, shuningdek o'quv jarayonining faolligi ham rivojlantirish vositasi bo'la oladi. Sistemalilik maktab kimyo kursi dasturida aniqlangan bo'ladi va u sinfdan sinfga tomon o'quvchilarning rivojlanish darajasi oshishini ko'zda tutadi, o'quvchilarning moddalar va ularning o'zgarishlari to'g'risidagi tassavurlarni boyitib borilishi quyidagicha yondashadi.

Kimyo kursining nazariy masalalarini bunday kuchaytirilishi bilimlarni sistemali shakllanishiga sharoit yaratadi. Kimyo o'qituvchisi o'quvchilarni umumlashtirish ko'nikmasini shakllantirishi zarurdir. Misollar keltiramiz, kimyoviy reaksiyalarning sinflari, jarayonlarning belgilari, anorganik moddalar

sinflari orasidagi genetik bog'lanishlar, organik moddalar orasidagi genetik bog'lanishlar va har bir mavzuga doir bilimlarini umumlashtirish talab etiladi. Bulardan tashqari rivojlantiruvchi o'qitishga sharoit yaratuvchi vositalarga o'quv jarayonini faol olib borish, muommoli o'qitish, ko'rgazmalilik asosida dars o'tish, o'quvchilarga differensial yondashish va boshqalar kiradi.

Differensial yondashish shundan iboratki, har bir o'quvchining o'ziga xos xarakteri, bilim darajasiga qarab turli topshiriqlar, beriladi. Ma'lum mavzu bo'yicha beriladigan savollarning qiyinchilik darajasi ortirib boriladi. O'quvchilar birinchi navbatda qiyinroq savollarga javob berishga harakat qiladi. Javob topish uchun adabiyotlardan foydalanadi. Dars jarayonida o'quvchilarning rivojlantirishning eng muhim zamonaviy vositalari va metodlariga muommali o'qitish, axborot va innovatsion texnologiyalar kiradi.

Differensial yondoshuvning ma'nosi shundan iboratki, o'quvchilar ma'lum metodlar va didaktik vositalar asosida ularning o'zlashtirishi hamda rivojlanishiga imkon beruvchi guruhlariga ajratiladi (tabaqalashtiriladi). Differensiatsialash har xil xususiyatlarga qarab amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Ko'pincha o'qituvchilar sinf ichida o'zlashtirish darajasiga qarab tabaqalashtirishdan foydalanadi. Differensiyalash mavzularni mustahkamlash, takomillashtirish, natijalarni nazorat qilish hamda mustaqil ishlarni tashkil etish jarayonlarida yaqqol namoyon bo'ladi. Yangi mavzularni tushuntirishda agar butun guruh o'zlashtirish darajasi birbiriga yaqin o'quvchilardan shakllantirilgan bo'lsagina saviyasiga ko'ra differensial yondoshuvni amalga oshirish mumkin. Masalan, fanni chuqurlashtirib o'qitiladigan guruhlar yoki oddiy guruhlar (yoki past o'zlashtiruvchilar).

O'qituvchi differensial yondoshuvni amalga oshirishda har xil guruhlar uchun murakkablik darajasi turlicha bo'lgan topshiriqlarni tanlab olishga harakat qiladi. Bu jarayonda ko'pchilik o'qituvchilar tomonidan bir xatolikka yo'l qo'yiladi. Past o'zlashtiruvchi o'quvchini yengil topshiriqlar berish yo'li bilan o'rgatish mumkin, lekin bu bilan uning aqliy rivojlanishini sekinlashishiga ham sabab bo'lish mumkin. Bundan tashqari yengillashtirilgan topshiriqni yuqori baholash, o'quvchining o'z bahosini noto'g'ri talqin qilishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bu hol qolgan o'quvchilarga nohaqlikdek ko'rinishi natijasida ularning darsga va fanga bo'lgan qiziqishlari susayishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Bunday vaziyatdan chiqish uchun Latviyalik metodist I.Ya.Trepsh qiyinlik darajasi ortib boruvchi topshiriqlardan foydalanishni tavsiya etadi. Savollar qiyinlik darajasi ortib borish tartibida tuziladi. Birinchi savolga javob berish uchun faqat reproduktiv (esda saqlab qolgan) javob, ikkinchisi uchun taqqoslash, uchinchisi uchun o'zaro bog'liqliklarni analiz (tahlil) qilish, to'rtinchisi uchun bilimlarni umumlashtirish hamda keng ko'lamli bog'lanishlarni aniqlash kerak bo'ladi. Baholash jarayoni ham yengillashadi hamda haqqoniy ravishda amalga oshadi.

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ABOUT THE CONCEPTS OF CULTURE AND ETHNOCULTURE

Abstract: This article discusses the concepts of culture and ethnoculture and their features. It also provides information on the theoretical views of scholars on the linguistic units of culture and ethnoculture.

Keywords: language, culture, spirituality, ethnoculture, ethnos, ethnology, nation, tradition, tradition, idea, value

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On support of the International Charitable Fund "Golden Heritage" ("Oltin Meros") under the Public Center for Spirituality and Enlightenment" provides for the further development of our national culture, our great ancestors. Moreover, it is gratifying that clear instructions have been given there to instill a sense of pride, national pride, love for the Motherland and devotion to the ideas of independence to preserve the invaluable cultural and enlightenment heritage created over the centuries, to leave it as a monument to future generations, to re-introduce to the world the great contribution of our people to the treasury of universal values, to popularize it among our youth.

Language is a tool for shaping the mentality, traditions and customs, as well as the way a person understands the world through language. The idea of the one-sided influence of culture on language or the influence of language on culture helps to confirm the interdependence and connection of language and culture, their ontological unity [1, 36]. It is well known that culture is a society, a certain level of historical development of human creativity and abilities. It is expressed in various aspects of people's lives and activities, as well as in the material and spiritual wealth they create. In anthropology, the term "culture" refers to products and their production, their aesthetic meaning, and the social relations associated with these processes. In this sense, culture includes art, science, and spiritual systems.

Culture is a set of symbolic devices and works that define human activity and the importance of this activity. Culture is not only a set of material and spiritual riches created by human creativity, but also reflects the level of development of society, that is, the sum of knowledge, criteria and values in society embodied in culture. In the study of culture, it is possible not to use objective laws, traditional notions of causality in events. A systematic approach to culture as a whole allows us to imagine the specific features of different spheres of culture that interact with each other, rather than dividing them into parts. A systematic approach allows the use of many research methods.

Culture is a very complex, multifaceted, ever-evolving social phenomenon. Language reflects national culture in the process of communication as an important

part of culture. For this reason, linguistics has always focused on the interdependence of language and culture, the problems of normalization of speech, which is part of the specific customs, traditions and culture of the nation, and the observance of rules. [1, 35]. Indeed, "Culture is the unique historical memory of a nation. And language is a means of transmitting and preserving this memory from generation to generation" [2, 226].

It should be noted that each nation has its own nature, living conditions, customs and art, as well as its own culture. Although the aspirations of each nation are similar, they also have their own national character.

Ethnoculture, on the other hand, studies the origins of a nation, its culture, way of life, spiritual and enlightenment features in the course of historical processes, and the spiritual and cultural heritage that has developed to the present day.

Ethno-culture is studied in direct connection with ethnology. Until the 19th century, the term ethnology was used not to refer to a specific science, but to describe various ethnographic processes that occur from time to time.

Ethnology was used by the French scientist Jean-Jacques Ampère in 1830 to develop a general picture of the "anthropological" (social) sciences as a commentary on a new science of peoples and their cultures.

As for the meaning of the word ethno-culture, "ethnos" means "people" in Greek, which means the culture between nations. The term *ethnoculture* is a combination of two words: *ethno* and *culture*. The word *ethno*-Greek means *people*, and at the same time, it is a sign of a certain people or nation. The term refers to the origin of a nation, or ethnogenesis.

The word ethnos first appears in Greek sources in the 5th-4th centuries BC. The Greeks used the term to refer to non-Greek tribes and clans. It is used in the same sense in Roman culture and Latin.

It is known that all ethnic groups that have lived through the historical development of mankind have their own way of life, customs and traditions. The knowledge accumulated in the science of history over the past millennia shows that, despite the existence of peoples with different customs and traditions on the planet, they have all developed as an integral part of nature, and it is the natural geographical and economic relations. It can be said that it is based on specific ethnocultural traditions.

From time immemorial and even today, peoples living in a particular area have been interested in the customs, traditions and cultures of other peoples, and this is what has led to the exchange of cultures between peoples. The authors of the ancient period sought to collect a lot of empirical material, to describe it according to the economic and cultural characteristics of the peoples of different districts. However, since most of them are based on the memoirs of warriors, tourists, ambassadors, and people who have served various purposes, or other countries based on various district legends, this information is often general or abstract.

Our way of life today is unimaginable without the achievements of socio-cultural activity. This is due to the fact that the Uzbek people have long been active in raising the level of spiritual culture. The great figures created in the history of

mankind and experienced certain stages of development, as well as our ancestors, have left the achievements of spiritual culture as a golden legacy to future generations. Of course, if such an inheritance, in turn, creates a sense of respect in the social consciousness of the younger generation, it is necessary to use this sacred value in spite of all the changes in social life, to use this heritage to the fullest ranges.

Every society and era has its own culture. As a society changes, so does its culture and language. At the same time, cultural development will not be interrupted, the old culture will not disappear, and cultural heritage and traditions will be preserved.

The set of material and spiritual cultural treasures left to mankind from the past is called *cultural heritage*. Each new generation may not always re-create the foundations of material and spiritual culture. At the same time, we accept the part of the cultural heritage created by our ancestors that suits our needs and circumstances, our worldview, the interests of our society and our people, and can serve today and in the future.

The great figures of medieval culture, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Beruni, and others, interpreted the urban way of life as a form of community maturity.

According to Farobi, everyone, by nature, "strives for a high level of maturity," and such maturity can only be achieved through the city community. He noted that "a cultural society and a cultural city (or country) is one in which everyone is free in their profession, everyone is equal, there is no difference between people, everyone is engaged in the profession they want or choose. In one word, the people live freely."

Alisher Navoi emphasizes the idea of a high moral, enlightened and just society, as well as humanism as the main criterion for achieving spiritual heights.

In Europe, during the Enlightenment, there was a "critique" of M. and civilization (J.J. Russo). At the same time, the corruption and moral degradation of "civilized" nations was countered by the simplicity and purity of the morality of peoples in the patriarchal stage of development. German philosophers sought a way out of this contradiction in the realm of the "spirit", in the realm of moral (I. Kant), aesthetic (F. Schiller, Romantics) or philosophical (G. Hegel) consciousness. They saw these areas of consciousness as real M. and factors in human development. From the late 19th century onwards, the view of "local civilization" (O. Spengler) emerged. This idea saw civilization as the last stage in the development of a particular society [2, 1993]. If we look directly at the ethno-culture between Uzbekistan and France, we can see that it was the strongest during the reign of Amir Temur, and it is known from history there were strong diplomatic relations with various European countries after Amir Temur came to power. The culture of each nation is inextricably linked with its national spirituality and enlightenment.

Today's spiritual and cultural development of our independent state is a guarantee of our achievements during the reforms. However, we have sufficient conditions and opportunities to comprehensively study and promote these historical, spiritual and cultural achievements.

Each society and period will have its own culture. As Society changes, so does its culture and language. At the same time, cultural development will not be interrupted, the previous culture will not disappear, and cultural heritage and traditions will be preserved.

According to reports, the term "Linguocultural Studies" was coined as a result of work at the School of Linguistics, headed by V.N. Telia. "Every nation is different from other nations with its national identity and culture. At the same time, no doubt his language also manifests itself as a manifestation of his culture. Indeed, the role of language in the development of a nation's culture, its historical traditions, values and memory is incomparable". [3,130].

A number of works are being carried out in this direction in Uzbek linguistics science as well. In particular, the scientific basis of linguoculturology in Uzbek linguistics, as well as the reflection of culture in the language is considered as preliminary work on a number of issues. A. Nurmonov's "Linguoculturological direction in the Uzbek language", and a number of other monographs and articles based on linguoculturology, the essence, subject and object of study are being studied.

Every nation reflects certain national traditions in itself. That is, every people, nation has its own national traditions and customs. In this sense, everyone is associated with a particular culture, language, history, literature, which reflects this nationality. It is well known that language is not only a social phenomenon, but also inextricably linked with culture.

Today, economic, political, cultural and scientific relations between peoples, nations, countries, international and cultural communicative processes in the field of linguistics, the interaction of languages and language culture, as well as the national identity of language are becoming the reason for appearing-linguoculturology, a new field with a specific direction and subject.

As a result, by the end of the twentieth century, a new branch of linguistics, Linguoculturology, which aimed to study the problem of language and culture, developed rapidly.

To conclude, the roots of the ethno-culture we see today go back to relatively primitive times. It is no exaggeration to say that many things used by primitive people, as well as their traditions, have been perfected and survived to this day.

Culture is a very complex, multifaceted and ever-evolving social phenomenon. Ethno-culture has always been a very important topic, and it will continue to be relevant. Because it is the basis of the nation's existence, the spiritual wealth that provides its present and future.

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CLASSIFICATION OF TERMS IN THE FIELD OF TREASURY

Annotation: Given that the transition to a market economy has taken place almost all over the world, today the knowledge of the economy, including treasury, is one of the most sought-after terms in everyday life. Treasury, knowledge in the field of treasury has become a key phrase of any industry.

Keywords: Treasury, Treasury, Terminology, Sector, Budget, Inflation, Finance, Economy.

"The term is associated with a word that means a scientific concept"

A.C.Ferd

It is no secret that the concept of economics existed at the beginning of human evolution. But it was in a slightly simpler form. For example, even when people had not yet learned to speak or build, there was always the issue of eating and drinking, that is, consumption. Later, the transition to clothing led to an increase in human needs. At first, all the necessary needs were met, but over time, this became more difficult, and the exchange process began. In this case, a tribe or tribe exchanged animal skins, food, pets, and tools for work with another tribe or tribe. This process, along with humanity, has evolved and evolved over the centuries and has been called the economy to this day. The word "economy" is derived from the Greek word meaning "economy", "doctrine", the doctrine of agriculture. In short, the economy consists of the process of production, supply and consumption.

This is its simplest definition. On a broader scale, it would be appropriate to understand the economy as any attempt to improve the quality of life of a person in exchange for meeting his needs. Its main element is a resource. The science that studies economics is called economic theory. Today's economic system is very different from its old form. It is complicated. At present, there are such types of economics as microeconomics and macroeconomics. In this case, due to the size of the object is divided into such types. That is, the part that studies the activities of relatively small businesses, enterprises and organizations is called microeconomics. The science of economics, which deals with economic issues at the national level, is called macroeconomics. Such issues as economic growth, inflation, unemployment, GDP per capita and so on are studied. The treasury sector of the economy plays an important role in managing the country's economy. The treasury is an important organizational structure for the targeted allocation and efficient use of the state budget. Money in the state budget is collected mainly through taxes, and this money is distributed to the sectors for the development of the country, the well-being of the people. Delivery of the allocated funds to the required point is entrusted to the treasury. In short, the state treasury is the "cashier" of this state. The transition of the state budget to the treasury means that the country has achieved a certain

economic stability. Since the state budget is the main wealth of the country, its expenditure is important, and the "heart" of the country's financial process, the proper management of the treasury is an important task at the level of public affairs.

Treasury is a division of a company or financial institution that has full rights to manage assets and liabilities. In the state sense, the country's treasury is the main body of financial senses that possesses information about the state treasury.

The main task of the Treasury is to make payments, monitor cash flows, and analyze the deficit or surplus in a timely manner. Any treasury actively cooperates with other financial institutions, operates in accordance with established financial rules and regulations. In addition, the treasury works in the same way as in the foreign exchange market, the stock market, the interbank market.

The treasury of the organization is the main division of the corporation, bank or other financial institution. Its main task is to ensure liquidity. This means making payments, attracting funds in case of shortage, placing free funds in the financial (money, currency, stock, etc.) markets for their own or customers' operations. Operations in the financial markets are carried out directly by the treasury or by a transaction department that may be part of the treasury and may be parallel to it in the management of the organization's assets and liabilities.

The second task of the Treasury is to manage market risks in order to profit from the expected development of market conditions. Market risk includes interest rate, currency and capital risks.

Interest rate risk is managed by setting base interest rates and transfer prices for branches and other revenue divisions. Depending on the structure and size of the organization, the base interest rates and transfer prices are set by the treasury itself or by the asset and liability management committee at the request of the treasury.

Currency risk management is carried out by opening currency positions, ie buying or selling some currencies to others (often national for foreign ones), as well as restrictions on the value of currency positions of branches and other useful divisions. .

Securities risk management is carried out through the formation of portfolios of securities (stocks, bonds, promissory notes, etc.).

The third task of the Treasury is to coordinate the above functions within the framework of centralized management of assets and liabilities of the organization.

In the modern Uzbek literary language, the terminology of the treasury is distinguished by the multilingual origin of the terms - common Turkish, Uzbek, Arabic, Persian, European terms (Latin, Greek, English, etc.). Terms can be of two types:

1) Mutual terms used both in the Uzbek language and in many other languages of the world;

2) Conditional terms (not terms used in Uzbek and, as a rule, in Arabic or Persian, and possibly in some other Turkic languages).

Terms used in the treasury are usually financial and economic terms used in other sectors of the economy, as well as some of them are "original" terms in the treasury, including "marking".

The results of the comparative analysis of financial and economic terms, activities in the field of treasury show that English, Russian and Uzbek languages in this terminological system are very common, as many concepts, principles and categories in all languages (or almost all) similar or identical.

Today, the world is evolving every second, not every day. In our rapidly evolving life, modern people are required to keep up with everything, keep abreast of innovations and be able to effectively use the knowledge of science and technology. Like all spheres of social life, the sphere of economy plays an important role in today's world. First of all, the economy, then all the other sectors, following the word of politics, are based on the economy. As our esteemed President said: "Implementation of such an important principle and priority as ensuring the sustainable growth of our economy will remain a strategic task for me as head of state."

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THEORETICAL ISSUES OF EMPLOYMENT OF POPULATION AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

Abstract: The indicators, types and forms of employment, indicators reflecting the effectiveness of the employment, and the factors affecting population employment were mentioned in this work. In addition, the description is also given to the characteristics of the formation of the labor market. Along with this, in this chapter, the main directions of state policy based on the provision of population with employment in some countries have been.

Introduction. In recent years, in different countries of the world, changes are taking place in the field of distribution of jobs opportunities. First and foremost, these changes are related with the direction of the technological advance (the development of information and communication technologies, modern technologies in the field of industry, agriculture, service sectors, and so on). However, these trends in the process of development are affecting the Republic of Uzbekistan as well. Therefore, comprehensive measures need to be elaborated and implemented on a regular basis regarding the provision of the population with jobs and the occurrence of new jobs by the government of the republic.

Every stage of economic development of the society is characterized by a balanced proportion between a certain demographic structure, economic structure, and employment configuration. Different examples in this area emphasize that the larger the degree of proportion between the structure of employment and jobs, the higher the economic cost-effectiveness of the use of workforce is. Therefore, taking into account the demographic processes, the most important issue of Republic of Uzbekistan is facing today is to ensure that the proportionality is in accordance with the process of innovation development of the society. The demographic processes should be taken into account for solving some of the issues. Moreover, greater attention should be given to identify regional differences in this area and to eliminate them in order to analyze and forecast changes in structure composition of employment as well as the regional labor market.

Main part of the paper. Nowadays, almost all economic theories are more or less related to different degrees of labor and employment values. As might be

expected, labor market failures are heavily reliant on the monetary theory of product specialization which was expressed at the beginning of the twentieth century.

However, a clear understanding of population preferences in labor market leads to the need to identify the types of employment: a full, productive and freely chosen employment. These types of employment which are based on the employment needs of the population, in terms of the balance between quality and quantity of jobs, are reflecting the state of the society. In addition, favorable conditions were created to maintain a sustainable economic growth. Practical need of calculating population means was shown separately i.e. the types of employment. Therefore, the following types of employment show the condition of supporting the size and quality of tendency between working places and the needs of the working population. Hence, it creates the possibility of the social-economic development of the society.

It is very important for rebuilding the engine which provide employment for population. It opens one of the most important sides of the social perfection of human employment. However, it is related to the needs of labor and its field. Also, it created several political theories in the world of science, labor market, and the employment of the population during the past 200 years. It includes: classical and non-classical theories, Marxist, Keynes theory and others.

The interest of the experts in economics and science, which turned out to influence the pace of development of society, has a deep background concerning the difficulties encountered on the employment and labor market. At the same time, the approaches regarding this topic are manifold. Among the launchers of the classical theory of economic science is important to mention some of the authors which inspired this research: Adam Smith (1723–1790), David Ricardo (1772–1823), Thomas Robert Malthus (1766–1834), Jean-Baptiste Say (1767–1832), Alfred Marshall (1842–1924), John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946), Arthur Pigou (1877–1959), Milton Friedman (1912–2006), Paul Anthony Samuelson (1915–2009) and many others who, according to the needs of solving economic problems, stated different ideas of labor market and the employment of population.

Thus, the purpose of the theory of the labor market and employment research is to scientifically describe the event correlation which take place in this field. The following theories are practically important because they improve the knowledge which has been collected in this sphere together with the economic, social, political, and other human activities. Furthermore, this fact put into consideration the basis of analyzing the rules and tendencies of developing labor market and employment, identifying general problems of this field, preparing recommendation which is scientifically based on the skills and ways of solving them, producing modules which serves to increase labor market, and entering possible clearness for the plans of social-economic development in the regions.

The meaning of the concepts of “Employment of population”, “unemployment”, and “labor resources” was firstly approached in Eastern countries. Then it was differently perceived at different periods. Basically, the

meaning of employment of population and unemployment are against each other. Due to this fact, the connotation of these two concepts are inversely proportional. This means that when the degree of employment is very high, the degree of unemployment is very low. Total employment of population does not lead to the disappearance of unemployment rate because it is impossible to completely remove the factors that encourage the growth of this social phenomenon. According to the ideas of English scientist, John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946), who is the author of several research papers, one of the most popular being named as *“The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money”*, the total employment of population shows approximately 3% of unemployment (Lerner, 2013). This condition does not have a negative influence on the degree and level of economic development of unemployment.

Keynes ideas show that the condition of full employment with job is equal to zero unemployment (Currie, 2014). Based on the following situation, the number of employed people can be reached when additional extension of request remains unchangeable. Keynes first ascertainments involve the production of goods and services, and influencing recommendation through growing interest activating ability of total request and general purchase. Thus, this led to a rise in the degree of employment. Basically, Keynes ideas are not just a simple analysis of spiritual approaches of economic development, but their importance is emphasized by being a functional connection between socio-economic phenomena. It aims to create general theoretical roots of analyzing between relations, the economic development process, and to show the influence on tendency.

Keynes ideas were developed in multiple research papers by several scientists like William Henry Beveridge (1879–1963), John Strachey (1901–1963), Alvin Harvey Hansen (1887–1975), Joan Violet Robinson (1903–1983), Robert Merton Solow (1924 age 93), and others. The important ideas of Keynes have long been studied by specialists for the economic development in Uzbekistan. The economist scientist, Ashram Haiti, stated: “The origin unemployment and development history in Uzbekistan confirms the reality of ideas by Keynes” (Khaitov, 2014). It is known that where the number of employment is high, the number of unemployment will be low.

Subsequently, there are many approaches which exist based on the meaning “Employment with job”. For example, Russian economist scientist, Aleksandr Rofe, gives the following ideas: “employment with job exist in form of free job vacancies for people in the economical active part of the country” (Rofe, 2011). Ismail Aliev, Nikolai Gorelov, and Lyudmila Ilina stated that: “It depend on proving private – social needs of citizens as an event of social-economic condition of employment with job and as social useful labor which bring income from work” (Aliev et al., 2009). Apart from these definition, ***based on our opinion, employment relations are the social-economic indicator indicating how many and in what level working - age population are participating in social useful work.*** The development of the productivity of the employment of population, in turn, brings the development of

national wealthy. Therefore, the negative reasons for unemployment are not only in making low production, but it also results to poverty.

Based on the studies of the US economy, American economist, Arthur *Melvin* Okun, formulated the law named later as Okun's law. Under this law, for each 1% increase in the actual unemployment, gap in GNP (Gross National Product) will increase by an amount of 2.5% (Colander, 1982).

"Stability of employment" was written by Alfred Marshall, and as a result of being part of the reality of that time, the topic immediately intercepted the attention of the public. But, according to the collected reason the reality seems very different..." there is no any reason that the stability of employment with job is increasing". The author thought that the government intervention is not necessary if the market economy regulates itself.

As another member of the non-classical theory, Alfred Marshall thought the high salary definitely lowers the employment and increases unemployment. To approve this fact, he used the "Theory of minimum wage" (Whitaker & Wood, 1983). Arthur Pigou (1877-1955) was Marshall's student and follower. His personal marks regarding employment in "The theory of unemployment" was published in 1933 and the main rules on employment classical theory have been detailed by him (Knight, 2016). Pigou's ideas reveal that the reason of the highest degree of unemployment was high salary because it reduces the expenses of production and creates more vacancies for supporting new job places. The level of unemployment was low when his researches were completed. However, it was not a sharp problem. "Stability of employment" was written by Alfred Marshall. It was perfect that it attracted the view of people. According to the collected reason, "the reality seems very huge...there are no reason why the stability of employment with job is increasing". Subsequently, he opines that there was no need for regulation by the government since the market economy regulates itself.

Reducing production expenses according to his ideas was made to reduce the general prices of goods. Also, he confirms that a poor group of people can live without a job salary. These are the reasons for the creation of additional request: to produce request and to awake the interest of the extension of employment. Keynes followers who carried on this field have different approaches to labor power market and the tasks of employment with job. According to the Keynes followers, there was no mechanism that guarantees full employment in the market economy condition. It is not dependent on the outer factors for increasing the level of employment and reducing unemployment. In contrary, only internal factors actively influence labor empowerment. For example, it can be achieved with capitals and deposits. Keynes investigation has also paid attention to effective demand. Keynes' theory of employment is based on the principle of effective demand. By "effective" demand, Keynes refers to the total demand for goods and services in an economy at various levels of employment. Therefore, the total demands for goods and services by the people is the sum total of all the demand meant for consumption and investment (Pavlenkov, 2004). If there is 97-98 % of the ability to work working-age population, a full unemployment counted by some economic scientists would

exist. Many years of experience of labor, employment, and unemployment in developed countries shows that 94-95% of the ability to work of the population work economy was counted as developed (Melikyan et al., 1996).

Many countries take advantage of the recommendations of International Labor Organization (ILO) to define the employment-to-population ratio. For example, the following method is being used since 1993 in Uzbekistan (Kholmurodov, 2012). According the law of "About employment of population", which was enacted in 1998 in Uzbekistan, there were published international standards of market conception of employment with job. "Employment is an activity which depend on satisfying the private and social needs of people, not illegal, but brings good salary" (The law of employment of population, 1998). According to this, everyone has a right to use the possibility based on the ability of work, to work, or not to work, temporary, permanently or partly usage of ability. An example in this case could be the organization of several events which are not cost-related.

On the basis of the above-mentioned documents, compulsory labor is not allowed. According to this, it can be said that those employed with jobs in the economy were counted. This is exception of employed moral and physically active in work with temporary, periodical, seasonable, unexpectedly or one timely. The active population refers to the people in a region or country who are able to work and earn money and it is used to define employment signs. Usually, there are five signs (Ziyaev et al., 2011):

1. Voluntary staff signed contract for work requirement between labor and the owner of the company or people who are involved with oral agreement. They can receive salary for an agreed time of the activity.

2. The individually employed are the people who carry out work individually, busy with getting more benefit for themselves, and they are only used or not used for a short period.

3. Entrepreneur is a managing person who is busy with his LTD, firm and etc.... or a representative given by the government. Entrepreneur can give his responsibility or functions to voluntary person fully or partly. Also, he bares the responsibility for the successful development of the organization.

4. The staff with relatives without salary who created his own family business firms.

5. The person who is not equal to be dealt with as a staff gets its own benefit from their private business. It is impossible to add the person to such sign of employment.

Subsequently, there are full, useful, and free types of employment of population. Here, we give brief information about them. Full employment - this is a supporting job according to this specialty: it brings opportunity and benefit to the person, and creates possibility for good life for themselves and their family (Frolova, 2006).

The next type is useful employment. It is a more extended conception which is beneficial. It is not any kind of work, but it should answer two main request works which may be counted possible in social point. Firstly, useful employment should

bring benefit to labor and must support the comfort of the human life. Therefore, this shows the connection with income policy of employment policy, and activities which led to loss in the value of money and following things. Secondly, beneficiary employment is put against official employment. Particular type of legal official employment is creating official new job places or keeping of surplus employees. The governmental policy encouraged equality through economic point of view of each person and enrichment in benefits for the society.

Consequently, the above-mentioned types of employment underline the tendency between job places and supporting condition according to the value and quality of job places of the population of each need for employment. Here, possibilities were created for the socio-economic development of the society. According to the move in relation to market condition, the degree of professional labor employment is reduced throughout the whole country. The reason for this fact is that a highly effective economy needs a large number of workers. Also, the interest based on other types of social usefulness of the labor of population reduces their needs to the job.

Theoretically, in this present research on employment of population, the conditions which influence “full employment” and “effective employment” were described differently. However, “productive employment” attracts employment of population through supporting high efficiency. Nevertheless, social security of the population point of view shows the condition of the following employment. Practically, its usage possibility is very low.

To achieve the aim of this study, two comments were given with regards to this employment. They are:

1. The level of supporting with employment of labor force which exists in the society.
2. Effective level of supporting the employment of labor force.

Special advantage and limitation were shown in both conditions from the above-mentioned situation while supporting the following tasks. Thus, this entails: full support of the employment of the whole labor power in the society based on full employment condition. In addition, solving full unemployment general result by using them might be very low.

In condition of effective employment, support situation of the high efficiency of labor activity can be the reason for high level of unemployment (Abdurakhmonov & Shoyusupova, 2011). According to this, it is important to use the tasks of “optimal employment” condition in moving the economy period. It consists of generalizing both the above mentioned general factors of optimal employment. “Optimum employment” support real distribution of staff according to branches of production. Therefore, this helps in the achievement of high efficiency of working staff. “Optimum employment” always take into consideration changes of repeated age of labor and the changes of producing condition and characters of producing activity. In addition to this, it is not used in the context of optimum use of resources. It has to do with the amount of employment, and not the direction of employment (Means & Lee, 2015).

Conclusion. In the scientific works of East specialists on labor rights, labor agreement is defined as “It is an agreement to get responsibility to work for salary of staff and legal subordinate.” Agreement refers to the different views of private-legal purchase. According to this, it is defined as the usage of the possibilities and the needs of the norm and rules of the citizen’s law.

The main characteristic of labor agreement is to really make workers subordinates and to make them become dependent. This is not inclusive except it means trust on the legal relations and long-term characters. Labor, which is economically voluntary, is looked as the main sign of labor agreement. Subsequently, this is according to the rule which was not only social-economic, technical, organizational, but also legal character and which answers to all requirement of legality. Recommendation on labor force in labor market was emphasized. Also, there is the need for them to come against each other through the factor of salary rate and to come in agreement with economic relations.

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SMALL BUSINESS: CHARACTERISTICS, TYPES, ROLES AND PLACE OF POLICY IN MODERN LIFE

Annotation: This article describes the characteristics of a small business and the factors it encounters. Small business is important in our economy. So most of this written article is just what you need.

Keys words: Business, competition, supplementary, manufacturing, trading, services, employment, equality

Development of small business and private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan is on the threshold of a new stage. Small business and entrepreneurship is an integral and essential sector of the market economy, forming the competitive environment. The features of this sector with a sufficient level of its development contribute to economic, social and political stability of society. Small business and entrepreneurship are essential elements of a market economy to ensure a harmonious development of the regions, largely determining the rate of economic growth, the structure and quality of the gross domestic product. One of the main advantages of a small business is that it inevitably leads to the emergence of competition in the domestic market, which in turn has a positive effect on the economic condition of the country. Small business and entrepreneurship is an important factor in the growth of national well-being, as he is the main source of income is not only a significant part of the people involved in his field, but also their families. Besides all this, small business and entrepreneurship allows a person to combine into one work and personal life, to realize itself, to demonstrate their abilities and talents

Features of Small Business: It is not correct to say that the days of small industries are gone. Eugene Staley has mentioned five distinct ways in which small industries successfully coexist with large industry.

1. Competition: Small industry can out-compete large industry in certain circumstances and in selected products. Some of these industries are bricks and tiles, fresh baked goods, condiments and preserved fruits, goods requiring small engineering skill, items requiring artistry and craftsmanship.

2. Supplementary: Small industry can “fill the cracks” between the big volume and standardised outputs of large factory. Staley mentions a Madras case where a small tricycle factory flourished alongside a large cycle factory.

3. Components: A small industry can produce components for a large industry. This is the most common example of the small manufacturing sector and many of them function under the protection of big industries. Very often they also derive the advantage of a protected market with assured supply of their output to one or more selected large manufactories.

4. Initiation: Small industry can initiate new products and subsequently grow large with the growth of the product. Staley mentions that many of the automobile factories started this way in USA.

It is thus obvious that growth of large scale industries does not necessarily bring about the end of cottage or small scale industries. Electricity has revolutionised large-scale industry; at the same time small units based on electricity can also be cheaply and conveniently started with limited infrastructure.

Besides, many artistic goods, products of craftsmanship, and luxury goods do not lend themselves to standardisation of large scale manufacturing and are largely reserved to the cottage, rural and small industrial sectors.

Finally new ventures, so long as they are in an experimental or formative stage are first tried on a small scale and it is only when their success is demonstrated and their profitability and capital base established that they are organised on a large scale.

Small business always plays an important role in the development of any country. As already mentioned, most of the industrial and business activities starts small. With market opportunities and vision of the entrepreneur, it grows into a large industry.

There are a number of reasons why small businesses are important to our economy:

1. They are important source of competition and challenge the economic power of large firms.
2. They offer wide range of choice to the consumer. Large businesses are more oriented towards the mass market, but smaller firms can serve specialised needs.
3. They broaden the distribution of economic and political power.
4. In many areas, they bring the development and provide local leaders with strong local roots.
5. They are sources of innovation and creativity.
6. They are providing large scale employment scattered all over the country.
7. They provide the ancillary support to large industries.

Types of Small Business: Small business includes a variety of companies.

They may operate in any of the following areas:

- (a) Manufacturing,
- (b) Trading,
- (c) Services
- (d) Others.

Roles of Small Business:

In selecting industries for development in a new country attention should be given to those industries which create conditions favourable for the growth of other industries since this method will lead to the simultaneous development of many industries. Rosenstein Rodan advocates this line of development. India followed this path by constructing multipurpose river-valley projects and by developing small scale industries.

Small industries are capital-light, skill-light, labour-intensive and dispersed. They are of quick investment type, and by carrying the job to the worker they can overcome the difficulties of geographical immobility. In the conditions prevailing in many underdeveloped countries the development of small industry may be the most economic form of industrialisation; it may be more economic than either large scale organised industry or cottage industry.

Moreover small industry represents much less of a break with previously established modes of living and therefore represents less of strain than industrialisation in the form of large units.

Some of the problems that unplanned urbanisation tends to create will be avoided by the establishment of small centres of industrial production all over the country. The Industrial Policy Resolution puts forth four main roles of small industries in the Indian economy.

1. Employment Argument: The most important economic task before the country is the solution of unemployment problem. "wage employment" is limited as it depends on industrial growth. But there is a large scope for the creation of "self-employment" and here the small scale industries can play a significant role.

These aspects of the economy have prompted the policy makers to turn to small industry for absorption of the additions to the labour force primarily because these are labour-intensive in character. The small businesses are labour-intensive and create more employment per unit of capital employed.

2. Equality Argument: Large-scale industries generally lead to inequalities of income and concentration of economic power. On the other hand, an SSI leads to a more equitable distribution of produce of industry. In other words, the income generated in a large number of small enterprises is dispersed more widely in a community than income generated in a few large enterprises.

The income benefit of small enterprises is derived by a large population while large enterprises encourage more concentration of economic power. In this way, small enterprises bring about greater equality of income distribution.

However, it is a fact that there is a common tendency in all countries wages to be lower in small factories than in large factories; but it is also equally true that in underdeveloped economy workers have a choice not between a high paid job and a low paid job but between a low paid job and no job at all.

So the low paid job is accepted by the force of circumstances. In the absence of small enterprises, the workers have to lose even small wage which they hope to get. A policy of supporting cottage and small industries is really a policy of social insurance for a group which would otherwise be threatened by unemployment.

3. Latent Resources Argument: Small scale industries are capable of mopping up latent and unutilized resources. This argument justifies the cause of SSIs on three grounds: First, it presupposes that there are a large number of small and potential entrepreneurs who are capable of running industrial units efficiently if proper help is extended to them.

Second, there are a large number of potential enterprises whose full capacities have not been used so far. Third, SSIs will be helpful in putting idle savings in productive use.

4. Decentralisation Argument: Decentralisation of industrial activity has also been advanced as another reason for promoting SSIs.

There are two aspects of this argument; first, there is the need to prevent congestion in large cities through prevention of growth of industries there; second, this negative measure has to be reinforced by promoting industrial growth in semi-urban and rural areas so that the local people can stay on their areas without emigrating to the nearby cities.

Large industries are mostly concentrated in metropolitan cities. The smaller towns and the countryside in order to benefit from modern industrialisation must encourage small enterprises. Industrialisation of the country can become complete only if it penetrated into the remote corners of the country. Small industries by carrying the job to the workers overcome the difficulties of territorial immobility.

An important reason for developing small industries lies in the prevention of a lopsided industrial growth. A pyramid like structure of industrial development with a few large scale industries at the top and a mass of small enterprises at the base would obviously make the industrial economy ill balanced.

There should be layers of industrial enterprises in between the largest and the smallest categories. An integrated development of large scale and small scale industries complementing each other is the most important aspect of economic planning which should not be lost sight of.

The larger units should be a source of most of the critical raw materials which the smaller units need for processing them into finished goods.

The smaller units in their turn should be acting as auxiliaries engaged in the manufacture of components, parts and accessories required by the bigger units which should have sub contracted with the former. The economic and technical possibility of such complementary relationship should be explored and realised.

Small Business under Five Year Plans: Our Five-year Plans gave an important place to the development of small business units in order to provide greater employment opportunities, to mobilise local latents and skills, to exploit local resources and to bring about decentralisation of industries as well as equitable distribution of income.

The features of the new small industry policy are as follows:

(i) To allow equity participation by other industrial undertakings in the SSI, not exceeding 24% of the total shareholding. This is being done to provide small units access to the capital market and to encourage modernisation, technical upgradation, ancillarisation and sub-contracting.

(ii) To widen the scope of the National Equity Fund, to enlarge the Single Window Scheme and to associate commercial banks with provision of composite loans.

(iii) To introduce a limited partnership Act. This would limit the financial liability of the new entrepreneurs to the capital invested.

(iv) To introduce factoring services. This would help solve the problems of delayed payments to smaller sector.

(v) Market promotion of small sector products to be undertaken by cooperatives, public sector institutions and other professional agencies by adopting a consortium approach.

(vi) To accord priority to small and tiny sector in allocation of indigenous raw materials.

(vii) To encourage complementarily in production programmes of large, medium and small sectors.

(viii) To encourage and support industry associations to establish quality counseling and common testing facilities.

(ix) To facilitate location of industries in rural and backward areas.

(x) To improve the quality and marketability of the products of the handloom and handicrafts sector.

(xi) The Small Industry Development Organisation to be recognised as the nodal agency to support SSI in export promotion.

Evaluation: The policy shows a reorientation on crucial issues. . Has done well to emphasize a shift from cheap finance to adequate and timely finance and from general promotional activity to specific target-oriented schemes. The specific attention devoted to the tiny sector is welcome because most of the benefits currently enjoyed by the small scale units go to the bigger and more modern units.

It is too early to pass any final judgment on the merits of this policy. The most important change for the modern small scale sector is the provision of additional finance by permitting limited liability for new non- active partners and by permitting them up-to 24% of equity investment by other industrial undertakings. This could encourage indirect ownership of small units by larger corporate units.

This already exists to a substantial degree as companies trying to cut cost of production also defeat the reservation policy with regard to small units. In-fact, the new policy legitimizes this kind of activity and is therefore questionable. There is a great deal of merit encouraging ancillarisation as it promotes the greater use of labour-intensive techniques of production and also broad bases entrepreneurship.

The encouraging feature of the new policy is that it recognises the fact that small units require timely credit and financial arrangements rather than cheap credit. The point is to ensure that units once set up are allowed to function smoothly by the timely provision of additional credit.

But it is not clear how this will be ensured. The setting up of a special monitoring agency is of little help unless it has the power to force commercial banks to lend the additional credit required.

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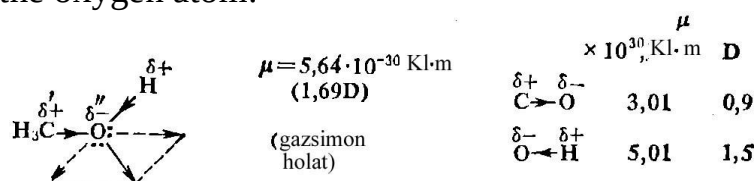
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SOME PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ALCOHOLS

Abstract: The article provides an overview of alcohols, their definition, and the issues that should be addressed.

Keywords: alkanol, dipole moment, ionization energy, association, spectrum, electrophile, alcohols.

Alkanols are polar compounds. They hold a bipolar bond in the molecule: and. The dipoles of the C - O and O - H bonds are oriented towards the oxygen atom. The sum of the dipole moments of alkanols is 5.3 - 6.0. 10^{-30} Kl. m ga teng (1.6 - 1.8 D). The sum of dipole moments is also affected by the undistributed electron pair in the oxygen atom:



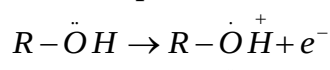
The dipole moments of the bonds indicate that the polarity of the bond O - H is higher than the polarity of the bond C - O.

Undistributed electron pairs cause alkanols to exhibit weak electron donor properties. This can be expressed by the ionization energy:

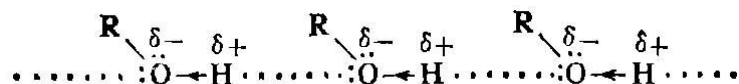
Compound	H ₂ O	CH ₃ OH	C ₂ H ₅ OH
IE, eV	12,6	10,8	10,6

The IE of alcohols is lower than that of water, the electron-donor effect of the alkyl group (+ I effect) is manifested here.

Ionization energy characterizes this process:



The polar O - H bond and the undistributed electron pairs determine the formation of molecular associations:



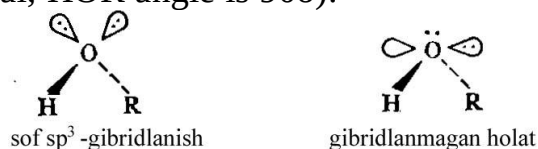
The association is mainly due to the electrostatic attraction and the overlap of the hydrogen orbitals with the orbital of the unpaired electron pair of a small amount of oxygen. This interaction is called hydrogen bonding (V. Latimer, V. Rodebush, 1920).

The energy of a hydrogen bond is less than the energy of a simple chemical bond:

Bog', ...	C-H	C-O	O-H	$\begin{matrix} \diagup & \diagdown \\ \text{O} & \cdots & \text{H} \\ \diagdown & \diagup \end{matrix}$
E, kJ/mol, ...	415	350	463	25—26

Radiography and electronographic analyzes showed that in alkanols C - C and C - H bonds are normal in length and angles between bonds.

Carbon atoms are sp³-hybridized, but it is difficult to agree on the nature of the oxygen atom hybridization, that is, its undistributed electron pair. There are two possibilities: pure sp³-hybridization (both electron pairs are in the same orbitals; HOR angle is 109°28') and non-hybrid state (one electron pair is in the p-orbital and the other in the s-orbital; HOR angle is 90°):



There is no evidence that this is the case. There is only indirect information, such as valence angles, the location of the molecule in the crystal. There is every reason to believe that the nature of the undistributed electron pair of an oxygen atom depends on the nature of R, the state of the aggregate, and the intermolecular interactions (formation of hydrogen bonds).

Absorption spectra. Alkanols are "transparent" in the electronic spectra of absorption. Weak absorption is observed in the long UV region (170 - 180 nm), which is due to the passage of the undistributed pair of oxygen atoms $n \rightarrow s^*$.

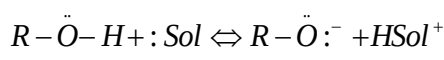
In the IR spectrum, the valence oscillations characteristic of the O - H bond are observed in dilute solutions of hydrocarbons or halogenated hydrocarbons in the area of 3580 - 3650 cm⁻¹. In concentrated solutions, hydrogen bonds are formed O - H... O, so the valence oscillations of the O - H bond move in the area of 3200 - 3500 cm⁻¹.

In the PMR spectra, OH group signals are observed over a wide range depending on the type of solvent and the concentration of the substance: $\delta_{\text{H}} \dots 4.5$ m.d. Signals are lost as a result of deuterium $\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{OD}$ in the presence of D₂O. Signals of H - C - O protons are observed at $\delta_{\text{H}} 3.5 - 3.8$ m.d.

Chemical properties. The chemical properties of alkanols are determined by their O - H and O - R bonds and undistributed electron pairs.

1. Reactions with the storage of an oxygen atom in an alkanol molecule. These reactions are mainly due to the strong polarization of the O - H bond, which leads to ionization. The oxygen atom is also preserved in oxidation reactions as well as in reactions with certain electrophilic reagents.

a) Formation of alcohols and their reactions. Alkanols are weak OH acids:



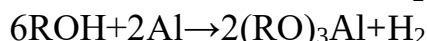
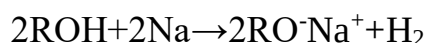
Alkanol anion is called alcohol-ion (alkoxide - or alkanolate - ion), which is a strong base. The acidity of alkanols is low:

Alkanol	CH ₃ OH	CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	(CH ₃) ₂ CHOH	(CH ₃) ₃ COH
pK _a (for aqueous solutions)	15,2	15,8	16,9	19,2

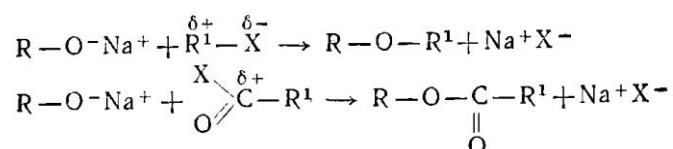
Methanol is a relatively strong acid. Its acidity is almost equal to the acidity of water ($pK_a = 15.7$ for water in aqueous solution). Tertiary alcohols are the weakest acids. Here there is a donor effect (+ I - effect), which increases the electron density in the oxygen atom of alkyl groups. Anions of tertiary alcohols are the strongest bases.

In aqueous solutions, the acidic properties of alcohols are weak. Only partial ionization of alcohols is observed in concentrated solutions of alkalis with $pH > 14$ (for example, in a 15% aqueous solution of KOH is $pH 15$). When MOH is dissolved in alcohols, small amounts of alcohol may be formed.

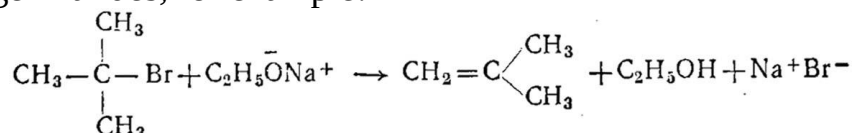
Typically, the reaction of active metals with an anhydrous solution of alcohols is used to obtain alcohols:



Alcohols are not only strong bases, but also strong nucleophilic reagents. They are easily alkylated to form simple and complex esters (Williamson reaction) and acylated:

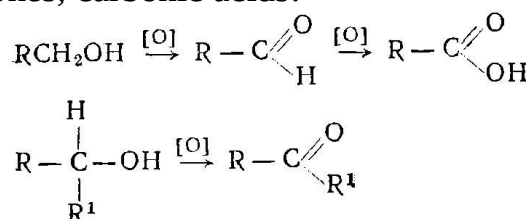


Alcohols are used as strong bases for the accumulation of carbonyls and other anions in condensation reactions, as well as for the separation of double and triple bonds of hydrogen halides, for example:

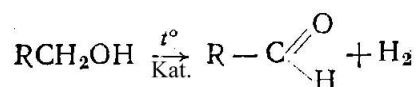


Here, the S_N reaction is inhibited by spatial factors, so the alcohol is not a nucleophile, but acts as a proton-separating base from the methyl group.

b) Oxidation. Primary and secondary alcohols are oxidized. Oxidation produces aldehydes or ketones, carbonic acids:

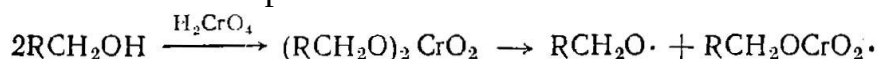


Oxidation is oxidized with oxygen in the presence of catalysts (Cu, CuO) or with various inorganic oxidizers ($KMnO_4$, $Na_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_4$, CrO_3 , etc.). Oxygen-free catalytic dehydrogenation of alcohols in the presence of Cu, Pt or Pd is also carried out:

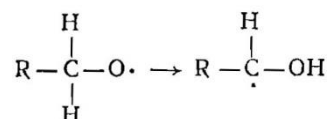


Oxidation is a homolytic process in which free radicals are formed.

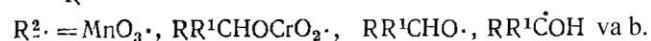
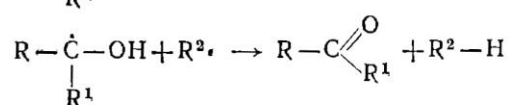
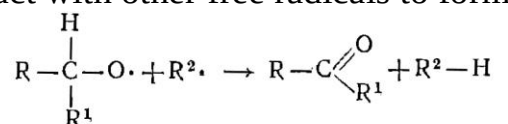
It is assumed that the oxidation of permanganate or chromate in acidic conditions as a by-product forms esters of suitable acids, which decompose homolytically and cause a chain process of oxidation:



The intermediate product is alkoxy radical $\text{RCH}_2\text{O}\cdot$, which is easily regrouped to the hydroxyalkyl radical:



Free radicals react with other free radicals to form carbonyl compounds:



Tertiary alcohols are oxidized only in acidic environments. Tertiary alcohol forms easily oxidizing alkenes.

Alkanols are colorless liquids or crystalline substances with a characteristic odor. The first members of the homologous series of alkanols have a pleasant odor, butanol and pentanol have a sharp and unpleasant odor. High alkanols have a pleasant odor.

Alcohols have a specific high boiling point. Although the molecular weight of alkanols is low, the boiling point is higher than that of corresponding alkanes. This is due to the intermolecular interaction - the association of molecules.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF RUSSIAN CLASSICAL COMPOSERS IN CLASSES OF MUSIC CULTURE

Annotation: Music education strives to remain one of the important public realms that require and receive state support. Scientific research in music psychology and education, new data on the positive influence of music on the brain and child development let Russian music educators increase the authorities' awareness of music education's importance.

Key words : Russian music ,culture, lesson, system, music education, children and students.

The most important problem in music pedagogy is the artistic and musical analysis of songs in the formation of students' musical culture. Through the artistic and musical analysis of children's songs, their interest in singing a piece of music is formed. The knowledge gained through curiosity is much deeper and stimulates the desire to play music. The desire of students to play music is a guarantee of music education, as well as the formation of a talented, creative person. One of the main tasks of music education in primary school is to arouse interest in music, increase interest and love, and develop an understanding of the vital meaning of music. In order to attract students to music from the first grade, the teacher must love children, be well prepared for the lesson, be able to use all the methods and principles of music teaching, be proficient in vocabulary, it is necessary to reveal the content of the songs by performing the songs in a beautiful, soft, pleasant way to the children's voice.

By the start of the twentieth century, then, Russian women had begun to participate more fully in various aspects of musical life: not just as lower-class entertainers, or noble patrons and amateurs; but as teachers, composers, musicologists and performers. Many of the transformations that had taken place in the late Imperial era were to be consolidated and further built upon by the nominal commitment to female emancipation and equality that characterized the whole of the Soviet era (although as Marxism-Leninism was a class-based system of social and economic analysis, gender issues as such were often marginalized or even repudiated altogether under the heading of 'bourgeois feminism'). One of the clearest instances of continuity between the pre-revolutionary radical tradition and the Soviet period can be seen in the career of Nadezhda Briusova (1881–1951), sister of the poet Valerii Briusov (1873–1924). Briusova and Lineva had been the only two women involved in the foundation of the People's Conservatoire in Moscow. Moreover, Briusova shared both Lineva's interest in the folk music repertoire, and her commitment to educating the masses in the performance and appreciation of music more generally. Not only was Briusova active as a teacher

(first at the People's Conservatoire, then at the Moscow Conservatoire), but she was also one of the few women to achieve prominence in the Commissariat of Enlightenment and other agencies of state and political power. As a woman, Briusova was able to contribute in the cultural sphere because of durable notions of women as educators and enlighteners, especially in the arts. At the same time, however, she was confronted with attendant prejudices against the system of professional music education in Russia, which was often denigrated on account of its perceived gender bias. As Amy Nelson argues: 'Briusova struggled both to overcome the stigma associated with teaching music as a profession and to orient the pedagogy programme to the needs of Soviet popular education programmes. Before the revolution, teaching was considered a fall-back option for failed performers and a money-making pastime for bourgeois women'. If the advancement of women in Soviet academic institutions had its roots in the achievements of the pre-revolutionary intelligentsia, then the possibilities open to Soviet women composers also had a direct link to the late Imperial age. Rimskii-Korsakov's wife, Nadezhda Purgol'd, had given up her own ambitions to serve her husband (and the nationalist cause more generally), but his daughter-in-law, Iuliia Veisberg (1880–1942) was able to embark on a more independent career. After studying in St Petersburg and Berlin, she married Andrei Rimskii-Korsakov (1878–1940) and together they edited the journal, *The Musical Contemporary* (*Muzykal'nyi sovremennik*), from 1915 to 1917. After the Revolution, Veisberg would become a leading member of the Association of Contemporary Music (a modernist grouping of composers that maintained close links with the West), although it would be her compositions for children (operas and songs) for which she was most praised; clearly, female creativity continued to be linked with notions of social enlightenment.

In contrast to the West, future musicologists in Russia are not educated at universities: they join musical institutions studying side by side with practicing musicians. Thus, the spectrum of professional music education in Russia is very wide, and now the goal of the national music community is to create adequate infrastructure for the graduates of higher educational institutions in order to mutually adapt the needs of young professionals and the opportunities of their potential labor market. It's necessary to transform Russian music education in the direction of "fitting the reality" through being more flexible and modernized. In this sense cooperation with CEPROM as a division of ISME, RussSME and Russian music community is extremely valuable and really priceless.

The history of Russian music education is rich and diverse, but the present is meant to provide fertile ground for the sprouts of the future which are not yet known. To bring it nearer is necessary not only to teach but also to learn from children and students, to teach with advanced intellectual adaptation having in mind our students' future needs. Such approach aimed at accepting changes and giving way to progress and transformation yet preserving our best traditions will definitely let musical education in both traditional and new forms just **be** and flourish. Only a living

professional community can give adequate responses to the challenges of the time and remain one of the driving forces of sustainable development.

Solving the problem of educating a person as a full-fledged human being is a requirement of today. At the same time, in accordance with the modern requirements for children's singing in music culture classes, the tasks facing teachers and educators to respect the national musical heritage, to educate in the spirit of patriotism were identified.

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PREVENTION OF ANEMIA IN MOTHERS AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE CAUSE OF THEIR TRANSMISSION FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION

Resume: A survey of 50 mothers was conducted on their awareness of anemia: insufficient awareness of mothers was found. The lack of knowledge was identified in the following issues: the causes of anemia, the impact of food on the development of anemia, a set of products especially rich in iron, the impact of anemia on the health and development of the child.

Key words: WHO – World Health Organization, IDA –iron-deficiency anemia, unbalanced nutrition, healthy lifestyle, respondents.

Relevance. The priority area of health care is recognized as the problem of maternal and child health. In recent years, the problem of maternal and child health remains one of the most important problems in medicine in the world, among the diseases a special place is occupied by anemia in women during fertility, in pregnant women, as well as in children and adolescents. Most often in children (in 90% of cases) there is iron deficiency anemia. Up to 60% of children born from multiple pregnancies and babies in the first year of life also suffer from iron deficiency. Medical statistics according to WHO: about 1.9 billion people suffer from anemia. a person all over the world. A hidden iron deficiency (sideropenia) can be found in 3.8 billion people. human. The main cause of iron deficiency anemia is an unbalanced diet, poor in iron. In the Andijan region, anemia is more common in pregnant and nursing mothers.

The purpose of the study. To study the knowledge of mothers for their awareness of anemia.

Material and methods of research. A survey of 50 mothers was conducted for their awareness of the issues of IDA. The questionnaire consisted of 15 questions.

Results and discussion. According to the results of the survey, a generalized portrait of respondents was compiled: age from 22 to 42 years; higher or secondary special education (65%); has 2 or more children (78%); age of a child under 3 years (55%). The results of the survey were evaluated by counting the indicators of correct answers that the survey participants selected. To the question: "What is anemia?" (Fig.1), 41 respondents (82%) gave the correct answer - anemia, 9 people (18%) answered - bleeding.

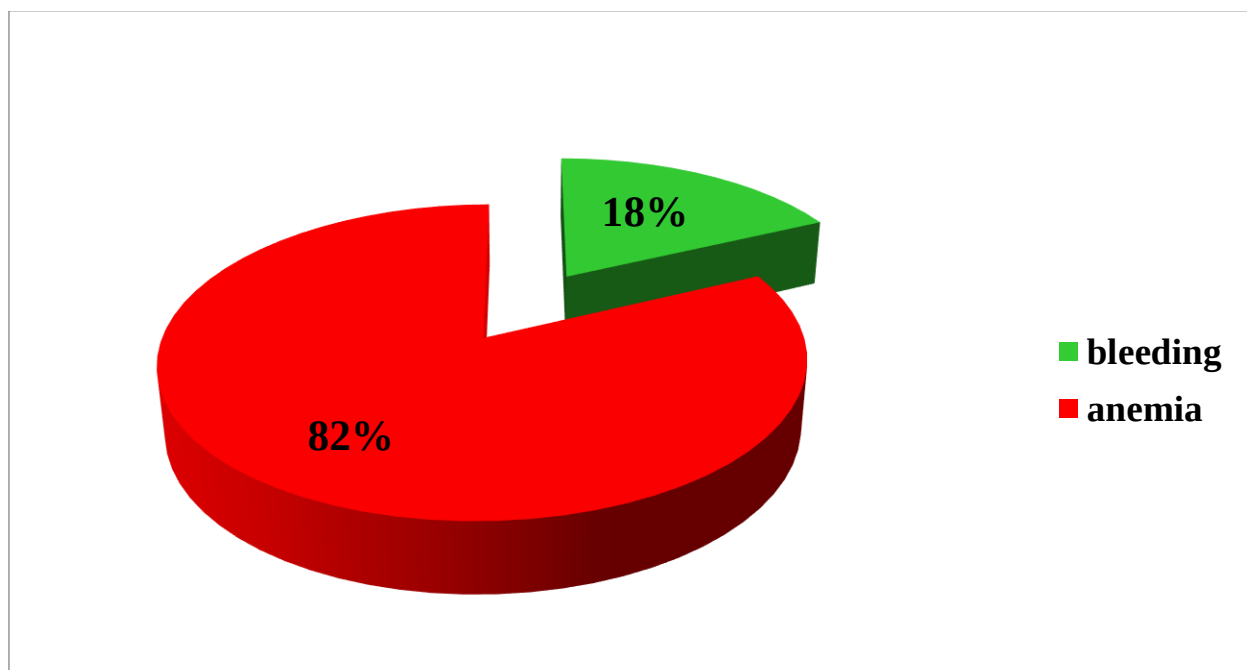


Fig. 1

When asked about the causes of anemia (Fig. 2), the majority of respondents named poor nutrition as the main cause (42%), 9 (18%) mothers were chosen only for blood loss, 16 (32%) of the survey participants indicated several reasons (diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, heavy menstruation, poor nutrition) and 8% do not know the cause of anemia.

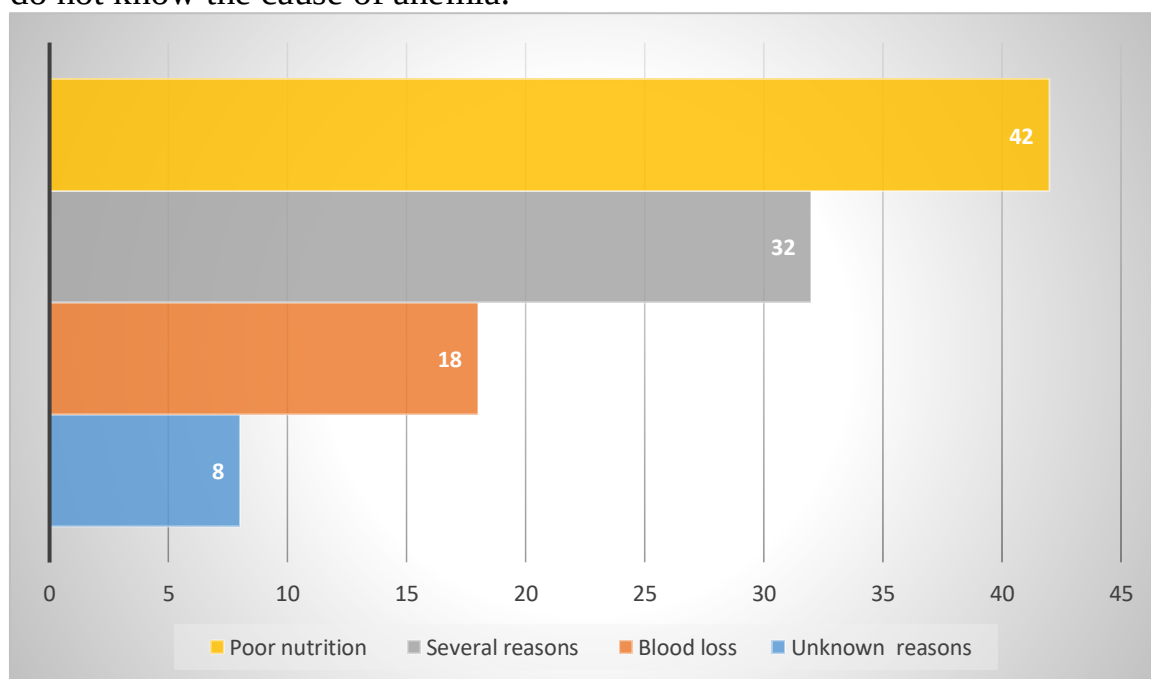


Fig. 2. Causes of anemia according to respondents.

When answering the question: "At what age do children most often have anemia in children?" (Figure 3), the majority of respondents (52%) believe that age

does not matter, 10 (20%) people named infant age, 5 mothers (10%) – primary school age and 9 (18%) people do not know the answer to this question.

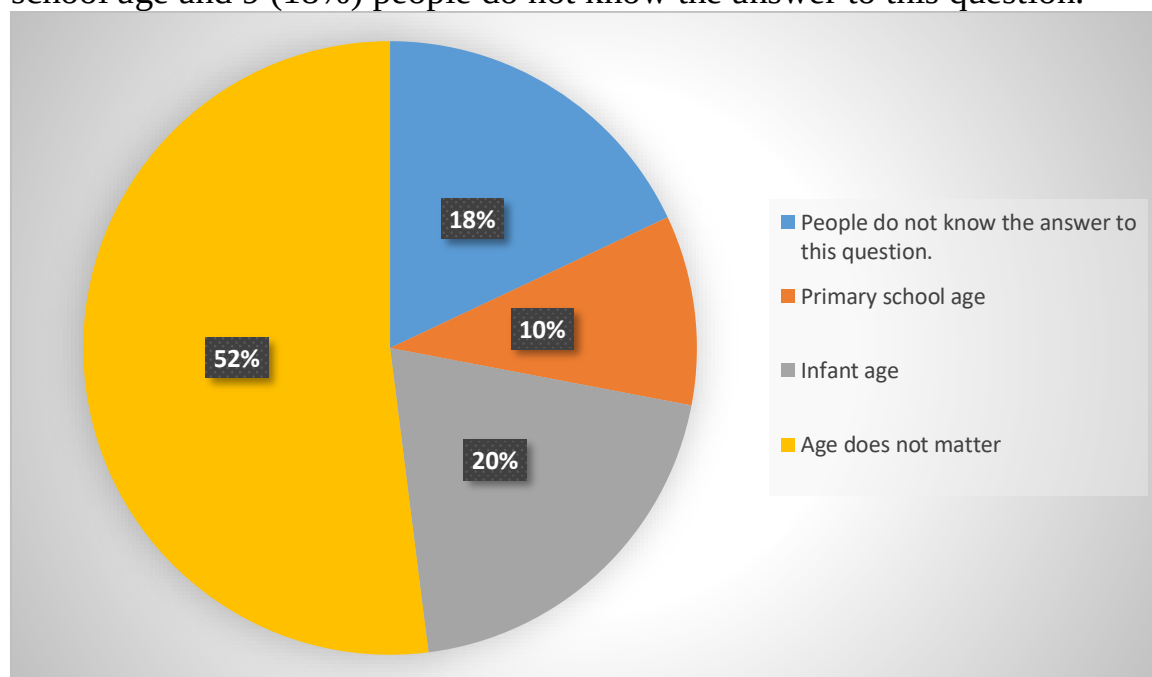


Fig. 3. At what age does anemia occur in children

The absolute majority of respondents (64%) named iron preparations 4), 10 (20%) of mothers believe that iron-rich foods are the main ones in the treatment of anemia, and 8 (16%) of mothers named iron supplements in combination with nutrition.

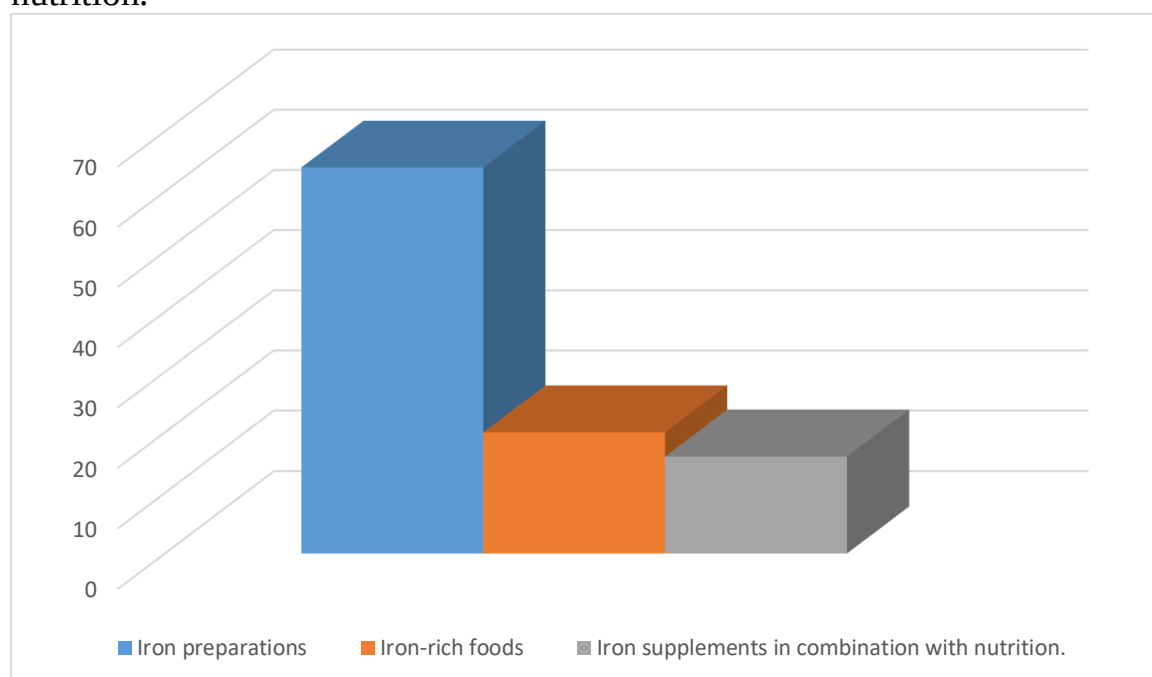


Fig. 4 Treatment of anemia according to mothers ' opinion

Among the foods rich in iron (Figure 5), 30 (60%) of mothers chose meat products, including beef, lamb, chicken, and offal, 15 (30%) of mothers do not know

that meat products are the main source of iron for children, believe that they need to eat more vegetables and fruits, and 5 (10%) of mothers do not know the exact answer to this question.

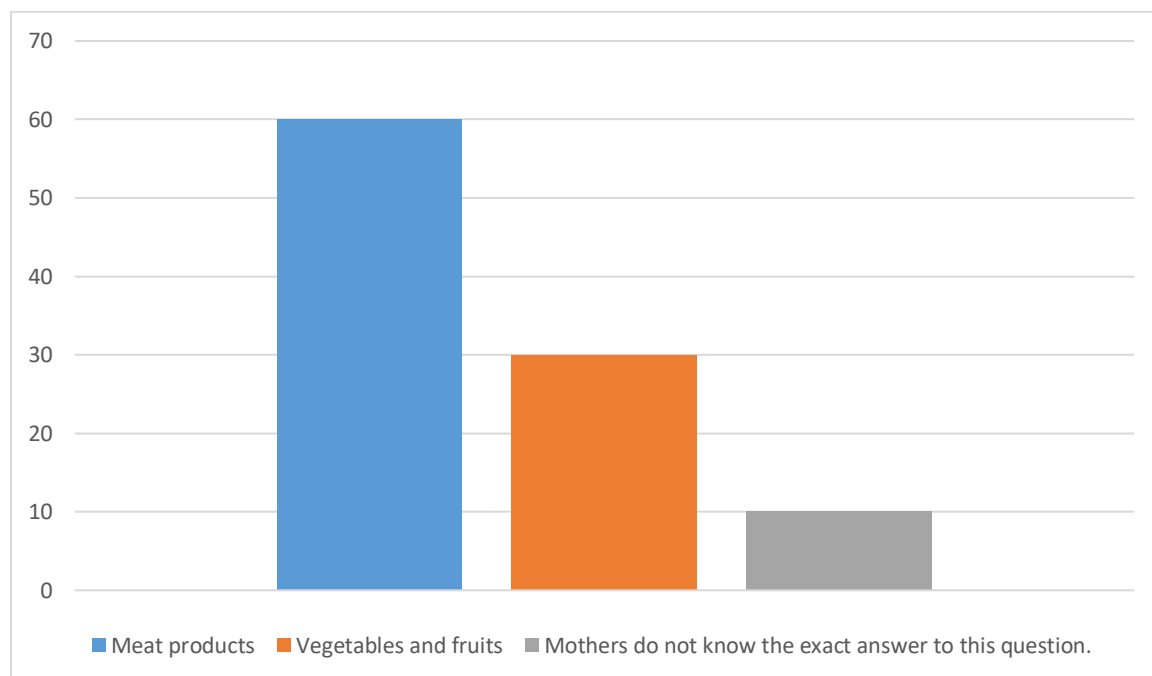


Figure 5 Iron-rich foods

When answering the question whether anemia affects the health and development of the child (Figure 6), the vast majority of mothers surveyed (80%) gave a positive answer, 4 (8%) of mothers believe that anemia does not affect the quality of life of children and 6 (12%) of mothers do not know the exact answer to this question.

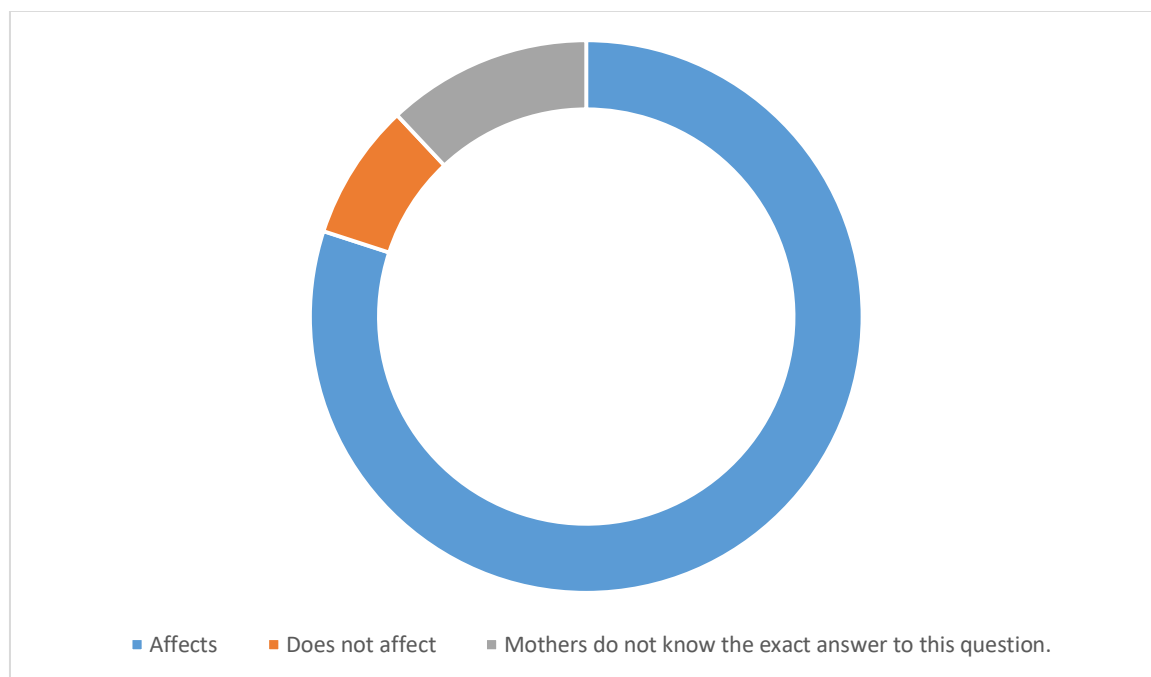


Figure6. The effect of anemia on the health and development of the child.

Based on the analysis of the questionnaire data, the insufficient level of awareness of mothers on the issues of IDA was revealed. A great lack of knowledge among mothers is revealed in the following questions: the causes of anemia, the effect of food on the development of anemia, a set of foods, especially rich in iron, the effect of anemia on the health and development of the child. It is necessary for health workers to promote healthy lifestyle with parents to eliminate the lack of their knowledge on anemia, as well as healthy adequate nutrition.

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THE METHODS AND AIDS IN THE PRESENTATION OF TEACHING MATERIALS OF TEACHING ENGLISH

Abstract: this article analysis comprehension the English materials and the role of English teacher as an aid who uses materials in effective ways. Anyone can get to know the difference between aids and materials and the role of materials in the classroom and their impact on the students and their career. Students will be able to know about the usage of worksheets and many other materials.

Key words: materials, teaching English, comprehension, classroom, methods, aids, presentation, students, motivation, subject

Teaching is an art, which includes knowledge, presentation, and an art of dissemination and above all every aspect of paralinguistic. Teaching demands broad knowledge of subject matter in all horizons, complete curriculum with standards, positive and caring attitude with enthusiasm, and a desire for learning and techniques of classroom management and a desire to make a difference in the lives of young people. Nobody will deny the fact that a teacher is an aid and the activities used by the teachers are materials in the classroom. Teacher is the driver of the classroom who drives the class as per his/her pace and desire. He makes an environment in which all the students delve themselves in the ocean of knowledge, which happens due to usage of the materials and aids used by the teacher in the classroom. They use themselves as an aid when they start using facts as a starting point and ask “why” questions and then look at all sides and encourage students to predict what will happen next. As a material, they try to engage the whole class with their questions and with the help of their motivation and varied questions; they make a live classroom where every student gets involved.

As soon as teacher enters in the classroom, he starts using materials, which already exist, in the classroom. He starts talking about last classes, which gives a platform to the students for getting out something, and teacher tries to link up that interaction with his/her upcoming class and it becomes a material for a teacher. A teacher digs out the material from the classroom and uses accordingly. Like, a teacher of last class scolded Students, an English language-teaching teacher can ask few students to come up and share the experience of last class, and from there that English language-teaching teacher tries to hone the speaking skills of the students. These materials can be used to chisel the speaking skills of the students and students will be speaking whole-heartedly which can be a good material to be used by any English language-teaching specialist.

Teacher can use himself/herself to project anything in a better way by his/her gestures, postures, facial expressions and voice. For example, a teacher can teach

the presentation strategies to the students by his/her voice modulation and facial expressions. It is the power of speech that may turn a dull topic into an interesting one whereas poor delivery may spoil significant presentation. So once the speaker has planned and developed the content he should begin practicing because it is not important what to say as it is how to say. There is a variety of delivery methods. A speech with same pitch delivered with stating pitch becomes monotonous so there should be variation in a pitch. The voice should be well modulated with proper pause at the right place along with normal rate of speech and fillers should be avoided. These materials used by teacher in the classroom can easily practice it. Teacher can use himself/herself to project anything in a better way by his/her gestures, postures, facial expressions and voice. For example, a teacher can teach the presentation strategies to the students by his/her voice modulation and facial expressions.

It is the power of speech that may turn a dull topic into an interesting one whereas poor delivery may spoil significant presentation. So once the speaker has planned and developed the content he should begin practicing because it is not important what to say as it is how to say. There is a variety of delivery methods. A speech with same pitch delivered with stating pitch becomes monotonous so there should be variation in a pitch. The voice should be well modulated with proper pause at the right place along with normal rate of speech and fillers should be avoided. These materials used by teacher in the classroom can easily practice it. We express our emotions through words but often the feel of emotion is expressed through our various body parts. We can communicate by nodding our head, blinking our eyes, shrugging our shoulders or working our hands. When we study body language, we look at the symbols of meaning that the physical movements of the body are communicating. Through body movements, true inner conditions are reflected. For the expression of these inner body states faces, eyes, gestures & physical appearance are to be studied. For self-control, the presenter should pay attention to his body language. The students can easily learn these things when they observe their teacher in the classroom and try to imitate the teacher.

Materials have a hidden curriculum that includes attitudes toward knowledge, attitudes toward teaching and learning, attitudes toward the role and relationship of the teacher and student, and values and attitudes related to gender, society. Materials have a basic instructional viewpoint, approach, method, and content, including which provide linguistic and cultural information. Materials should also be contextualised to the experiences, realities and first languages of the learners. An important part of this involves awareness on the part of the teacher-designer of the socio-cultural appropriacy of things such as the designer's own style of presenting material, of arranging groups, and so on. So, It is required to inform about the culture-specific learning processes of the proposed learners. Materials should be interlinked by which learner can acquaint him with the materials. The materials should be based on the experiences and realities, which should be related to the topics and it, should be appropriate for the desired learner to make sure of their involvement.

Most people who learn to communicate fluently in English which is not their L1 do so by spending a lot of time in situations where they have to use the language for some real communicative purpose. It means that the materials should stimulate interaction and it can be achieved by providing the activities, which involve the situation and their real time conversation. The materials should encourage learners to develop their learning skills and strategies and the activities such as recording of their conversations.

An antidote to the profusion of skills based activities and artificial language use pervasive in the field of ESL instruction. It clarifies that the materials should be developed to help the learners towards analytical approach with a focus of learning. At the very least, we listen and speak together, and read and write together. I think the materials should be well connected with all these four skills. The learner can integrate skills with the help of materials.

Teachers should be very cautious while choosing the materials because the students can be demoralized if the materials are higher than the level of the students. Earlier it was hard to see the interactive classroom, teaching –learning materials and the teaching-learning environment that is why teaching became very monotonous and students had to mostly rely on the process of mugging up. The Lecture Method of teacher dominated the classroom teaching and there were some essential aids like chalk, duster, and blackboard in the classroom. Teaching learning materials were hardly used in the classroom. The Teaching Learning Materials are being designed to disable the monotonous learning methods. Teachers are required to follow the curriculum and provide a better platform to understand the curriculum with the help of materials. Teachers may adapt, supplement, and elaborate the materials to disseminate the content to the students and they need to monitor the progress of the students and finally evaluate the students.

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BOG'CHA YOSHIDAGI BOLA SHAXSINING PSIXOLOGIK RIVOJLANISHIGA OILAVIY MUHITNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada bog'cha yoshidagi bola shaxsining rivojlanishiga oilaviy muhitning vazifalari to'g'risida fikr yuritiladi va tarbiya yoshidagi bog'cha bolalarning bilish jarayonlari, irodaviy-hissiy xislatlari va psixologik xususiyatlari bayon etilgan. Maqola esa psixologlar, tarbiyachilar, pedagoglar, maktabgacha tarbiya muassasasining mutaxassislariga, talabalarga foydali manba hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: bog'cha, oilaviy muhit, shaxs, ijtimoiy muhit, ot-ona, psixik rivojlanish, munosabat, xulq-atvor

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A KINDERGARTEN CHILD

Annotation: This article discusses the role of the family environment in the development of the personality of a child of kindergarten age and describes the cognitive processes, willpower and psychological characteristics and psychological characteristics of children of kindergarten age. The article is a useful resource for psychologists, educators, teachers, specialists of preschool education, students.

Keywords: kindergarten, family environment, personality, social environment, parents, mental development, attitudes, behavior

Oila bolani o'rab turgan ijtimoiy muhitning eng muhim bo'g'inidir. Uning bola shaxsi shakllanishiga ko'rsatadigan ta'siri benihoya kattadir. Bolaning mustaqilligi nisbiy bo'lib, u ko'pchilik kattalar qaramog'i va yordamiga muhtoj bo'ladi. Ota-onaning fikri va munosabati bu davrda shunchalik katta undovchi kuchga ega bo'ladiki, u xulq-atvorining regulyatori va psixik rivojlanishning stimulyatori bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Psixiatrik ta'kidlashicha, bolani haddan tashqari qattiqqo'llik bilan tarbiyalash unda nevrozlarni va psixosteniyanini keltirib chiqaruvchi omillardan biridir. Albatta, har bir oiladagi munosabatlar o'ziga xos hamda takrorlanmasdir. Biroq ota-ona va bola munosabatlarining umumiy jihatlari ham mavjuddir. Ota-onalar bolalar xulq-atvorini boshqarishda qanday usullardan foydalanishlariga ko'ra o'rtadagi munosabatlar ko'pincha "demokratik" va "avtoritar" kabilarga ajratiladi. Bolalarga oilaviy ta'sir etishning "demokratik"

shakli uchun quyidagilar xos: bolaga ko'p narsaga ruxsat beriladi, bola bilan ko'p muloqot qilinadi, unga ishonch va hurmat bilan munosabatda bo'linadi, ota-onalar bo'lar-bo'lmas ta'qiqlar qo'ymasikka harakat qiladilar, buning o'rniga ular bolalarga oiladagi tartib qoidalarini tushuntirishga intiladilar, iloji boricha bolalarning savollariga javob berishga, ularning qiziquvchanliklarini qondirishga harakat qiladilar.

Oiladagi "avtoritar" muhit bolalarga nisbatan haddan tashqari ta'qiqlarning ko'pligi bilan xarakterlanadi. "Hukmron" ota-onalar boladan to'liq bo'ysunishini talab qiladilar. Bunday oilalarda bolalarga xulq-atvor qoidalarini tushuntirishga qaratilgan muloqot kamdan kam o'tkaziladi. Shu narsa aniqlanganki, "avtoritar" va "demokratik" oilalarda tarbiyalanuvchi bolalarning shaxsiy xususiyatlarida muayyan farq mavjud bo'ladi. "Demokratik" oilalarning farzandlari ijodkorlikka moyil, tashabbuskor, liderlikka intiluvchan, konformizmni inkor etuvchi, ijtimoiy munosabatlarida ko'proq emotsiyalarni his etuvchi bo'ladilar. Sotsiometrik tajribalardan ma'lum bo'lishicha oiladagi muhit iliq, ota-ona va bola o'rtasidagi munosabatlar demokratik asosga qurilgan bo'lsa, bola o'z tengdoshlarining orasida jamoada yuqori mavqega, aksincha, nosog'lom oilada tarbiyalanayotgan bolalar ancha past mavqega ega bo'ladilar. Shu narsa aniqlanganki, bola qanchalik ko'p erkalatilsa, shaxs sifatida shuncha sekin etiladi, u passivlik va apatiyaga moyil bo'ladi, ehtimol, keyinchalik uning xarakteri kuchsiz bo'lib shakllanadi. Oiladagi psixologik iqlim, ya'ni bolalar bilan bo'lgan muloqot xarakteri, ularga mehr-muhabbat, diqqat-e'tibor bilan munosabatda bo'lishi o'sib kelayotgan inson ahloqiy qiyofasining shakllanishida o'ta muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shuning uchun ham barkamol inson tarbiyasi avvalo oiladagi muhitning sog'lom bo'lishini taqozo qiladi. Bog'cha yoshidagi bolalarning oila a'zolariga bo'lgan munosabatlari o'g'il va qiz bolalarda farqlanadi. Masalan, o'g'il bolalar qizlarga nisbatan ko'proq o'z jinsidagi oila a'zolari — otasi, akasi, bobosiga o'zini yaqin tutadi. Oilaning bola shaxsini shakllanishi va rivojlanishidagi o'rni beqiyos ekan, oila a'zolari bolalarning psixik rivojlanishini ta'minlash uchun oilada sog'lom munosabatlar muhitini yaratishlari lozim, tarbiyachilarning eng asosiy yordamchisiga aylanishlari kerak.

Bolaning psixik rivojlanishida uning boshqa bolalar bilan bo'ladigan muloqoti ham muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Tengdoshlariga bo'lgan qiziqish bolada kattalarga bo'lgan qiziqishidan biroz keyinroq 1 yoshning oxirlarida paydo bo'ladi. Biroq u borgan sayin, ayniqsa, bog'cha yoshi davrida mustahkamlanib boradi. 4-5 yoshli bola uchun eng og'ir jazo — bu uni o'z tengdoshlari bilan muloqotda bo'lishdan mahrum etishdir. Bolalar guruhiga tushib qolgan davrdan boshlab bolaning individual rivojlanishini uning "bolalar jamiyati" a'zolari bilan bo'lgan munosabatlarini hisobga olmay ko'rib chiqish va o'rganish mumkin emas. Bolalar o'z tengdoshlari jamoasiga intiladilar. Biroq har doim ham ular tengdoshlari bilan ijobiy munosabatlar o'rnatishga erishavermaydilar. Ba'zi bolalar guruhda ancha faol bo'lib, o'zlarini go'yo "suvdagi baliqday" his etadilar. Ayrimlari anchagina noqulaylik, o'zlariga nisbatan ishonchsizlik, boshqalaiga tobelikni his etadilar. Tengdoshlar bilan bo'lgan ijobiy munosabatlar bolada birdamlik hissini

kuchaytirib, uning guruhga qattiq bog'lanib qolishiga sabab bo'ladi. Biroq ijobiy munosabatlari yo'qligi bolani tushkunlikka solib, uni xavotirlanuvchi yoki agressiv qilib qo'yishi mumkin. Bu esa unda bolalarga, umuman, odamlarga nisbatan salbiy adekvatli munosabatni shakllantirishi, ulami yolg'izlikka moyil qilib qo'yishi ham mumkin. Bunda simpatiya munosabatining bir tomonlama yoki ikki tomonlamaligi muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi. Bolalarda noto'g'ri shakllanib ulgurgan muloqot motivlarini qaytadan qurish, avvalo, boshqalarning fikri bilan hisoblashishga o'rgatish ancha foydalidir. Kattalarning bog'cha yoshidagi bola shaxsi shakllanishiga ko'rsatadigan ta'siri bolaning boshqa faoliyat: rasm chizish, turli narsalar yasash, applikatsiyalar tayyorlash, o'quv vazifalarini bajarish vaqtida ham amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu faoliyatlar davrida bolalarda kattalar va tengdoshlari tomonidan ijobiy bahoga sazovor bo'ladigan narsani yaratishga yo'nalganlik qaror topadi, ijtimoiy yo'nalganlik shakllanib boradi, bilish motivlari, irodaviy va boshqa shaxsiy xususiyatlar tarkib topib boradi.

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EVFEMIZMLARNING LINGVOMADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tilshunoslikda "evfemizm" va "tabu" tushunchalarining ahamiyati, tabu va evfemizmlar xalqning ijtimoiy hayoti, milliy urf-odatları, mentaliteti bilan bog'liq holda mavjud bo'lishi, bu ikki tushuncha madaniyat va til manbalaridan tarkib topgan etnolingvistik atamalar ekanligi haqida fikr yuritiladi. Shuningdek, o'zbek va fransuz tili leksikasida mazkur tushunchalarning tutgan o'rni haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: evfemizm, tabu, evfemizmlashtirish, semantik kategoriya, stilistik vosita.

Har bir fanda rivojlanish bo'lgani kabi tilshunoslik ham kundan-kunga taraqqiy topib, turli yangi oqimlar, yo'nalishlar, yangi ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarning paydo bo'lishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Darhaqiqat inson tili benihoya murakkab bo'lib, uning barcha jihatlarini yaxlitligicha va birdaniga tasavvur qilish o'ta murakkabdir. Shunday bo'lsa-da, dunyo tilshunosligi tarixidagi bir necha asrlik tajribalar turli oqim namoyandalari tilni tadqiq etishni eng maqbul yo'l hisoblab, bu yo'lda o'rganish obyektni va uning mohiyatini aniq ko'rsatib berish uchun butun umrlarini sarflaganlarini ko'rsatadi¹ Hozirgi zamon yetakchi tilshunoslik ilmiy markazlarida "evfemizm" tushunchasi nihoyatda keng qo'llaniladi, semantik kategoriya sifatida muloqotning mazmunga boy jihatlarini namoyon etadi, ifodalangan fikr-mulohazaning muloqot jarayonidagi nufuzini oshiradi. "Evfemizm" yunoncha "yumshoq ifodalash" so'zlovchiga aytish noqulay, noo'rin yoki qo'pol tuyulgan so'z va iboralarning sinonimi sifatida paydo bo'lgan so'zlardir.

Leksikograf O.S. Axmanova tahriri ostida nashr qilingan lingvistik lug'atda evfemizmga „so'zlovchiga beadab, qo'pol, nazokatsiz ko'ringan, o'z sinonimi o'rnida qo'llanila oluvchi hissiy bo'yoqsiz so'z va ibora“ degan izoh keltirilgan².

D.N.Shmelev ham shu mazmunga hamohang „evfemizm – so'zlovchiga ma'lum sharoitda noma'qul ko'ringan, nihoyatda o'tkir, aytilishi odobdan sanalmagan, ayni bir ma'noni ifodalashga xizmat qiladigan, nomunosib so'zdan saqlanish maqsadida yumshatilgan ifoda“ deb izohlaydi³.

Evfemizm salbiy voqelikni atashdan qochish, shunday voqelikning salbiy ta'sirini yumshatish uchun xizmat qilib, kishining izzat-nafsiga tegadigan, unga malol keladigan, hurmatsizlik ifodalaydigan, axloqiy me'yorlarga zid keladigan

¹ Жураева М.М. Француз ва ўзбек тилларида модаллик категориясининг лингвокогнитив, миллий-маданий хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари доктори... дисс. – Т., 2017. – Б.15

² Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / О.С.Ахмановой. -2-е изд.,стер. – М : УРСС : Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – 571 с.;

³ Шмелёв Д. Н. Эвфемизмы // Русский язык: энциклопедия / под ред. Ф.П. Филина, - М.: Совестская энциклопедическая, 1979.

holatlarning yoki to'g'ridan to'g'ri aytish mumkin bo'lmagan maxfiy voqeliklarning salbiy ta'sirini kamaytirish, ularni yashirish, berkitish; noxush xabarni beozorroq, yumshoqroq shaklda yetkazish, ifodalash uchun ishlatiladi. Tilda muayyan nutq vaziyati talabi bilan vujudga kelgan evfemizm ham mavjudki, ularning ma'nosi ko'pincha matn orqali oydinlashadi. Evfemizm ilmiy va rasmiy uslublarda keng qo'llanadi⁴. Evfemizmni badiiy adabiyotlar orqali o'rgansak, stilistik vosita sifatida katta ahamiyat kasb etishini ko'rish mumkin. Badiiy asarlarning tarjimasida bu hol yaqqol ko'zga tashlanadi. Tilshunos olimlar, D.H. Karimovanning ilmiy tadqiqotlarida⁵, M.M. Mahmudovanning tarjimaga oid ilmiy maqolalarida⁶ evfemizmning namunalarini uchratish mumkin. Evfemizmlar nafaqat adabiy-badiiy asarlarda ishlatiladi, balki ularni qo'llash so'zlovchidan katta san'atni talab qiladi.

Insoniyatning madaniy taraqqiyoti til rivojiga ta'sir qilib, madaniyat yuksalgani sayin evfemizmlar ham sayqallanib bordi. "Shuning uchun, evfemizm hodisasini o'rgana turib, albatta, uning kelib chiqishi bilan bog'liq bo'lgan ijtimoiy-madaniy muhitni inobatga olish kerak"⁷.

Xorij tilshunosligida evfemizmga boshqa yondosh hodisalar kriptologiya, jargon bilan teng munosabatda qaralishi e'tiborlidir. Shuningdek, evfemizmlarning yondosh hodisalar (yashirin nutq, kriptologiya, meditsinadagi latinizm, harbiy parollar) bilan qorishtirilgan holatlari ham ko'zga tashlanadi⁸. Darhaqiqat, evfemizm inson nutqida eng muhim birlik hisoblanadi. Evfemik hodisalar o'zida til va madaniyat mushtarakligini aks etadi. Odamning nutq faoliyati axloqiy normalarga rioya qiladi. Shubhasiz, muloqot madaniyati darajasini, nutqiy madaniyat saviyasini ko'rsatuvchi muhim vositalardan biri evfemistik ifodalardir. Evfemizmlar haqida fikr yuritar ekanmiz, evfemizmning lingvokulturologik fenomen ekanligini ta'kidlashimiz kerak. Ya'ni evfemizmlarni tahlil qilganimizda, ayniqsa, fransuz va o'zbek tilshunosligida evfemizmlarning o'rni, ularning mohiyatini ko'rib chiqqanimizda, bu ikki tilda evfemizmlar madaniyat jihatdan tubdan farq qilishini guvohi bo'ldik. Bu ayniqsa, milliy mentalitet, madaniy o'ziga xoslik bilan chambarchas bog'liq.

Aslini olganda, o'zbek tilidagi evfemizmlarning ildizi diniy qarashlar bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Islom dini ta'limotiga ko'ra, yomon so'zlarni ishlatib, til bilan bo'lsada birovning ko'ngliga ozor berish gunoh sanaladi. Ba'zi o'zbek oilalarida erkak xotiniga katta qizining ismi bilan, xotin esa eriga katta o'g'lining ismi bilan yuzlanadi. Xotinga nisbatan *onasi*, *oyisi*, *ayasi*, erga nisbatan *otasi*, *dadasi*, *adasi* kabi murojaat shakllarini qo'llash mumkin: *To'g'ri*, *dadasi*, *men aytaman*. *Hoy onasi*, *suyunchini cho'z*. Mazkur xitob shakllari ibtidoiy davrlardan

⁴ Шомаксудов А., Расулов И., Қўнғуров Р., Рустамов Х., Ўзбек тили стилистикаси, Т., 1983.

⁵ Каримова Д.Х. "Variability and invariability in fairy tales (as the example of the translation of grimm's fairy tales)", International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 24, Issue 06, 2020. – Б. 138-144

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⁷ Крысин Л.П. Эвфемизмы с современной русской речи. Русский язык конца столетия. – М.: ЭКСМО, 1996.

⁸ Эвфемизмы в лексической системе современного русского языка. – М., 2007. – 264 с.

qolgan tabu qoldig'i bo'lib⁹, u oilada er-xotindan ko'ra ko'proq bolalarning ota-ona juftligini, sherikligini, ya'ni bolalarning qadrini, ahamiyatini namoyon qiladi. O'zbek xonadonlarida ayollar o'z turmush o'rtoqlarini boshqalarning oldida ismi bilan atab chaqirishlari erish, hatto, uyat deb qaralgani bois, *"dadajonisi"* (*père de mes enfants*), *"turmush o'rtog'im"* (*compagnon de ma vie*), *"jufti halolim"* (*mon couple*) kabi evfemizmlar paydo bo'lgan. Shu bilan birga, o'zbek madaniyatiga ko'ra erkaklar ham o'z ayollarini *"oyijonisi"* (*mère de mes enfants*), *"rafiqam"* (*mon bien-aimé*), *"ayolim"* (*ma femme*) kabi so'zlar bilan ataydilar. Bu o'rinda farang erkaklari *"ma belle"*, *"ma chérie"*, *"mon coeur"* so'zlaridan foydalanishadi.

Fransuz tilida ishlatiladigan *"dame"*, *"demoiselle"*, *"jeune-fille"* kabilar *"femme"* so'zining o'rnida qo'llanilib, so'zlovchining murojaat qilinayotgan shaxsga bo'lgan hurmatini, uning yoshini va oilaviy holatini inobatga olgan holda, e'tibor bilan so'zlayotganidan darak beradi. Bu so'zlar o'zbek tilida ham o'ziga xos alternativga ega bo'lib, *"qizoyim"* (*mademoiselle*), *"qiz"* (*jeune-fille*), *"ayol"* (*une femme adulte*), *"onaxon"* (*une femme senior*) kabi ishlatiladi.

Bundan tashqari, kelinlar qaynona so'zi o'rniga *"oyijon"* (*ma chère maman*), qaynota so'zi o'rniga esa *"dadajon"* (*mon cher papa*) so'zlarini ishlatishadi. Ammo, fransuz ayollari turmush o'rtoqlarining ota-onasini ularning ismi bilan chaqirishadi, va bu ular uchun oddiy hol. O'zbek xonadonlarida kelin homilador bo'lganligi haqidagi xabarni ham to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aytish uyat hisoblanganligi uchun *"homilador"* so'zi o'rniga *"bosh qorong'u"*, *"og'ir oyoq"*, *"ikki qat"*, *"ikki jon"* kabilar qo'llaniladi. Fransuz tilida ham mazkur holatni ifodalash uchun ishlatiladigan evfemizmlar mavjud bo'lib, ular quyidagilardir: *"Autour de bébé"*, *"attendre un enfant"*, *"être mère"*, *"la femelle en gestation"*, *"gestante"*, *"en voie de famille"*, *"avoir un polichinelle dans le tiroir"*.

Yuqoridagi aytilgan fikrlardan xulosa qiladigan bo'lsak, evfemizm - qo'pol yoki dag'al so'z va iboralarni nisbatan yumshoq ifoda etadi. Evfemizm har xil noto'g'ri tushunchalar, irim - sirim, diniy e'tiqodlarni berkitishda o'rab turgan dunyo hodisalari, aniq bir belgilangan narsalarni nomi bilan berkitishda leksik ta'qiqlarni natijasini, nima oqibatida inson kinoyali iboralarni qo'llashini bildiradi. Boshqacha aytganda, aytish uyat, eshitilishi qo'rqinchli, xavfli, noxush deb hisoblangan, insonda yomon his - tuygular uyg'otadigan narsa - hodisa yumshoq, muloyim, yoqimli, erkalovchi, beozor, chiroyli ma'no - mazmun ifodalovchi so'z va iboralar almashtirib aytilishidir.

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MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING OF PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

Annotation: We present the structure, content and realization of the multimedia training complexes on atomic physics and astronomy.

Key words: atomic physics; astronomy; information technologies in education

The formation of new knowledge, abilities, skills and methods of mastering them, taking into account modern information technologies, requires a revision and optimization of traditional methodological tools that ensure high-quality assimilation, control and assessment of knowledge.

At the same time, the classical methodological tools and techniques do not lose their significance at the present stage of development of higher education, but should organically fit into the contour of modern educational technologies. At all stages of the learning process - from the acquisition of knowledge to their assessment and application - the traditional methodology uses new information tools or is supplemented by them. Only by combining the generally accepted and new technological methods of forming teaching methods is a qualitative transition to a higher level of knowledge assimilation possible.

Modern educational programs and educational and methodological complexes in physics can and should be filled with rich and detailed illustrative and practical laboratory material (images and genuine diagrams of the operation of devices and installations, experimental and calculated spectra, virtual laboratory stands, as well as other results of scientific research and technical developments) and actually turned into multimedia educational and research complexes. An important place in such complexes can be occupied by a direct demonstration of the results of numerical modeling of complex physical phenomena or processes, as well as computer programs of a research orientation. The presence of a significant amount of thematic literature in electronic form (both textbooks and monographs, and original publications of classics and modern researchers in the relevant field of physics) allows you to refer to the necessary literary source using a hyperlink. The main advantages of such complexes are: systematic use of the capabilities of information technology; stylistic unity of material presentation; appropriate use of multimedia; saving time with multiple calls to hypertext materials; the possibility of effective use of educational materials for self-study and distance learning; providing effective feedback, etc.

The discipline "Physics of the atom and atomic phenomena" is an important part of the course of general physics, a basic discipline in the training of specialists in both physical and technical profiles. It is based on modern quantum concepts of the structure of matter. The main goal of the discipline is the formation of fundamental knowledge in the physics of microscopic phenomena at the atomic-molecular level and the ability to apply them to solve practical problems. Strong knowledge of atomic physics is extremely important for the formation of students' adequate ideas about the modern physical picture of the world and a deep understanding of the nature of physical phenomena occurring at the atomic-molecular level, and the laws to which they obey. This creates a basis for studying the laws of various chemical and biological processes, the principles of functioning of modern technical devices, etc.

The course "Astronomy" is designed to develop and combine astronomical and physical knowledge into a logically harmonious system, to lead students to an understanding of modern ideas about phenomena occurring in the Universe, about the unity of scientific knowledge about the world. Without a doubt, every educated person should have some minimum knowledge of astronomy, and teaching it is inseparable from the task of forming a modern, holistic, scientifically grounded worldview, understanding the place and role of Man in the Universe. It is also significant that at present, using the latest technical developments, astronomy has acquired a significant applied value and is becoming the foundation for the further development of mankind.

The subject area of astronomy as a science covers the most general laws of nature. In view of the importance of astronomical research, 2009 has been declared the International Year of Astronomy by UNESCO. In the 21st century, astrophysicists have repeatedly (in 2002, 2006, 2011 and 2015) become laureates of the Nobel Prize in physics.

In accordance with the above considerations, this multimedia educational complex on atomic physics includes: a course of lectures; a set of multimedia presentations; cycle of laboratory work; tasks for conducting practical exercises; block of control measures; a media library; electronic library.

Electronic multimedia hypertext package of lecture materials is the text of 25 lectures, provided with hyperlinks. The material of the lectures is presented using illustrations in the form of diagrams, graphs and figures, accompanied by examples and assessment data. With the help of the existing hyperlinks, the complex provides viewing of slides and video fragments, multimedia demonstrations of experiments and models of physical phenomena, text material is supported by cited or recommended literature, etc.

Multimedia presentations (16 presentations, about 300 slides) are intended for demonstration during classes or during lectures. They contain a minimal amount of textual information and include most of the photo and video content. Using hyperlinks, presentations are integrated into the lecture course texts.

The laboratory workshop contains 9 experimental (full-scale) works and 6 virtual works based on computer modeling. Each laboratory work is a complex of

training and test subsystems that optimize the process of assimilation of knowledge and form the student's professional competence.

The system of control measures is aimed at determining the level of current and final knowledge and skills (including those acquired as a result of independent work), as well as stimulating more active learning activities of students. To carry out control activities, about 20 different options for assignments for conducting control works and about 50 options for assignments for conducting colloquiums have been developed.

The media library is an archive of images (photographs, diagrams, drawings, etc.) and video objects (video recordings, computer animations and simulations) intended for the preparation of presentations and demonstrations during classes. The library has over 200 images and about 20 video objects.

The electronic library includes fragments of teaching aids that are used in hypertext lecture materials; textbooks and monographs necessary for the systematic study of atomic physics and related sections of physics, chemistry and other scientific disciplines; original articles by the classics of physical science, as well as review works devoted to the state of the art in the field of atomic physics.

The multimedia educational complex in astronomy includes: text materials for independent training of students, as well as for preparing teachers for conducting classes (more than 300 pages); a set of multimedia presentations for lecturing (8 blocks of presentations, including about 1230 slides, which contain more than 700 images and 80 video objects); a collection of tasks and exercises for practical exercises, independent work and control activities (more than 400 tasks); block of control measures, a media library of photo and video materials, computer animation and simulations; electronic library of teaching aids, scientific articles and monographs.

Multimedia educational complexes in atomic physics and astronomy have been introduced into the educational process at the Belarusian State University and are used by third-year students (about 120 people annually) of the Faculty of Physics in the study of relevant academic disciplines. Part of the materials of the complex on atomic physics was published in the form of a textbook [1]. The materials of the astronomy complex were partially included in the textbook [2], which is being prepared for publication in the near future. The complexes are also planned to be supplemented with blocks of computer testing for the current control of knowledge.

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RABG'UZIYNING "QISSASI RABG'UZIY" ASARIDA HIKOYATLAR POETIKASI

Annotatsiya: Quyidagi tezis Rabg'uziy ijodiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, uning "Qissasi Rabg'uziy" nomli asaridagi hikoyatlarni poetik jihatdan tahlil qiladi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Qissasi rabg'uziy, hikoyat, ma'no, komillik, poetik ifodalar.

Rabg'uziy hayoti va ijodi haqida bizgacha juda kam ma'lumot yetib kelgan. U XIII asrning oxiri XIV asrning boshlarida Xorazmning Raboti O'g'uz degan joyida yashab ijod etgan. "Qissasi Rabg'uziy" asarida u o'zi haqida musulmonlarga xos kamtarinlik bilan "...bu kitobni tuzgan, toat yo'lida tizgan, ma'siyat yobonin kezgan, oz ozuqliq, ko'p yozuqliq Raboti o'g'uz qozisi Burhon o'g'li Nosiruddin..." deb yozadi.

Rabg'uziyning qissalari ma'nosini anglatuvchi "Qissasi Rabg'uziy" asari olam va odamning yaratilishi, insonning yo'ldan og'ishi va komillik sari mashaqqatli va uzoq yo'l bosib borayotganligi haqida g'oyat mantiqli va qiziqarli tarzda hikoya qilinadi va qadr jihatdan badiiy asarlar orasida o'zining yuksak o'rniga ega.

Ushbu asar musulmon dinini qabul qilgan e'tiborli mo'g'ul beklaridan biri Nosiruddin To'qbug'aning iltimosiga ko'ra, hijriy 109 (milodiy 1309 - 1310) yilda yozilgan. Nosiriddin To'qbo'g'a adibdan "*o'qimoqg'a keraklik, o'granmakka yarog'liq*" payg'ambarlar qissalaridan iborat asar yozib berishini so'ragan edi. Mazkur vazifani ulkan salohiyat, katta mahorat bilan uddalagan adibning asari "Qissasi Rabg'uziy", "Qisas ul-anbiyoi turkiy" nomi bilan shuhrat topdi va yaratilgandan to bugungi kungacha sevilib o'qib kelinmoqda. Bunga asosiy sabab esa bu asarning poetik jihatdan mukammal tuzilganligi hisoblanadi.

Rabg'uziyning bu ijod mahsuli mazkur mavzu an'anasidagi o'ziga xos bosqich bo'ldi. Birinchidan, adib o'zigacha yaratilgan payg'ambarlar haqidagi qissalarni puxta o'rgandi, umumlashtirdi, rivojlantirdi. Ikkinchidan, salaflari yo'l qo'ygan kamchiliklarni tuzatdi. Uchinchidan, oldinlari nabiyar haqidagi qissalar arab va fors tillarida yozilgan bo'lsa, Rabg'uziyning turkiy tilda yozishga jazm qildi.

Unda XIII asr oxiri - XIV asr boshlaridagi turkiy adabiyotning bir qator o'ziga xos xususiyatlari juda yorqin namoyon bo'lgan.

Halollikka, o'z mehnati bilan halol kun ko'rishga, boshqalarga zulm qilmaslikka undash Rabg'uziyning hikoyalarining asosiy maqsadidir. O'zbek nasrida ilk marotaba dialoglar Rabg'uziy tomonidan keng tarzda qo'llangan. Ana shu dialoglar vositasida asosiy g'oyaviy maqsad yorqin va ta'sirchan ifodalangan va poetik ifodalar ham aynan diologlar shaklida kelganda o'quvchiga oson va tushunilishi oson bo'lgan.

Nosiriddin Burxoniddin Rabg'uziyning "Qissai Rabg'uziy" asarining eng qadimgi qo'lyozmasi Londondagi "Britaniya" muzeyida saqlanadi.

"Qissasi Rabg'uziy" – turkiy nasrning eng qadimiy namunalaridan biridir. Unda XIII asr oxiri – XIV asr boshlaridagi turkiy adabiyotning bir qator o'ziga xos xususiyatlari juda yorqin namoyon bo'lgan. Payg'ambarlar haqidagi qissalar Rabg'uziyning olam va odam haqidagi qarashlarini badiiy jihatdan ifodalash uchun vosita bo'lgan. Qissalar asosini tarixiy-ilohiy voqealar tashkil etadi. Ular o'z ildizlari bilan Qur'on va hadislarga, insoniyatning yaratilishi va rivojlanish tarixiga, xalq og'zaki ijodiga borib taqaladi. Ammo bularning ko'pchiligi, birinchi navbatda, Rabg'uziy badiiy tafakkuri yordamida qayta idrok etiladi, badiiy talqinini topadi. Mavzu doirasiga ko'ra asardagi qissalar juda rang-barang. Olamdagi butun mavjudod egasi Ollohni ulug'lash, payg'ambarlar hayotiga doir lavhalarni eslash, ota-ona va farzand munosabatlari, sevgi va sadoqat, vatan va vatanparvarlik, erk va adolat, do'stlik va hamjihatlik, urush va tinchlik kabi mavzular shular jumlasidandir. Bular asardagi yetmish ikki qissada o'z ifodasini topgan. Bu qissalarni hajmi turlicha. Masalan, "*Qissai Yusuf*" salkam yuz sahifani tashkil qilsa, "*Lut*" haqidagi qissa bir necha sahifadagina iborat.

Qissalarning ko'pi qahramon haqidagi muayyan xabar bilan boshlanadi, so'ng sheriylar madh, keyin asosiy voqealar bayoni keladi. Bazi qissalar ichida yana mustaqil hikoya, rivoyat va naqllar ham bor. Masalan, Yusuf qissasida bir necha hikoya, latifa, bayt, g'azal va boshqa janr namunalari uchraydi. Ammo ular asarda olg'a surilgan asosiy g'oyaviy-badiiy maqsad bilan yaxlitlikni tashkil etadi.

Halollik, o'z mehnati bilan halol kun ko'rishga, boshqalarga zulm qilmaslikka undash Rabg'uziyning hikoyalarining asosiy maqsadidir.

Hikoyalarni poetik jihatdan tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, ularda xalq og'zaki ijodining tasiri ham yorqin seziladi. Xususan, latifa janriga xos belgilar hikoyaga ko'chib o'tgan. Suhbatning diolog asosida olib borilishi, soddalik, donishmandlik, topqirlik, hozirjavoblik fazilatlarining ustuvorligi, ifodalarning qisqa, aniq, lo'ndaligi, og'zaki ijoddan tasirlanish natijasidir.

Milodiy 1309–1310 yillarda yozilgan "Qisasi Rabg'uziy" asarini kitobat olamining go'zal, betakror bir obidasiga qiyos etilishi ham bejiz emas. Yozma yodgorlikda Odam Ato va Momo Havodan tortib, Muhammad Mustafogacha yashab o'tgan payg'ambarlarning hayoti, ezgu o'yu amallari hikmatlar, rivoyatlar orqali mohirona aks ettirilgan. Unda Sharq falsafasi bilan qadimiy milliy qadriyatlarimiz uyg'unlashib ketgan.

Qadimiy turkiy tilni o'zida ifoda etgan bebaho durdona ikki kitobdan iboratdir. Sobiq sovetlar davrida hayoti va ijodi o'rganilishi taqiqlangan allomaning ushbu asari Mustaqillik sharofati va tariximizga munosabat o'zgarganligi tufayli darsliklardan o'rin oldi. Masalan, 9-sinf adabiyoti majmuasiga Nosiruddin Burhonuddin Rabg'uziyning mashhur asarlaridan namunalar kiritilgani buning isbotidir. "Qisasi Rabg'uziy" asari o'zbek nasriy adabiyotining birinchi yirik namunasidir.

El orasida qadimdan mashhur bo'lgan bu asar "*Payg'ambarlar qissasi*" yoki "*Avliyolar qissasi*" deb ham yuritiladi. Zero, asarda Odam Atodan boshlanib,

Muhammad alayhissalomgacha o'tgan barcha payg'ambarlar haqida zikr etiladi. Kitobda afsonaviy payg'ambarlar bilan birga payg'ambarlashtirilgan shaxslarga, jumladan, *Luqmoni hakim, Iskandar Zulqarnayn*ga ham katta o'rin berilgan.

Nosiruddin Rabg'uziy asarni deyarli bir yillik tinimsiz mehnatdan so'ng hijriy 710 yilning Hut (melodiy 1310 yil 21 fevral-21mart) oyida nihoyasiga yetkazadi. Bu haqida qo'lyozmaning so'zboshisida ya'ni, Rabg'uziyning o'zi tomonidan yozilgan birinchi kitobdagi muqaddimada keng qamrovli sharh berilgan.

Shuningdek, muallif ikkinchi kitobning she'riy xulosasida ham uni qachon yozganligini ifoda etadi. "O'zgalar dunyo lazzati deb, qimmatbaho toshlardan mol dunyo yiqqanida, xushmanzara joylarda ko'ngil ochib yurganida men so'zdan gavharu dur tuzdim", deb bashorat qiladi. Darhaqiqat, ushbu kitob o'lmas ganjina bo'lib, asrlardan asrlarga, xalqlar tilidan o'zga xalqlar tiliga o'tib kelyapti. Rabg'uziy uni shunday ifoda etadi:

*O'zgalar ko'p olamunchiq tuzdilar el tizginib,
Man guvar, dur, yinju tuzdim, kezmadim yobon yozi.
Yeti yuz o'n erdi yilg'akim bitildi bu kitob,
Tug'mish erdi ul o'g'urda Hut saodat yulduzi.*

Darhaqiqat, allomaning o'zi aytganidek, asarni duru gavharga qiyos etsak bo'ladi. Ayni paytda bu kitobni butun jahon ahli o'qib o'rganayotganligi buni tasdiqlaydi. Ushbu nusxa mashhur matnshunos K. Gronbek tomonidan 1948 yili Kopengagenda ham nashr qilingan. Qizig'i shundan iboratki, bizning kitobxonlarimizga o'qish ta'qiqlangan kitob, o'sha davrda Yevropada keng tarqalgan va qiziqish bilan o'qilgan. Rabg'uziy asarining qo'lyozma nusxalaridan eng mo'tabarlaridan yana biri Rossiya Sharqshunoslik institutining Sank-Peterburg bo'limida S-245 inventar raqami bilan saqlanayotgan nusxasi bo'lib, u XV yoki XVI asrda ko'chirilgan deb taxmin qilinadi. "Qisasi Rabg'uziy"ning boshqa nusxalari keyingi davrlarda ko'chirilgan bo'lib, bularning leksikasi vaqt taqozosiga ko'ra o'zgarib borgan. XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmi va XX asrning boshlarida yodgorlik *Toshkent, Qozon* shaharlarida litografiya asosida bir necha marta nashr qilingan. Asarning to'la matnli ilk marta rus turkshunos olimi N. I. Ilminskiy tomonidan 1859 yili Qozon shahrida e'lon qilingan. Bu nashr nisbatan keyinroq ko'chirilgan nusxaga asoslangan bo'lib, til jihatdan asl nusxadan ancha farq qiladi.

Ayniqsa, ushbu asar milliy kitobatimiz tarixining durdonasi ekanligi bilan ham katta ahamiyatga ega.

Nosiruddin Burxonuddin Rabg'uziyning "Qisasi Rabg'uziy" asari Mustaqilligimiz sharofati va bir guruh olimlarimizning sa'y-harakati bilan kitob javonlarimizdan o'rin oldi. Oyatlar, hadislar, arabiy she'rlarni hozirgi o'zbek tiliga filologiya fanlari nomzodi Yusufxon Shokirov tarjima qilgan. Biroq, ushbu asarning tili juda murakkab bo'lib, bugungi kitobxonning tushinishi juda qiyin. Shuning uchun ushbu kitobni qadimiy turkiy tildan bugungi zamonaviy o'zbek tiliga o'girib, barcha kitobxonga tushunarli bo'lishiga intildik. Zero, oradan yetti asrlik davr o'tgan. Turkiy adabiy tillar, turkiy tilda bunyod etilgan yozma manbalar shakllanish va rivojlanishning murakkab bosqichlarini bosib o'tgan. Undagi insonlarni birlariga jabr – zulm qilmay, nohaq qon to'kmay, harom – xarish ishlarga berilmay,

sharm-hayoni e'zozlab yashashga undovchi o'g'it va hikmatlari navro'zi olam kabi bugungi kunda ham o'z mohiyatini yo'qotgan emas. Asarda e'tiqod va iymonga sodiqlik, pok axloqning hirsu hasad, qonxo'rlik, badnafslilik ustidan g'alabasi tasvirlanadi. Qadimiy turkiy so'z san'atining go'zal va g'aroyib obidasida payg'ambarlar hayoti Sharqning donishmandligi ila go'zal afsona va rivoyatlar orqali aks etgan. Masalan, Rabg'uziy Ilyos payg'ambarning hayotini tasvirlaganida shunday suhbatni keltiradi: *Sen Jalil tog'ida turgan Ilyosmisan?-so'radi Armala. Bale, – javob qildi Ilyos. Men sen aytayotgan so'z uchun uch yuz yetmish payg'ambarni o'ldirdim. Ularning yetakchisi sensan. Men seni o'ldi deb hisoblayman. Sen o'z oyoqing bilan o'limga kelding.* Demak, Rabg'uziy o'z asarida ta'kidlashicha, Ilyos payg'ambar bilan zamondosh uch yuz yetmish payg'ambar bo'lgan.

Bu ikkala kitobda yigirma to'qqiz nafar payg'ambar va tarixiy shaxslar haqida alohida qissalar mavjud bo'lib, ularning hayoti, faoliyati hadislar, sharqona rivoyatu hikmatlar orqali juda qiziqarli ifoda etilgan. Qur'oni karimdan oyatlar keltirilishi asarning qadri va qiymatini oshirgan. Ikkinchi kitobning o'zida yetti yuzga yaqin oyatu hadislardan misollar keltiriladi. Shuningdek, rivoyatlar va hikmatlar orqali farishtalar bilan parilarning, obidlar bilan zohidlarning farqi nimadaligi, Ya'juj bilan Ma'juj haqidagi axborotlar asosli va g'oyat go'zal ifodasini topgan. Mis, simob, temir, oltin kabi kimyoviy elementlarning kashf etilishi, ishlatilishi ham ushbu soha egalarini, kimyogarlarni qiziqtirishi tabiiy. Kimyoviy elementlarning kitobdagi ifodasi ota-bobolarimiz azal-azaldan ilm-u fanga juda qiziqqanligini o'zida aks ettiradi. Tabiiyki, asar tilida mavjud bo'lgan so'zlarning ayrimlari bugungi kitobxon uchun tushunarsiz. Vaqt o'tishi, turli ijtimoiy-siyosiy voqealarning sodir bo'lishi natijasida turkiydagi ba'zi so'zlar o'z umrini yashab bo'lgan va iste'moldan chiqib ketgan. Masalan: ud, uy-sigir; to'ra – qonun-qoida; uv – uy, joy kabi so'zlar. Shu bilan bir qatorda hayot sinovlariga bardosh bergan va bugungi kunda ham tilimizda faol qo'llanilayotgan juda ko'p so'zlar Rabg'uziy yozib qoldirgan bebaho durdonaning har bir satrida uchraydi. Masalan, *tishi-xotin* so'zi respublikamizdagi ba'zi viloyatlarning shevasida hali ham ishlatiladi. *Tangmoq-o'ramoq; navmid-umidsiz, noumid; iya-ega, sohib; xarbut-tarvuz; chanoq-yog'och idish, tovoq; og'-to'r, tuzoq; daf(dap)-doira; sichak (secha) – chumchuk; ovuch-kaft, hovuch; kirpich – g'isht; ashoq-past; avlo-yaxshiroq, afzalroq; kezik(gazik)-navbat; qo'ndog'lab-yo'rgaklab; yurtug' (yirtiq kiyim – kechak)-teshik; o'kcha-tovon; amurd (almurd)-nok; buz-muz.*

Xorazm shevasida bu so'zlar bugun ham aynan shu ma'noda ishlatiladi. Ko'kilamoq-rashk qilmok; yozilamoq-yozilmoq; bag'irsoq-rahmdil, oq ko'ngil; isurmoq-mast, kayf. Bu so'zlar ham hozir ko'pgina shevalarda ishlatiladi. Shuningdek, o'z mazmun – mohiyatidan biroz uzoqlashgan so'zlar ham mavjud. "Bodiya" so'zi asarda-cho'l, dasht, sahro, biyobon ma'nosida ishlatilgan. Xorazmda palov yeydigan maxsus idishni *bodiya* deb yuritishadi. Asarda "*arig*" so'zi pokiza, sof ma'nosida ishlatilgan. Xorazmda bugun bu so'z ozg'in, nimjon ma'nosida ishlatiladi. Asarda "yobon" so'zi cho'l biyobon ma'nosida ishlatilgan.

Xorazmchada bugun u yovon deb ishlatiladi. Cho‘l, biyobondan tashqari qishloq ma’nosini ham anglatadi.

Ajdodlarimizning ilm sohasidagi ildizlari chuqur ekanligini anglatadigan soʻzlar ham mavjud. *Aqron-sayyora; baqir-mis; Saqit – Zuhra, Venera; tuch-bronza.*

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, Rabg‘uziyning payg‘ambarlar haqidagi qissalari ham badiiylik, ham til nuqtai nazaridan katta e’tiborga loyiq yozma yodgorlikdir. Unda qadimiy qadriyatlarimiz ila sharq falsafasi uyg‘unlashib ketgan.

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CONTENT AND TYPES OF INTERACTIVE GAMES

Annotation: this article is about the methods and techniques of organizing interesting interactive games for children in preschool organizations, mechanisms of conduction

In the process of interactive play, various mental processes are activated and voluntary knowledge is acquired. In order to understand and follow the idea of the game, to master the rules of the game and the game, it is necessary to listen and understand the words of the educator. Tasks in the game require concentration, active detection, comparison and generalization

Interactive play is the only necessary tool in overcoming various difficulties in the mental activity of some children. By organizing individual interactive games, the educator creates favorable conditions for individual relationships, identifies the causes of mental retardation, increases the growth rate of such children with a lot of exercise. Interactive games, their educational function, content, types are allocated in the educational program of the children's educational organization for each age group. The program defines the role and function of interactive games, their content and methods of conducting them, taking into account the specific mental and physiological characteristics of each age group. For example, "Pair of cards", "Adults and children", "Dress the doll for a walk", "Baptize the doll", "What is the voice" One by one with interactive games development of playing skills, team games to establish; sorting things only by color, sorting by size; to teach to distinguish things and to pronounce their names correctly, etc. Interactive games are a method of mental education that uses children's mental qualities such as attention, memory, observation, and ingenuity. Children need to be trained to do this in order to be educated, to develop skills and competencies. Exercise is a necessary element of education. Exercises in the form of games are perceived differently by children: they repeat the necessary words and actions with effort, interest and even satisfaction Interactive games are an important way to enhance and activate vocabulary. The educator needs to think about the actions of the game, that is, what the children do in the game. The rules of the game that children need to follow need to be thought out and articulated in advance. For example, in the "Wonderful Bag" game, the educator says, "Despite the bag, we put our hand in it, feel it, find out what's in it, and say its name. . . You say the name of the toy and show it. For example, in the pre-school groups, the game "Travel" can be described as follows:

"When we walk around the city, we meet a lot of people - pedestrians, vehicles, various buildings, decorations. We still travel around the city, but these cities are in the pictures. First we select two groups of children (or 2 children). A

group of children look at what vehicles are in the city in the photo. He collects a picture of the vehicles in the city. Another group of children looks at what buildings are in the city. Hurry up! We'll see who finishes the journey faster. "

What games can be used for dictionary work?

Interactive games in small groups focus on the vocabulary of life, that is, the words that describe the names, qualities, and functions of the objects around the children.

The task of interactive games and exercises is for the manager to choose the answer clearly and quickly. These exercises are short (5-10 minutes) and are part of the native language course. In the beginning, the exercises are slower, with the educator correcting the children's answers, using the correct wording method, or making extensive use of it. You can use a ball or a handkerchief in such games. The manager throws the ball to one of the players and asks (for example, in a quality match): "How's the apple?" The boy holding the ball, throwing it back, replies, "Cooked." The manager grabs the ball, throws it to the other child, and asks the same question. Now he needs to find another answer: "Red" and green and so on. There are many types of oral exercises.

For example, "Who is doing what?" (held to activate verbs); the cook is cooking, frying, the doctor is treating, examining the patient and taking his temperature.

Riddles are widely used in the education of preschool children. The content of the puzzle is the reality of the children's environment: natural phenomena, labor processes, objects, plants, animals and man himself.

When using puzzles when working with children, their educational and pedagogical value should be taken into account.

Riddles are open and secret questions. For example, educators ask children, "What is the name of an animal that has long ears, soft fur, runs fast, and loves carrots?" he asks.

Play is one of the most effective means of education for preschool children. In the process of interactive play, a certain relationship is established between the children, that is, a children's team is formed. Play takes precedence over all other forms of parenting, because it increases the activity of the child, allows him to form independence.

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ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK ACADEMIC SINGING

Annotation: Today, the development of our national spirituality, the issues of cultivating a spiritually mature person have become one of the priorities of our state policy.

Key words: development, academic singing, national spirituality.

In this regard, positive efforts are being made to raise the performance of national pop music to a professional level, including the creation and development of a national school of pop singing. As well as, the Uzbek national singing is developing rapidly and gaining worldwide fame. Immortal works of our famous composers Mutavakkil Burhanov, Ikrom Akbarov, Manas Leviev, Sulayman Yudakov, Doni Zokirov, Sharif Ramazanov, Enmark Solikhov and unique singers who performed them with great skill - People's Artist Tamara, who sings the songs of the peoples of the world. Thanks to many years of fruitful research by the People's Artist of Uzbekistan Botir Zokirov, the national form of our pop art has emerged. At the same time, the composer's creativity and European singing styles were naturally connected with the national melody and traditional singing ways.

Of course, in the process of development of national variety in our country, all the successes and some shortcomings are directly related to the knowledge and level, talent and hard work of artists. Due to the nature of pop art, high artistic results occur as a result of the creative collaboration of the composer and arranger, as well as singers and musicians. It is known that thanks to the creative work of Botir Zokirov and Ikrom Akbarov, Enmark Solikhov, then the band "Yalla" and Evgeny Shiryayev, Muhabbat Shamaeva, Rano Sharipova, Yunus Turaev and Evgeny Jivaev, then Farrukh Zokirov, Doni Ilyasov, the foundation of modern Uzbek pop music and he acquired professionally and artistically perfect qualities.

Of course, in the process of development of national variety in our country, all the successes and some shortcomings are directly related to the knowledge and level, talent and hard work of artists. Due to the nature of pop art, high artistic results occur as a result of the creative collaboration of the composer and arranger, as well as singers and musicians. It is known that due to the creative work of Botir Zokirov and Ikrom Akbarov, Enmark Solikhov, then the group "Yalla" and Evgeny Shiryayev, Muhabbat Shamaeva, Rano Sharipova, Yunus Turaev and Evgeny Jivaev, then Farrukh Zokirov, Doni Ilyasov laid a solid foundation for modern Uzbek singing. , he possessed professional-artistic qualities.

Talented singers who rose to the level of Uzbek pop stars in 1991-2001 - Yulduz Usmanova, Gulomjon Yakubov, Nasiba Abdullaeva, Kumush Razzokova,

Kozim Kayumov, Azim Mullahanov, Ravshan Nomozov and groups "Kars" and "Tashkent" Alisher Ikramov, Dilorom Olonullaeva, , Working in close collaboration with composers and arrangers such as Vladimir Baramikov, Sarvar Koziev.

Indeed, our independent country has all the opportunities and conditions for the development of national pop music. Therefore, we expect the creators of this field, singers, musicians and composers to create new artistic songs and melodies that will please our people.

It should be noted that Uzbek pop music is currently undergoing a complex process in terms of its style. In particular, we can see the influence of melodies and rhythms of popular music in the Middle East, Latin and North America and Western Europe. The practice of free access to popular music styles (from "disco" and "hard rock" to "rap") that had been banned or "not supported" by the state in the past, and the introduction of national traditional music samples to the pop scene since 1991 began to take a wide place.

At the same time, new trends in pop music are developing in Uzbekistan, including among young people, such as "techno-pop", "punk", "hard rock", "reggae" and "jazz-rock", "bard". "Kars" ("Chiprodalli-dalli", "Yor-Yor, yoro-ney"), as well as "Tashkent" ("Bedana") and "Manzur" ("Yetolmaysiz"), which developed under the leadership of Sarvar Koziev and rose to the level of winner of various pop competitions. , "Meni yor dema"), Muhammadjon Ruzimuhamedov and "Shofayz", Doniyor Mamedov and "Bayram", Abdulla Shomagrupov and "Nola" ("Nazokat", "Sensan sevarim"), Rashid Khalikov and "Shah-zod" ("O'ynaysan", "Kelinchak"), Sevara Nazarkhan and "Sideriz" ("Unutma"), Abdulaziz Karim and "Asr" ("Qutbon bo'laman"), Tohir Sodiqov and "Bolalar", "Khoja", "Taj" the period forms a selective link of youth pop music. Of course, in this process, along with some results, the principles of superficial imitation of foreign pop music, "creation" in the "European" and "Oriental" styles are gaining ground.

One more distinctive principle is the experience of "connecting" Uzbek words and poems to the melodies of world-famous pop songs (Turkish, Iranian, Arabic, French, English, etc.). But such experiences are not always artistically satisfactory. It should not be forgotten that the songs that have emerged in such a process, and our young people who receive "spiritual nourishment" on this basis, may not be able to feel the depth of our native language, our national melodies, and their dignity. Thus, it is of great educational importance to acquaint students with the art of academic singing, which occupies one of the leading positions in the art of music of the peoples of the world, and to enjoy the beautiful musical features of this art.

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LEARNING METHODS OF ENGLISH IN UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: The modern education system should form a holistic environment of knowledge, skills, as well as the experience of independent activity and personal responsibility of language learners. Nowadays, new modern system of teaching foreign languages, particularly English has been developed in Uzbekistan. The article reviews innovative methods of English language teaching and different techniques used in the teaching process.

Key words: teaching the foreign languages, English, educational Process, modernization innovations in education.

In modern society foreign languages is becoming an essential component of professional training. Experts in different fields interested in a high level of language proficiency, because it affects the successful solution of issues and professional growth. In many areas there is a need to establish contacts with foreign partners.

English has become an important language in the world. Teachers from second language learning countries are creating innovative methodologies to teach the language in the classroom effectively. To substantiate the statement, Pollock stated that teachers now rejoice multiplicity and open the doors of public schools to all children, despite their culture, socio-economic status or ability. As classroom setups have been changed, curriculum has been expanded to meet all students' needs and teachers are striving to help their students in their classroom to learn and develop their language learning process. Pollock believed that in order to be successful teachers, they need to incorporate different learning tools keeping in mind the effective teaching methods that are already in use. Acquiring English language has become a predominant factor for a nations' development as well as an individual's development. To improve the communicative skills of the learners, innovative teaching methodologies should be used or introduced to make the learning process interesting. Creativity is a prime factor of any student to develop his/ her lateral thinking in terms of learning a language. An English learning classroom should be created using interesting teaching methodologies to mesmerize and encourage students to learn the second language explicitly and implicitly. Second language acquisition has proved that child and adult learners have innate linguistic knowledge in a developmental sequence.

Over the long history of mankind, a great many different educational methods have been developed. Initially, all methods of teaching foreign languages were borrowed from programs designed to teach the so-called "dead languages" - Latin and Greek, in which almost the entire educational process came down to reading and translating. It was such a method, the foundations of which were laid by the

enlighteners at the end of the 18th century, that took shape by the middle of the 20th century under the name “grammar translation method”.

At a certain stage of development can be implemented into the learning process different movies in a foreign language. Students are asked questions, the answers to which should be identified directly from watched videos. Within the communicative approach there is almost no simple reading and translation of texts. Most often, teachers organize some group discussion. One of the options is a creative answer to questions about the material covered.

Teachers are moving away from the traditional grammar and translation exercises. They use a variety of techniques and combine them with each other to achieve the desired result. Students use grammar knowledge to form conversational skills. Exercises involve listening, reading, writing, and so on.

Teachers of a foreign language have for a long time gained considerable independence in the choice of teaching aids and methods, in creative understanding of the content and ways of implementing program requirements. Recognizing the existence of various methods in the modern process of teaching a foreign language, it should nevertheless be noted that the leading position is occupied by methods and technologies based on a personality-oriented approach to teaching, which should:

- ❖ create an atmosphere in which the student feels comfortable and free;
- ❖ stimulate the interests of the learner, develop his desire to practically use a foreign language, as well as the need to learn, making it a real achievement of success in mastering the subject;
- ❖ affect the personality of the student as a whole, involve his feelings, emotions and feelings in the educational process;
- ❖ activate the student by making him the main character in the educational process;
- ❖ create situations in which the teacher is not a central figure; the student should be aware that the study of a foreign language is more connected with his personality and interests than with the methods and means of instruction set by the teacher;
- ❖ provide for various forms of work: individual, group, collective, fully stimulating the activity of students, their independence and creativity.

According to scientific calculations of national and foreign scientists, the term “method” has two basic meanings:

Analysis of the active system of organizing the foreign languages’ learning shows that today’s educational standards, programs and textbooks on foreign languages, particularly English do not quite meet the modern requirements, particularly use of advanced information and media-technologies. Education is still practiced on traditional ways. In all levels of educational system, organization of continuous learning of foreign languages, professional training of teachers and providing pedagogical process with modern educational-methodological materials are necessary.

XXI century in Uzbekistan started as a century of culture, economy, scientific and technical innovations. Innovation factor is one of the peculiarities of modern

educational system. Starting from the first years of independence, legal bases of preparing youth as harmonious persons were elaborated. Here, official acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees, enactments and social-political ideas of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State Programs, decrees of Cabinet of Ministers, and other legislative and legal documents define the essence and significance of reforms in education.

On 10 December, 2012, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Decree “On further enhancement of measures on foreign language learning system” (Uzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Chet tillarni urganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari tugrisida”gi Qarori, 11.12.2012, 240 (5660)-son). It is indicated in the Decree, that:

➤ “throughout the Republic, learning foreign languages, particularly English, shall be started as games and verbal communication in the first year classes of secondary schools, and step by step alphabet, reading and grammar from should be taught from second year;

➤ some special subjects, particularly technical and international specialties are taught in foreign languages in higher educational institutions;

➤ students and teachers of general secondary, secondary special, vocational education institutions shall be provided with textbooks and teaching materials in foreign languages; these materials shall be published according to determined periods and funded by Republic targeted book Fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan”.

Today, main tendency on computerizing education is developing pedagogical programs on English language subject. From this point of view, methodological preparation of English language teacher is especially important. Along with the knowledge on the subject, teacher who applies information technologies, widely used in education nowadays, in his activity can achieve significant results.

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HIGH TECHNOLOGIES IN EARLY DETECTION OF BREAST CANCER IN WOMEN OF DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

Resume: In the world, about half a million cases of breast cancer are diagnosed annually. According to the Russian Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the number of breast diseases is steadily increasing. Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in Uzbekistan.

Despite the existence of many effective ways to recognize breast pathology, there is still a need for earlier detection based on the improvement of all technologies of the diagnostic process and the search for new criteria for raising the information content of ultrasound in the diagnosis of breast neoplasms.

Key words: breast cancer, tumor, ultrasound, sensor, fibrocystic mastopathy, galactoceles, atheroma, adenosis.

Introduction: About half a million cases of breast cancer are diagnosed annually in the world. According to the Russian Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the number of breast diseases is steadily increasing. Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in Uzbekistan. According to the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan, the most common type of cancer in the republic is breast cancer. This type of cancer is detected in 9.1 cases per 100 thousand of the population. The age of the affected women is continuously decreasing. Against this background, the issues of early diagnosis of breast cancer are becoming particularly relevant.

Despite the existence of many effective ways to recognize breast pathology, there is still a need for earlier detection based on the improvement of all technologies of the diagnostic process and the search for new criteria for raising the information content of ultrasound in the diagnosis of breast neoplasms [3-5]. This

is due to the fact that this method has no contraindications, does not give radiation exposure and allows for targeted puncture biopsy when detecting breast tumors.

The aim of the study was to organize the early detection of breast tumors among women of different age groups in the Andijan region. Employees of the Department of Ultrasound Diagnostics of TASHIUV and the Department of Medical Radiology and Oncology of the FUV AGMI participated in the implementation of this study, [The study was conducted within the framework of the project "Improving women's health using high technologies" in cooperation with the organization GIZ (Germany)].

Materials and methods: a preventive ultrasound examination of the mammary glands was performed in 1116 women of various ages in the Andijan region. The study was conducted on an ultrasound device-SDR-2200 Philips MedizinSysteme. Ultrasound was performed by the standard method of holding gray-scale studies, complete with high frequency transducer (7.5 MHz). Following a certain sequence of sensor movement allows you to avoid further loss of any parts of the mammary glands from the field of view [1, 2]. Scanning of different quadrants of the glands was performed sequentially, in different planes, at different angles of inclination of the sensor, the degree of compression of the gland and the intensity of ultrasound. When finding a nodal formation, its polypositional study was mandatory.

The results of the study and their discussion: women of different ages from the city and various districts of the region were involved in the preventive ultrasound examination. The women ranged in age from 19 to 58 years. Among the examined patients, women aged 25 to 35 years prevailed, but pathological changes were detected in the group of patients aged 35-45 years. Of the 1,116 examined, 595 residents of the city and 521 residents of the village, some areas were represented by isolated cases, which indicates a low level of health education and the lack of promotion of early detection of breast tumors by ultrasound.

The following formations were most often diagnosed in the mammary gland: fibrocystic mastopathy in 156 (29.4%); fibrotic mastopathy in 130 (24.5%); cysts in 85(16.5%); lymphadenopathy - 26 (4.9%); fibroadenoma - 13(2.4%); lipoma-12(2.2%); malignant tumors of the mammary gland in 11(2.1%), other forms of benign tumors were represented by isolated cases (galactoceles, atheroma, adenosis, etc.). The ultrasound picture of the fibrous form of mastopathy (in 130 women) was characterized by the presence of intertwining fibrous strands that passed into the surrounding healthy breast tissue, the breast parenchyma had a high echogenicity due to the alternation of hyperechoic connective tissue elements among less echogenic glandular structures.

In fibrocystic mastopathy (156 cases), the characteristic echo signs were: the germination of fibrous tissue and the presence of small cysts with a homogeneous epithelium.

Echo signs of nodular mastopathy: the presence of different sizes, the appearance of single or multiple areas of reduced echogenicity without clear contours and borders.

The cysts had a pattern of anechoic homogeneous fluid formation of a rounded or ovoid shape, with a clear, even contour, no reflection from the internal contents, lateral acoustic shadows, and dorsal signal amplification.

Cysts had sizes from 10 to 30 mm-70, 30-60 mm-in 14; and only in one observation the cyst reached 80 mm.

Cysts, which were observed in 85 of the examined patients, and in 69 they were single and unilateral, and in 16 they were bilateral.

Fibroadenomas were detected on ultrasound in 13 patients, and in all of them, their size did not exceed 20 -25 mm in diameter, with smooth contours, mainly ovoid shape, reduced or isoechogenic echo density. It should be noted that in addition to the typical signs, 3 patients had fibroadenomas with indistinct, uneven contours. Lipomas had a smooth contour, isoechogenic or increased echo density. In 11 patients, ultrasound examination revealed the following echo signs: hypoechoic tumor formations of various sizes from 1.5 cm to 3 cm (the bowl resembled a solid formation), with uneven and indistinct edges and heterogeneous internal contents. (Fig. 1). 9 patients were diagnosed with a nodular form of breast cancer in the form of a single focus - 7 and 2 had several nodes.

In our study, the average size of malignant breast tumors was 1.7 ± 0.52 cm. Tumor nodes up to 1 cm in size were detected in 2, from 1 to 2 cm – in 4; from 2 to 3 cm - in 2; and above 3 cm –in 3 patients..

To verify the diagnosis, all patients underwent puncture biopsy of tumors under the control of ultrasound followed by histological examination, which allowed to establish the correct diagnosis in all 11 patients.

Conclusions: The advantages of breast ultrasound are safety in terms of dose load, which allows you to use it repeatedly without restrictions, resolution, which is especially important in the dense background of the breast in young women. The use of ultrasound for screening studies of breast tumors in women of different age groups is justified and allows us to identify both benign and malignant breast tumors. It allows one hundred percent to diagnose cysts of any size, while without additional interventions it makes it possible to judge the state of the epithelium of the cyst lining; it makes it possible to perform targeted puncture biopsies of formations, under objective visual control.

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TECHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CAUSES OF THE MODERN ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS

Abstract: The article discusses the technological and social causes of the current environmental crisis.

Key words: ecology, crisis, unsuccessful production technology, ecological situation

In search of the socio-economic causes of the ecological crisis, the deepest analysis (according to A.G. Busygin) was carried out by B. Commoner. He put forward the assumption that after the Second World War in the economy of the most developed state - the United States, something was done wrong. He analyzed the growth of population, the growth of well-being - the main, as it was and is still considered by many, the causes of the eco-crisis, and the increase in the level of pollution over 20 years. And I got that GNP increased by 126%, population growth by 42%, and the level of pollution according to various indicators - by 200 ... 2000 (!)%. Further examination of the statistical reports led him to the conclusion that the growth of the national economy (GNP) in itself does not yet mean any particular consequences for the environment. To do this, you need to know - "how this growth is achieved." In modern industrial societies, technology is the most important link between society and the ecosystem on which it depends. To a large extent, it is obvious that many of the new technological processes that now dominate the industries of developed countries are in conflict with the ecosystem.

It can be concluded that one of the main causes of the ecological crisis in the environment is a new and unsuccessful production technology.

Of course, the increase in environmental pollution is explained by both the rise in prosperity and the demographic explosion, which entailed the same rapid growth of highways, airfields, landfills, reservoirs, and so on. But if population growth and rising prosperity affect environmental pollution in proportion, then changes in technology - exponentially. This makes us first of all pay attention to technology as the main pollutant of the environment.

B. Commoner made these conclusions on the basis of an analysis of the situation in 1950-1970. But, beginning in 1960, another factor that has moved from the category of factors proportionally influencing the development of the ecological crisis to "exponential" has sharply "accelerated" - this is population growth or, as it is now called, a demographic explosion.

The growth of the scale of human economic activity, the rapid development of the scientific and technological revolution have increased the negative impact on nature, led to a violation of the ecological balance on the planet.

Consumption in the sphere of material production of natural resources has increased.

The true perspective of overcoming the ecological crisis lies in changing the production activity of a person, his lifestyle, his consciousness. Scientific and technological progress creates not only “overloads” for nature; in the most advanced technologies, it provides a means of preventing negative impacts, creates opportunities for environmentally friendly production.

There was not only an urgent need, but also the opportunity to change the essence of technological civilization, to give it an environmental nature.

One of the directions of such development is the creation of safe production facilities. Using the achievements of science, technological progress can be organized in such a way that production wastes do not pollute the environment, but re-enter the production cycle as secondary raw materials. An example is given by nature itself: the carbon dioxide emitted by animals is absorbed by plants, which release oxygen necessary for the respiration of animals.

Waste-free is a production in which all the raw materials are ultimately converted into one or another product.

Some alternative (in relation to thermal, nuclear and hydroelectric power plants) energy sources are also environmentally friendly. The fastest search for ways of practical use of the energy of the sun, wind, tides, geothermal sources is necessary.

The ecological situation makes it necessary to assess the consequences of any activity related to interference with the natural environment. An environmental review of all technical projects is required.

Even F. Joliot-Curie warned: "We must not allow people to direct to their own destruction the forces of nature that they were able to discover and conquer."

Our task is to stimulate by all available methods any initiative and enterprise aimed at creating and introducing the latest technologies that contribute to solving any environmental problems. Promote the creation of a large number of control bodies, consisting of highly qualified specialists, on the basis of clearly developed legislation in accordance with international agreements on environmental issues. Constantly deliver information to all states and peoples on ecology through radio, television and the press, thereby raising the environmental consciousness of people and contributing to their spiritual and moral revival in accordance with the requirements of the era.

Noosphere is “the sphere of interaction between society and nature, within the boundaries of which rational human activity becomes a determining factor in development (this sphere is also denoted by the terms “anthroposphere”, “sociosphere”, “biotechnosphere”). The noosphere is a new, higher stage in the evolution of the biosphere, the formation of which is associated with the development of human society, which has a profound impact on natural processes.

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HOW CELTA CHANGED MY LIFE DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Annotaton: this paper illustrates dissappointments and accomplishments in getting CELTA and presents some teachers and experts views about this. In our day and age many teachers become interested in this course and they want to be qualified to teach the students. Many teachers are benefited by taking CELTA and they appreciate its role in their life.

Keywords: CELTA, teaching, certification, the good, the bad, qualified teachers, online, internationally.

In the modern world many teachers started to taking CELTA as they want to be qualified to teach the english language to others. There are numerous views and studies about this and they can be presented in various ways. Some experts says that the transition into the teaching profession is often a difficult and challenging experience for newly graduated teachers (Flores and Day 2006; Huberman 1989). This is no less so for newly qualified CELTA teachers who often take up employment in schools outside their country of origin and in contexts far removed from the one in which they received training. Farrell (2008) has attributed the initial difficulties that newly qualified teachers face in their sites of employment to inadequate pre-service preparation. In some programs, pre-service teachers are not adequately instructed about the different teaching contexts in which they may find themselves at the start of their careers.

Other researchers (Letven 1992; Tickle 2000) have suggested that a lack of personal and institutional support and inadequate professional development during the induction stage – when the teacher is socialised into the teaching system – make the transition process more difficult for newly qualified teachers. This study complements the growing body of teacher transition studies (Fessler and Christensen 1992; Huberman 1989; Lortie 1975; Loughran, Brown and Doecke 2001) by contributing to an understanding of how CELTA graduates with limited pedagogical knowledge initially perceive their roles as English Language Teachers.

Taking the CELTA (Certificate in English Language Teaching to Adults) is one of the best investments you can make if you are interested in pursuing a career as an English language teacher. Provided by the University of Cambridge English Learning Assessment, CELTA is a holistic, comprehensive teaching program that is viewed as the gold standard worldwide. While there are a gazillion acronyms in the English-teaching universe, for simplicity sake, the CELTA is a form of TESL / TEFL

certification. Make no mistake, CELTA is intense and demanding. No matter what prior teaching experience you may have, the CELTA will challenge you to grow and develop. Many English teachers around the world might think that CELTA is for certified teachers and that is true. Experience is invaluable, as it is in any profession, but you need to be equipped with knowledge of teaching practice. No matter how experienced you are, if you haven't taken training courses in your profession, there will always be some holes in your practice. Some teachers who got their CELTA courses, and even after 10 years of teaching, they found that the CELTA course opened their eyes to how language classes are ought to be taught. Despite their experience, they say that they still had much to gain from doing a formal training course like CELTA. One of the teachers who graduated her course says that she has benefited her. Here is her opinion. "Life after CELTA for me has been amazingly rewarding and extremely satisfying. As soon as I received my certification after four weeks of intense training, I couldn't wait to start. CELTA has allowed me to pursue my dream of teaching English, the language that I know will help students to communicate effectively or to better their career. If you haven't taught before but you are dreaming of becoming a teacher or you want to refresh your teaching methods, or you're looking for a job where you can travel, see places, meet new people, learn various cultures... take CELTA! It will change your life – I can prove it because it has changed mine. Embark on a life-changing journey; professionally and personally with our CELTA course. Enquire now".

You may be asking yourself: Is CELTA right for me? Some people live in English speaking countries and work for several years in different departments, schools, colleges and universities as well and they notice that they should take formal training courses. In this case CELTA can be available, here another person's views why she took the course. "Being authorized by Cambridge University is one of the conspicuously attractive reasons that encouraged me to take the CELTA course. Practically speaking, whenever I read the requirements of teaching job vacancies in prestigious institutes and universities in the Middle East or schools in the Far East, the CELTA certificate pops up as the unquestionable requirement regardless of the teacher's professional experience or creative faculties. CELTA was my entry pathway into the profession of teaching English to speakers of other languages. Knowing that it is now a renowned initial English language teaching qualification accredited in over 50 countries, I haven't thought twice about it. The certification is great for recent graduates, people who are changing career, or teachers who want to gain a formal qualification and may want to progress to qualifications such as Delta (Diploma in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages)".

She also mentioned the good and bad points she faced during the course.

The good CELTA focuses on transforming theory into practice. The program has an incredible hands-on approach where everything you learn is then applied to actual students. You get to experiment with new teaching techniques and lesson frameworks. The variety of frameworks provided by CELTA is another blessing. Like a Swiss-army knife, you will learn specific frameworks geared toward

achieving particular lesson aims and objectives. The frameworks are designed with purposeful staging and you will experience their effectiveness during your teaching practices.

Personalization and responsive student feedback are both major focuses of CELTA. Keeping in line with ongoing research in pedagogy, CELTA teaches you to make every opportunity of learning as personalized, relevant and authentic to the learner as possible. In practice, this means designing tasks and lessons that address student needs (such as a desire to communicate via social media) in a way which keeps students continually engaged throughout the lesson (pair-work, equal feedback, purposeful tests etc.).

The bad.

The reviews aren't kidding, it's a tough program. You have to prepare yourself for the workload. Clear your calendar. You need to stay organized and be ready to study hard the entire month. There will be a seemingly never-ending onslaught of teaching practices and assignments to complete.

Have no fear. Know that many people have done it and you will get through it too. Make sure to eat well, stay hydrated and get some exercise. You'll be surprised by how beneficial healthy habits can be! Also, please try and have some fun if you have the chance. Go for walks or have dinner with your fellow CELTA trainees. You'll learn a lot from the experiences and motivations of your classmates. The downtime will help you study better, recharge your batteries and prevent burnout. Learning how to deal with the stress of a heavy workload will prove invaluable again and again. Be kind to yourself. You will constantly be tested by your own ego. You may crave perfection. You may feel you already know it all because you've been teaching for the last four thousand years. You may not agree with all the feedback on your teaching practices.

Here is some statistics about its good and bad points of CELTA:

Pros

- For starters, the CELTA is a well-known qualification and widely accepted internationally. That means that many employers will recognize your certification.

- Furthermore, the course includes mandatory teaching practice, which will help you become more comfortable with teaching real students in the future.

- Lastly, the CELTA provides a comprehensive certification in the foundations of teaching English so that you can easily go on to pursue more advanced qualifications, such as the DELTA (Diploma in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages), later on.

Cons

- One of the biggest negatives is perhaps how expensive the CELTA generally is, even if you take one of the blended online courses.

- The other major con is that it's not 100% online, so it requires travel to certain locations to complete part of the online course in-person.

- Furthermore, you may not live anywhere near a CELTA center, making it incredibly difficult for you to enroll in this certification program.

Many people choose CELTA because it is the most prestigious and well-known qualification for people starting out in the language teaching profession. It is aimed at people who have little or no experience teaching English as a Foreign Language. The course is moderated by the University of Cambridge (English Language Assessment) and therefore, the quality of the course is excellent and it provides every student in the class an opportunity to practice teaching students.

CELTA, unlike other courses, is affordable. Its short duration is perfect for working individuals who must take time off from their regular jobs to take the course. The most important thing about the course is that it provides the teacher with the practical experience and knowledge needed to develop his/her own skills, new techniques to improve the general knowledge of English grammar and plan creative and engaging lesson plans.

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МУТОЛААНИНГ ФОЙДАСИ ТАДҚИҚОТ ВА ФАКТЛАРДА

Аннотация: Ушбу мақола инсон ҳаёти, умуман олганда, китоб ўқишнинг илмий ва амалий аҳамияти хусусида таҳлилий фикрлар ҳамда фактлардан иборат.

Калит сўзлар: АҚШ Конгресси, Эмори университети, Обафем Аволау, Альцгеймер.

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THE BENEFITS OF READING ARE IN RESEARCH AND FACTS

Annotation: This article contains analytical ideas and facts about the scientific and practical significance of reading in human life in general.

Keywords: U.S. Congress, Emory University, Obafemi Avolau, Alzheimer's.

Дунё яралибдики, инсонларга моддий ва номоддий бойликлар тортиқ этилган. Юксак маънавий хазиналардан бири саналмиш китоб чин маънода яхшиликка етакловчи, бунёдкор ғоялар сари йўл бошловчи, эзгуликни ёвузликдан устун эканлигини, катталарни ҳурмат, кичикларни иззат қилишни, Ватанга муҳаббат, миллатлар аро тотувликни, бағрикенгликни қолаверса, чин инсоний хислатларни ўзимизда мужассам этишни, қалбимизни тарбиялашни ўргтади. Беминнат устоз ва дўст сифатида кадрланувчи китоб барчамиз учун бирдек зарурдир.

Фактларга назар ташласак, аёллар эркакларга қараганда кўп (68 %) китоб сотиб олишар экан. Яна бир қизиқ маълумот, дунёда сотиладиган китобларнинг ярмини 45 ёшдан ошган кишилар харид қилади. Биз ёшлар дея 7 ёшдан катта ва 30 ёшга тўлмаганларни назарда тутамиз. Дунёнинг энг йирик кутубхоналари рўйхатига фондида 14 миллиондан ортиқ сақловлари мавжуд бўлган кутубхоналар киритилган. Маълумотлардан кўриниб турибдики, дунёдаги энг йирик кутубхона АҚШ Конгресси кутубхонаси саналади. Унинг фондида 150 миллион нусхадан ортиқ китоблар бор. У 1800 йилда АҚШ Президенти Жон Адамс томонидан ташкил этилган. Собиқ Президент конгрессга керакли китобларни харид қилиш учун 5 минг доллар ажратган. Ҳозирда кутубхонага бир миллион етти юз минг китобхон ташриф буюради.

Китоб инсон камолоти учун қанчалик фойдали экани қуйидаги тадқиқот натижаларидан кўриш мумкин.

Асабингизни тинчлантириш учун сайр қилиш ёки мусиқа тинглашни афзал кўрасизми? Сассекс университети олимлари эса бунинг ўрнига китоб ўқишни тавсия қилишади. Китоб ўқиш асабни тинчлантиришда энг самарали усул экан. Атиги олти дақиқа китоб ўқиш асабийлашишга барҳам беради.

Хотиржам бўлиш ва ухлашга ёрдам берадиган энг яхши усул китоб ўқишдир. Телевизор ёки телефондан тарқалаётган ёрқин нур мияга уйғониш кераклиги ҳақида сигнал юборади. Китоб ўқиш эса аксинча таъсир кўрсатади – мия ухлаш вақти бўлганлигини тушунади.

Китоб ўқиш жараёнида ўқувчи қаҳрамонлар билан бирга бўлади. Уларнинг қувонч ва ташвишларига шерик бўлади. Тадқиқотлардан маълум бўлишича, бадий асар ўқиган одам ҳаётда ҳам бошқаларнинг ҳис-туйғуларини яхши тушунар экан.

Эмори университети олимлари китоб ўқиган инсоннинг ақлий салоҳияти бир неча кун давомида юқори ҳолатда бўлишини исботлашди. Тадқиқот муаллифлари китоб ўқиш миядаги асаб толалари сонини оширишини таъкидлашмоқда.

Шотландиялик олимларнинг тадқиқотларига қараганда, китоб ўқиш тушкунликни даволашнинг энг самарали воситасидир. Тушкунликка чалинган беморлар китоб ўқишни бошлаганларидан сўнг уларнинг тушкунликка тушиш ҳолатлари камайган.

Юқори даражадаги ақлий салоҳият инсоннинг ташқи кўринишини ҳам гўзаллаштиради. Ҳар қандай мавзуда қизиқарли суҳбат кура олиш ва ўз билимини намоиш этиш суҳбатдошининг меҳрини қозонишга ёрдам беради.

Огайо штати университети олимлари инсон қанча кўп китоб ўқиса, ҳаёт йўлини шунчалик аниқ танлашини таъкидлашмоқда. Китоб ўқиш ҳаётдаги тўсиқларни енгишга ҳам ёрдам беради, дейишмоқда улар.

Санъат миллий жамғармаси томонидан ўтказилган тадқиқотлар китоб ўқийдиган инсонлар маданий ва ижтимоий ҳаётда ҳам фаол бўлишларини исботлади.

Ҳар сафар китоб ўқилганида мия фаол ишлайди. У олинаётган маълумотни сақлаш учун янги толаларни яратади. Тадқиқотларда аниқланишича, доимий равишда китоб ўқийдиган инсонларда фикрлаш қобилияти бошқаларга нисбатан секинроқ пасаяр экан.

Китоб ўқийдиган пайтда нотаниш сўзлар ҳам учраб қолади. Уларнинг маъносини умумий мазмуни орқали ҳам тушуниб олса бўлади. Китоб ўқиш нафақат сўз бойлигини кўпайтиради, балки умумий саводхонликни ҳам оширади.

Китоб ўқиш жараёнида муаллифнинг ёзиш услуби ҳам ўқувчига таъсир кўрсатади. Мусиқа тинглаш жараёнида мусиқачининг услуби тингловчига ўтгани сингари ёзувчининг услуби ҳам ўқувчининг ёзиш услубига таъсир ўтказади.

Доимий равишда китоб ўқиш бошқа тилларни ўрганишда янги сўзларни осон тушунишга ва ёдда сақлаб қолишга ёрдам беради.

Қанчалик ғалати туюлмасин, китоб ўқиш тинглаш қобилиятини оширади, бошқаларни осон тушунишга ёрдам беради. Бу айниқса, китобни овоз чиқариб ўқиганда янада самарали бўлади.

Обафеми Аволау университети педагоглари бошланғич синф ўқувчиларининг машғулотларига мавзули комиксларни киритишганида, суратлар ва сўзлар аралашмаси болаларнинг ижодкорлик қобилиятларини оширишини аниқлашди. Китоблар катталарга ҳам ана шундай таъсир кўрсатади.

Шунингдек, қатор тадқиқотлардан маълум бўлишича, кўп китоб ўқиган инсонлар Альцгеймер касаллигига камроқ чалинишар экан. Мия ҳам худди бошқа аъзолар сингари қўллаб-қувватлашга ва машқлар ёрдамида мустаҳкамланишга муҳтож бўлади. Китоб ўқиш эса бу борада энг самарали усулдир.

Психологлар биргаликда китоб ўқиш жараёнида ота-оналар ва болалар ўртасида ўзига хос муносабат ўрнатилади деб ҳисоблашади. Уларнинг айтишларича, бундай муносабат биргаликда телевизор кўрганда асло пайдо бўлмайди.

Статистика маълумотларига кўра, умуман китоб ўқимайдиган инсонларнинг 43 фоизи қашшоқликда яшайди. Саводли инсонлар орасида эса қашшоқликда яшайдиганлар 4 фоизни ташкил этади.

Тадқиқотларда аниқланишича, китоб ўқишни хуш кўрадиган болалар мактабда ҳам яхши ўқишади. Улар грамматикани ҳам, математикани ҳам яхши ўзлаштиришади.

Ўтказилган тадқиқотдан маълум бўлишича, панжара ортида саводхонлигини оширган жиноятчилар озодликка чиққанларидан сўнг бошқа жиноятчиларга нисбатан жиноятга 30 фоиз камроқ қўл урадилар.

Инсон китобни қанча кўп ўқиса, ҳикоя қилиш қобилияти шунчалик ошади. Кераксиз гапларни камроқ гапириб, кераклиларини яхшироқ етказадиган бўлади.

Фаол китобхонлар хайрия ишлари билан бошқаларга нисбатан уч марта кўпроқ шуғулланишади. Мутолаа муҳтож инсонларга ёрдам қўлини чўзишга ундайди.

Бугунги кунда дунёда ҳар йили қарийб бир миллион номда китоблар чоп этилади. Масалан, АҚШда киши бошига 10 та, Россияда 9,5 та, Францияда 5 та, Хитойда 3,5 та китоб босилмоқда.

Аввало, бадий, маърифий, илмий - оммабоп, тарбиявий, ёшларнинг интеллектуал салоҳиятини оширишга қаратилган адабиётларни чоп этиш, улар билан таълим муассасаларини таъминлаш, миллий ҳамда жаҳон адабиёти намояндаларининг асарларини саралаш, таржима қилиш ишларини пухта ўйланган тизим асосида ташкил этиш лозим. Бундан ташқари, ёш авлоднинг китобга бўлган қизиқишини рағбатлантириш керак.

THE ROLE OF INTRODUCTION OF THE CONCEPT "ECONOMIC PRODUCTION" IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS

Abstract: In this article, the author explores the importance of introducing the concept of “economic production” in industrial enterprises in the development of small business. The research methodology is based on the review and analysis of the scientific literature on the digital transformation of society, mobile education, educational robotics, the use of software tools for the development of thinking. The article also summarizes the specifics of developing students' environmental thinking and lean manufacturing skills in the process of designing a mobile automated device in an environment of creative, interdisciplinary, knowledge and research activities aimed at preparing highly qualified professionals for the future economy.

Keywords: lean manufacturing, waste type, environment, waste, workspace, rational use.

Introduction. Due to the difference between the production sphere and the material sphere, approaches to the organization and management of an enterprise have a number of differences. Therefore, the application of quality management systems (QMS) and methods of increasing efficiency will depend on various factors. The problems facing the enterprises of the service sector: low productivity, high production losses, poor quality of service, constant shortage of material, human and financial resources can be solved with the help of the "lean manufacturing" system.

Literature review. Under these conditions, domestic and foreign researchers as well as M.Agranovich [1], M. Fritsch, M. Wyrwich [2], F. Gault [3], M. Janelli [4], M.Hamada, M. Hassan [5], S.D.Karakozov, NI Ryzhova [6], Ya. Kuzminov [7], P. Sorokin, I. Froumin, A. Lavrinenko [8], N. Shmatko and others substantiate the need to change the content, methods and organizational forms of educational work. The didactic process in the era of automation and globalization should be focused on solving the problems of the country's socio-economic development in the context of the fourth industrial revolution and the emergence of the digital economy.

As noted in their works by CE Mora-Luis, J. Martin-Gutierrez [9], the basis of the digital economy is the synthesis of the existing material production (new materials, automated design / production) and digital technologies, which supports the widespread use of artificial intelligence models and development of the Internet of things. According to the authors, "smart products" will be the norm in a world where intelligent computerized devices (robots), systems consisting of them, get the opportunity to interact in the preparation and deployment of automated production processes. The nature of the new industrial, or technological (digital) revolution

places special demands on the highly skilled professionals of the future. E. Ya. Varshavskaya, E. S. Kotyrlo, Ya. Kuzminov, P. Sorokin, I. Froumin [10] reasonably conclude that graduates will need a high level of mathematical literacy for employment; thorough natural science and humanitarian training. The authors, when disclosing the essence of the professions of the future, focus on abilities that are called "competencies of the XXI century": fundamental theoretical knowledge, competencies in the field of technology (creativity, communication, self-organization, initiative, critical thinking, etc.).

Analysis and results. Today, the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in the economic development of the world is growing, and it is playing an important role in optimizing the market structure and providing employment. It is estimated that in post-industrial and industrial countries, this sector accounts for three-quarters of GDP and at least 80 percent of the working age population.

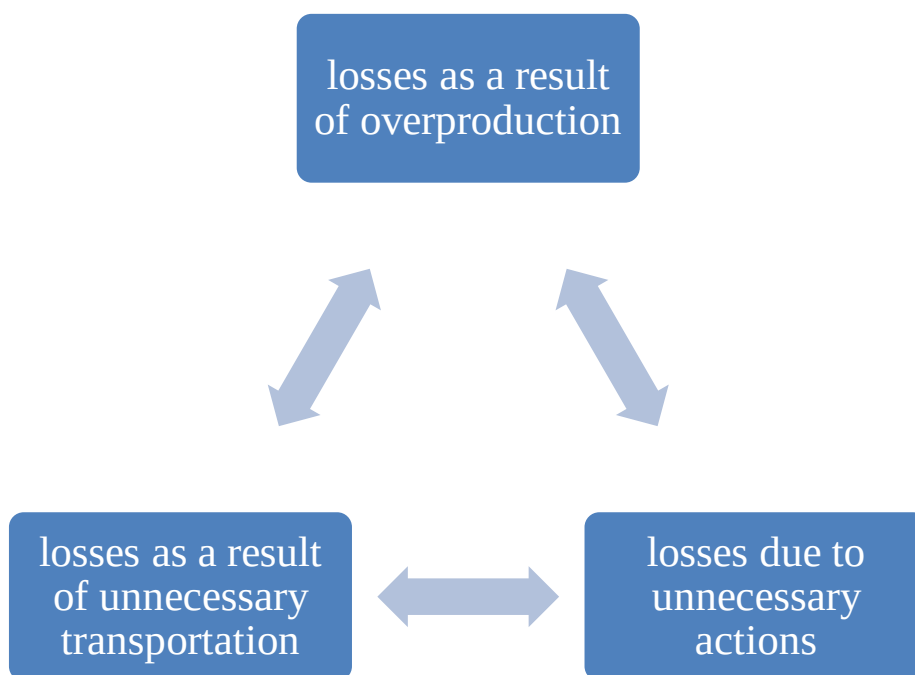
The development of small business and private entrepreneurship is one of the priorities in our country, which plays an important role in further increasing employment, achieving GDP growth, creating a modern business and competitive environment, and ensuring the sustainable development of the economy.

As the environmental situation worsened, governments in various countries began to demand that industrial companies take a responsible approach to the negative impact on the environment. Bare production allows you to reduce the resources spent to support the economy, which not only has a positive impact on the cost of the product, but also prevents many problems in the long run. To do this, instead of increasing production capacity, it is necessary to focus on more rational use of resources, while increasing the consumption of raw materials [1].

Lean Production is the concept of managing manufacturing enterprises based on continuous efforts to eliminate all types of waste (meaning "lean", "lean", "lean"). The concept is based on the principles of Toyota and allows you to organize the production of products with minimal costs in the shortest possible time, and at the same time achieve the level of quality required by the customer. In the 1950s, the creator of the Toyota production system identified 7 types of losses. (Figure 1).

The eighth was written by Jeffrey Licker in his book Toyota Way Development, which described it as "the unfulfilled creative potential of employees" [2,3,4]. To reduce confusion, it is enough to emphasize the aspects that you need to focus on first:

- ✓ Complexity - eliminating or reducing the number of complex technological solutions because they are, as a rule, more expensive and more difficult to manage;
- ✓ Labor - reducing "unnecessary" actions of workers;
- ✓ Overproduction - the production of the required amount of products for immediate delivery to the consumer, instead of loading warehouses;



1-picture. The main type of losses of the creator of the Toyota production system in the 50s of the twentieth century

- ✓ Space - rational use of space due to easier placement of equipment, conveyors, workstations and reduction of storage space;
- ✓ Energy - rational use of energy, energy-efficient production;
- ✓ Disadvantages - minimization of defects due to a more perfect technological cycle;
- ✓ Raw materials - striving for one hundred percent use of raw materials and minimization of industrial waste; all materials must be converted into the final product.
- ✓ Idle time - to prevent equipment failure, production should go in a well-coordinated single flow;
- ✓ Time - Eliminate equipment delays, long adjustments, or forced failures.
- ✓ Transportation - the elimination of unnecessary steps to move materials, people or data that do not affect the final value;
- ✓ Occupational safety - eliminating or reducing the risk to employees.

Energy efficiency can be improved by efficient use of the workplace, reducing the need to transport recycled products from one department to another, and reducing the number of defects that need to be eliminated. Reducing the amount of raw materials consumed can be achieved by carefully controlling the materials, reducing the number of defects and the amount of industrial waste.

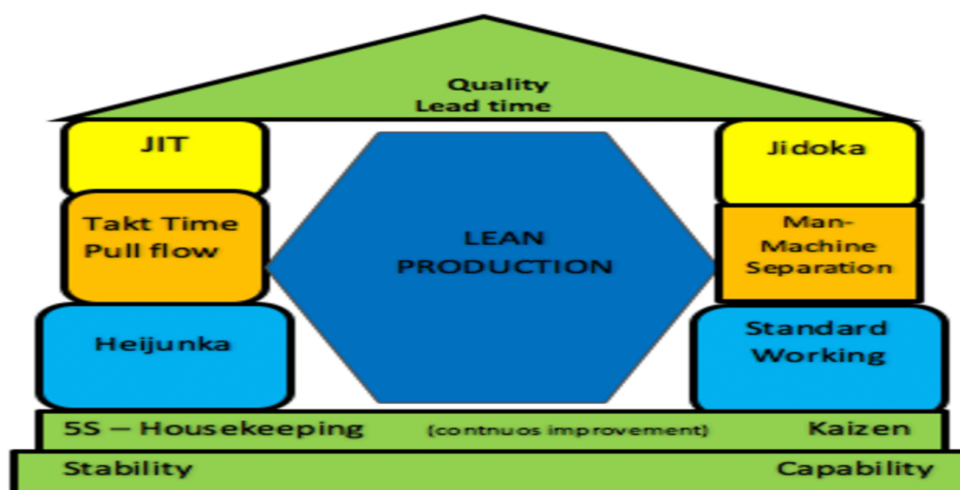


Figure 2. The structure of the concept of "Lean production"

If materials are used in a timely manner and not stored in a warehouse, this reduces the risk of deterioration and the associated economic losses. It also allows you to reduce warehouse inventories and occupied areas accordingly.

Lean Philosophy: Based on the principle of “waste is a lost resource”, waste disposal suggests that companies reduce the amount of industrial waste that leads to higher costs.

Conclusions

The implementation of this policy will be achieved through a continuous assessment of costs in all production processes, the involvement of staff in resource savings, the development of measures for the processing and reuse of materials. The key is a systematic approach and continuous improvement. Naked production also affects non-production improvements, i.e., allows:

- ✓ increase supply reliability;
- ✓ reduction of technological life of production;
- ✓ Improving the overall quality of products.

Today, the concept is shared by global industry leaders such as Ford, Boeing, Airbus, GE, Scania, Alcoa, Xerox, and hundreds of local businesses. In summary, many industries, such as machinery, are less environmentally friendly by nature, and lean technologies make environmental protection measures financially beneficial for the company itself due to energy efficiency and rational use of raw materials. The positive effect of reducing damage to the environment also avoids additional charges from producers who consume a lot of resources or have high emissions of harmful substances. Not only has naked production become a dominant trend in the global economy, but it can significantly reduce resource consumption, make industrial companies more environmentally friendly, and in addition, this strategy has become financially attractive.

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NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE

Abstract: Extensive research has found an association between the severity of metabolic disease, the stages of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and the severity of fibrous processes in the liver in patients with abdominal-type obesity. The proportion of patients with symptoms of hepatic fibrosis in obese patients is 50% and rises to 73% in the presence of early disorders of carbohydrate metabolism.

Keywords: non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, metabolic syndrome, abdominal obesity, insulin resistance, changes in glucose tolerance, liver fibrosis, liver elastometry

Noalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is primarily a dramatic result of obesity, and the steady increase in patients with this pathology is associated with an increase in the number of overweight people. Overweight has become as widespread as an epidemic: its prevalence in the world has doubled in the last 20 years. According to the World Health Organization, in 2014, 11 percent of men and 15 percent of women over the age of 18 were overweight. The ESSE-RF study found that obesity accounts for 29.7% (one-third!) Of the adult population in Russia. Traditionally, the development of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and cardiovascular disease has been associated with an increase in the number of patients with NAFLD. In Russia, the NASG frequency was 27% in 2007 and 37.1% in 2014 (an increase of more than 10%). [1]

Clinical appearance and diagnosis. NAFLD is an asymptomatic disease that a physician can accidentally diagnose cytotoxicity syndrome in a biochemical study. The patient, as a rule, does not complain or is unknown - asthenovegetative syndrome (weakness, fatigue) and may feel a slight discomfort under the right rib arch. Itching, dyspeptic syndrome, jaundice, and portal hypertension indicate the next stage of NAFLD [4].

Hepatomegaly (50-75% of cases) and splenomegaly (25%) are of interest in the objective examination of patients with NAFLD. The biochemical manifestations of NAFLD are manifested by moderate cytolytic syndrome - alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) are much higher (four to five times). In some patients, the activity of cholestasis - alkaline phosphatase (AF) and gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGTP) is increased (usually not more than two or three). In patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASG), bilirubin levels are usually normal, protein-synthetic function of the liver is preserved, albumin and prothrombin levels are reduced in cirrhosis and liver failure. Absence of changes in laboratory parameters (ALT, AST, ALP, GGTP)

characterizing liver function does not exclude the presence of inflammatory processes and fibrosis. Homeostasis Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance (assessment of insulin resistance using the Homeostasis model) The HOMA-IR helps determine the presence and weight of the insulin resistance index I: $HOMA-IR = I_0 \times G_0 / 22.5$, where I_0 is the insulin level (mIU) / ml). G_0 - fasting glucose level (mmol / l). The presence of insulin resistance (IR) is defined as the HOMA-IR value > 2.7 . Based on the histology of the liver, NAFLD course can be assessed. However, when biopsy is not possible, assumptions should be used to assess the high risk of developing NAFLD with the development of hepatitis and fibrosis. These estimates are derived from statistical processing of the results of many observations [2]. These include: over 45 years of age; female gender; body mass index more than 28 kg / m²; Two or more increases in ALT activity; triglycerides above 1.7 mmol / l; arterial hypertension; More than 5 Noma-IR 2 type diabetes. Detection of more than two criteria indicates a high risk of liver fibrosis. [5]

The most common method of accurate histological evaluation of NAFLD is biopsy [6, 7]. This examination is invasive. The presence of pain during biopsy makes a large proportion (1/3) of patients refuse to perform it. The emotional state of the patient before the procedure plays an important role. Given the above shortcomings, this manipulation is currently being phased out.

Morphological examinations. There are no specific histological signs that allow the differentiation of alcoholic steatosis or steatohepatitis, so the diagnosis is made only in the absence of a significant history of alcohol consumption.

In recent years, specific semi-quantitative methods have been developed that allow the use of a digital equivalent to determine the activity of the process (Knodell, Ishak, METAVIR) and the stage of fibrosis (Desmet). However, the lack of a clear difference between the criteria for assessing the severity of liver fibrosis and necrolysis leads to ambiguous interpretation of the data. In addition, morphological assessment is largely subjective and depends on the experience and qualifications of the pathomorphologist. It should be noted that the result of such a morphological study is statistical data that does not reflect the balance between the synthesis and destruction of the components of the extracellular matrix, and therefore has no information on the degree of development of fibrosis [8].

Assessment of liver fibrosis. Serum markers of fibrosis. Serum markers of fibrosis include:

a) mediators of fibrogenesis and extracellular matrix components detected in serum (types 1, 2, 4 collagen, hyaluronic acid, laminin and its fractions, metalloproteinases, tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases, cytokines, etc.). An important disadvantage of these methods today is the low specificity of fibrogenesis processes in the liver, as these indicators may reflect any other localization process (lung, pancreatic fibrosis);

b) indirect indicators. A number of biochemical indicator panels (AST, ALT, alkaline phosphatase, GGTP, bilirubin, etc.) and acute phase proteins (α -2-macroglobulin, haptoglobin, ferritin, etc.) have been proposed to study fibrogenesis activity in the liver. The discriminant functions obtained on the basis

of changes in the level of these indicators reflect the activity of the inflammatory process in organ tissue and the violation of its synthetic function, which allows an indirect assessment of the stage of liver fibrosis.

Ultrasound elastography is currently used to assess liver fibrosis, which allows to determine the stage of liver fibrosis.

In recent years, computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) elastography have been used to diagnose liver fibrosis, but these methods do not have widespread clinical application due to the high cost of research. [9].

Treatment. Currently, there is no standard evidence-based treatment for NAFLD in both the steatosis stage and the steatohepatitis stage. Therefore, the main goal of therapy is to improve the biochemical parameters that characterize inflammation and cytolysis, slowing and blocking fibrogenesis.

Drugs used in the treatment of patients with NAFLD should be as safe as possible in terms of hepatotoxicity. It is desirable to have a positive effect on clinical and laboratory parameters and morphological changes in the liver. Therapeutic approaches to NASG include exposure to etiological, pathogenetic factors, and background disease. Avoid alcohol and other hepatotoxins.

Taking into account the pathogenesis of the disease, the main directions of therapy can be distinguished:

1. correction of metabolic diseases;
2. body weight loss (diet and exercise);
3. increase insulin sensitivity of cell receptors (metformin, thiazolidinedione);
4. decrease in triglyceride levels (fibrates, statins);
5. Decreased TNF- α concentration of tumor necrosis factor (pentoxifylline);
6. antihypertensive therapy (angiotensin II receptor antagonists);
7. treatment of oxidative stress (antioxidants and hepatoprotectors (vitamin E, silibinin, betaine, N-acetylcysteine, ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA), alpha fatty acid);
8. restoration of intestinal microbiocenosis (eubiotics, probiotics, prebiotics).

With the development of NASG against the background of obesity and diabetes, the treatment program includes gradual weight loss, metabolic control, and exercise. Daily calories are selected individually depending on body weight, age, gender, level of physical activity using special formulas. A gradual decrease in body weight reduces the severity of the steatosis. This is helped by lifestyle changes - changes in diet, increased daily physical activity.

If these methods are ineffective, pharmacological drugs (orlistat, sibutramine) that reduce body weight can be used.

A prerequisite for the treatment of patients with NAFLD is exercise. This helps to reduce body weight and insulin sensitivity (consuming a lot of free fatty acids in muscle tissue, they are oxidized, thereby reducing IR). As a rule, the rate of decrease in IR is related to the intensity of exercise. It is recommended to hold them at least 3-4 times a week, duration - 30-40 minutes. Laboratory and histological changes, as well as liver volume, may gradually decrease with weight loss. But it

can also be improved in terms of the duration of obesity. Rapid weight loss was observed with the development of NASG. In addition, it is difficult to assess the long-term positive effects of weight loss because body weight loss is necessary and this is rarely possible for patients with NASG and obesity.

Among insulin sensitizing drugs, the drug in the metformin group of biguanides causes the fewest side effects. With its use, regression of steatosis and, in some cases, liver fibrosis are noted [10].

New drugs are being developed that increase insulin sensitivity and have anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic properties. Gallbladder acids play a crucial role in regulating liver function and maintaining metabolic homeostasis with hormone receptors, particularly farnesoid X-receptors (FXR) and G-protein-bound cell membrane receptors (TGR5). Activation of FXR improves glucose metabolism and peripheral insulin sensitivity, reduces lipogenesis, and increases beta-oxidation of fatty acids, which protect the liver from fibrosis and inflammation [3]. Such drugs include obetichol acid (OXK) (synthetic bile acid, FXR picomolar agonist) and GFT505 (innovative drug, insulin sensitivity enhancer, bilateral agonist PPAR-alpha / delta).

Improvement in all indicators of statohepatitis, including fibrosis, is observed when using OXK. Thus, according to the data obtained, the severity of fibrosis was reduced (at one stage) in 35% of patients receiving OXK (19% of patients in the placebo group). These data need to be confirmed in large studies. Itching from adverse events and an increase in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol were observed. Clinical studies in patients with abdominal obesity and insulin resistance (with or without diabetes) have shown that GFT505 increases liver and peripheral sensitivity to insulin, reduces dyslipidemia, markers of inflammation, and improves liver function parameters [3]. . The new drugs also include incretinomimetic - glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists (GLP-1R). Experimental studies have shown that the addition of GLP-1R agonists increases the use of fatty acids in hepatocytes as a result of beta-oxidation and lipid export, as well as increasing the insulin sensitivity of the liver.

In small experiments, the effectiveness of pentoxifylline, which suppresses the release of ONF-alpha, was studied [11]. After several months of treatment with pentoxifylline at a dose of 400 mg three times a day, ALT activity decreased. However, since no histological examination has been performed, repeated tests are required to confirm the initial results.

Hypolipidemic agents (statins, fibrates) are used in patients with severe disorders of lipid metabolism in NAFLD complex therapy. These drugs prevent the development of cardiovascular complications, but in most cases they do not have a positive effect on the biochemical and histological appearance of NASG. In general, the data from the studies performed are contradictory and indicate the need for further study of the use of these drugs in NAFLD.

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ANALYSIS OF PROTEIN PARAMETERS IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE

Resume: Atrial fibrillation is classified by the world medical community as one of the three cardiovascular "epidemics of the XXI century", along with chronic heart failure and diabetes mellitus. Atrial fibrillation was found to be an independent predictor of death. Most often, atrial fibrillation occurs in various nosological units of coronary heart disease. There is insufficient research on predicting the risk of atrial fibrillation paroxysm in patients with coronary heart disease. The available data is often contradictory.

Key words: chronic heart failure, diabetes mellitus, fibrillation, ischemia, malondialdehyde, superoxide dismutase.

Atrial fibrillation is classified by the world medical community as one of the three cardiovascular "epidemics of the XXI century", along with chronic heart failure and diabetes mellitus. Atrial fibrillation was found to be an independent predictor of death. Most often, atrial fibrillation occurs in various nosological units of coronary heart disease.

Despite the large number of studies conducted in this area, the pathogenesis of the appearance and progression of atrial fibrillation is not fully understood. It is now generally accepted that over time, atrial fibrillation tends to progress from short and rare episodes of arrhythmia to the appearance of a stable, permanent form of atrial fibrillation. There is insufficient research on predicting the risk of atrial fibrillation paroxysm in patients with coronary heart disease. The available data is often contradictory.

The purpose of the study. To study and analyze the parameters of protein and lipid oxidative stress in patients with coronary heart disease.

Materials and methods of research. We examined 85 patients with atrial fibrillation, divided into groups depending on the form of atrial fibrillation (paroxysmal, permanent) and the presence or absence of a combined pathology in the form of tension angina (STN). Somatically healthy individuals (30 people) formed the control group. There were no statistically significant gender and age differences between the groups of patients with atrial fibrillation and somatically healthy individuals.

All patients underwent a standard set of physical-instrumental and laboratory examinations. Additionally, the analysis of indicators of protein and lipid oxidative stress have been studied:

• Superoxide dismutase (SODs), SOD (CuZn-SOD + Mn-SOD + Fe-SOD) (units/ml) Determination of their levels in the serum was performed by ELISA using commercial test systems ("BCMDiagnostics", US and "Bender Medsystems", Austria).

• MDA, malondialdehyde (mmol / ml) - a marker of fat and OS peroxidation. The MDA concentration was determined in the blood serum using thiobarbituric acid according to the method of V. B. Gavrilova and co-authors [3].

• AORR, products of deep protein oxidation (mmol / l) were determined in blood serum by ELISA using commercial test systems ("Imundiagnostik", Germany). Statistical data processing was performed using the program Statistica 12.0 ("StatSoft, Inc.", USA).

The results of the study. The parameters of protein and lipid oxidative stress were studied and analyzed in 85 patients with atrial fibrillation of ischemic origin, accompanied by angina pectoris and without it. In patients with both paroxysmal and permanent atrial fibrillation, a decrease in the activity of copper/zinc-dependent and total superoxide dismutase was found, which reflects the inhibition of the body's antioxidant defense. The revealed intensification of protein peroxidation was most pronounced in the group of patients with a constant form of atrial fibrillation with tension angina. The data obtained indicate the role of reduced antioxidant protection and the processes of protein peroxidation in the destabilization of coronary heart disease.

Conclusion. In the result of the analysis of the level of protein and lipid oxidative stress in patients with atrial fibrillation paroxysmal and permanent form in combination with angina pectoris and without it it has been found that the decrease in the activity of SOD and Ls. CuZn-SOD in patients with paroxysmal, as a permanent form of atrial fibrillation, independent of the presence of angina. At the same time, the most pronounced decrease in the level of SOD was observed in the group of patients with a permanent form of atrial fibrillation. No dependence of total SOD activity on the presence of tension angina was found in the group of patients with paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. An increase in the products of oxidative stress and the level of AORR in patients with paroxysmal and permanent atrial fibrillation is detected more often in groups of patients in combination with angina pectoris. The data obtained indicate the role of reduced antioxidant protection and the processes of protein peroxidation in the destabilization of coronary heart disease.

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REMEDIAL SOLUTION FOR PRAGMATIC DIVERGENCES IN ENGLISH CLASSES

Abstract: Pragmatic divergence is a feature that is often ignored while teaching foreign language. As a result some embarrassing situations appear while negotiating with the speakers of the target language. So throughout the article that point is mostly considered and common forms of pragmatic divergence that are often encountered in our country are discussed, some activities are suggested as a solution to the mentioned pragmatic divergences.

Key words: pragmatic divergence, pragmatic norms, negative transfer of pragmatic norms and resistance to using perceived L2 pragmatic norms, authentic speeches, non-verbal communication.

Pragmatic divergence can be observed in written or spoken discourse of both the learners who are not so competent in L2 and native like speakers of the target language because of lacking instruction or practice of perceived pragmatic norms of the target community. Pragmatic norms can be improved mostly by the use of authentic discourse whether it is written or spoken comparing the norms of different culture in certain situations. The role of explicit instruction is undeniable whereas it is said that without formal instruction at least ten years is required in target language context to become the user of the target language according to the pragmatic norms of the target culture (Noriko Ishihara & Andrew. D. Cohen, 2010).

Pragmatic norms are crucial for the learners to acquire to express their intended thoughts and understand the speaker's intention appropriately during the interaction in target culture. In order to improve the students' pragmatic ability the teacher needs to identify the categories which cause the learners' divergence from the pragmatic norms in the target culture. Noriko Ishihara & Andrew.D. Cohen (2010) define five causes of pragmatic divergence among which negative transfer of pragmatic norms and resistance to using perceived L2 pragmatic norms are those I have mostly encountered with my students while they are interacting in target language.

As our country is in the outer circle of the World Englishes in term of using the language in communication or on any other purposes we are a bit unfamiliar with the culture or perceived pragmatic norms of the English speaking countries. Another reason of the pragmatic divergence of my learners is the lack of the topics in the syllabus of secondary schools to inform them the pragmatic norms of the target culture. Moreover, in most cases even my students acquire some perceived norms they are unwilling to follow them. The reasons pointed out affect my students to become native like pragmatic language users.

Negative transfer of pragmatic norms is common case for my students' divergence. Being unfamiliar of the pragmatic norms of the target culture they tend

to enter into discourse using verbal and non-verbal communication based on their own pragmatic norms (Noriko Ishihara & Andrew. D. Cohen, 2010). They are accustomed to rely on their knowledge of other culture or their own manners in every situation related to the target language being unaware of the target language culture. For example if I ask my students to perform a role play in a situation in which they were in Britain having tea with some friends and one of their friends spilt some tea over them what they would do, they will act based on their culture being a bit irritated from the friend which is very impolite in British culture. But in British culture asking apology is normal for the victim at the same time the incident feels so sorry about her/his carelessness. Obviously, negative transfer of pragmatic norms affects to improve my students' pragmatic ability.

The influence of the learners' social identity, behavior, beliefs and principles impacts on their behavior in L2 community (Noriko Ishihara & Andrew. D. Cohen, 2010). Consciously or unconsciously they follow their own pragmatic norms even they are familiar with the pragmatic norms of the target culture. For instance, if one is told off by an authoritative person, in our culture it is common for us to look at the floor and it is accepted to be polite but in British culture in that situation looking at the floor not the eyes of the person who is speaking is considered to be a rude or disobedient gesture. In that situation even being aware of the target culture the students will follow their culture because it is their subjectivity. The negative influence of the resistance to using perceived L2 pragmatic norms to be a native like pragmatic language users is undeniable.

There are suggested some tasks to be used in English classes as solution to the problems related to the problems related to those divergences.

Activity 1.

Objectives:

1. Students will be able to be aware of some pragmatic norms to apply in their communication when they do not understand something or ask someone to repeat in target language culture.

Duration: 20 minutes.

Material: Task sheet, speakers to play the tape script.

Proficiency level of the students: Pre-intermediate.

1. Students are asked to work individually and write how to ask somebody to repeat something which they did not hear or understand in target culture.

2. Teacher plays the tape script in which there are given three or four authentic speeches according to the given situation.

3. Students are asked to compare their writing with the scripts played and correct their mistakes.

Activity 2.

Objective:

1. Students will be able to raise their awareness of the L2 pragmatic norms.

Duration: 30 minutes.

Material: Task sheets.

Proficiency level of the students: Intermediate.

1. Teacher asks the students to work individually and write how to behave or what to tell in the given situation.

2. Students write their reaction to the given situations based on their existing knowledge.

3. Then the teacher asks the students to change their writing with each other and gives them some possible options to show the acceptable manners in the target culture according to the given situations.

4. When the students have exchanged their writing with each other they check their peers' works using the given options.

5. Then each student is given their work and asked to conclude from their mistakes.

a) You were going to get acquainted with a British man or woman what would you say first as an ice breaker?

b) You are having dinner with a friends' family in Britain what do you think is common to say over dinner?

c) Your colleague has just bought a new car and you want to know its price what would you say?

d) What would you say if someone sat on your seat in a train which you reserved earlier?

Activity 3.

Activity 2.

Objective:

1. Students will be able to choose appropriate pragmatic norms in target society.

Duration: 40 minutes

Material: computer, video projector

Proficiency level of the students: Intermediate.

1. Teacher asks the students to watch a short video which presents the English manners of being host/hostess and a guest.

2. Teacher divides the class into groups with 4 students in each then asks the groups to perform a role play that two of the students from each group will be host/hosts and two of others will be guests in order to present how they behave appropriately when they become a host/hostess and a guest.

3. When the groups have finished their performances the teacher asks the students to tell if they have observed resistance to using the perceived L2 pragmatic norms during the performances and in which group's performance they have observed that category of divergence.

4. The groups are asked to tell about their choice why they have chosen their own pragmatic norms and why they have chosen target language pragmatic norms in their performances

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TECHNOLOGY OF CREATING ELECTRONIC BOOK OF FAIRY TALES IN PRESCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar uchun mo'ljallangan elektron ertakli kitoblar orqali bolalarni kitobxonlikka qiziqtirish yo'llari ko'rsatilgan va pedagogik texnologiyalar asosida ta'limiy faoliyatning tashkil etish metodlari yoritib berilgan

Tayanch so'zlar: texnologiya, kitobxonlik, solishtirish, umumlashtirish.

Pedagogical technology is a process that produces rational ways of the education system, in which the educator is the main responsible person. Because its main task is to deliver information to children quickly, accurately and clearly. Despite the fact that children are receptive to the news and have different tendencies and behaviors, the educator should teach children to think independently, to observe, to draw conclusions. Changes and innovations in the education system, in addition to imparting new knowledge, skills and abilities to children, help our youth to understand the changes in relation to themselves and other people, society, the state, nature, patriotic ideas. and also implies its absorption into the heart. This process is carried out by inculcating in the hearts of children the rich spiritual heritage, traditions and customs of our people. The above goal can also be achieved through the study and analysis of works created by representatives of classical literature, which reflect our national values. However, since the language of these works is not universally understood by all children, the process of working on the text of the work is a bit complicated and tedious. This negatively affects the quality of education. What do you want to know more about? and so on. Once an assignment is based on a story or narrative that needs to be analyzed, students must decide for themselves how to solve the task. Because project development is the initial stage of technological processes. Given that the main feature of the exploratory approach in education is the independent acquisition of unfinished experience to the end, some of the interactive methods that can be used in the process of storytelling are named and briefly commented by the educator. How you use these methods depends on the child. Integrated tales - The word "integration" means the combination of several methods, using methods together. That is, through fairy tales, children can integrate several activities, games, connecting them and complementing their meaning. For example, in my poem "Sister, four seasons" I have integrated every seasonal change in nature, mathematical imagination, in fairy tales.

Multimedia electronic fairy tales. Preschools teach children how to write fairy tales using multimedia programs, how to write lessons using information and

communication technologies, create audio fairy tales, slide presentations, and organize fairy tales using multimedia.

The tales are based on professional performance. In the past, fairy tales were told by elderly, wise, respectful, and considerate people who had the potential to perform at a certain time of the year, at a set time. In ancient times, storytellers were called "storytellers" and "storytellers". Typically, such professional performers are referred to as storytellers. People took storytelling seriously. Folklore works in genres such as epics, fairy tales, and parables are told by professional performers with specific epic memory, epic knowledge, and performance potential, that is, special training. Legends and myths are performed by the general public. It's a myth not to have a professional speaker

Noting that the legend is one of the peculiarities of the genre, K. Imamov wrote that "a legend does not have to be told only by a professional storyteller or narrator, but a person who has heard and knows it can tell it in any form." Folklorist U. Jumanazarov notes that "the lack of professional narrators, the wide range of popular performances is an important feature of the genres of myth and legend.

Although the tale had reached its most interesting point - its culmination, it was stopped telling it as soon as the morning dawned. In particular, this was strictly adhered to in the performance of fairy-tale tales. The reason for this is the belief that the creatures of the dark world, such as the giant, fairy, and ajina, who exist in fairy tales, can enter the world of light and harm people, as well as listeners of fairy tales. He was also afraid of losing the mystery of fairy tales, of sinking into the shell of material life. Since the darkness that begins in the evening reigns until dawn, it has become a factor that enhances the mystery inherent in the world of fairy tales. The tradition of telling a fairy tale in the evening was actually decided on this basis.

In the beginning, this taboo, which is unique to the performance of fairy tales, gradually began to be applied to the performance of everyday fairy tales. This idea is clearly confirmed by the series of fairy tales known as the repertoire of the legendary performer of Arab folk tales "A Thousand and One Nights" Shahrizada. After all, Shahrizoda began to tell both magical-fantastic, figurative-allegorical, and everyday tales in his repertoire, mainly at sunset, and in the morning - no matter where the fairy tale took place, stop it. ygan.

As fairy tales are passed from mouth to mouth and polished from generation to generation, it is natural that in the process, some of the motifs and images in their subject matter fall or vice versa. Even sometimes the plot motifs typical of one folk tale can be transferred to another folk tale and as a result several fairy tales with similar plots can emerge. In folklore, such tales are called fairy tales with a mobile subject. Although fairy tales are often similar in content, they live as an independent literary-oral phenomenon that differs in the national spirit, national traditions, national outlook, means of expression of the national language and the geographical environment. has the right.

Fairy-tale performance has its own taboos and taboos. For example, when a storyteller was telling a story, he locked the door tightly, lit a fire in the oven, and put bitter and sharp objects next to it, as well as things like bread, water, and stones.

There were fairy tale schools in different parts of Uzbekistan. In them, the master storytellers prepared worthy disciples for themselves. He introduced his student to the subtleties of the art of storytelling and taught him a special lesson in the mysteries of storytelling.

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MODEL CONCEPT MODELING IN LINGUISTICS TYPES OF LINGUISTIC MODELS

Annotation: The article discusses the interaction of the language system, its modeling through the linguistic personality, which has a three-level structure, which determines the modeling language and forms the linguistic picture of the world.

Key words: cognitive science, modeling, worldview, pragmatics, structure, level, linguistic personality, linguistic semantics.

Modeling - elucidation of the properties of an object by building its model. Model properties: convention image m. not only material, but also mental, and move through the means of the sign system model not only the image, but also the prototype of the original the model is most often holomorphic, i.e. many elements of the original correspond to fewer elements in the model

A linguistic model is a real or mental device artificially created by a linguist that reproduces or imitates its behavior and the behavior of the original for linguistic purposes. Linguistic modeling involves the use of abstraction and idealization. Any model is built on the basis of a hypothesis about the possible structure of the original and is a functional analogue of the originals. Ideally, the model should be formal. Model construction is an objective practical criterion for verifying the truth of knowledge in a language.

speech activity; speech works (where models are built); language mechanism; structural models - for studying and describing the internal structure of an object.; functional models - study the behavior of an object during a certain process.; dynamic models - in temporary development, are created as needed.

Types of linguistic models:

1. On the scope of the structure of the language: General (global) tend to cover the entire language: <VG> (vocabulary, grammar)

Private: phonetic model of the Russian language, model of the vowel system

2. by typological status:

- universal seek to cover all languages of the world: <VG>
- specific are characteristic for a certain language or a group of languages: softness - hardness of consonants rus. language (does not work in English, French)

3. by gnoseological status:

Language models: models of linguistic knowledge, various phonetic schools; linguist activity models

4. on the reflected aspect of language and speech activity:

Models differ not only in their focus on a specific object, but also in the modeling tools used (algorithm or calculus) Algorithm-strict sequence of prescriptive rules. Calculus - a set of permissive rules (the order of execution is not important) Analyzing models model the process of understanding, use a logical tool, an algorithm

- synthesizing models model the process of verbalization, the meaning of a speech segment

- generating models author Chomsky object of modeling - a set of correct speech segments are drawn up rules for distinguishing between acceptable and unacceptable; logical means - calculus

- do not serve as an expression of meaning; at the output - chains of elements (gram. correct sentences)

- Structural models proper, the basis of all the other objects of modeling is the structure of the language as such; logical apparatus - the logic of relations and classes.

Basic theoretical requirements for the model: 1.completeness of the model - the ability to reflect all the facts for which it is designed, for the coverage of which it claims

2. simplicity - convenience, using as few means (symbols, rules) as possible to achieve the set scientific goal

3.explanatory power - the ability of the model to reveal the reasons for the observed facts and predict new facts (for example, models of the historical change of a word; machine translation systems are to a very small extent explanatory)

4. adequacy - the property of maximum similarity to the modeled object can be reduced to explanatory power or set-theoretic correspondence

5.economic - economical use of energy and time resources when applying the model

6.accuracy - the ability to perform operations by the formal apparatus represented by the model

7.aesthetic properties - beauty of the model

Applied criteria: the main thing is the convenience of the model. For language modeling, logical means of implementing the model (computer implementation of the model) are very important. Language modeling is central to many important natural language processing tasks. Recently, language models based on neural networks have shown better performance than classical methods, both stand-alone and as part of more complex natural language processing problems. In this post, you will learn about language modeling for natural language processing. After reading this post, you will know: Why language modeling is critical to solving problems in natural language processing.; What is the language model and some examples of their use; How neural networks can be used for language modeling.

The image is a model of reality. The structure of an image is the ratio of its elements., images of objects are not considered. We build for ourselves images (models) of facts. There may be more images (models) than facts, since some images (models) are images (models) of only possible, but not actually existing

facts. At the same time, the very image (model) is a fact. Models are facts too. The model and the fact being modeled have the same structure, the same logical form. That is why one can act as the image of the other; and if we want we can swap them and treat the fact as an image of the model. The image (model) can reflect any fact; but he cannot depict the very relation connecting him (model) with the fact, (see naive attitude to modeling). This relationship exists because the image (model) and the displayed have the same logical form, i.e. thanks to the logic that determines the structure of both facts and images. Each image (model) is logical.

The image (model) may or may not correspond to reality (be true or false). The logical image (model) of a fact is a thought. A sentence is a sensually perceived expression of thought (a sign, visible or audible, plus a projective attitude that connects it with the fact it represents). The boundaries of my language also mean the boundaries of my world. The language is limited by its expressive possibilities, which consist in the fact that the language is the image (model) of the world. The limit beyond which there can be no images (models) is at the same time the limit beyond which there can be no facts. For where there are facts, there are also images (models). At first glance, a sentence - for example, printed on paper - does not at all resemble the image (model) of reality about which it speaks. - But the musical notation at first glance does not seem to be the image of the recorded music ... The gramophone record, musical theme, musical notation, sound waves are images (models) of each other and, despite all the external differences, have a common logical structure.

There are similarities in the linguistic and scientific pictures of the world: they model the world in the mind of a person. However, they also have significant differences: the scientific picture of the world reflects scientific knowledge, it is the result of the activities of scientists; a naive picture of the world reflects everyday consciousness. The main characteristics of the linguistic picture of the world it is a system of all possible contents: spiritual and linguistic (determining the existence and functioning of the language itself); is a consequence of historical development; is the reason for the original path and further development of the ethnos and language; clearly structured and in linguistic expression is multilevel (includes sound structure, prosody, vocabulary, word-formation capabilities of the language, syntax, paremiological baggage); the linguistic picture of the world is changeable in time; creates the homogeneity of the linguistic essence, contributing to the consolidation of linguistic and cultural originality in the vision of the world and its designation by means of language; exists in a homogeneous, peculiar self-consciousness of a linguistic community and is transmitted to subsequent generations through a worldview, rules of behavior, a way of life, captured by the means of language; is a transformative force that forms the idea of the world around us through language as an "intermediate world" among the speakers of this language; common cultural heritage of a particular linguistic community.

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XITOIY TILIDA MIKROMATNNING DERIVATSION TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada derivatsiya tushunchasi, uning paydo bo'lishi, derivatologiya sohasining bugungi kundagi ahamiyati, qisqacha tarixi, o'zbek tilshunosligida derivatologiyaning qo'llanilishi, xitoy tilida mikromatn sintaktik derivatsiyasi haqida qisqacha ma'lumotlar berib o'tiladi. Mazkur maqolamizda, asosan, tilshunoslikning derivatologiya sohasidagi sintaktik derivatsiyani tahlil qilishga harakat qildik.

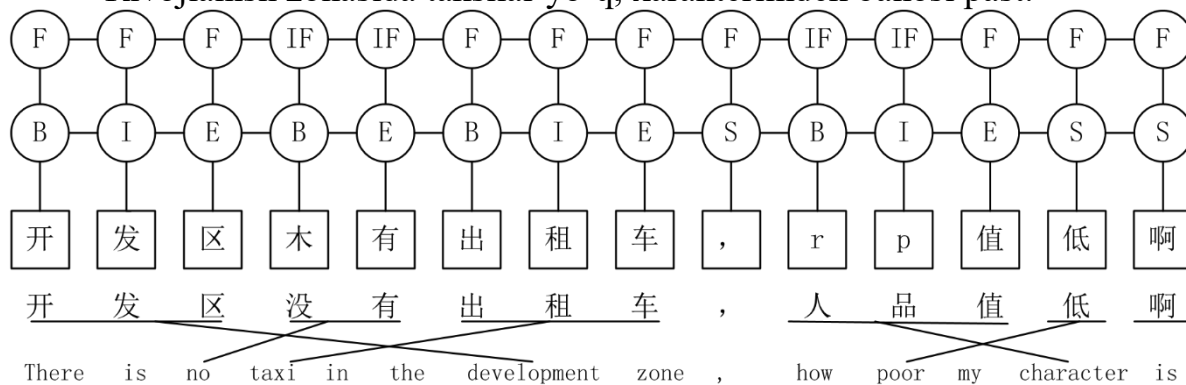
Kalit so'zlar: derivatsiya, mikromatn, xitoy tilshunosligida derivatsiya

Xitoy tilida mikromatn derivatsiyasiga oid ko'pgina ilmiy ishlar qilingan bo'lib, ular jumlasiga Aobo Wang va Min-Yen Kanlarning "Mining Informal Language from Chinese Microtext: Joint Word Recognition and Segmentation" ilmiy maqolasida xitoy tilida mavjud bo'lgan mikromatnlar tahlili haqida ma'lumotlar berib o'tilgan. Xitoy tilida mikromatnlar "微文本" atamasi orqali ifodalanadi. Yuqorida keltirilgan maqolada esa "mikroblog"lar sifatida talqin qilingan. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikdan kelib chiqqan holda, tadqiqotchilarimiz mikrobloglar talqiniga internet tarmog'ida keng qo'llaniladigan izohlar, SMS, mikrobloglar, chatlar kiritiladi. Ko'pgina manbalar aynan mikromatn tahlili yuzasidan turli xil fikr-mulohazalar bildirib, boy ma'lumotlar berishgan, ammo ularga aniq ta'riflar qiyin jarayon hisoblanadi. Aynan bu atamaning tilshunoslikka kirib kelishi xitoy tilida abbreviatura, neologizm kabi bir qator yangi terminlar qatorida ma'lum qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqarganida, chunki xitoy tili iyeroglifik yozuvga asoslanganligi bois, ushbu terminlarning tilga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri kirib kelishi bir qator muammolar keltirib chiqaradi. Bunday muammolar asosan, norasmiy tarzda talqin qilinib, o'g'zaki uslubda ko'proq uchraydi. Rasmiy ravishda ushbu terminlar yangiliklarni yozib, o'qishda ko'proq qo'llaniladi. So'nggi vaqtlarda mazkur muammolar o'rganilmoqda. Norasmiy so'zlar va ularning qo'llanilishi so'ggi o'n yilliklarda ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda qo'llangach, jadallik bilan rivojlanib bordi. Ushbu xususiyatlar leksikografiya sohasi vakillari uchun so'zlarning leksik tuzilishida qator qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqardi. Xitoy tilida norasmiy so'zlarning mikromatnlar tahlilida xitoy tilshunosligiga kirib kelishini uchta asosiy yo'nalishda ko'rishimiz mumkin bo'ladi. Bular abbreviatura, neologizm va fonetik substansiyalardan iborat. Mazkur norasmiy so'zlar boshqa tillardan farqli ravishda ikkita muhim sababga ko'ra qiyinchilik keltirib chiqaradi: birinchidan, xitoy tilidagi so'zlarni bo'g'inlar va harflar tizimiga ajratib bo'lmaydi; ikkinchidan, xitoy tilidagi so'zlar maxsus harflar, sonlar, raqamlar bo'yicha tarkiblanadi. Ya'ni bu shuni anglatadiki, xitoy tilida har bir so'z yoki bog'in bir iyeroglif bilan ifodalanishi hamda uni tarkibiy qismlarga bo'la olinmasligi orfografiya sohasida ham xitoy iyerogliflari bilan bog'liq muammoli bo'lib, bunga pinyin tizimining hech qanday aloqasi yo'q.

Xitoy mikromatnlarini tahlil qilish jarayonida quyidagi gapni, mikromatn sifatida olib qaraydigan bo'lsak, ya'ni:

开发区没有出租车，人品值低啊。

Rivojlanish zonasida taksilar yo'q, xarakterimdek bahosi past.



Yuqorida keltirilgan misolda mikromatn tarkibi va u anglatadigan ma'no boshqa tillar xususan, o'zbek, rus tillari qo'llaniluvchi so'z tarkibidan tubdan farq qiladi.

Xitoy tilida derivatsiya atamasi ikki xil ko'rinishda namoyon bo'ladi, ularning biri 派生词, ikkinchisi 衍生词. Xitoy tilshunosligida derivatsiya tushunchasi doirasida abbreviatura va uning natijasida hosil bo'lgan morfemalar tushuniladi. So'zlar qisqartirilgandan so'ng, ular boshqa turdagi morfemik shaklida bo'ladi va natijada so'zning asl ma'nosiga ham ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Bu ma'no qisqartirilgan so'z boshqa ma'noni anglatishi, lug'at tarkibiga boshqa yangi so'z shaklida kelishi ham hech gap emas. Qisqartirilgan so'zlarning xususiyatlari mos keladigan yangi va eski ma'nolari bog'liqlik mavjud bo'ladi va morfemalarning yangi ma'nolarini birinchi paydo bo'lgan so'zlar ma'nosi bilan juda yaqin ekanligini ko'rishimiz mumkin bo'ladi. Va yangi qisqartirilgan so'z ma'lum qonun va jarayonni o'z ichiga oladi. Abbreviaturaning xitoy tliga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri kirib kelmasligining asosiy sababi so'zlarning ko'pligi va inson ongiga qabul qilish jarayoni, metonimiya hodisasining ahamiyati hamda tilning o'xshashlik mexanizmi bilan bog'liqligidir.

Xitoy tilida 派生词 hosila so'zning bir turi bo'lib, qo'shma so'zlar uning tarkibiga kiradi. Ular asos va qo'shimchadan iborat bo'ladi. Xitoy tilida so'z derivatsiyaning ikki turini ko'rishimiz mumkin:

1. Asos+ qo'shimcha shaklidagi so'zlar: 椅子, 花儿, 石头, 学者。
2. Affiks+asos qo'shilmasidan hosil bo'lgan so'zlar: 老师, 老虎, 阿姨, 初一。

Yuqorida keltirilgan misollardan ham ko'rishimiz mumkinki, 派生词 atamasi lingvistikada qo'llaniladigan derivatsiya atamasiga to'liq muqobil holda, hosila ma'nosida keladi.

"衍生词" atamasi aynan derivatsiya hodisasiga oid atamaga to'g'ri keladi. Bunda bir mustaqil so'z oldidan yoki ushbu mustaqil so'zdan keyin ma'lum bir

affiks yoki prefiksning qo'shilishi natijasidagi hosila tushuniladi. Bunda "mustaqil so'z" asos, unda qo'shimchalar qo'shilishidan hosil bo'lgan yangi ma'no anglatuvchi so'z "hosila"-derivat deb nomlanadi. Xitoy tilida derivatsiya hodisasini anglatuvchi "派生词" va "衍生词" atamaları quyidagi jihatlari bilan farqlanadi:

"衍生词" so'zga faqat qo'shimcha shakl beradi va so'zning ma'nosiga deyarli ta'sir etmaydi; "派生词" hodisasida mustaqil so'zga qo'shimcha qo'shilishi bilan (affiks yoki suffikslar) so'zning ma'nosi ham o'zgarib ketadi. Bu jihatlari o'zbek tilidagi morfemik shakl yasovchilar va so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalarga to'g'ri kelishini anglatadi. Ularning farqlari quyida batafsil berib o'tilgan:

1. Ko'pgina 衍生词 lar asos so'zning hosilasi hisoblanadi.
2. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda qo'llaniladigan neologizmlar, derivantlar va o'zlashma so'zlarning grammatikada keng ishlatilishi uchun chuqur izohlar kerak.
3. Shuningdek, tahlil jarayonlarida faqatgina so'zning o'zini emas, balki undan hosil bo'luvchi hosila ham keng tahlil qilinadi, bu jarayonda bir turkumga kiruvchi so'zlar 派生词 to'planib, ularning o'zgarishiga sababchi affikslar va hosil bo'lgan derivatsiya mahsuli o'rganiladi.

Xulosa qilishimiz mumkinki, xitoy tilida mikromatnlar derivatsiyasi muammosi o'zbek sinolog va tilshunoslari tomonidan hali o'rganilmagan yangi tadqiqot ishi hisoblanadi. Bu sohani o'rganish borasida ilmiy yangiliklar sifatida boshqa tillardan farqli ravishda xitoy tilida derivatsiya atamasini "派生词" va "衍生词" ko'rinishlarini qisman bo'lsa-da, o'rganib chiqdik. Mikromatnlar xitoy tilida asosan, tilshunoslikning leksikologiya sohasi mahsuli ekanini, derivatsiyani esa, leksikologiya va morfemika nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilib o'tdik. Sintaktik jihatdan mikromatnlarni derivatsion tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, ular o'zbek tilidan tubdan farqlanishini ko'rishimiz mumkin bo'ladi.

Foydalanilgan internet saytlari:

1. <http://www.ictclas.org/index.html>
2. <https://context.reverso.net/translation/english-chinese/derivation#%E6%B4%BE%E7%94%9F>
3. <http://www.xhuqk.com/xhdxxbzskb/search>
4. <https://zhidao.baidu.com/question/524201918972729205.html?fr=iks&word=%D1%DC%C9%FA%D0%C2%B4%CA&ie=gbk>

**ANATOMY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF FURROWS AND BENDS,
CYTOARCHITECTONICS OF THE AUDITORY CORTEX OF THE
TEMPORAL LOBE OF THE HUMAN BRAIN IN POSTNATAL
ONTOGENESIS**

Resume: The ability to transmit, receive and process sound signals takes a special place in the development of the individual and the human collective. The ability to recognize and work with a complex sign system made a person not just a highly developed organism, but an entirely broadly functional personality. Initially exchanging simple sounds, society eventually learned to convey complexly constructed verbal sentences.

The temporal lobe is part of the telencephalon and is included in the structure of the cortex. It is located on both hemispheres of the brain on the sides from below, in close contact with neighboring areas - the frontal and parietal lobes. This section of the cortex has the most pronounced boundary lines. The upper part of the temple is slightly convex, and the lower part is concave.

The temporal lobe is separated from all the others by a groove called the lateral (lateral). The close location of the temporal and frontal lobes is not accidental: speech develops in parallel with thinking (frontal cortex), and these two functions are closely interconnected, since the ability to formulate and clearly express (speech) is provided by the degree of development of mental functions.

Key words: brain, temporal region, furrow, ontogenesis, postnatal period, temporal region functions.

Introductions. Emotional background, auditory perception, communication are defining moments in a person's behavior and life. The temporal lobe of the brain is largely responsible for the mood in which he is, feels happy or, on the contrary, is in a state of depression. It is she who processes sensory sound, auditory, visual information, then synchronizes it, gives emotional color.

The temporal lobe (lobus temporalis) occupies the lower lateral parts of the hemisphere and is separated from the frontal and parietal lobes by a deep lateral groove [4,7]. The edge of the temporal lobe that covers the insular lobe is called the temporal operculum (operculum temporale). The anterior part of the temporal lobe forms the temporal pole (polus temporalis). On the lateral surface of the temporal lobe, two grooves are visible - the upper and lower temporal (sulci temporales superior et inferior), almost parallel to the lateral groove.

The sinuses of the temporal lobe are oriented along the furrows. The superior temporal gyrus (gyrus temporalis superior) is located between the lateral groove above and the upper temporal below. On the upper surface of this gyrus, hidden

deep in the lateral groove, there are two or three short transverse temporal gyri (gyri temporales transversi, Geschl's gyrus), separated by transverse temporal grooves (sulci temporales transversi) [1,3].

Between the superior and inferior temporal grooves is the middle temporal gyrus (gyrus temporalis medius). The lower lateral edge of the temporal lobe is occupied by the lower temporal gyrus (gyrus temporalis inferior), bounded from above by the groove of the same name. The posterior end of this gyrus continues into the occipital lobe [2,5].

The temporal lobe is separated from the frontal and parietal lobes by a lateral groove. On the outer surface of this lobe, the superior, middle and inferior temporal gyri are distinguished, separated from each other by the corresponding grooves. On the lower basal surface of the temporal lobe, there is the lateral occipitotemporal gyrus, bordering the inferior temporal gyrus, and more medially, the hippocampal gyrus.

An insular lobe (Reil's islet) is located deep in the lateral groove. It is covered by areas of the frontal, parietal and temporal lobes, which make up the operculum frontale. The central groove of the islet divides it into two parts - anterior and posterior [1,4].

In the temporal lobes there are cortical sections (projection zones) of the auditory (superior temporal gyrus and transverse temporal gyrus), which are located under the lateral groove in the depths of the temporal lobe, statokinesthetic (on the border of the temporal, occipital and parietal lobes), gustatory (bark around the insular lobe), olfactory (parahippocampal gyrus) analyzers [6]. Part of the conductors of the visual pathway passes deep in the temporal lobe. The efferent pathways from the temporal lobes go to the submucosal region, as well as to the brain bridge - the temporo-cerebellar pathway.

Purpose of the study. Study of age anatomy, topography and morphometry of the grooves and convolutions of the temporal lobe of the human brain, as well as the cyto-architectonics of the auditory cortex, in part, the volume of neurons, the sizes of pyramidal neurons in the left and right hemispheres from birth to 90 years.

Material and research methods. The material of the study was the frontal sections of the left and right upper temporal subregions of the brain of fifteen human fetuses of both sexes aged 16 to 40 weeks of gestation, 25 hemispheres in total.

Research results. These results are supported by recent literature data, according to which, as shown in model experiments on animals, the maturation of inhibitory interneurons in layer IV depends on the cells of the subplate. Failure to eliminate them alters the normal formation of inhibitory processes, influencing the modular organization of the cortex. Within the upper temporal subregion, using the developed criterion, it was also possible to establish a later maturation of field 37.

The development of cytoarchitectonic fields of the superior temporal subregion at 37-40 weeks of gestation was assessed using the following indicators: the percentage of neurons positive for two calcium-binding proteins (calbindin and par-valbumin) and the vertical ordering of cortical neurons, determined by the Org coefficient. On this segment of development within the boundaries of the upper

temporal subregion, it is possible to differentiate: field 41 - primary auditory, field 22 - secondary auditory, field 37 - tertiary associative, which is part of Wernicke's zone.

Immunocytochemical research methods, widely used by neuromorphologists in recent years, can demonstrate new parameters of the structural and functional organization of the cortex. In particular, it was shown that the so-called "nuclear", phylo- and ontogeny more mature, thalamocortical relations are formed by neurons that are immunopositive to parvalbumin, and "supporting", less mature,

calbindin-positive cells. We found that the studied fields are heteromorphic in the distribution of neurons immunopositive to these two calcium-binding proteins. Calbindin-positive neurons are most abundantly represented in field 22, cells; expressing parvalbumin - in field 41; in field 37, both types of neurons were identified

The features of ontogenetic transformations of the neocortex, as the main formation that ensures the implementation of integrative processes in the central nervous system, are described by clear quantitative and qualitative criteria.

The period from the 20th to the 26th week is characterized by a gradual increase in the thickness of the cortex from 1300 to 1500 μm and stratification of the cortical plate. Its stratification at this time differs from the mature cortex and is characterized by the alternation of very dense and more rarefied layers. Pulmonary dense and, therefore, having a high optical density are: the outer border of the cortical plate - layer ell, layer elV and the upper zone of the subplate - spu.

The layers are comparatively rare-celled and with low optical density; these are the ell layer and the undifferentiated eV + eVI layer complex. At this age, the ell and elll layers consist mainly of neuroblasts, which differ from mature neurons in the fusiform body and long processes that extend from the apical and basal poles of the cell. The elV layer consists of large, densely packed pyramidal neurons, which at this time are the most differentiated cortical cells. The eV + eVI layer complex contains polymorphic cells.

Thus, the study of the formation of the upper temporal subregion of the neocortex in the brain of human fetuses from the 16th to the 36th week of gestation made it possible to establish the following: as the body develops, the cortex thickens, and in the period from the 16th to the 26th week, mainly due to its lower layers, ie, the "efferent" complex, and from the 27th to the 36th week - due to the upper layers, ie, the "associative" complex. During the studied period, a transition from embryonic cortical stratification to a typical one, characteristic of a mature brain, and differentiation of the superior temporal subregion into primary (41), secondary (22) and tertiary (37) cytoarchitectonic fields are observed.

For an objective assessment of ontogenetic transformations of the cortex, a quantitative criterion for the differentiation of the subplate in its composition was developed, namely, positively correlated indicators of changes in the cell density of the layer ell - the outer border of the cortical plate and spu - the upper zone of the subplate. In addition to the possibility of identifying the subplate, this criterion helps to establish the cause and timing of the advanced differentiation of the "efferent"

complex of the cortex and the more active formation of the "associative" complex that replaces it. The maturation of the "efferent" complex occurs in the presence of the subplate and, apparently, slightly depends on its state. On the other hand, the interdependence of the rates of maturation of neurons in layers II and IV, the main component of the "associative" complex of the cortex, and the processes of elimination of the subplate is obvious. These layers begin to differentiate at an accelerated rate only after the beginning of the elimination of neurons in the subplate and outpace the formation of the "efferent" complex starting from the 27th week of gestation.

Thus, the data obtained indicate the ongoing heterochronous development of fields 41, 22, 37 of the upper temporal subregion. The maturity of the primary projection field 41 can be judged by the maximum content of parvalbumin-positive neurons, which is indirect evidence in favor of the fact that by the end of the fetal period thalamo-cortical projections of this field are organized tonotopically and mediated by the principal part of the medial geniculate type. The predominance of calbindin-positive cells in the secondary auditory field confirms the characteristic feature of its connections with the thalamus, which are classified as "supportive". The presence of two types of neurons in the field 37 can be regarded as evidence of the immaturity of its main thalamo-cortical projections, which in the mature brain are of the "nuclear" type.

The heterochronous formation of the fields of the superior temporal subregion in the last weeks of gestation is evidenced by another indicator - the vertical ordering of the neuronal complexes of the cortex. According to the data obtained, the value of the Org coefficient for fields 41, 22, and 37 of human fetuses at the age of 38–40 weeks of gestation differs (Fig. 6). During this period, the maximum value of the Org coefficient characterizes field 22, which is another fact indicating the advanced development of this secondary auditory zone. At the same time, for field 37, the Org coefficient is minimal, although in the adult brain the highest values of this indicator are characteristic of fields (including field 37) of Wernicke's speech zone. Interhemispheric asymmetry is a well-known fact. The quantitative indicator of the asymmetry of the human cerebral cortex, obtained from a comparative assessment of the vertical ordering of neural complexes, reaches maximum values for the speech zones [1,6]. In our study, interhemispheric asymmetry, assessed by the same indicator, was revealed only for field 37, which indicates that, despite immaturity, associative fields acquire characteristic structural and functional features even before birth.

Conclusion. In the period from the 16th to the 26th week of gestation, the structural and functional organization of the temporal cortex is determined by the dominance of the "efferent" complex of the cortex and the presence of a subplate, whose neurons mediate thalamo-cortical influences.

In the period from the 27th to the 36th week of gestation, there is a gradual elimination of neurons in the subplate and an increasing differentiation of the "associative" complex, which by the end of the period dominates over the "efferent"

one. At the same time, there is a selection of fields of different functional orientation - primary (field 41), secondary (field 22) and tertiary (field 37).

From the 37th week of gestation to the end of the fetal period, these fields of the cortex develop heterochronously: structural and functional signs of advanced development characterize the secondary field 22; field 41 during this period has not yet reached structural maturity, field 37 has morphological features of the embryonic cortex, although it is the only field of the temporal region that shows signs of interhemispheric asymmetry.

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FACTORS OF SUCCESSFUL TEACHING PROCESS FOR KINDERGARTEN ENGLISH TEACHERS

Abstract: this article deals with the focus on the factors for successful English learning for children and concerned with kindergarten English classes in Uzbekistan. This study will benefit kindergarten children, teachers and educators in Uzbekistan providing helpful suggestions and insight for kindergarten English classes. Moreover, it is hoped that this study will provide empirical data for policy making in Uzbekistan.

Key words: factors, kindergarten, children, teaching English, experience, pronunciation, young learners, foreign language

English kindergarten teachers should have competence in English – including clear and accurate pronunciation. They should have the knowledge of second language learning processes and teaching methods. Kindergarten English teachers should have experience working with young children or have been trained in teaching English to young children. They must know how to give children the encouragement and praise necessary to motivate them. English teachers have to understand children's development, needs, interests, and the children themselves. These qualifications are necessary for both Uzbek English teachers and foreign English teachers. A teacher needs to help strengthen students' intrinsic motivation.

The list highlights that the most appreciated quality of a teacher is his ability to make the course interesting. The second, third and fourth qualifications are concerned with the teacher's competence in English. Competence in English is crucial for English. As mentioned in chapter two, children have the ability to learn foreign pronunciation as well as native speakers. Children have a special facility for acquiring accurate pronunciation and intonation of foreign languages and are sensitive to sound. When the English teacher in kindergarten is a native speaker, the children may have a good chance of acquiring a very good accent. However, if the English teacher in kindergarten speaks poorly, the children may have incorrect pronunciation. Once children have incorrect pronunciation and use it repeatedly, it takes more time to correct them than to teach beginners. Therefore, accurate pronunciation of English teachers is required. Most people think that people who come from English speaking countries may have accurate pronunciation, but this is not always true. Incorrect pronunciation from teachers may have a negative influence on young beginners, because young children have a superior ability to imitate the teacher's pronunciation. As mentioned above, if the teachers' pronunciation is good, the young learner's pronunciation will also be good. If the teachers' pronunciation is inaccurate, the young learners will also imitate the inaccurate pronunciation. Kindergartens should be careful when they employ

English teachers and take steps to ensure their pronunciation is accurate. Many parents prefer foreign English teachers to Uzbek English teachers. Some kindergartens employ foreign teachers just because they feel it will draw students. The demand for foreign English teachers is high. However, there are not enough qualified native English teachers in Uzbekistan. Some kindergartens employ foreign English teachers who are not qualified in teaching English to kindergarten children. In the open-ended question of my questionnaires, many kindergarten teachers mention this problem.

Teaching experience with young children is also important for kindergarten English teachers. Kindergarten English teachers should have teaching experience with young children or should be trained to teach English to young children. Because young children can only learn something when they listen, kindergarten English teachers should be trained in order to have the ability to communicate with young children in a way that keeps them quiet and listening to what the teachers say.

Many factors influence a child's success in learning English. These are qualified English teachers, curriculum planning, teaching materials and teaching methods. Moreover, motivation and attitude of the parents are also factors for success in learning. Planning a foreign language course for kindergarten children should consider the following points: motivation, the qualifications of the teacher, size of the class, the length of the lesson, and the structure of the course, methodology, and the circumstances in which the children are learning. Some kindergartens employ native English teachers who do not have teaching experience and have not been trained in teaching English to young children. Kindergartens do not offer training. It is a concern that not all of the native speakers of English know how to teach English to young children well. They need to be trained to be qualified English teachers for young children. Therefore, kindergartens should pay attention to teachers' qualifications when they employ new foreign English teachers. Moreover, there should be government guidelines concerning the qualifications and educational background of foreign English teachers. The situation regarding Uzbek English teachers is the same. Some are excellent, but some are not qualified. In order to increase the qualifications of Uzbek English teachers, Uzbekistan must encourage improvements in the quality of English teaching in local universities.

Motivation can be classified into two types: integrative and instrumental. Integrative motivation is indicated when learners wish to integrate themselves into the culture of the second language group. If the learners believe that acquiring a second language is instrumental in furthering their educational or career goals, their motivation is referred to as instrumental. For kindergarten children in Uzbekistan, it seems that neither instrumental nor integrative motivation is a factor in enhancing their foreign language learning. The motivation for learning a foreign language for kindergarten children may be very different from that of older learners, because young children do not usually ask to learn a foreign language.

Class size is another of the important factors for a successful foreign language program, particularly for preschool children. The ideal size of the foreign language-

teaching group should be ten children, at the most 12 children. The ideal number of students in an English class is between twelve and twenty. I think the optimal class size for young children is between eight and ten. If class size is too big, there will not be many opportunities for all students to practice individually. The English teacher cannot pay attention to all children and cannot correct each student's pronunciation. Young children like to be treated as individuals by the teacher. If kindergartens want children to have positive learning results, the English classes should not be too big. Class size should not be too big, but it should not be too small, either. Classes that are too small or too big are not good for learning. "Too few children makes it difficult to play some games and there is less interpersonal communication." Time is also an important factor, which may influence learning results. Foreign language instruction should be scheduled daily, and for no less than 30 minutes." Their suggestion concerns curriculum in elementary schools, but I think it is also appropriate for kindergartens. The English course should be provided daily, otherwise children would forget what they have learned previously. If kindergartens want their children to progress in English, the English class should be more than 30 minutes a day. The best option would be two hours per day in addition to using English to teach other subjects.

There are many different foreign language-teaching methods. the grammar-translation approach, the direct method, the audio-lingual approach, the silent way, the whole language approach, the total physical response, communicative language learning, the natural approach, community language learning, suggestopedia. Every teaching method has its specific goal, for either listening, speaking, reading or writing. It is difficult to determine which one is the best. It depends on many factors, like the age and level of the students, class size, teaching time, teaching goals, and qualifications of the teachers. All teaching methods work but every method has its limitations. Therefore, in practice, many teachers use more than one teaching method. They choose the most suitable aspects from different teaching methods for their students and apply them flexibly.

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EQUIVALENT ISSUES OF THE PROVERBS IN THE GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGE (IN THE CASE OF ADVERSE EVENTS)

Annotation: This article deals with the synonymy of the German and Uzbek proverbs condemning bad people, the problems of choosing the right equivalent in the translation of proverbs. Proverbs have a definite form and should not be allowed to change their form, which is also written in such a way that they differ from phraseological units.

Keywords: Proverb, synonymy, equivalent, metaphor, culture of nations, folk proverbs, worldview, negative qualities, stylistic, negative meaning, rhymed, good qualities

It is known that proverbs, as a reflection of the population of national culture, and representing and protecting certain aspects of it are priceless treasure. They are reflected in the life of nations, the way of life, daily activities, life experiences of each nation, as well as in the area where they live, under the direct influence of nature, flora and fauna. Proverbs reflect nation's art of literature, including folklore, traditions and values; also they accumulate and deliver to next generation. These features are considered a task specific to the articles. National-cultural symbols are present at all levels of the proverb. Regardless of the level and units of proverbs, they all reflect the cultural, domestic, national views, traces, symbols of the owners of proverbs. In each of the proverbs it is possible to observe the attitude of the owners of the proverb to nature, life, society, culture, mood, feelings, dreams and aspirations, wishes and desires, positive qualities.

In the heart of the proverb lives a person, his dreams and aspirations, desires and wishes, knowledge and culture, traditions and values, heart and attitudes, character and qualities - all have a stable place in the proverb. The question of the relationship between language and culture is also clarified through proverbs.

We will continue our observations and analysis on the invaluable treasures of the German and Uzbek languages - folk proverbs and sayings, their linguistic and cultural features. Indeed, these linguistic units also embody the culture, worldview, morals and ethics of both nations, the German and Uzbek peoples, and their attitudes to life, through which they can deepen the psyche, culture and worldview of the German and Uzbek peoples. we realize white.

The proverbs are extremely rich and diverse in terms of subject matter. Homeland knowledge, labor, professional, friendship, harmony, wisdom, alertness, speech, language and culture, love and affection, as well as issues such as the negative xi slate that featured a diverse population. For example:

In German: "Angst hat große Augen "

Literally translated: "*Vahimaning ko'zi katta* "

Alternative translation: *"Qo'rqqanning ko'ziga qo'shaloq ko'rinadi"*

There is an exact equivalent of this German proverb in Uzbek. Through this, it can be said that the attitudes of both nations to fear and panic are the same. This proverb is a metaphor. Because if the form of the proverb is based on the purely lexical meaning of the words, there will be no panic, but the proverb refers to the timid, cowardly people who do not dare to do anything.

The proverbs combine the life experiences of ancestors, their attitude to society, history, mood, ethical and aesthetic feelings, positive and negative qualities. Over the centuries, it has been polished among the people and has come to a delicate and simple poetic form.

Proverbs and sayings not only convey goodness and patriotism, but also condemn evil, denigrate the greedy leaders who rule over the working masses, and lightly ridicule the lazy and greedy people. Such proverbs are also common in German and Uzbek. For instance:

"Dem Dieb brennt die Mütze"

"O'g'rini ortidan quvish"

"Ishtonsizning hadigi cho'pdan"

"Bo'ynida illati borning oyog'i qaltiraydi"

Or: *"Beschuldige nicht den Spiegel, wenn dein Gesicht schief ist."*

"Afting qiyshiq bo'lsa, oynadan o'pkalama"

"Qozonda bori, cho'michga chiqadi"

We can see the exact and semantic equivalents of this ancient German proverb in the Uzbek language. Proverbs arise primarily from the customs, values, ethnic culture, lifestyle of the people and also covering the time and periods. In this proverb, people who look for guilt in other person than themselves are ridiculed too. Although the Uzbek equivalents of this proverb are stylistically different, they are synonymous in meaning. Both proverbs are used in a negative sense. Although the equivalents of this proverb are semantically synonymous, they have their own usage, situation in literary works or in oral speech.

As we have seen above, we come across several Uzbek equivalents of each German proverb. This reflects the ethnic identity of both nations. It is also possible that one Uzbek folk proverb corresponds to several German folk proverbs. We can see the following examples below:

In Uzbek: *"Oq it qora it- barbir it"*

In German: *"An der Stirn ist auf der Stirn."*

"It simply came to our notice then."

"Es ist alles Jacke wie Hose."

"Das ist Topf, wie Deckel"

"Das ist Hose, wie Jacke"

If we consider the German alternatives of the proverb above, each of them is used in a negative meaning. Although it is semantically synonymous each proverb has its own place of usage, situation and stylistic difference.

In each proverb, saying and idiom of the people, especially for those people living in natural conditions are in accordance with the subject or thing or an item based on their names. For example:

In German: " *Viele Köche verderben den Brei* "

" *Bee sieben Tagesmüttern bleibt das Kind ohne Auge* "

In the Uzbek language: " *Qo'ychuvon ko'p bo'lsa, qo'y harom o'ladi* "

" *Enaga ko'p bo'lsa bola oqsoq bo'ladi* "

In both cases, the meaning is the same, that everyone considers himself as a leader and acts on his own, or if the work is left unattended cause of they believe each other is mentioned. In the first article, in German, such cases are expressed by cooks, while in Uzbek these cases are beautifully expressed by shepherds. This is not only a proverb for cooks or shepherds, but in the creation of these proverbs, in the German people, cooks played a main role in society, and in the Uzbek people, shepherds played an important role. That's why the people in such cases created these proverbs by selecting appropriate and typical heroes.

In the second article, both nations chose nannies as heroes. In these proverbs, carelessness is created with the idea that everyone without a leader does things on their own and end up in a negative situation. Just as a fish pulls a cart into the water, a bird into the sky, a donkey to the land, and a frog into a swamp caused the cart to break. Both articles call for solidarity to focus on one thing together.

Or " *Jagst du (gleichzeitig) zwei Hasen nach, wirst du keinen fangen.* "

" *Ikki quyonni ortidan yugurgan birini ham tutolmas* "

" *Ikki kemaga oyoq qo'ygan, dengizga g'arq bo'lar* "

There is also a parallel equivalent in the Uzbek language of the German proverb and a semantically equivalent. This proverb refers to people who are greedy, who get involved in everything, and who end up without anything. Proverbs are the mirror of humanity by which we see ourselves and learn from it.

Proverbs are often provided with rhyming and are sometimes tuned on the basis of the harmony of sounds. This also makes them easier to keep in mind.

While the proverbs glorify the good qualities of man, the bad habits of the past are strongly condemned. The greed, theft, robbery, fraud, arrogance, laziness, contempt for women, and hooliganism that are born in that society are strongly exposed¹⁰. Many proverbs promote the idea of combating against the remnants of antiquity and striving for innovation or novelties.

For example: „ *Qozonga yaqin yursan, qorasi yuqar, yomonga yaqin yursan, balosi yuqar* ", „ *Baxilning bog'i ko'karmas, ko'karsa ham meva bermas* "

We can see the following equivalents of this type of proverb in German, but the German equivalent is not rhymed.

" *Mit wem du umgehst, von dem wirst du auch geprägt.* "

Each language has its own proverbs, its own phrases, they cannot be translated into other languages with alternative words.

¹⁰ "O'zbek xalq maqollar" tuzuvchi T. Mirzayev, T., "Sharq", 2012 – 512 b

This means that the proverbs have a definite shape and do not allow the form to change. This situation also distinguishes them from phraseologies. That is, their form does not change either grammatically or lexically. It is not possible to replace words with another or add any words in proverbs. They are reflected in the structure of the national language.

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ISSUES ON THE USAGE OF CONJUNCTION “BUT” IN DIFFERENT LITERARY TEXTS

Annotation: In this article highlights of issues on the usage of conjunction “but” in different literary texts.

Key words: literature, text, words, “but”.

Some researchers refer the word “but” by their function to the conjunction of hybrid and transitional words. For instance, V.V. Vinogradov considers that the word “but” it is subsumed “simultaneously under the categories of conjunctions and adverbs” [4, p. 578], and B.I. Osipov refers that “ it is an intermediate category between an adverb and a particle” [7, p. 319]. Van Ligan mentions about it in his research on the word “but” comes to the conclusion that “it can take the position of a conjunction and a particle, while in a number of important formal aspects, and most importantly, in semantics, the conjunction and the particle are identical” [3, p. 319].

The conjunction “but” performs the function of an supporter of relations and a function of communication. One of the main functions of the conjunction is the position of the second means of communication. The conjunction “but” is represented in all explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language. According to the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language S.I.Ojegov”.

“BUT” at the same time, however (with a value of compensation) Expensive, but a good thing. [11, p. 980]

In the Small Academic Dictionary, the conjunction “but” is interpreted as follows:

“BUT” is a conjunction: 1. Used for comparison; can be used instead of the words: however, but at the same time. *Our shelter is small, but calm. Lermontov, Izmail-Bey. - Your mother, of course, has a good taste for me - she is so kind; --- but your aunt just hates me. Turgenev, Noble nest. The boat was not heated and froze through and through in winter. But in the summer it was heated so that at least light matches against the walls. Pervensev, Tierra del Fuego.*

In combination with the conjunction “no”: Here Ryabinin is another matter: a damn talented person, but a terrible lazy person. Garshin, Artists. [Father], like all former military men, did not know how to dress fashionably and gracefully. L.Tolstoy, Childhood.

2. Used when explaining or to express the investigation; can be used instead of the words: *that’s why, therefore. Everywhere she became famous as a modest and reasonable girl, but Ukraine and Russia, Pushkin, Poltava send her enviable*

fiancés. [Pryazhkina:] But my dear niece doesn't want to listen to me! But now he is crying. Turgenev, Bachelor. [Bessemenov:] As the deadline has come, so you carry the money ... [Elena:] I don't like being in debt ... [Bessemenov:] Nice business! But everyone will trust you. M. Gorky, Bourgeois. [5, p. 696]

There was a need for the use of an opposing conjunction “but” at the beginning of the XXI century, although the conjunction arose in the last third of the XVIII century. This is explained by the fact that in the Russian world outlook a special need arose for the use of self-justification and self-complacency in discourses. Moreover, as K.Ya.Sigal notes: “the human psyche, in need of a compensation mechanism, when pronouncing ... traumatic excitations, resorts to such an unassuming part of speech as a conjunction” [10, p. 170-171].

K.Ya.Sigal notes that “usually they find a modal-evaluative meaning in an adversarial conjunction, note the semantics of compensation (or compensation) and the ability to switch evaluations. However, according to lexicographic data, in the second half of the XX century. the conjunction, on the other hand, passed from polysemy [10, p. 990] to monosemy [11, p. 128], having lost the etymological meaning for him of an effect, a causal justification”. The conjunction, but, changes the assessment from “-” to “+” and from “+” to

“-” as a conjunction but, or in one direction - positive. According to modern research, it is necessary to have a different understanding of the “changing” function of the conjunction “but”. In order to establish the functions of positivity and negativity in a conjunction, however, you need to pay attention to the described events or individual parts, then, according to the value of a positive assessment of the word, it can be considered formed and constant” [10, p. 179]. According to K.Ya.Sigal both tendencies - “towards mono semantic feature of the conjunction “but” and toward its specialization as an indicator of a positive assessment - arose because the conjunction “but” gradually stabilized as a meliorative axiological marker. As a result of this semantic process, the conjunction “but” became an increasingly popular stylistic means, allowing a writer or publicist to join the game with evaluative perspectives and make the narrative axiologically multilayered. Observations K.Ya.Sigal on the material of the novels of M.A.Sholokhov shows that “for an adversarial conjunction “but” polysemy and switching of evaluation in both directions are characteristic, and on the other hand, stylistically diverse use is precisely in the expression of evaluative semantics” [10, p. 212].

The conscious admission of violations of norms in the utterance shows the self-induced whipping up of negations using the reverse use of the meaning of the conjunction, but which the speaker shows the importance of syntactic meaning and thus has an emotional impact on the listener. Z.N. Bakalova notes that “V.Z.Sannikov calls them “pseudo-compensation”, N.P. Perfilyev –“false compensation”, Van Ligan calls models of the “bad-bad” type to oxymorons with a general assessment of rejection, denial. He believes that the conjunction “but” creates the effect of ridiculousness, which give rise to constructions of the occasional-oxymoric type with their specially actualized meanings of rejection, unnaturalness, ridicule, irony, sarcasm, etc.” [1, p. 14]

Z.N. Bakalova considers that “the conjunction “but” is the result of the author's view of on the things. This conjunction functions with the conscious intention of the subject of speech to oppose two poles of evaluating events, negative and positive evaluations, and this is typical for the language (i.e., usual). While, opposing negative and positive meanings to each other, the conjunction is included in the system of opposing associations. The conjunction “but” is compared with the main adversary conjunctions and but little used, it refers to colloquial vocabulary and is saturated to a greater and lesser extent with expression. [1, p. 14]

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THE PECULIARITIES OF LITERARY TRANSLATION

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to describe importance of literary translation

Keywords: creativity, convey, boundaries, poems, novels, substitute, transmit.

Literary translation is of huge importance. It helps to shape our understanding of the world around us in many ways. Reading Homer and Sophocles as part of a classical education in school helps to build an understanding of history, politics, philosophy and so much more. Meanwhile, reading contemporary translations provides fascinating insights into life in other cultures and other countries. In a fast-paced world so rife with misunderstanding and confusion, such efforts to share knowledge and experiences across cultural boundaries should be applauded.

Definition of Literary Translation

A definition of literary translation is a translation when a translator has to be able to find appropriate words that express the message that the original writer is trying to put across. The translator can't simply do a word for word translation but has to take into consideration the style, tone and language of the source language before even attempting a literary translation.

The history of literary translation

An entire history of literary translation is far too big for the scope of a single article. Indeed, The Oxford History of Literary Translation in English runs to five whole volumes, such is the depth and complexity of the subject. Suffice to say that literary translation has been taking place for thousands of years.

History has seen countless translators come and go. Many of their names we will never know, but some – King Alfred the Great and Geoffrey Chaucer, for example, who both translated Boethius from the original Latin – had the power and influence to ensure that their translation efforts were not lost to the sands of time.

Types of Literary Translation Include Translations of:

Poems

Plays

Novels

Short stories

Literary Translation Techniques Examples

There is no literary translation theory to follow but when translating a novel or any other types of literary translation work it is like being a writer. The translator needs to be competent in two languages and also needs to be a competent writer too. The translator has to be able to translate the creativity of the writer into a language that puts across the same type of creativity with the same message.

There is no literary translation theory for that. The translator also needs to consider the culture of the targeted audience so the translated literary works put across its message to the audience in a way it will be understood without having to detract too much from the message that the author intended. The translator needs to try and preserve the author's own style, meaning, and tone.

Characteristics of a Literary Translator

There are certain characteristics of a literary translator that sets him or herself apart from other translators. This includes being well read in literary texts so that a clearer understanding can be reached of how a literary writer puts across an intended message. Developing writing skills to the utmost is a core characteristic of a literary text translator and leads. This means translation techniques examples can only be showcased after the translator has reached complete mastery of both the native language and the targeted language. Any literary translator won't just take on the task of translating a literary text until he or she has studied other texts written by the author.

This ensures familiarity with the style and tone and writing skills the writer has used to complete the literary work. The translator will get a feel for the personality of the writer which permeates through any literary text. This is all part of the importance of literary translation.

The next most important point illustrating the importance of literary translation accuracy in relation to the techniques used by a literary translator is getting to know the culture of the intended audience for the translation. At times, a translation has to be adjusted so that it is culturally appropriate for the audience.

A non-literal translation of parts of a text are unavoidable with a literary translation and a literary translator who has managed to market these skills will be the most sought-after translator for these sorts of translating tasks.

Finding suitable words to substitute in a literary translation often requires a certain amount of creativity in order to solve this type of literary translation problems on the part of the translator. Too often in a literary works finding exactly the same words that convey the same meaning just isn't possible. Simply because there is no exact words available in the target language to play with. When this situation arises the translator may have to use a specific phrase rather than a single word so that the true meaning is retained as much as possible.

On occasions, in an original literary text, there may be some information or a literary device that won't make any sense if when translated it is put in the same place as in the original text. The translator has, in this case, to carefully review the original text and the target language and decide where the best place is to insert the information or literary device. This decision is referred to as compensating, because it is when the translator has to "compensate" for any loss that might be suffered by

the original text if the translated text is kept in the original place, or, sometimes due to a decision made by the translator to omit it from the text altogether. A pun in the native language is a typical example of literary translation problems. Literary translation, if done well, requires exceptional skill and attention to detail. But it goes beyond just that. A skilled translator must exhibit strengths in creative problem-solving and decision-making in the course of his/her work, making changes as necessary but always retaining the author's style and meaning. This is the key importance of literary translation whatever types of literary translation are being translated.

Literary Translation Problems and Solutions

The translation of literary texts differs so much from any other form of translation. For example, being able to recreate poetry into a new language and not lose any of the beauty and message transmitted in the original work is the biggest challenge faced by a translator. In order to overcome these translation barriers, the translator has to toy more over appropriate words and phrases until the right ones are found that suit the intended meaning conveyed by the writer. There is not necessarily a complete solution to overcoming barriers of literary translation problems when translating a literary text but sometimes compromises have to be made that have the least effect on the original meaning of the original text. At least this helps to deal with literary translation problems.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF MULTIMEDIA LESSONS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Annotation: The use of multimedia in the process of advanced learning in primary school students in the article. Multimedia encompasses various forms of information, such as text, tables, graphics, and speech. Today, the effective use of modern computer and information technologies is a key factor in improving the quality and efficiency of primary education.

Keywords: Multimedia, complex concepts, graphics, audio, video, emotional-aesthetic

The experience of using multimedia in the national educational process of Uzbekistan is developing. The National Training Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasizes that primary education is the first form of continuing education. Article 4.9 of the same program states that "computerization and informatization of educational processes at all levels will be carried out." Multimedia (meaning "multi-environment") is a modern information technology that means a complex concept. Multimedia encompasses various forms of information, such as text, tables, graphics, and speech. Because it is also a requirement of the time. The widespread introduction of computers into society has opened the door to opportunities for citizens to access information.

The human mind is so advanced that the process of technicalization and computerization is boldly entering not only the various spheres of production, but also the spheres of culture and education. The rapid development of computer technology has taken the educational process to a new level. Today, the effective use of modern computer and information technologies is a key factor in improving the quality and efficiency of primary education.

The process of creating information related to the storage, transmission and reception of large amounts of information involves the development of computer technology in various areas of human activity. Current practice shows that teaching students in the field of education using multimedia tools is doubly effective. It is well known that the learner remembers only a quarter of the topic he or she first hears, and only a third of the material he or she sees; remembers fifty percent of the information when both seeing and hearing. When using interactive multimedia technologies, the figure is 75%. Also, if these curricula are given to students in the form of audio, video and graphics, the memory retention of materials will increase by 70-95%.

Multimedia is used in entertainment, education and advertising. Educating young school-age children through multimedia is one of the most important issues today. Multimedia "Human-computer" is a new and improved stage of interactive

(dialogic) communication, in which the user receives a very wide and comprehensive information. Educating students through multimedia is a topical issue today.

Multimedia is one of the fastest growing modern information technologies and has the following features:

Multimedia

- images
- tables
- text
- animation
- graphics
- video

The use of multimedia in education is of great pedagogical and psychological importance. The material will be mastered, time will be saved, the information will be stored in the memory for a long time, the participation of primary school students as passive listeners will be reduced, multimedia programs will be introduced to improve curiosity and cognitive activity. is entered. In other words, multimedia activates motives such as the emotional and aesthetic impact of education, goal-orientation, and research.

There are two technical ways to do this:

Method 1 If there is a computer network, each student sees it on their monitor;

Method 2 Multimedia technology

The methodical recommendation also includes multimedia tools, their content, methods of using multimedia technologies in lessons with primary school students, methods of using multimedia didactic games, recommendations, practical information.

The main purpose of this methodical recommendation is to effectively organize the activities of young teachers by providing future primary school teachers with extensive theoretical knowledge on multimedia and to create a basis for educating the younger generation as intellectually active and active individuals, to promote the formation of social, economic, spiritual, mental, moral qualities.

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BOSHLANG'ICH SINF MATEMATIKA KURSIDA GEOMETRIK MATERIALNI O'RGATISHDA UCHRAYDIGAN KAMCHILIKLAR VA ULARNI BARTARAF ETISH

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinf matematika kursida geometrik ma'lumotlarni o'rgatishda uchraydigan kamchiliklar hamda ularni qanday bartaraf etish usullari haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: geomtriya, model, to'rtburchak, figuralar

Fazoviy tasavvurlari chuqur shakllangan insongina mukammal go'zallikni yarata olishi mumkin. Kichik yoshdagi o'quvchilarning fazoda figuralarni farqlash va idrok qilish munosabatlari, ya'ni ob'ektlarning shakli, o'lchami, fazoviy yo'nalishlari, fazoda joylashgan o'rni, hajmi, bo'yi, eni, balandliklari kabi masofalarining hammasi har xil fazoviy tushunchalardir, bu tushunchalarni to'g'ri, o'rinli ishlata olishini o'rgatish matematika mashg'ulotlarining asosiy vazifasi sanaladi. Boshlang'ich sinflar o'quvchilarining geometrik figuralar haqidagi tasavvurlarini shakllantirish metodikasi quyidagi bosqichlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

I bosqich (tayyorlov) - Bolalarda bo'lgan geometrik figuralar haqidagi umumiy tasavvurlarni aniqlash (bolalarning hayotiy tajribasi, model figuralardan foydalanib, amaliy ishlarni bajarish).

II bosqich – O'quvchilar bilan amaliy ishlar asosida ularda geometrik figuralar haqidagi tasavvurlarni shakllantirish.

III bosqich – O'rganilgan materialni xotirada mustahkam saqlab qolish uchun figuralar yasashga oid maxsus tanlangan mashq va masalalarni bajarish. Bunday sharoitda geometrik figuralarning nomlari va talaffuziga diqqat qaratiladi. «Kesma» haqida gap borganda, o'qituvchi yaqin atrofdagi predmetlar – (qalam, chizg'ich) dan foydalanib, kesmani qog'ozda qanday tasvir etish lozimligini ko'rsatadi. Geometrik sanoq materialidan foydalanib, bolalar bir-biridan juda farq qiladigan yoki mutlaqo bir xil bo'ladigan figuralarni bemalol taqqoslaydilar. Biroq tajriba shuni ko'rsatadiki, bolalar “figuraning yuzi” mavzusi materialini qiyinchilik bilan o'zlashtiradilar. Masalan, turli shakldagi narsalarni taqqoslash ko'pincha uning chiziqli o'lchamlarini taqqoslashga keltiriladi. Bolalar ko'pincha yuzni o'lchash tushunchasini uni ratsional hisoblash usuli bilan aralashtirib yuboradilar. “To'g'ri to'rtburchakning yuzini o'lchash nimadan iborat?” degan savolga bolalar ko'pincha bunday javob beradilar: “bu uning bo'yini va enini o'lchab, ularni ko'paytirish demakdir”. Biroq to'rtburchakning yuzini topish degan so'z unda yuz birligi (sm^2 , m^2) necha marta joylashshini aniqlashdir.

Mazkur mavzuni o'rganishda o'qituvchi tilga oid qiyinchilikka duch keladi, chunki u geometriyadagi “tekislik” tushunchasiga tayana olmaydi. Shu sababli yuz tushunchasini shakllantirish bo'yicha birinchi darslar juda muhimdir. Ular

bolalarning yuz tushunchasining aniq ma'nosini tushunishlarini ta'minlashga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak. O'quvchilarni yuz atamasi bilan va yuzlarni dastlabki taqqoslash bilan tanishtirishni yaxshi amaliy mashqlarni o'tkazish ma'qul. Boshlang'ich sinflarda geometriya elementlarini o'rganishning asosiy maqsadlaridan biri o'quvchilarni fazoviy tasavvurlarini rivojlantirish bo'lib, bu narsa hayolda qayta tiklangan shakllarni ajratib olishga va boshqatdan ulardan kombinatsiya qilgan holda tiklashga yordam beradi. Biroq ajratib olingan shakllarni qayta kombinatsiyalashga (birlashtirish) faqat geometrik shakllarni ajratib olishnigina emas, balki ular orasidagi turli-tuman munosabatlarni bilishni ko'zda tutadi. Chunki yangi figuralar hosil qilish ular elementlari orasida ba'zi munosabatlar to'plamining mavjud bo'lishini nazarda tutadi. Boshlang'ich sinf o'quvchilarining boshlang'ich geometrik tushunchalarni o'zlashtirish poydevorini yaratish va ularni o'rganish metodikasini o'zlashtirish faoliyatini tashkil etishda o'qituvchining yetakchi rolini, uning shaxsi, bilimi, ishga va o'quvchilarga bo'lgan munosabati, metodik mahorati masalaning muvaffaqiyatli yechilishida katta ahamiyatga ega.

Fazoviy munosabatlar haqida tasavvurlar hosil qilish va ularda boshlang'ich sinflarda geometriya elementlarini o'rganishda foydalanish geometrik tushunchalar mazmunini o'zlashtirishga imkon beradi, atrof muhitni butun rang-barangligi bilan his qilishga olib keladi, real mavjud dunyo haqida bilimlardan asta-sekin abstrakt-geometrik dunyoga, fazoviy tafakkur rivojiga, o'quvchilarining umumiy rivojlanish darajasining yuksalishiga olib keladi. Shu bilan birga shunga e'tibor berish kerakki, bunda geometrik figuralar ustida amallar bajarish mumkin bo'lgan ob'ektlar ekanligini nazarda tutish va o'quvchilar tomonidan uning qanday qabul qilinishiga e'tibor berish kerak hamda o'quvchilarini mantiqiy bog'lovchilar bilan tanishtirishni unutmazlik kerak.

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THE IMPACT OF LIVER DISEASE ON COGNITIVE FUNCTION

Summery: The current study assessed cognitive function 32 hepatic cirrhosis patients using standardized neuropsychological measures and compared them with types of hepatic cirrhosis by Child Pugh score and the stages of Hepatic Encephalopathy and the same measures of 20 healthy controls. The Study participants underwent a comprehensive neuropsychological battery to assess functioning in the areas of visuospatial, naming, attention, memory, verbal fluency, orientation, abstraction, and also depression, and anxiety questionnaires were completed.

Key words: neuropsychological measures, Hepatic encephalopathy, cognitive deficits

The term “liver disease” (LD) applies to many diseases and disorders that cause the liver to function improperly or stop functioning. Hospital statistics show deaths from LD are increasing. This has serious psychological implications relating to cognitive complaints, reduced quality of life and work-related activities and mental health problems. Hepatic encephalopathy (HE) is understood as a “clinical picture that can present when damage to the brain and nervous system has occurred as a complication of LD”. It is well established that advanced forms of the disease are accompanied by overt and global cognitive deficits (CD). Cognitive impairment (CI) in major depressive disorder have been reported for measures of executive functioning, verbal and nonverbal learning, visuo-motor attention and visuo-spatial process.

Purpose: to study the peculiarity of cognitive function in patients with chronic liver diseases and explore the association between the types and stages of liver diseases and cognitive deficits.

Material and methods: This study was undertaken at the neurological and hepatological departments of ASMI Clinical Hospital. It was based on 32 patients with Hepatic Cirrhosis (HC) (18 men and 14 women) and mean age 54,81 years. The control group (CG) comprised 22 healthy volunteers, mean age 45,59. This group participated in a similar study and served as a CG. Participants were selected after thorough screening of their medical records to exclude any potential risk factors for CI. We used the following exclusion criteria: illicit drug use or alcohol

abuse, current treatment with psychotropic medication, stroke, cancer, cerebrovascular disease, mental retardation, dementia, seizure disorder.

All patients underwent the following:

- Thorough abdominal and Neurological examination.
- Routine investigations as Liver function tests and complete blood picture
- Abdominal ultrasound to determine HC
- Electroencephalography (EEG) was done to all patients.

Patients were subdivided into groups according to the Child Pugh score. Accordingly, 8, 10 and 14 patients were in each of the Class A, B and C respectively. HC was diagnosed by using classical clinical and analytical criteria. For determining the stage of HE was used West-Haven Criteria for HE (latent HE and 1-4 stages). According to it, 5 patients were in latent HE, 8 patients were HE-1, 12 patients were in HE-2 and 7 patient in HE-3. Participants were subsequently, subjected to the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview. The neuropsychological evaluation included:

1. Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) is cognitive screening tool with proven validity to assist in the detection of CI. The final version of the MoCA used in this study is a 30-point test, including short-term memory recall, executive function tests, sustained attention task, serial subtraction task, digits forward and backward, language tasks, and orientation to time and place.

2. Mini Mental State examination (MMS) is used to assess Orientation to time and place, Instantaneous recall, Short term memory, Serial subtraction or reverse spelling, Constructional capacities (copying a design) and Use of language.

3. Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) is designed to measure the degree of severity of depressive symptoms. It is a 10-item checklist. Since there is a comparative lack of emphasis on somatic symptoms, the scale is useful for the assessment of depression in people with physical illness. The following mean scores correlates with global severity measures: very severe, 44; severe, 31; moderate, 25; mild, 15; and recovered, 7.

4. The Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAS) is a 14-item test measuring the severity of anxiety symptoms. For the 14 items, the values on the scale range from zero to four; according to the severity of anxiety. The total anxiety score ranges from 0 to 56. Persons with generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder tend to have a total anxiety score of above 20.

Statistical Analysis: The advanced statistical package for social science [SPSS] for MS windows was utilized to furnish the statistical analysis for the study. Simple descriptive statistical tests (Mean and Standard deviation) are used to describe the numerical values of the sample. To test the 2-tailed significance of differences in means, Student t-test for independent samples for 2 groups and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test for comparison between more than 2 groups were used and spearman correlation test. A probability of $(p) \leq 0.05$ is accepted as significant.

Results: According to the results of analyses:

	Groups	Measures					
		gener.bil.	direct bil.	indir. bil.	ACT	ALT	PTI
1	Control	12,7±2,7	2,4±0,22	15,2±0,6	0,16±0,02	0,28±0,06	97,8±1,12
2	Latent HE	24,3±1,3	7,5±0,6	16,8±0,8	0,3±0,06	0,7±0,1	44,3±6,9
3	HE1-2	55,1±19,5	21,5±9,6	33,3±10	0,8±0,1	1,4±0,3	56,8±2,07
4	HE 2	49,8±17,9	36,7±10,6	27,5±10,4	0,4±0,05	0,6±0,1	45,3±7,4
5	HE 2-3	26,9±1,1	7,8±0,3	19,1±0,72	0,4±0,04	1,1±0,07	26,9±1,1
6	HE 3	74,5±14,3	28,4±5,1	49,2±7,6	0,7±0,03	1,25±0,08	74,5±14,3

EEG was normal in 18 patients, and showed epileptic form changes in 6 patients; one of them had right focal changes, three showed left focal changes and two with generalized epileptic form changes. None of our patients had triphasic waves. And no significant difference in CF between patients with normal or epileptic form EEG changes.

Regarding neuropsychological tests the patients performed significantly worse than CG in total MoCA score (0.001; 0.005, respectively) indicating mild CI. Naming, memory, attention, Language, fluency, abstraction and orientation were the most affected domains. Visuospatial function and concentration were lower among all patients versus the control but this difference was statistically insignificant. In addition, HC class “C” and HC class “B,A” patients differed significantly in MMS versus the controls (P=0.003; P=0.011, respectively).

The mean score of MADRS and HAS were significantly higher in patient groups than CG (P=0.003; P=0.001 and P= 0.12; P= 0.022, respectively). MADRS scores ranged between zero and 32 (mean=20.42 ±13.62) MADRS was normal in 9 patients, another 8 had recovered depression, 6 mild, 5 moderate and 4 had severe depression, while none of our patients had very severe depression.

With HAS scores there is significant statistical difference between all groups. HAS scores ranged between zero and 29 (mean=11.46±9.11), only 3 patients had scores above 20 which signify anxiety. While 12 were completely normal and the rest of patients had insufficient scores to diagnose anxiety. HC class “C” patients performed poorly all psychometric tests in comparison to other patients but the significant differences recorded in MADRS and HAS scores (P=0.001; P=0.051) but not with MoCA or MMS scores. Also this study reported that there was no correlation between depression, anxiety severity, level of education and neuropsychological test scores in HC class “C” patients.

Discussion: In the present study, a neuropsychological test was administered to patients with LD in order to measure the type and degree of CD. Chronic HC class “C” patients performed significantly worse than healthy CG in all neuropsychometric tests. Also those patients with HC class “A,B” had better performance than those patients with HC class “C” but the difference not statistically significant in MoCA only. There were no differences between these groups when evaluating cognitive domains such affection was higher in dominant hemisphere functions; Visuospatial; attention, naming, memory, Concentration, Language; fluency, abstraction, orientation. The HC class “C” group scored

significantly worse on the power of concentration and on the speed of memory processes than the CG. Depressive and anxiety symptoms have been reported to be common in patients with untreated HC class “C”. The results of this study reveal that all patients had high frequency of some degree of depression and HC class “C” patients had more depressive features than others. These results are in accordance with a previous study that demonstrated HC “C” patients had more depressive features than other groups. Psychological distress and fatigue might also influence cognitive performance, given their high prevalence in people with HC class “C”.

Conclusion: We conclude that chronic HC is accompanied by impairment of cognitive functions. This dysfunction does not appear to be HC class “C” specific, as other patients were found to be similarly impaired. The results from the current study therefore suggest possible deficits in liver also suggest that different patterns of deficits emerge in different severity/stages of LD. The research has therefore provided a basis that can be followed up in future studies in order to understand the patterns and nature of deficits in patients with LD.

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ENERGY-EFFICIENT MODERN CONSTRUCTIONS OF EXTERNAL WALLS

Annotation: In this article highlights of energy-efficient modern constructions of external walls.

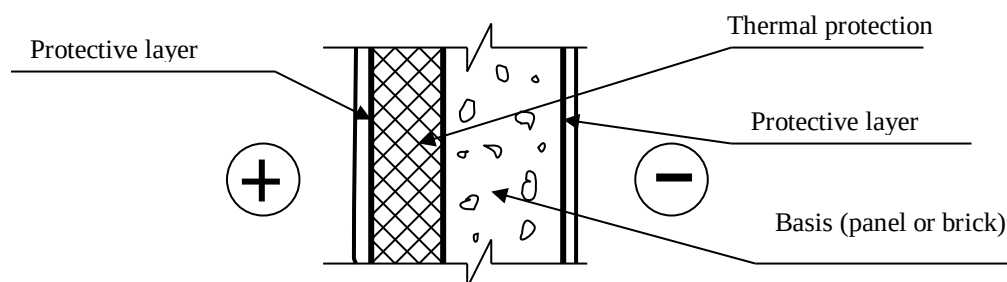
Key words: energy, modern construction, external walls.

According to the location of the heater, the barrier construction differs from 3 main types of heat protection systems.

1. The heater-breaker is located on the inner side of the structure.
2. Inside the heater-barrier construction.
3. Heater-outside the barrier construction.

In the latter case, 2 systems are widely used. system of the "wet type" - covering or stuccoing the facade with a coating. Ventilated air exhaust facade system.

In the case of reconstruction of existing buildings, most often, thermal insulation materials are placed on the inner surface of the wall. Such a location of the heater allows you to maintain the architectural appearance of the building. Only the walls that need heating are heated. It is possible to conduct heating work during the heating of the year.

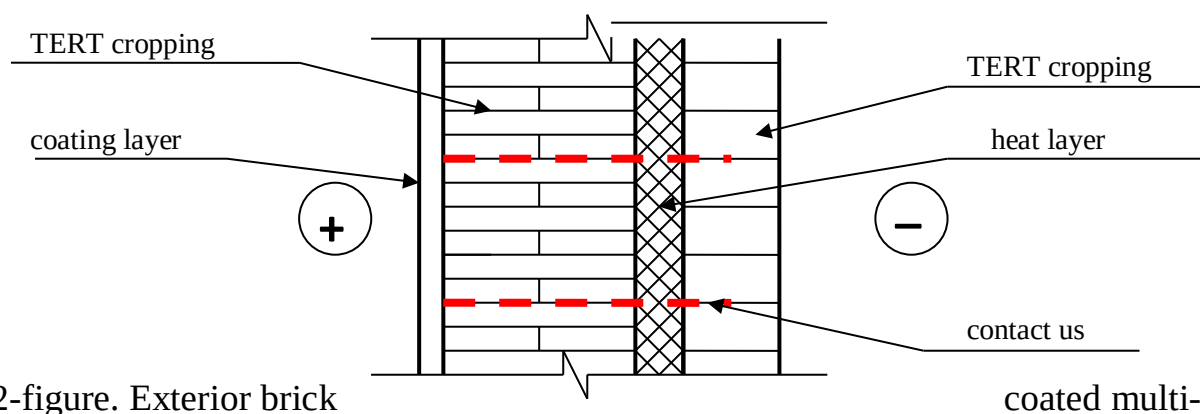


1-figure. Interior heated wall construction

However, there are 2 disadvantages of heating the walls from the inside. First, the area of the rooms is smaller. Secondly, the well-retaining part of the mass heat of the wall is located in the low charting zone in the winter season. This is a flat decrease in the thermal inertia of blocking structures and worsens the microclimate of the rooms. For proper heating of the walls, it is necessary to pay attention to the function of heat and moisture transfer processes. In the next layer after the heating layer, the barrier construction property is significantly reduced. For this reason, the water vapor formed in the rooms during the winter season condenses on the inner

surface of the wall in the next layer of the heater selected moisture during the winter does not even go out in the summer, as a result of which the walls become wet and microorganisms develop in them.

In the construction of multi-storey buildings, multi-layer exterior walls with load-bearing surfaces are widely used. Such a system-blocking structure, located inside the heater-blocking structure, is filled with mutual and anti-slip fasteners. From the point of view of the science of thermal engineering, these connectors are "ice bridges", which reduce the thermal resistance of blocking structures. In this direction, the prospect of glass plastic fasteners. When using them, the heat loss does not exceed 2% such a constructive solution of the heater is used in the "RAROS" system. In it, as a heater, the base-based protective product is used.

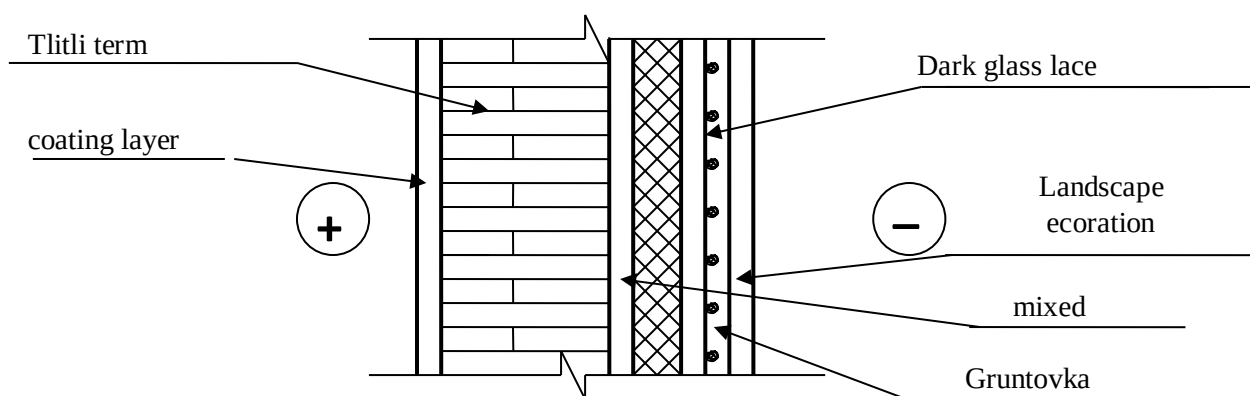


2-figure. Exterior brick layer load-bearing exterior wall construction.

Such a system is also not excluded from the shortcomings. First, it is necessary to install a large and expensive foundation with a volume, rather than an ordinary wall base, on the base of blocking structures. Secondly, moisture condenses on the thermal protection materials between the outer and inner walls, as well as on the inner surface of the outer wall. In this heater will function as a steamer in the hot season of the year, this blocking construction will lead to a decrease in thermal resistance and its faster operation. There are 3 main layers in the external heat protection systems of the type. Thermal protection layer-plates from thermal protection material with low thermal conductivity (for example, mineral flooring or ponepolistyrol plates).

Impregnated layer is a layer of special glue content, which is impregnated with alkali-resistant filaments.

There is also a possibility of painting with a protective landscape layer - grounding and landscape plaster (mineral or polymer), special "breathable" paints. Protection as a landscape layer as well. Plate or natural stone can be applied.



3-figure. Structure of the heating system of the Hoyle type.

Each layer in the system performs its function. The thermal protection material ensures the heating of the barrier construction, the thickness of which is determined by the calculation of thermal techniques. Material type is selected according to fire safety requirements.

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FRIGHTENINGHYPNOTISM IN CASES OF VIOLATIONS

Resume: Special" isolating " phobias (F40.2), which occur in certain situations with strict limitations, that is, when there are monsters, height, Lightning, flying in an airplane, in closed places. In this case man will take himself away from these situations. If this is the case, the confusion will call. Confusion disorders (episodic paroxysmal panic) (F41.0), the main sign –this is the return of severe panic (panic) attacks, the characterizes the occurrence in any situation or circumstances. Generalizedfrightening disorders (F41. 1) are mainly considered anxiety and have a generalized and persistent character, will depend on a specific event and events.

Keywords: Anxious -phobic, neurosis, psychoasthenic, hysterical, hypersthenic, mixed.

Relevance. In recent years, it has been found that psychopathological disorders in the form of panic-phobics all over the world have increased. Especially phobic manifestations are manifested. Phobic disorders-they manifest situational panic in one form. For them, the reaction of self-withdrawal is characteristic. In the treatment of panic-phobic cases, the main place is occupied by the usual methods: antidepressants (amitriptyline, fevarin, melipromine, trachvilizers (Phenazepan, nozepam, seduxene), anxiolytic (Atarax), neurolytics (triftazine, eglonyl).

By the last time, interest in the use of psychotherapy in the treatment of phobic disorders has been increasing.

The purpose of the study is to investigate and compare the advantages of psychotherapy in combination with the method of psychotherapy in patients with

mild-phobic disorders diagnosed with Neurosis and its dependence on the characteristics of the patient personality.

Materials and methods of verification. In order to perform the assigned task, 87 patients with neuroses underwent a clinical-psychopathological examination, in which more severe phobic disorders are observed in the clinic. The age of the thematic patients included the age from 21 to 52 years (average age $34,2 \pm 1,2$). The course of the disease lasted from 3 months to 3 years (average $9,5 \pm 0,5$) in the studied group, men were 38 (43,6%) women while 49 (56,3%) in the 2013-2015 years were patients with various panic disorder who were treated outpatient by Professor of psychiatry at AVPND and assistants of ADTI.

The main method of examination: Clinico-psychological method: the leading method of treatment carried out psychoterapiya was conducted.

Comparative diagnosis was carried out based on the main criteria listed in the MICA-10. Panic phobic disorders (F40. 0) - not only from open places of vision, but also from situations close to it, that is, in front of the universe, in which the patient returns to a safe place (usually home). Sociophobia (F40.1) – uchrashi is the same in men and women. Bundacan not afford enough self-esteem and fear of criticism.

Special" isolating " phobias (F40.2), which occur in certain situations with strict limitations, that is, when there are monsters, height, Lightning, flying in an airplane, in closed places. In this case man will take himself away from these situations. If this is the case, the confusion will call. Confusion disorders (episodic paroxysmal panic) (F41.0), the main sign –this is the return of severe panic (panic) attacks, the characterizes the occurrence in any situation or circumstances. Generalized frightening disorders (F41. 1) are mainly considered frightening and have a generalized and persistent character, will depend on a specific event and events.

Conclusion and discussion. The patients who were examined were divided into 2 groups: I-Group (main) patients were treated with psychotherapy, as well as with the usual medicamentous therapy - 45 patients (51%). II-Group (control) patients only 42 patients (48.2%) who received treatment for psychomentosis. That is, psychotherapy, exactly hypnotism, was considered the main method of treatment.

The patients who came to the reception were examined by General, Clinical-Psychological, psychopathological examination and pathopsychological, namely by Lusher test, MMPI test, panic scale (Spilberg) and depression scale (Bec), the clinical examination revealed that the patients ' response to the situation with informed consent and that the premorbid characteristics of the patient's personality were determined. As a result of clinical-psychopathological and pathopsychological examination, the following personality traits were identified in the patients under examination.

Psychoasthenic type was detected in 29 (33,5%) patients, in which the frightening malaise is characteristic. They are thought-provoking, inspirational images or impulsivity in relation to behavior, and these actions are content-oriented,

but time is unpleasant for the subject. A characteristic sign is the duality of the behavior that they are doing and the difficulty of making decisions.

Hysterical type was detected in 26 patients (29.8%). Their characteristic sign is the variability and variety of the case. The peculiarity of the patient's senses is tied to this situation, and the main symptoms complain of sleep disturbance, headache, constant self-aversion.

Asthenic type was detected in 19 patients (21.8%), in which the decrease in the willpower of the character is characteristic. In them, the main criteria are rapid fatigue, a decrease in working capacity, rapid weight loss, and the mood swings will be on the lower side.

Hypersthenic type was detected in 8 patients (9.1%). These have the property of rigidity of character, with high reflectivity and at the same time there is an increase in weight. It also quickly passes from extreme activity to apathy, crying, impressiveness.

Mixed type was detected in 5 patients (5.7%). This includes individuals of a schizoid, depressive, express nature type. Individuals of the schizoid type forgive a person, an isolated way of life, they are extremely impulsive, quickly offended, weak, like a "tree and glass", extremely fragile and fragile. Extreme excitability to depressive-expressive species is characteristic of a tendency to conflict directed at people of the surrounding environment. Such people are prone to alcohol and cocaine.

In the initial period of treatment, it was determined which type of psychotherapy was appropriate for the patient, the reason for the effect of this psyche with the help of hypnosis was explained. After that, the self-persuasion treatment formula was compiled individually for each patient. Hypnotic sessions were held in a special hypnotic room, in a relaxing musical accompaniment.

After that, it was prepared for the stage of hypnotic session, during the session to move to a comfortable position for the patient, then to relax the musculoskeletal system, to undergo interoceptive, relaxation, from the environment and internal suffering are convinced. Then transferred to general relaxation and switched to peace and quiet. An important and leading situation is the transition from sleep to hypnotic sleep.

Then the hypnotic state and the assurances of treatment switched to the next suggestive effect of hypnosis, and then to degipnotization. The duration of the hypnotic session was 40-45 minutes, with an interval of 10-15 sessions per day in the course of treatment.

The effectiveness of the treatment was assessed by the following criteria: high efficiency-clinical recovery, complete disappearance of the objectektiv symptoms and complaints of the disease, moderate efficiency-significant reduction and attenuation of psychopathological symptoms, low efficiency-absence of positive dynamics of improvement, clinical efficiency minimum non-compliance.

A comparative study of the effectiveness of treatment showed that the high efficiency of treatment (compliance: 60% and 19.0%, $r < 0.001$) among 1 - group patients (hypnotized) compared to 2 - group patients (only simple psychomentosis

treatment) . The mean effectiveness almost identical was observed in both groups of patients studied. Low effectiveness of treatment was noted among more than 2 - group patients (mean : 6.7% and 59.5% $p < 0.05$).

In the process of being treated with hypnosis, patients with psychostenic, hysterical and asthenic character are able to improve their sleep for a while. During 10 days of treatment, the mood was restored, after 15 days, the general condition of the waxima, which irritated the patient, decreased. After 25 days, the unpleasant thoughts that tormented the patient disappeared , a month later, the adhesive fears that were observed at the initial stage of hypnotism disappeared. Patients began to engage in the usual way of life, their own cocktail activities, began to give some calm attention to the mukhit who tormented them in the past. Waxing and shrinkage decreased. He was interested in life. Relaxation has been more difficult for some time in patients with hypersthenic and mixed (schizoid, depressive and explosive) character traits. In some patients, negativity was observed in getting into this type of psychosis.

Conclusion:

1. Conducted studies have shown that hypnotism is considered more effective in patients with phobic disorders of a heterogeneous typological nature.

2. The use of hypnotherapy (suggestion) in the treatment of patients with waxy-phobic disorders increases the effectiveness of treatment for patients with neuroses for a while. Psychotherapy in the treatment of psychostenic and hysterical typological personality featured patients has been effective for a while.

3. It is possible to strengthen the will of the patient, expand his outlook and interest in life, study his characterological characteristics and psychopathological features after the disease and prevent the occurrence of unpleasant situations in the queue.

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ETHICAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN SCIENCE

Resume: The article discusses the ethical problems of modern science.

Key words: ethics, philosophy, science, technology, civilization

A new type of activity, a new type of experiments, a new type of organization of scientific research, in which a scientist is obliged to substantiate the social significance, consistency of applications of science to human life values, and certain guarantees against the inhumanity of the fruits of the search are gradually emerging. The effectiveness of such control, which includes ethical and humanistic criteria, to a large extent depends on how competent he is, how actively leading scientists and the public will participate in it, how strong the union of science and democracy will be.

Science and technology have become both the greatest hope for human progress and one of the most serious threats facing modern man. This situation has arisen due to the colossal power of scientific technology. Is it aimed at eliminating human diseases or at producing weapons that can destroy the human race? In some cases, the results of improved technology lead to conflicting consequences. One of the results of this, characteristic of developed countries and especially for young people, is a growing distrust of science and its applications. And this is at a time when the planet must provide for the existence of more than 6 billion people, which is possible only on the basis of continuous and rational use of technology. At the same time, the reckless use of technology, associated primarily with exploitation, carries an equally serious threat. Catastrophe can only be avoided if science and technology can be brought under strict and humane control. The situation is even more serious in developing countries, where the promised scientific and technological progress has not been fulfilled; poverty, hunger and disease are still the lot of most of humanity. Rejection of science and technology can only worsen this situation.

Science is a cognitive socially organized activity, and thus a whole spectrum of ethical characteristics of this activity is revealed. It should be noted that until now scientific activity is studied mainly as research, that is, aimed at obtaining new knowledge. This is, of course, a fundamental characteristic of scientific activity. However, as you know, the activity of a scientist, especially a modern one, is not limited to research; it includes both teaching and informational work - both the search for information necessary to formulate a research problem and discuss methods for its solution, and informing colleagues, - and the popularization of scientific achievements, and the solution of management issues, including research

and development, and editing, and peer review. Finally, a scientist often acts as a consultant or expert in solving certain problems. Such a range of responsibilities of a scientist is a natural consequence of both the diversity and interconnection of the social functions of science and its development, the complication of relationships within the scientific community.

There are two main directions in the ethics of science: these are, firstly, the study of ethical problems generated by the interaction of society and science, or the external ethics of science. Second, a special section of the ethics of science is represented by problems related to interactions within the scientific community - what can be called the internal ethics of science.

Modern technogenic civilization poses new ethical problems for science. For a long time, the dominant idea was that the knowledge that science gives is something absolutely good and useful, as well as the cognitive activity itself and those practical applications that receive its results. To this it should be added that scientific research - when compared with modern times - was not very burdensome for society in terms of the material resources required for it.

In this connection, it makes sense to recall the so-called "technological imperative", which, as it sometimes seems, has almost acquired the strength of an axiom. According to this imperative, everything that becomes technically possible for mankind is certainly realized in practice. At the same time, it is explicitly or implicitly assumed that the lot of people remains only to adapt, as far as it is at all achievable, to what is generated by more and more genies released by scientists from test tubes.

Ethical assessments are now applied not only to the results of scientific activity, but also to the very process of scientific research. But this is perhaps the most controversial point. On the one hand, freedom of research is a value that humanity has suffered over the centuries, so it would be simply immoral if humanity abandoned it. But on the other hand, it is imperative - in the interests of man - to restrict this freedom of research. It seems that the search for a balance between these two imperatives will become an integral part of scientific and technological development. And this testifies not only to its special significance, but also to the fact that its limitation should always be considered as an exception and specially justified.

The main task of ethical regulation of scientific research is, if possible, to protect a person from the risks associated with them. It is for this purpose that the appropriate structures and mechanisms are being created. In other words, the very concept of the planned research, its idea should be such that it is realizable not only methodologically, not only technically and technologically, but also ethically.

The most important task of the socio-humanitarian ethical examination is the environmental assessment of scientific projects. In the conditions of the current ecological crisis, any actions of mankind must take into account the possible consequences on the state of the environment. You can often hear that science brings man not only benefits, but also the greatest misfortunes. Air pollution, accidents at nuclear power plants, an increase in the radioactive background as a result of nuclear

weapons tests, an "ozone hole" over the planet, a sharp decline in plant and animal species - people tend to explain all these and other environmental problems by the very existence of science. If science is not directly accused, then its decisive role in technogenic civilization and, consequently, in the unrestrained exploitation and degradation of nature is still recognized. Against this background, a special direction has arisen in the ethics of science - environmental ethics.

In a broad sense, environmental ethics tries to show how people relate not only to each other, but also to the surrounding nature, why does this type of relationship develop, what should civilization and science be like in order to preserve the natural environment? Resolving ecological crises requires not so much practical action, the development of new technologies, but an ecological revision of our philosophy and morality. And such a revision is not without reason associated with the development of environmental ethics as a new science.

Environmental ethics is looking for new principles of activity on the way of synthesizing the values of Eastern and Western civilizations. If in the East the fundamental principle of ethics and being is naturalness, which means to gently fit into nature, and for a normal life it is necessary to feel the rhythms and breathing cycles of life, to correspond to the rhythms of nature, then the West demonstrates completely different principles. Here, the primacy of economic ethics was formed, according to which the natural environment is only an object for the extraction of resources, therefore, within the framework of this civilization, there was no need to build other additional relations with nature, except for domination and consumption.

The technogenic attitude to nature as a means of satisfying not spiritual, but purely technical needs becomes, starting from the first half of the XX century. one of the leading trends in the development of culture. Science ceases to be a tool for understanding nature, but becomes primarily a means of profit and enrichment. Technogenic civilization is based on such a relationship between man and nature, in which nature is an object of human activity, an object of exploitation, and the exploitation is unlimited. She has a type of development that can be expressed in one word: more. The goal is to accumulate more and more material wealth, wealth and on this basis to solve all human problems, including social, cultural and others. Technogenic civilization is inherent in the idea that nature is inexhaustible, precisely as an object of its exploitation by man. The ecological crisis marks the boundaries of the existing type of economic development. It is about the need for a new relationship with nature and between people. These relations should be aimed at harmonizing nature and man, for solving global problems of our time and again making such concepts as ethical norms and morality in relation to culture and nature work. Recall that the moral and environmental imperatives are as inseparable as the person and the person are inseparable. Violation of environmental and cultural norms leads to the destruction of humanity, just as failure to comply with moral standards destroys the personality. Changes made to the world by a person are ultimately reflected in him.

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MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERN STAGE OF SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: This article examines the main characteristics of the current stage of development of science.

Key words: science, philosophy, sociology, post-non-classical science, global evolutionism, social and humanitarian cognition

Postnonclassical science and changes in the world outlook of technogenic civilization. Scientism and anti-scientism. Science and parascience. Search for a new type of civilizational development and new functions of science in culture. Scientific rationality and the problem of the dialogue of cultures. The role of science in overcoming modern global crises.

The concept of post-non-classical science was introduced in the late 80s of the 20th century by Academician V.S.Stepin. This was done in order to designate a new stage in the development of science, associated with the formation of nonlinear natural science in the process of the scientific revolution that has been unfolding over the past three decades and has not yet been completed.

The main characteristics of modern, post-non-classical science are:

1. Widespread dissemination of ideas and methods of synergetics - the theory of self-organization and development of complex systems of any nature.

Synergetics shows that modern science deals with very complex systems of different levels of organization, the connection between which is carried out through chaos. Each such system appears as an "evolutionary whole". Synergetics opens up new boundaries of superposition, assembling the last of the parts, building complex developing structures from simple ones. At the same time, it proceeds from the fact that the unification of structures is not reduced to their simple addition, but there is an overlap of the areas of their localization: the whole is no longer equal to the sum of parts, it is not more and not less than the sum of parts, it is qualitatively different.

2. Strengthening the paradigm of integrity, that is, awareness of the need for a global comprehensive view of the world. The adoption of the dialectic of integrity, the inclusion of a person in the system is one of the greatest scientific achievements of modern natural science and civilization as a whole.

3. Strengthening and ever wider application of the idea (principle) of co-evolution, ie, conjugate, interdependent change of systems or parts within the whole. Being biological in origin, associated with the study of the joint evolution of various biological objects and levels of their organization, the concept of

coevolution today covers a generalized picture of all conceivable evolutionary processes - this is global evolutionism.

4. Changing the nature of the object of research and strengthening the role of interdisciplinary integrated approaches in its study.

In modern methodological literature, they are more and more inclined to the conclusion that if the object of classical science were simple systems, and the object of non-classical science - complex systems, then at present the attention of scientists is increasingly attracted by historically developing systems, which over time form new levels your organization. Moreover, the emergence of each new level affects the previously formed ones, changing the connections and the composition of their elements.

5. An even wider application of philosophy and its methods in all sciences.

The subject of active discussion today are questions about philosophy itself as such; its place in modern culture; about the specifics of philosophical knowledge, its functions and sources; about its capabilities and prospects; on the mechanism of its impact on the development of knowledge (including scientific) and other forms of human activity.

6. Methodological pluralism, awareness of the limitations, one-sidedness of any methodology - including rationalistic, including dialectical-materialistic.

In science of the 20th century. increasingly talk about the aesthetic side of knowledge, about beauty as a heuristic principle, in relation to theories, laws, concepts. The search for beauty, i.e. the unity and symmetry of the laws of nature is a remarkable feature of modern physics and a number of other natural sciences. A characteristic feature of post-nonclassical science is its dialectization - the widespread use of the dialectical method in various branches of scientific knowledge.

7. A gradual and steady weakening of the requirements for strict standards of scientific discourse - the logical, conceptual component and the strengthening of the role of the non-rational component, but not at the expense of belittling, let alone ignoring the role of reason.

This important feature, clearly manifested in the science of the 20th century, was emphasized by V.I.Vernadsky. The personality relies in its scientific achievements on phenomena that are not covered by logic (however broadly we understand it).

8. Connecting the objective world and the human world, overcoming the gap between the object and the subject.

The development of science in the 20th century - both natural science and social science - convincingly shows that an independent observer who is only able to passively observe and not interfere with the "natural course of events" simply does not exist. It is impossible to isolate a person - the "only observer" whom we are capable of imagining from the surrounding world, to make him independent of his own actions, of the process of acquiring and developing knowledge. That is why many researchers believe that today there is a convergence of problems related to inanimate nature, with issues raised in the field of sociology, psychology, ethics.

9. The introduction of time into all sciences, the ever wider dissemination of the idea of development ("historicization", "dialectization" of science).

In recent years, the idea of the "constructive role of time", its "entry" into all areas and spheres of special scientific knowledge, has been developing especially actively and fruitfully by I. Prigozhii. He writes: "Time has penetrated not only into biology, geology and social sciences, but also into those two levels from which it was traditionally excluded: macroscopic and cosmic. Not only life, but the Universe as a whole has a history, and this circumstance entails important consequences. " The main one is the need for a transition to a higher form of thinking - dialectics as logic and the theory of knowledge.

10. The growing mathematization of scientific theories and the increasing level of their abstractness and complexity.

This feature of modern science has led to the fact that the work with its new theories, due to the high level of abstractions of concepts introduced into them, has turned into a new and unique type of activity. In this regard, some scientists speak, in particular, about the threat of transformation of theoretical physics into a mathematical theory. Computerization, increasing alternativeness and complexity of science is accompanied by a change in its "empirical component". The point is that more and more complex, expensive instrumental systems appear that serve research teams and function similarly to means of industrial production.

11. Striving to build a general scientific picture of the world on the basis of the principles of universal (global) evolutionism, uniting the ideas of the systemic and evolutionary approaches into a single whole.

Global evolutionism: characterizes the interconnection of self-organizing systems of varying degrees of complexity and explains the genesis of new structures; considers social, living and inanimate matter in a dialectical relationship; creates a basis for considering a person as an object of cosmic evolution, a regular and natural stage in the development of our Universe, responsible for the state of the world in which he is "immersed"; is the basis for the synthesis of knowledge in modern, post-non-classical science; serves as the most important principle for the study of new types of objects - self-developing, integral systems that are becoming more and more "human-sized".

12. Formation of a new - "organismic" vision (understanding of nature).

The understanding of nature is increasingly viewed not as a conglomerate of isolated objects and not even as a mechanical system, but as an integral living organism, changes in which can occur within certain limits. Violation of these boundaries leads to a change in the system, to its transition to a qualitatively different state, which can cause irreversible destruction of the integrity of the system.

13. Understanding the world not only as a self-developing integrity, but also as an unstable, unstable, nonequilibrium, chaosogenic, uncertainty. These fundamental characteristics of the universe today come to the fore, which, of course, does not exclude the presence of opposite characteristics in the universe.

Thus, modern science, even in small things, cannot do without probabilities, instabilities and uncertainties. They permeate the entire universe - from the properties of elementary particles to the behavior of man, society and the Universe as a whole. Therefore, today more and more people speak of uncertainty as an attributive, integral characteristic of being, objective in all its spheres.

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INNOVATION IN EDUCATION REFORM YOUTH IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract: This article pays special attention to the education of young people. Social activity is a necessary condition for a person to find his place in society and consciously control his behavior.

Key words: process, youth, socialization, socio-political processes, practice, social activism.

One of the priority areas in our country is the introduction of effective mechanisms for the prevention and suppression of juvenile delinquency, the identification, analysis and elimination of the causes and conditions of their occurrence, especially through the development and implementation of law enforcement practice and measures to improve legislation. It provides for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the solution of social problems, first of all, the provision of employment and the intensification of the involvement of minors in social activities, an increase in the effectiveness of measures for the meaningful organization of their leisure.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev rightly noted: “Based on the principle “Justice is the rule of law”, we will continue to work to strengthen respect for the law and intolerance in our society. In this regard, special attention is paid to the prevention of offenses. For this, first of all, we must take measures to take full advantage of the community's opportunities, increase the efficiency and responsibility of prevention inspectors, create decent services and living conditions for them”[1].

The level of development of legal culture in society is determined by the correct understanding and effective use of their rights and freedoms by each son and daughter, who will be future heirs, by the conscientious performance of their duties and legality in their activities. However, the process of modernization of our country and the democratization of society requires social and political activity of young people. Today, the task of increasing the legal culture of minors, behind which the future of the country, remains one of the strategic tasks.

Socialization is the participation of a person in social relations through the study of knowledge and norms created by society and the acquisition of behavior. The legal education of minors is strongly influenced by the social environment in the existing family, community, religion, educational and training institutions in real

life. Therefore, it is impossible to talk about the legal education of minors without taking into account these signs of socialization.

Minors get their first acquaintance with law, politics, government and society in the family, in preschool institutions, general education schools, and then in academic lyceums and professional colleges. However, their lack of political and legal knowledge is obvious, especially with the transition to a new social environment - higher education. In a new social environment, the student is faced with new legal norms and procedures to which he is forced to obey. Legal education, legal education, legal culture play a key role in the adaptation of students to the new social environment.

Adolescents find their place in society as a result of their social, religious, economic, political, legal and cultural socialization. The reason is that socialization is a process by which an individual gains sufficient experience from childhood, assimilating existing written and unwritten norms into the stated priorities of society. As a result of proper socialization, adolescents become socially active.

Social activism is an increase in the participation of social actors (society, class, group and individual) in socio-political processes, labor, cultural and educational activities, the desire to fully exercise the rights and obligations established by law. Social activity is a necessary condition for a person to find his place in society and consciously control his behavior.

There are three types of social activity: socio-political processes; culture; in the sphere of labor and everyday life, labor activity is manifested in the sphere of labor relations and arises in connection with the performance of the subject of professional and social duties.

In the socialization of our society, special attention should be paid to the education of our minors as a strategic issue.

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THE PRINCIPLES OF CREATING VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS OF THE INNOVATION PROCESS IN AGRICULTURE

Resume: The article examines the principles of creating various organizational forms of the innovation process in agriculture.

Key words: agriculture, innovation, economics, innovative approach, market

In the conditions of the formation of a market economy in the agro-industrial complex, providing agricultural producers with complete independence not only in production, but also in the sale of the products obtained, it is especially important to ensure such a level of efficiency that allows for expanded reproduction in agriculture. This is absolutely impossible without the appropriate organization of production, which should be based on intensive and resource-saving technologies, on the introduction of scientific achievements into production. Chronic negative attitude towards science and scientific achievements on the part of the majority of workers in the material sphere, their lack of initiative, as you know, were associated, first of all, with the lack of direct interest of both managers and specialists and ordinary workers in improving their performance indicators.

True, in the last pre-reform years, the interest of commodity producers in improving technologies, introducing new technology, new progressive varieties, and improving the breed composition in animal husbandry in connection with the gradual strengthening of self-supporting relations in agricultural enterprises began to show much more. Agricultural workers have become more interested in the results of their labor. During this period, intensive technologies began to be widely introduced in crop and livestock production. There has been a natural tendency towards an increase in the yield and productivity of animal husbandry. Livestock complexes, poultry farms, greenhouse complexes have effectively started operating. By the production of milk and eggs per capita, the country has reached the level of the highly developed countries of the world. The effectiveness of the development of scientific and technological progress in poultry farming was especially clearly shown. There has been a tendency towards stabilization of the economy of agricultural enterprises and, above all, those working on a progressive basis. But these successes were overshadowed by the reforms that had begun, which put 65 agricultural producers in conditions that were far from conducive to the development of scientific and technological progress, rather, on the contrary, to a serious curtailment.

In the context of the transition to market relations, the scientific and innovative sphere of the agro-industrial complex was forced to gradually restructure and improve, despite the presence of serious difficulties. With the formation of a

common food market, labor market and means of production, a market for scientific and technical products gradually began to form, which, on the basis of competition, was supposed to provide a balanced supply and demand for these products. It should be noted that great success in the formation and functioning of the market for scientific and technical products was not achieved due to the loss of interest in this product from the mass agricultural producer. The lack of demand for scientific and technical products has become a big negative phenomenon, both for its manufacturers, scientific institutions, and its consumers, agricultural workers. When solving the problem of raising innovation activity in the agro-industrial complex, it is important to understand that under the conditions of market laws, the main stakeholders in the development of the innovation process are both the manufacturer and the consumer of scientific products. An agricultural producer is interested in purchasing and implementing the developed innovation, which will improve the technology, increase production, make it cheaper and increase labor efficiency. The representative of science - the developer of the innovation is interested in implementing and transferring his development with the expectation of the effect both for himself and for the agricultural producer. The latter, regardless of what form of management he represents, must be active in introducing innovations in his production.

This activity should consist in raising his awareness of what is currently in the arsenal of science and best practice in the technology of cultivation and production of agricultural products, their processing, storage and sale. His innovative activity primarily depends on the level of his literacy and awareness. An ideal in this regard can be a highly organized farmer or a manager (specialist) of a collective or state enterprise, who has at its disposal modern computer systems containing the necessary technical, technological and economic information, on the basis of which a decision is made to introduce certain innovations or innovations on this enterprise. Therefore, the proper information support of commodity producers by the relevant information formations is an important direction for increasing innovation activity in the agro-industrial complex.

The organization of a special consulting service is of no less importance in this regard. The experience of leading enterprises shows that in increasing the innovative activity of agricultural commodity producers, their constant communication with research and implementation teams is important. The developer of scientific products is interested in carrying out development in a shorter time, that is, producing products of such quality, which would, to a certain extent, determine the demand for it. In the conditions of Russia, it has historically developed in such a way that the introduction of achievements into production for the developer (scientist) was not at all obligatory. As a rule, he at least has the designer's supervision over the implementation.

The main reason for this phenomenon is that the scientist is not financially interested in the implementation of his developments. So far, unfortunately, there is no corresponding organizational and economic mechanism for transferring scientific products to production, but it is necessary. This mechanism should

directly interest and stimulate the scientist for the introduction of his developments into production, and even regardless of who assists in the implementation. Solving this issue can significantly increase the innovative activity of the manufacturers of scientific products themselves. Thus, the level of development of scientific and technological progress in the agro-industrial complex undoubtedly depends on the innovative activity of manufacturers and consumers of scientific products. However, a direct connection between them due to the peculiarities of agricultural production is not always possible. And therefore, it is no coincidence that a certain implementation sphere is involved in the innovation process, designed to facilitate the operational implementation of both scientific achievements and advanced experience in production.

In the current conditions, it is extremely difficult to revive innovation. Internal incentives for innovation, due to the need to replace obsolete equipment and master new technologies in order to increase the competitiveness of products, are very weak in conditions of monopolization of the economy and underdeveloped market relations. Even with the most intensive introduction of market structures, innovative activity will increase slightly in the near future. Their relatively weak impact on the innovation process will persist until the stable manifestation of internal motivations for changes in the structure of production, adequate to market demand. In these conditions, external stimuli arising from the economic policy of the state acquire a decisive role.

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STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

Abstract: this article analysis specific purpose of courses that is not an easy task for the teachers of English either as a second or foreign language. Further, the teaching learning of medical terminology is an acute problem for both teachers and learners of medical discipline. The teachers cannot convey easily the ideas hidden in ambiguous lexemes, which are derived from foreign languages other than English.

Keywords: medical terminology, loans, strategies, approaches, breaking down, learning, teaching, medicine, lexemes

English is accepted as the language instruction of different sciences and technologies. It is distinguished uniquely from the other global languages, because it borrows freely and constantly from other languages (i.e. loan words), for instance, there are a lot of Arabic words introduce(d) from time to time not only in general English domain, but also in specialized areas such as medicine, pharmacology, etc. Obviously, we can witness Arabic terms as alcohol, alkali, alembic, naphtha, tartar, al-chemy, el-exir and so on. Many other languages enrich the English globe by a huge number of loans in different fields, exemplification, a lot of medical terminology or lexemes are originated from Latin and Greek because they were very popular as English widely used nowadays. Also, French, German and many other languages played and still play a very important role in supporting and promoting the phenomenon of English. Hence, English can be defined as not a language in its own right, but it is a collection of overlapping languages. Interestingly, many words transmitted to English by indirect way, that means passed from one language to another language then to English.

Some words have entered English, not by direct contact with the language which is its source, but indirectly through an intervening language. In this way many of the earlier Italian Loans come through French, the earlier loan words from the east come through Latin, many of them having already passed through Greek before reaching Latin Words travelled thousands of miles, westward from Asia to Europe, across Europe from east to west and from south to north, all round the Mediterranean from nation to nation and from generation to generation.

There is no doubt then English like any other languages serves the native speakers with a wide range of implementations in different disciplines, but it is striking to note that it serves the non-natives of English with an equally wide range of use as it is international and can be used in various fields of sciences, commerce, trade and communication between the different states of the world. English is used in three varieties. First language, second language and foreign language, for the

learners of English as second language and foreign language, English is implemented in two ways: English for general purposes and English for specific purposes. English for general purpose provides an unlimited range of language which can be applied for various purposes without identification of particular needs or specific people. Whereas, English for specific purpose concentrates on a restricted use of language which is designed for specific needs of a particular group of learners for example English for medical studies, English for technicians, English for airlines employees, English for agricultural learners. English for specific purposes is one of the principal offshoots that has emerged in the last few decades and has been internationally accepted as the language of instruction of science and technology. In the last few years, the phenomenon of learning English for specific purposes has begun to appear more and more frequently throughout the process of English language teaching.

Unquestionably, this has become a major activity in today's highly automated world. Medical English is a branch of English for specific purpose in which it is designed to meet the entire prerequisites of medical studies and profession. Medical English is a branch of English for specific purpose in which it is designed to meet the entire prerequisites of medical studies and profession. Medical lexicon, which is the accepted international terminology of the discipline and the profession, is the prime need of the English for specific. The present research paper is an attempt to investigate the difficulties encountered by the learners of medicine in understanding the medical terms and providing strategies, techniques and approaches for comprehending the hidden ideas in such complicated terminology.

Every profession or field has its own jargon, a registered or a specialized language that allows for quick and efficient communication smoothly between members of the same discipline. Practitioners of medicine and health sciences have their own jargon or particular language for medicine. Medical terminology is a specialised language used by learners, specialists and experts of medicine and health sciences. It is regarded as one of the most difficult language among all the other specialized languages in different fields. Medical language includes very complicated long terms which seem difficult to sound, spell, remember and even understand. Medical writing relies very heavily on a specialised vocabulary. Most of these words cannot be usefully translated or even defined. Medical writing is often so difficult to understand, it is necessary to approach it from a variety of angles if one is to understand the ideas hidden in long words and even longer and complex terms. Further, medical language provides unfamiliar and strange words, for example some words contain triple (o) together as in **hysterosaplingoophorectomy** and others start in double (o) as in **oophorectomy**.

Furthermore, the grammatical patterns in medical context are different, for instance the plural is formed by another way different from that one in an ordinary English, many nouns do not add "-s" or "-es" in the plural, but change in vowels or the last part of the words such as **amoeba, amoebae, bacterium, bacteria, phenomenon, phenomena, protozoon, protozoa, fungus, fungi, curriculum, curricula**.

As preliminary for this section, it is important to explain what is meant by medical terminology. The word "medical" is an adjective, which means areas / contexts / settings of medicine. Terminology is divided into three parts: term- = word, -in- = inside (-o-, linker) and –logy = a branch of study. Therefore, it can be deduced that the two terms mean a branch of science, which is concerned with the study, or understanding what is hidden inside the medical words. There are different techniques or strategies and methods or approaches, which can be used to understand the meanings of the medical terms and comprehending the ideas beyond such complicated lexemes. The focus will be on the most important strategies and approaches, which may help in learning and teaching medical terms.

As it has been pointed out earlier that it seems not easy to learn the different source language or even Greek and Latin, which offer the largest chunk of medical lexicon. A short cut to the necessary information is inevitable and, therefore, certain fundamentals of vocabulary acquisition and linguistic procedure of word formation and word analysis have to be learnt and fruitfully utilized. New strategies have to be formed and past techniques have to be reviewed in the interest of medical terminology and in the interest of effective teaching or learning process. One of the most effective strategies in learning or teaching medical terminology is breaking down each term into small meaningful units. It is commonly known that breaking down indicates destruction or collapse, which means harmful effects e.g. breaking down a building, piece of furniture, white blood cells, antibody protection, etc. But there is an exception in the case of breaking down the loan items into parts to explain what each element of a word refer to, when collecting such segments of the small parts leading to comprehend what notion is hidden inside such items. The learners of medicine and health sciences will be exposed to handle long and apparently, difficult scientific terms like those mentioned in. In the beginning , it may seem impossible to learn how to pronounce , spell and memories these complicated terms and their meanings. The learners of medical discipline need to know the techniques for understanding the meanings of the confused forms. One of the useful strategies which can be applied is **breaking down** the loan into meaningful constituents, the meaning of each element listed separately and combing the meanings of all the units leading to comprehend the definition or the meaning of the whole terms .Once these elements have been mastered, there is no difficulty in discovering the meaning of the compounded medical terms , no matter how long it may be , for these elements over and over again in all kinds of the words used in the field of the study. As it has been pointed previously, this study investigates the difficulties encounter the English for specific purpose learners of medicine in understanding unfamiliar, long and complicated terminology. It provides modest insights for both learners and practitioners. In respect to the learning process, some strategies are displayed such as breaking down the terms into meaningful elements, then combining such constituents leading to comprehend the definition of the whole term, another strategy was explained that is identifying the word-parts, also removing the additional parts pre-and post can help in understanding and learning new medical lexemes. Some terms cannot be broken down, they are considered as one mass,

because they are named after persons, plants or animal, memorization is the preferable procedure for learning such vocabularies. Regarding the teaching process, the most appropriate and effective approaches are suggested such as diagnostic approach, generative model for acquisition medical vocabularies, using L1 in teaching L2 and other collective methods are provided.

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IMPROVING LISTENING SKILL BY USING PRACTICAL TECHNIQUES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Abstract: this article analysis listening techniques to improve students' listening comprehension and shows the lack of listening teaching and meagre listening habits were the cause of diminishing listening skills. Moreover, it helps the English language teachers and students to overcome this problem by showing the results of application of practical technique for improving English language listening skill.

Key words: strategies, listening comprehension, English language, practical techniques, students, teachers

It is a well-known fact that listening is vital in the acquisition of the English language because it provides language input. The best methods are therefore those that supply 'comprehensible input' in low anxiety situations, containing messages that students really want to hear. These methods do not force early production in the second language, but allow students to produce when they are ready, recognizing that improvement comes from supplying communicative and comprehensible input, and not from forcing and correcting production. Whereas, English language learners acquire the second language when they absorb sufficient comprehensible input. As we see listening is crucial in the acquisition of English. Nowadays, there is an urgent need to improve students' listening comprehension since it impedes that English students acquire and be communicatively competent in English. However, there has been little research about this skill. In spite of English second language learners, have serious problems in English listening comprehension because universities pay more attention to English grammar, reading and vocabulary.

Listening is the fundamental language skill, It is the medium through which individuals obtain a large portion of their education, information, understanding of the world, human affairs, ideals, sense of values, and appreciation. In our world of mass communication, much of it is developed orally. Therefore, it is important that students be taught to listen effectively and critically. Listening is considered the most important of the four skills such as speaking, Reading, and writing not only in the acquisition of a second language also in the acquisition of the first language, because it gives the aural input which is necessary to acquire a language and permits people to interact in spoken communication. There is a significant positive relationship between listening comprehension ability and foreign language acquisition, indicating that listening ability is an extremely factor in the acquisition of foreign language. Numerous studies indicated that efficient listening skills were more important than reading skills as a factor contributing to academic success. It is evident that listening plays the main role in second language acquisition,

Therefore, English teachers must take action and promote listening comprehension teaching in their classrooms to help students get improved with their listening skills.

Listening is the mental process of constructing meaning from spoken input. Furthermore, listening is conceived as an active process in which listeners select and interpret information, which comes from auditory and visual clues in order to define what is going on and what speakers are trying to express. This process implicates perception, attention, cognition, and memory. During this process, many factors can impede that second language learners grasp listening input. Among the most important factors, we have speech rate, phonological features and background knowledge. Other aspects that hinder listening input comprehension are insufficient exposure to the target language, and a lack of interest and motivation. Listener difficulties are also related to the levels of cognitive demands made by the content of the texts. Numerous difficulties, which can be confronted in listening tasks such as unknown vocabularies, unfamiliar topics, fast speech rate, and unfamiliar accents.

Listening strategies facilitate comprehension and help listeners compensate the difficulties they had in understanding listening input. There are three types of listening strategies: metacognitive, cognitive, and socio-affective strategies. All of them utilize different techniques to grasp meaning and some of them interrupt the listening process to do it more efficient. Metacognitive strategies describe complex activities that listeners do to catch meaning. They regulate and direct the language learning process when listeners use metacognitive techniques they begin to analyze the requisites of the listening task, try to make good predictions, activate the correct listening process required, check their comprehension, and evaluate the success of their approach. Cognitive strategies refer to basic techniques that listeners do to understand listening input; for example making inferences, realizing what went wrong, or what produced misinterpretation during the listening task. Finally, socio-affective strategies refers to techniques that listeners utilize to confirm understanding, cooperate with the speaker, or to lower anxiety; for example, listeners interact with the speaker, ask for clarification, negotiate meaning. Four strategies, which would help learners to listen to English by activating or building schema, guessing, or predicting, listening selectively, and negotiating meaning.

Note taking is the process of taking notes. The writer used this technique because it gave the learners the opportunity to have a written record of the lecture. Taking notes made the learners active and involved listeners. When learners took notes they had to concentrate and paid attention to what was being said and how the writer was saying it. The learners paid attention to different aspects, for example, body language, listening for introductory, concluding and transition words and phrases, and using pictures and diagrams to make the notes more understandable. The writer explained to the experimental group students that they had to organize their space on the page; develop their own system of shorthand abbreviations; use diagrams, pictures, colours to make the notes more visual. Similarly, the author emphasized that when they get lost they had to leave space to fill it later, and left a symbol indicating that it had to be completed. It was learners' obligation to write

legibly. It was obligatory to use "The Cornell Format" It says that on page of his notes the learner must draw a vertical line, top to down. 5cm from the left side of the paper. The learners will write their notes on the right of this line and on the left of the line, they will write key words, word clues, and sample questions.

In addition, if the writer spoke too fast, the learners had to ask her to slow down. In the case of the audio program, if it was too fast, the learners had to ask that the track be repeated. Equally, the learner had to ask questions and clarifications about the topic. All these aspects contributed to make note-taking more effective. The author presented well-known abbreviations like these. However, learners could create their own abbreviations to copy rapidly.

Once learners had learnt to take notes. They had to continue with the note-making process in order to complete and consolidate this process. This process began with the reading of the taken notes. After, the learners had to underline headings and subheadings, correct spelling mistakes and rewrite illegible chunks. In addition, the learners had to complete any gaps, underlined or highlighted important sentences or paragraphs. The learners made sure that they understood concepts, definitions, opinions, etc. In some cases, the learners completed the Cornell system. As soon as the learners had reviewed the lecture notes. They were ready to use this information to talk about it, to give their opinions about the topic, or to write a composition about the topic. Overall, they showed that they have understood the listening input.

The writer applied this listening skill since it is a variation of dictation. In fact, it is a sort of supported dictation, which integrates the four skills. Hence, its effectiveness, it requires learners to listen, talk, collaborate, take-notes, redraft, and present orally. Observe that, it can be used at all levels. The writer read short texts several times. The texts had a language level slightly above that of the learners but the subjects were familiar for them. The writer introduced new vocabulary or new structures, but not complicated ones, since the learners could feel anxiety and frustration. The learners tried to produce their own version as close to the original as possible. The collaborative nature of the activity means that a beginner can be paired with a more fluent learner and get a model to follow. The most important advantage of applying doctorless was that they encouraged learners to use more advanced vocabulary and sentence structures. The writer worked in this way: First, she read a short text on a familiar topic at normal speed. Second, the learners listened and took notes. Third, the writer repeated the reading, after writing new subject vocabulary on the board to help learners. Fourth, the learners worked in pairs and shared their notes. Fifth, the author read the text again at normal speed. The learners worked in groups of four to produce a final written version of the text. The objective was to write a similar version as the original one.

All these techniques were applied by the writer in order to give the experimental group tons of listening input. Similarly, the writer followed the three phases to teach listening: pre, while and post-listening. The writer considers that these phases and the activities developed in these stages are important in the listening process.

After the application of the listening techniques and statistical procedures in this experimental project, the author has arrived at several important conclusions; among the most significant are the improvement in listening comprehension of the experimental group students, homogeneity in this group, and rejection of the null hypothesis. The listening techniques provided useful listening resources such as note taking, dictation, matching, multiple matching and sentence completion exercises. These techniques helped a lot in the class when the students got tired, bored, or were stressed, because they created a relaxed and nice environment which stimulated listening acquisition.

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POLIOMYELITIS DISEASE AND ITS COMPLICATIONS

Resume: Poliomyelitis (poliomyelitis, Infantile Paralysis, Polio; polio (Greek.)- bruise, myelos-brain) - acute viral infection (gray matter of the spinal cord), harmful to the nervous system. Mainly in the lower part of the body ,harakter with the appearance of paralysis and in most cases, a strong lesion of the spine leads to a cessation of breathing.

Key words: Virus, vaccine, central nervous system, typical, atypical, paralyzed, paresis.

Relevance: currently, despite the fact that the measures for treatment – prophylactic action are well established, they are still encountered in different regions. Including in our country. Poliomyelitis disease is relatively rare than other diseases, but its complications that leave in the human body are very serious. That is , 5% of those infected with the steal forms of poliomyelitis die zi , leaving severe complications such as muscle paralysis, atrophy and bone deformation in 75 – 80% of cases. In addition , the main part (80 – 85 %) of patients with poliomyelitis is made up of young children , that is, those under the age of 15 years, it is impossible not to attract our attention.

Objective: to study and analyze the number of patients with poliomyelitis , the consequences of the disease in the Andijan region for the past years.

Materials and methods of verification. In the last 5 years, 32 patients with poliomyelitis were treated in the orthopedics department of Andijan regional multidisciplinary hospital. Of these, opiated patients are from 16(50%)to 5 years old – 2 patients , up to 10 years old – 9 patients , up to 15 years old – 4 patients , up to 20 years old – 2 patients.

The main method of examination poliomyelitis is a severe disease , which is observed mainly in children of small age. We can vaccinate children to protect them from this infection. Thanks to mass immunization, poliomyelitis and its complications are becoming more common in many countries. But in most regions of Asia and Nigeria, this terrible disease has been going on so far. Therefore, the regions where the poliomyelitis threat is preserved are always encountered. As a result of the wrong attitude of parents to vaccination, poliomyelitis virus can infect

children and cause severe complications. Therefore, popularization of vaccination of the vulnerable younger generation and other measures can save from infection.

In the human body, polyovirus spreads in the central nervous system and damages the Centers and fibers of action, so the disease is manifested mainly by paralysis, paresis and atrophy of muscles.

Polio can be typical and atypical. In the first case, it is always manifested by symptoms of a violation of the central nervous system. Depending on whether there is paralysis or not, the disease is divided into paralytic and non-paralytic forms (when paralysis is absent, meningial symptoms, changes in the cerebrospinal fluid and strong intoxication are observed).

Noparalytic poliomyelitis passes light. In paralytic poliomyelitis, in most cases, complications of different degrees remain. Long and correctly conducted treatment measures can significantly restore the movement function of the muscles, if the injury is not so severe. But when the respiratory center and respiratory muscles are damaged, the condition worsens significantly.

On average, 1-2 weeks pass from the moment of infection to the manifestation of the disease. The typical paralytic form of poliomyelitis is divided into several levels: preparalytic, paralytic, restorative and complication-releasing.

If the immune system is weak and can not fight the disease, the disease can go from the drug level to the paralytic level. At this stage, the above-mentioned symptoms of poliomyelitis are accompanied by sluggish and visible signs – muscle relaxation palpitations and asymmetric paralysis of the legs (on the one hand). Pathology can damage the muscles of the tongue, face and, at the same time, breathing. Especially often, due to damage to the muscles of the same breathing, many muscles are destroyed. Violation of muscle function leads to their hypertrophy and deformation of the body skeleton. In most patients, however, the outflow of large joints is observed.

After 4 – 6 weeks after the appearance of the first symptoms of poliomyelitis, the stage of healing, which extends the disease for several months, begins. After that, first the deterioration of the patient's condition stops sharply, and then gradually the recovery begins, while the complication of poliomyelitis in the form of a defect in the muscular apparatus never disappears. The complication stage of the disease is characteristic of violations of various degrees (deformation of the legs, loosening of the muscles, torsion of the spine, severe atrophy of the muscles).

Complications of poliomyelitis the remaining patients are often in treatment courses requiring medical rehabilitation, as well as long-term follow-up, the clinic of the lesion and, at the same time, correctly selected operative and rehabilitative treatment measures. Acquired complications are eliminated with the help of heavy and long-term orthopedic and surgical treatment measures.

An operation was performed in the patient, where a contracture of the knee joint was detected, manifested by the rupture of 4 bolts. The main lesions were observed on more than one leg. And in 11 patients, hammer on the account of paresis of the anterior muscle of the thigh - the relaxation of the heel joint and the fall of the heel were observed. Ilizarov apparatus was installed in 11 children by

conducting Z-shaped osteotomy treatment. Ilizarov apparatus was installed on the contracture bending the knee joint. Taking into account the age of the patients, the segment undergoing operative treatment was treated with hypercorrection up to 1.5 – 2 cm in the process of distillation, taking into account the fact that it was left behind in the process of growth. In the case of loosening the shin compensation joint, various methods were used in order to stabilize it. 18 patients underwent operative procedures to remove the tendons and muscle plates. In addition, Achilloplasty and arthrodesis amalgam in 6 patients were increased in 3 patients.

Conclusion: in place of the conclusion, we can say that the treatment of poliomyelitis or vaccination measures against it is not enough to completely eliminate the disease. Because, now poliomyelitis has a social harakter, when eliminating it, it is necessary to take measures aimed at increasing the medical literacy of the population, strict adherence to personal and general hygienic rules and improving the social condition of the population. In addition, increasing medical supervision in children's institutions and schools, as well as carrying out explanatory work on poliomyelitis vaccination among parents, gives a good result against the disease.

It should also be noted that the sooner the disease is detected and treatment measures are taken, the more likely the child will become a life-threatening disorder.

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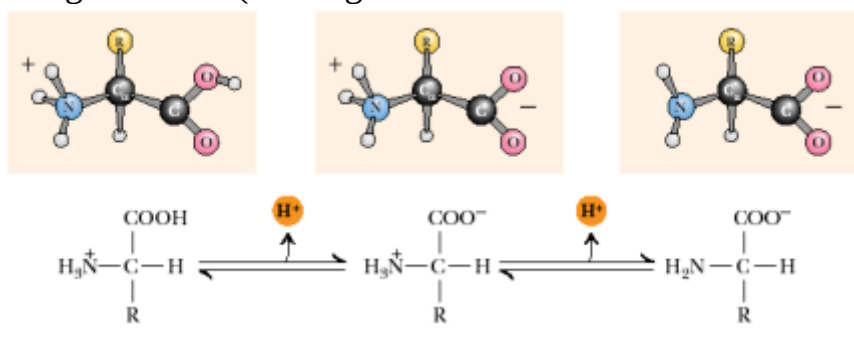
GENERAL PROPERTIES OF AMINO ACIDS

Annotation: The article provides an overview of amino acids, their properties and important features, and information about the importance of individual amino acids.

Keywords: amino acid, L and D conformation, dipole, isoelectric point, asymmetry, serine, cysteine, phenylalanine, histidine, proline.

The amino acids in proteins are white crystalline substances that are solid and stable at room temperature. Amino acids do not decompose when briefly heated in aqueous solutions at 100–200 °C, but a number of amino acids decompose when proteins are hydrolyzed in the presence of acid or alkali. The solubility of amino acids in water varies. Cystine and tyrosine are less soluble, while proline and oxyproline are well-soluble amino acids. Most amino acids are extremely insoluble in absolute alcohol.

The dual polarity of amino acids affects their physicochemical properties, in particular, the fact that most amino acids are highly soluble in water and sparingly soluble in organic solutions depends on their ionization. Depending on the pH of the medium, amino acids are amphoteric in the form of anions, cations or electroneutral bipolar ions: in strongly acidic solutions amino acids are positive ions (moving in the electric field towards the cathode), in alkaline solutions they move in the form of negative ions (moving in the electric field towards the anode).



Picture 1. Charging of amino acids.

The dissociation constant of carboxyl and amino groups (K_1 and K_2) is the ratio of dissociated ions to non-dissociated forms, ie 50% of amino acids are dipole and 50% are ionic.

All amino acids are in aqueous solution in the form of bipolar ions or sweater ions, ie the carboxyl group of amino acids is dissociated, the amino group is protonated.

Therefore, depending on the pH of the medium, the sum of charges in amino

acids can be 0, positive or negative.

A state in which the charge of amino acids is zero is called the isoelectric state. The pH value at which an amino acid does not move to the anode or cathode in the electric field is called the isoelectric point and is determined by the pH_i . The isoelectric point clearly reflects the acid-alkaline properties of different groups of amino acids and is the most important constant that characterizes the amino acid.

In human and animal cells and intercellular fluids, the pH of the medium is close to neutral, under which alkaline amino acids (lysine, arginine) are positively charged (cations), acidic amino acids (asparagine and glutamine) are negatively charged (anions), and the remaining amino acids are dipole. have.

Almost all amino acids have optical properties and the ability to distort the level of polarized light (only glycine is not included). This property is due to the fact that the alpha-carbon atom in them is bound to four different groups of four valences. A molecule with such a structure has the property of chirality, ie it does not have a center of symmetry and a level of symmetry. Compounds with chirality are in the form of double isomers that represent each other in the mirror. They differ from each other in the spatial orientation of the groups attached to the alpha atom. The two resulting configurations are called D- and L-stereoisomers. When one of these isomers is placed on top of the other, they do not overlap like the right and left palms. They are called enantiomers. Chiral compounds have the same chemical and physical properties, differing only in the fact that they turn the level of polarized light to the left or right, and their angles of rotation are the same. This type of ability is indicated by a + or - sign, but the beam deflection sign does not have to match the D or L configuration of the molecule. The symbols L (leve, left) and D (dexter, right) indicate which row the enantiomers belong to.

Based on the spatial structure of amino acids, their division into two rows is of biological importance. Proteins contain only L-amino acids. However, some D-amino acids are also released from the body. Some D-amino acids are freely found in the cell membrane of bacteria (anthrax rods) and in antibiotics produced by microorganisms.

Amino acids in a protein are L-series amino acids that have the following properties:

L-Glycine is not optically active because it does not have an asymmetric C-atom. Glycine is involved in the synthesis of nucleic acids, glutathione, bile acids, as well as in the neutralization of benzoic acid.

L-Alanine deamination produces pyruvic acid. In the body, in addition to - a alanine, there is also b - alanine, which is a component of muscle extractives, coenzyme A, vitamins pantothenic acid.

L-Serine milk protein - contains a large amount of casein. Phosphoric ether of serine - phosphoserine is involved in metabolism.

L-Treonin is an irreplaceable amino acid.

L-Cysteine is a sulfur-containing amino acid in construction. The presence of sulfhydryl-SH group in the molecule makes it easy to oxidize and damage from light; has the property of protecting the body from highly oxidizing substances that

occur when poisoned by arsenic, phosphorus and other harmful substances. There is an S-S-disulfide bond in the tertiary structure of proteins.

L-Methionine is characterized by the presence of an easily mobile methyl group. These groups are used in the synthesis of lipotropic factor that prevents lipid infiltration of the liver - choline, muscle extractives - creatine, a component of DNA - thymine, hormone - adrenaline.

L-Valine is not synthesized in the human body, so it must be ingested with food.

L-Lecin is used in protein biosynthesis.

L-Glutamate and L-Aspartate are of great importance. They are involved in protein biosynthesis, the neutralization of ammonia, as well as the formation of other amino acids in the brain. Derivatives - α - ketoglutarate and oxaloacetate are important substrates in energy metabolism. A derivative of glutamate - γ -amino acid is involved in the inhibition of the nervous system. The sodium salt of glutamate is widely used in the food industry to improve the taste of food. These two amino acids are used to determine the activity of transaminases in serum (as a substrate).

L-Lysine is not synthesized in the human body, so it should be included with food. Lack of lysine leads to disruption of protein biosynthesis, which stops the growth process.

L-Arginine is involved in protein biosynthesis in the body, the main way to neutralize ammonia - is one of the components of urea formation.

L-Phenylalanine is not synthesized in the human body and must be ingested with food. Participates in the biosynthesis of proteins.

L-Tyrosine is a precursor to the biosynthesis of proteins and a number of hormones - thyroid hormone - thyroxine, adrenal cortex hormones - adrenaline and noradrenaline and others.

L-Tryptophan is not synthesized in the human body and must be ingested with food. Involved in the biosynthesis of proteins, vitamin PP, a biogenic amine that facilitates the conduction of nerve impulses - serotonin, vasoconstrictor - tryptamine and others.

L-Histidine is a major source of histamine, a biogenic amine that expands protein biosynthesis and blood vessels and increases HCl secretion in the stomach.

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BASIC METHODS OF BIOCHEMICAL RESEARCH

Annotation: The article provides information on the main methods of biochemical research and the essence of their content.

Keywords: Biochemistry, homogenization, ultrasentrifugation, extraction, re-extraction, heat treatment, dialysis, sedimentation, electrophoresis, chromatography.

Because the object of biochemistry is a living organism, complex methods are used to extract a substance from it. For normal physicochemical analysis, a number of additional processes will be required. The procedure for the separation of substances from biological material is as follows:

1. Homogenization.
2. Ultracentrifugation.
3. Extraction.
4. Analysis (re-extraction, heat treatment, dialysis, sedimentation, electrophoresis, chromatography).

The method of isolation and analysis depends on the properties of biological substances. In the study of isolated biological materials, the structure and physical and chemical properties of substances are studied in accordance with the purpose. In their quantification, various methods of physical, physicochemical, chemical analysis, as well as quantum-mechanical calculations of the electronic shell of the separated compound are used. The methods used should allow to preserve the natural structure of biological substances.

Biological material for biochemical research can be easily obtained under experimental conditions. In the clinic, this possibility is relatively limited. In pharmacy, animal tissues and drugs are used as biological material.

Plasma, serum, and other biological fluids are water-soluble mixtures of various natural substances. Since enzymes are composed of complex proteins by nature, no modifiers are added to biological fluids in their determination, and they are diluted when the concentration of the enzyme is high. If the enzyme in the biological fluid catalyzes and prevents the detection of the test substance, the activity of the enzyme is stopped with the appropriate reagent. Typically, acetic acid, nitric acid, phosphorus tungsten, sulfuric acid or thermal action are used for this purpose. Along with enzymes, other proteins are precipitated.

Homogenization. If biochemical studies are performed on organelles or their fragments, such as membranes, located in the cell, tissue, organ components, then the cell or tissue must first be crushed. To do this, the method of mechanical disintegration of tissue using a homogenizer is often used. The homogenizer is

similar to a glass beaker and comes in different sizes. This glass is filled with scissors and a medium of liquid (usually sucrose, potassium chloride), which maintains the integrity of the extracted cells. As a result of the rotation of the homogenizer handle in the beaker with the help of an electric current, the cell membrane breaks down, the structural fragments separate. Under normal conditions, the homogenate tissue is crushed in a porcelain mortar with glass powder or quartz sand.

Homogenates consist of a complex mixture of tissues, cell fragments of which differ in size, shape, chemical structure. To conduct biochemical research, a number of physicochemical methods are used in their distribution and separation by molecular weight.

Centrifugation is a method of separating heavy parts of a liquid from light parts by centrifugal force. The heavier particles in the mixture settle first. Once separated, the supernatant can be re-centrifuged at high speed to separate the other particles. Centrifugation for the detection of components in the mixture is called preparative centrifugation, which is used for the separation of trace elements in the blood, sedimentation and separation of cells in the urine, and other purposes.

The maximum rotation speed of small centrifuges used in clinical and biochemical laboratories does not exceed 6000 per minute. Special biochemical research is called analytical centrifugation due to the use of high-speed (up to 70,000 revolutions per minute) ultracentrifuges to determine the molecular weight of proteins and nucleic acids and to separate particles of different densities.

The settling velocity of a particle is measured by the increase in centrifugal force and is expressed in units of g (gravitational constant $980 \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-2}$). In practice, g is constructed according to the instructions given in the nomogram of each ultrasonic centrifuge. For example, blood-forming elements precipitate when centrifuged at 300-400 g for 20-30 minutes, and so on. Differential centrifugation separates subcellular parts - nucleus, mitochondria, lysosomes, microsomes and others.

Methods of analysis. Electrophoresis. Electrophoresis is the distribution of charged particles under the influence of an external electric field. Electrophoresis is a modern method used in biological experiments, in clinical medicine for the analysis of blood proteins and peptides, especially serum. Charged particles move at different speeds in the electric field, depending on the size and size of the charge, which leads to their separation and distribution.

There are two main types of electrophoresis, divided into frontal and zonal methods, the latter of which are more common. In this case, the protein solution is placed in a buffer solution in the form of a thin layer. During electrophoresis, various protein molecules are divided into separate fractions. These fractions are easily separated by separation. The basis of zonal electrophoresis is filter paper tape, acetylcellulose, starch powder, agar, polyacrylamide gel and other materials.

Currently, special polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis is widely used in biological and medical research.

The foregram of the fractions is held in a 10 V solution of kumassi blue,

bromphenol blue or amidoshwart for 20-30 minutes, and the amount is determined by the thickness of the dye, ie the binding of different proteins to the dye. is directly proportional to the amount of this protein.

Chromatography. Chromatography studies the distribution of various compounds into their components. There are four main types of chromatography.

a) Information column chromatography - this method is used in the distribution of soluble substances in ionic form. The method differs from the stationary and mobile phases, the stationary phase is based on organic polymers - resins, consisting of ion exchangers.

b) In liquid chromatography, microscopic particles are used instead of the stationary phase. This method has a high speed and can distribute almost any combination in a short time.

c) In disseminated chromatography, the substances in the mixture are divided into their individual components depending on the size of the radicals, the presence of functional (hydrophilic) groups, different solubility in mobile and inactive solutions.

A drop of the test substance is dropped 1 cm above the lower limit of the chromatographic paper strip, and the moving solution is placed in a chromatographic chamber, usually containing an organic solution. A substance saturated with water vapor in the chamber atmosphere forms a motionless (polar) solution. The moving solution moves upwards with the hydrophobic substance, and the hydrophilic substances remain at the start because they are dissolved in water. After staining the substances in the chromatogram, the individual Rfs of each are measured or identified with a standard substance.

Optical methods. In photolorimetric analysis, the degree of clarity (concentration) of the color of the test solution is compared with the color of a previously known standard solution. Colorimetric determination uses the reaction of a measured substance to form a colored compound with another substance. The intensity of the color of the resulting solution is directly proportional to the amount of dye. The higher the color intensity, the higher the optical density. To determine the graphical relationship, the amount of substance in mol ' l (S) is placed on the abscissa axis, and the optical density (D) of the solution is placed on the ordinate axis. To apply the method, there must be a proportional relationship between D and C. Spectrophotometric analysis determines the absorption of light by a substance in solution or solid medium at a certain wavelength. Using a spectrophotometer, it is possible to work in the visible part of the spectrum (600 to 1100 nm), in the ultraviolet part of the spectrum (220 to 650 nm).

In addition to chemical, physicochemical, mathematical, physiological methods to study the structure, exchange and functions of biological compounds, biological chemistry has its own method of research - the method of enzymatic analysis. This method is widely used in applied medicine, various fields of pharmacy and science, as well as in the national economy.

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THE USAGE OF COGNITIVE METAPHOR AND ALLEGORY IN DISCOURSE

Annotation: This article illustrates cognitive metaphor and allegory in discourse. Furthermore, it is discussed about conceptual metaphor in contemporary linguistics.

Key words: allegory, metaphor, cognition, conceptual metaphor, linguoculturology

Figurative language tools make all types of writings more engaging and impactful. They help readers picture more vividly and understand easily what the writer is saying. Allegories and metaphors are literary devices or figures of speech that will improve writing. They help both writer and reader to inform and to realize the discourses during the speech more clearly. Allegories and metaphor can be seen similar, but actually they are not the same. In everyday life people use metaphors and allegories regularly but often without knowledge of what devices are and how they work. But these stylistic devices help to communicate interestingly and vividly. So we can search out these two stylistic devices, differences between them and similarities of them. Furthermore, cognitive and linguoculturological characters of these devices.

In general, metaphor is a stylistic device that compares two unrelated things to make a point and makes imagery as they don't have a hidden meaning. Furthermore, metaphors can be mentioned as literary devices that compare two unrelated objects. A metaphor describes one thing by comparing it to another without using "like" or "as." Metaphors describe a single idea or symbol. They are short, often finished in one phrase or paragraph, and never carried through the entire piece of writing.

Allegory is literal device where characters, images or events act as symbols. Allegory adds a hidden meaning to the text while metaphor compares two events or things. Allegories make symbolism as metaphors make imagery. Moreover, allegories have more hidden meaning which are used in politics, morality and literature as well. Allegory represents something larger than they represent. As such, it can define a story and its characters have enough depth. A metaphor is a linguistic feature of a speech. It makes a direct differentiation between two separate things. Metaphors are slightly different because they don't use connecting words. They explain one thing is the other. The differentiation that a metaphor uses is relevant. It conveys the sense to another. As mentioned above, the **major difference between an allegory and metaphor** is that allegory is a piece of literature characters, events,

and images act as symbols. Metaphor, on the other hand, is a literal tool that compares two fixed things.

In cognitive linguistics, we can mention different terms as conceptual metaphor, cognitive metaphor, conceptual domain which all have in the same meaning. Cognitive or conceptual domain can be any mental organization of human experience. Conceptual metaphors are useful to understand complex ideas; therefore, they are frequently used to give insight to abstract theories and models. Cognitive allegories are used to give abstract meaning with the help of symbols of mentioning idea.

To sum up, metaphors are slightly different because they don't use connecting words. They explain one thing is the other and allegories express meaning with the help of symbols or animals. The differentiation that a metaphor uses is relevant. It conveys the sense to another. The **major difference between an allegory and metaphor** is that allegory is a piece of literature characters, events, and images act as symbols. Metaphor, on the other hand, is a literal tool that compares two fixed things. Metaphors and allegories can be stylistic and literal devices that can give colorful meaning to the text, easy to understand and interesting to read.

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PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE USE OF TRANS-BOUNDARY RIVER WATERS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE SYR DARYA AND THE AMUDARYA)

Annotation: Technical development and increasing of population in the world strengthen culmination problem potable water. The rivers are the biggest potable water stock in the land and many of them across the outskirts of the country. Causing of the waters little, there are different degrees' disagreement between situated in some river basin countries.

Keywords: transboundary rivers, hydraulic structures, hydroelectric power station, water volume, irrigation

Introduction. According to information from the UN, a person needs more than 20 liters of water per day for normal life activities, and another 50 liters of water to use sanitation systems. Today, 1.1 billion people in the world use only about 5 liters of water a day. In European countries, the population consumes 200 liters of water per day, while in the United States they consume 400 liters. It is estimated that by 2025, 3 billion people around the world will suffer from water shortages. They have less water than the minimum amount of water a person can use [6]. There are now two or more states in 261 river basins around the world. It covers 80 percent of the world's river basins and 45.3 percent of the world's land area. Forty percent of the world's population lives in these areas. [7].

With the increase in population, the process of desertification in arid climates is intensifying. According to the United Nations, desertification is having a negative impact on the lifestyles of 100-200 million people worldwide, and more than 50 million people will be forced to flee their homes in the next decade. The economic damage from the desertification process is estimated at 42 billion. Global climate change could exacerbate this process.

The lack of fresh water, which is directly related to the desertification process, is exacerbating political disagreements between states. Currently, there are sharp debates at the level of heads of state on water use, water redistribution, proper distribution of water in more than 50 countries in about 20 river basins around the world. Here are a few examples. The economy of the Egyptian state, with a population of over 70 million, is entirely dependent on the Nile. Located in this river delta, 90 percent of its water comes to the country from the upper reaches of the river, Sudan, Ethiopia and Uganda. Under the 1959 agreement, Egypt would receive 55.5 billion m³ of water a year and Sudan 18.5 billion m³. Ethiopia is protesting the quota and demanding a review of water distribution.

The Jordan River is located in five states. This small river starts in Turkey, flows through Syria and Lebanon, and flows into the Dead Sea, which borders Jordan and Israel. In 1967, the state of Israel occupied the Golan Heights near the river and controlled the upper reaches of the river through this area. In 2002 year Lebanon began to build a water intake station from the Vazani river, passing through the borders of the state of Israel, which caused the emergence of a military conflict with the state of Israel. This controversial problem was overcome by mutual agreement without war in due time.

The water problem in transboundary rivers has been going on for decades between Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran in the Tigris and Euphrates basins. The Brahmaputra River begins in the Himalayas, which belong to the territory of China, and crosses the state of Bangladesh and flows into the ocean in the state of India. The Chinese government is working on a project to dump some of the water from the Brahmaputra River into its territory through a tunnel that pierces the mountain 20 km from the high mountain. Due to water shortages around the world, there are many projects to divert river water in different directions [1].

Among the Central Asian states, there are also major disputes over the use of the Amu Darya, the Syrdarya, the Ili, the Zarafshan rivers, and the Irtysh River, which cross over eastern Russia and flows into the Ob River.

Key results and their discussion. In the 70s and 80s of the last century, the Republic of Uzbekistan received 74.1 km³ of water annually from the Amudarya and the Syrdarya, including 28.4 km³ to the Amudarya, 10.9 km³ to the Syrdarya, 19.2 km³ to inland small rivers, 12.6 km³ to groundwater and collector water. Uzbekistan now receives 55.07 km³ of water, which is 79% more than in the 1980s. At the end of 1980, the total area of irrigated land in Uzbekistan was 4,220,000 hectares. Due to limited water resources, the area of irrigated lands remains at the same level, 57.0 km³ of water is used to irrigate these 4 million 220 thousand hectares of land. The use of water by the national economy in the country has the following indicators [6].

During drought years, the volume of water abstraction from the Amudarya and the Syrdarya decreases by 8-10 km³, and we use up to 49.0 km³ for irrigation. Due to water shortages, the yields of cotton and other crops have declined significantly during drought years.

The average long-term water resources of inland rivers of Uzbekistan are 11.5 km³, which is 18% of the total water needs of the republic [6].

The picture above shows that 84% of the total water resources in Uzbekistan are spent on irrigation. Depending on local conditions, an average of 11-15,000 m³ of water is used to irrigate one hectare of cotton. In order to collect runoff during the growing season and use it during the growing season, 55 reservoirs were built in the Amudarya and the Syrdarya basins, of which 30 are located in the Amudarya and 25 in the Syrdarya basin. Most of these reservoirs were built in the area of Uzbekistan.

Syrdarya is the longest river in the territory of Uzbekistan (2800 km), the basin area is 345 thousand km², water resources average 21.6 km³. 45% of the

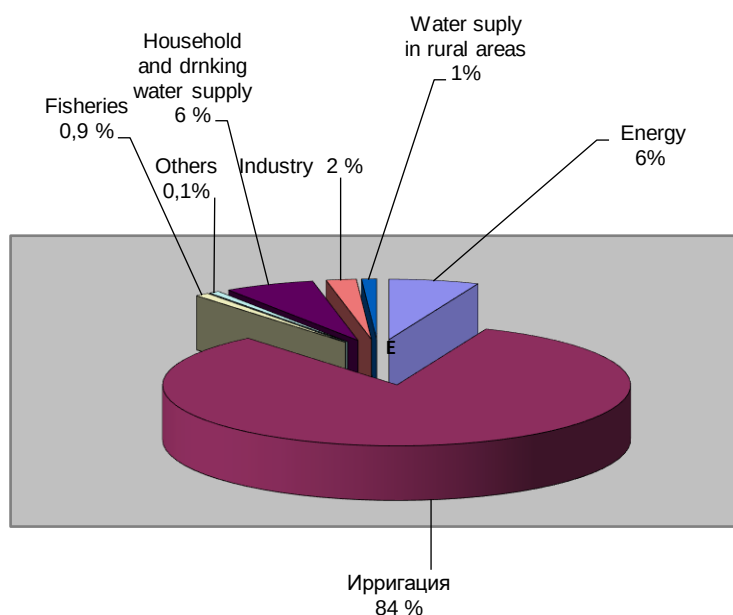
Syrdarya's water comes from the Naryn River, 16% from the Karadarya River, and 39% from small rivers and streams from the right and left tributaries.

The Tokhtagul Reservoir was built in the Naryn tributary of the Syrdarya River in the area of Kyrgyz Republic. Its total water capacity is 19.5 km³. It is the second largest reservoir in Central Asia after the Kapchigay Reservoir on the Ili River (Kazakhstan). Built during the former Soviet era, the dam was designed to supply water to irrigated lands in the Fergana Valley, Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions, as well as in Kazakhstan, to keep excess water in reserve and to irrigate it in dry years.

Water use in economic sectors

Sectors

Household and drinking water supply -4,054 км³
 Industry -1,202 км³
 Rural water supply -0,906 км³
 Irrigation - 50,7 км³
 Energy -4,73 км³
 Fisheries -0,368 км³
 Others-0,102 км³
 Total-67,705 км³



After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Kyrgyz Republic switched the Tokhtagul Reservoir to the production of energy. Water from the tap water for the production of electric energy is extracted in large quantities even during the non-vegetation period, and in the summer months when the crops are irrigated, the demand for the hook is reduced by the possibility of extracting water. During the summer months, when the water is drained, there is not enough water to fill the reservoir. Operation of the reservoir in the regime of electricity generation (energy) causes water shortages on 1.5 million hectares of irrigated land in the Fergana Valley, Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions. According to the agreed project, the Tokhtagul reservoir will hold 2.8 km³ of water during the non-vegetation period and 8.5 km³ during the growing season (table). Until 1991, it worked in this regime. After the transition to energy regime after 1991, it releases up to 8.4 km³ of water during the non-vegetation period. During the growing season, it produces 5.9 km³ of water, which is 2.6 km³ less than the agreed quota.

Changes in the water regime of the Toktogul reservoir

	Flow	Loss	Water transfer		Total	Annual average balance of the reservoir
			Non-vegetation period	Vegetation period		
According to project (1970)	11,83	0,3	2,8	8,5	11,3	0,2
Annual average for 1975-1991 (16 years)	11,3	0,3	2,7	8,1	10,8	+0,2
Average 1991-2001 (10 years)	13,0	0,3	7,2	6,1	13,3	-0,6
In 2000-2001	12,8	0,3	8,4	5,9	14,3	-1,8

Source: "Sirdaryo" HSB, 2002

Uzbekistan annually receives 2.5 km³ less water than the quota. The Fergana Valley receives less than 1.5 km³ of water during the summer months. During the winter months, 3.0 km³ of water comes from the Syrdarya and joins the Chordara Reservoir in Kazakhstan. However, due to the inability to discharge large amounts of water downstream from the Chordara Reservoir into the Syrdarya River, excess water was discharged into the Aydar-Arnasay Lake System by 2006, creating a huge lake with a volume of 44 km³ in the Aydar-Arnasay Lake System.

Kazakhstan is on the verge of completing the construction of a 3,0 km³ Kuksaroy reservoir in the lower reaches of the Chordara Reservoir for the use of large volumes of fresh water in the Syrdarya. In turn, the Republic of Uzbekistan has built dams and reservoirs in three places of the Arnasay basin to prevent the discharge of fresh water from the Chordara reservoir into Lake Aydar and its irrigation. Excess water from the Chordara reservoirs increases and is discharged into the Aydar basin. Since 2006, there has been less water flowing from the Chordara Reservoir into the Arnasay Basin, so there is almost no Syrdarya water flowing into Aydar Lake, as a result of which the water level of Aydar Lake has decreased by 1.5-2.0 meters over the past 6 years.

The Kyrgyz government plans to build 1.2 Kambarata hydroelectric power plants on the Naryn River above the Tokhtagul reservoir. If these hydropower plants are built, the amount of water coming from the Naryn River in the summer will decrease again and the amount of water coming in the winter will increase. This will exacerbate the problem of water shortage in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Amudarya is the waterful river in Central Asia, with a length of 2,540 km and an area of 309,000 km². 74% of its water is formed in Tajikistan, 13.9% in Afghanistan and Iran, and 8.5% in Uzbekistan [3].

At present, there is the Norak HPP and a reservoir in the Vakhsh basin of the Amudarya. The water capacity of the Norak Reservoir is 10.5 km³, second only to the Tokhtagul Reservoir [4]. The transition of the Norak reservoir to energy mode is affecting water supply in Uzbekistan. In dry years, when water is scarce, water

from the Amudarya decreases by 5.0-6.0 km³. This large amount of water causes a shortage of water on several million hectares of irrigated land in the Republics of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. If the Rogun Reservoir is built, its capacity will be 12.4 km³ larger than the Norak Reservoir [4]. Due to these reservoirs, the reduction of water during the growing season reaches 22.2%, and in dry years - 30-40%. In addition to the Norak and Rogun HPPs on the Vakhsh River, there are plans to build 1-2 HPPs in Sangto and to increase the water capacity of the Naryn River reservoirs to 25 km³. At the same time, there are projects to build 39.0 km³ of water and generate electricity from the Panj River, the largest tributary of the Amu Darya, by building Rushan, Dashtijum, Upper Amudarya and other hydropower plants and reservoirs. If 50 percent of these projects are implemented and the reservoirs operate in energy mode, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan will not be able to get even half of the water they currently receive, large areas of irrigated agriculture will fail, desertification will intensify and the ecological situation will deteriorate sharply.

Maximum use of Amudarya water is also in the state plan of neighboring Afghanistan. A few hundred kilometers along the left bank of the Amu Darya, the Kunduz River and several small rivers flow into the Amu Darya from neighboring Afghanistan. The water of the Kunduz River makes up 8% of the annual water volume of the Amudarya. According to an agreement signed in 1958 during the former Soviet Union, Avghanistan has access to up to 9 km³ of water annually from the Panj and Kunduz rivers and some other tributaries. 9 km³ of water makes up 10% of the annual water flow of the Amudarya. At present, the Afghan government uses a total of 2 km³ of water from the Amu Darya annually.

From the above facts, it is clear that the water problem in Uzbekistan is growing from year to year. Even when we receive the quota of water agreed with Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, we will not be able to develop new lands for irrigation, as they will be used to irrigate 4,220,000 hectares of irrigated land and provide other sectors of the economy.

In the future, the improvement of water supply in the Republic, the rational and economical use of existing water resources should be organized on the basis of new science-based technologies. First of all, it is necessary to modernize the existing irrigation system and implement ways to dramatically reduce water loss. According to experts, 25 to 40 percent of water is lost from water sources to irrigation fields through canals and ditches [2].

This loss occurs through infiltration (filtration), evaporation, leakage and other means into the canal, ditches. Large amounts of water are discharged from irrigated fields through ditches and collectors. Their volume is 28.0-33.0 km³ per year [6]. This is more than half of the water used in irrigation. Hundreds of large and small ashes have formed around river deltas due to sewage discharged through these collectors. The salinity of the water discharged through these collectors ranges from 4 g /l to 12 g/l, making them unsuitable for irrigation. However, the reduction of salts in these large amounts of water, i.e. the development of desalination technology, is the biggest issue. If the technology of desalination of salt water is

introduced or developed, another 2 mln. hectares of land will open up prospects for development.

Drip irrigation from advanced technologies is widely used in all regions. This technology saves 6-7 times more water than ditches or flood irrigation equipment [2]. Drip irrigation opens up opportunities for the development of mountainous, pre-mountainous plains with different substrates, large slopes. Drip irrigation can use river streams, spring water, groundwater in the foothills.

There is a lot of predictive data that the current global climate change will lead to more melting of glaciers, resulting in a significant reduction in river water levels in the future, starting with permanent snow from glaciers. We need to look at ways to adapt to climate change by taking this process into account when using water.

The main solutions for the use of transboundary rivers - compliance with international law, should be based on mutual agreements, taking into account the interests of the states.

Conclusion. The growing population of the world is increasing the demand for water for economic development from year to year, which in turn leads to disagreements and disputes over water use between countries in the same river basin. This problem is exacerbated in countries with arid climate irrigated agriculture.

The Amudarya and the Syrdarya basins, the largest rivers in Central Asia, also have disagreements over water use. Energy-intensive operation of the Toktagul Reservoir on the Naryn River and the Norak Reservoir on the Vakhsh River, which are the largest reservoirs in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, is causing water shortages in the lower reaches of the rivers Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan and causing significant damage to the economies.

In the future, in solving the problem of water supply in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to use these waters and inland water resources of the country sparingly, while receiving the amount of water from the states on the basis of mutual agreement. With the use of advanced irrigation technologies and the widespread use of scientific advances, more than 2.0 million hectares of land can be developed for irrigated agriculture on the basis of available water resources.

If advanced technologies are used from irrigation and scientific achievements are widely used, more than 2.0 million hectares of land can be mastered for irrigated agriculture on the basis of available water resources.

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THE ROLE AND THE PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE OF COMPOSITION DURING COLOUR DESCRIPTION STUDIES (AS AN EXAMPLE OF DESCRIBING HUMAN FEATURE)

Abstract: the given article reveals the notions based on role and the practical importance of the composition during art studies especially as an example of human features. It is informed about describing the central part of the composition, its rhythm, rules of it. In this article we want to show the features and steps of describing human body. On this purpose, the main primary thing of this process is to gain the experience of describing the whole body of the individuals, learning the description of human character, spirituality in the watercolor is essential and main point.

Key words: Rhythm, composition, art, watercolor, portret, feature, tempera, gouache, warm and cool colors.

According to the president of the republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev: "We know that our first duty is to realize developing each step of the education according to the requirements of today's period. Biz ta'lim va tarbiya tizimini barcha bo'g'inlari faoliyatini bugungi zamon talablari asosida takomillashtirishni o'zimizning birinchi darajali vazifamiz deb bilamiz"¹¹. This means to pay clearly attention to develop of preparing the youth for independent life as well as creating the single system of continuous education and teaching efficiency.

¹¹Speech by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev "24 years of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" 07.12.2016..

Here we should mention is that, owing to the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan opens to refreshing the historical customs of our nation, spiritual heritages, as well as pedagogical traditions of our country.

It is essential and priority to organize new kinds of informational-pedagogical technologies, using them during the lessons to improve the knowledge and experience of higher education students associated with color description. World-renowned works of art by leading Uzbek and foreign artists, as well as methodologically perfect reproductive works; organization of trainings using modern computer technologies; the use of films, printed samples and electronic versions dedicated to the organization of productions, depicting the great masters of art and their creative processes is particularly positive. Students will study "Painting, the role of painting in the visual arts in the process of studying the subject "Composition"; features of bench, monumental, decorative painting, realistic painting laws, basics of composition, warm and cool colors, color, rhythm, hue, light, color spot, general hue and color, features of various imaging materials, the laws of color harmony, ways of using different means of depiction, color gamut, motive, sensitivity, holistic vision, methods of painting; diluents, fabrics, primers, liquid treatments, greases; paintings; must have skills in watercolor, tempera, gouache and watercolors. Students who gained these kinds of experiences can easily do the tasks efficiently.



Talented artists can find solutions to the compositions by feeling, thinking, watching. But to those activities can take great working, may lead tiredness. Composition can be build by based on complicated rules over a long period. Those rules are connected to each other, during working with it all the actions affects to it.

In this article we want to show the features and steps of describing human body. On this purpose, the main primary thing of this process is to gain the experience of describing the whole body of the individuals, learning the description of human character, spirituality in the watercolor is essential and main point.

- The process of practical work on the 1st stage has its own rules of working on the academic portrait. Emphasis is placed on the correct placement of the image on the surface of the canvas, the determination of proportions, the constructive construction. In this case, the image does not have to be small or large on the surface of the canvas, and this arrangement does not comply with the law.



The practical work process in Phase 2 will continue after Phase 1 has been successfully completed. At this stage, the image is moved to the color processing stage, and the background is highlighted with bright shadows.



In stage 3, the human body moves to the body part. At this stage, special attention should be paid to color relationships. After this stage, we move on to the

4th stage, where the work is carefully approached, everything is observed from the beginning, the colors are separated and the details are kept to the smallest detail, and only then the work is completed. The above is a summary. In order to put this information into practice, every artist must constantly work on himself. Only then will the expected result be achieved.

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STAGES OF PROCESSING THE HUMAN HALF- BODY IN THE DRAWING . (IMAGE OF THE HEAD OF A LIVING PERSON) IN THE EXAMPLE OF THE PICTURE

Abstract: In this article, the stages of working on pencil drawing of the human hemisphere. (PICTURE OF THE LIVING HEAD) is studied in the example of drawing.

Keywords: Fine arts, sculpture, pencil, plaster, sculpture, painter and sculptor, shadow. temporal bone, jawbone

When a student studies plastic anatomy, he or she is not limited to observing the outside of the shape. He must also take on the shape of a thinking anatomist, striving to understand the laws of the structure of the human body. He draws conclusions and generalizations from his observations and studies the rules and norms of change in certain muscle shapes. The student faces many challenges and complexities in his or her work as he or she moves from drawing pieces of plaster to drawing a living human head. The difficulty and complexity of this is that the ganch model that the student has previously drawn is in a constant, critical position; during all sessions of painting, the illumination of the head, shadow, half-shadow, and the power of the falling shadow and hue remained unchanged. And the living head is always in motion: the nature of the shadows and semi-shadows changes as the naturalist moves. Moreover, the main difficulty in comparing the ganch head with a living head image is that in this case the artist is forced to solve many things on his own, activating his perception and creative ability. In the plaster samples, the student saw a shaker in general. The great master who created this statue put aside the branches and twigs and focused on the main thing. Now the living master artist has to do it himself, separating the main thing from the secondary. It is also difficult to describe the shape of a living head. The color and texture of the ganch head material were also the same.

The difference between the color power in bright and dim areas depends on how well this or that surface of the shape is illuminated. Shaping from living nature is further complicated by the fact that the face, hair, eyes, cheeks, and lips of a person in nature are of different colors. The cheeks, the reddish tint of the lips are the same light - though, they seem a little muffled. The different colors of the living head surface make it difficult to see the shape itself, instead of depicting the shape of the painter, you can see and copy a bright and muted color circle, and sometimes in nature or It makes you think of things. In the educational system of the classical art academy of the XVIII-XIX centuries, insufficient attention was paid to the

special teaching of drawing a living human head. He went from drawing a ganch head painting to drawing a ganch statue, and then to drawing a naked living human figure.

The artist's knowledge and skills in drawing a ganch head were believed to be sufficient to draw a living head and a portrait. Our art education system requires a thorough study of all the laws and features of head shape construction when drawing a ganch head painting. Because the plastic characteristics of a living head depend on the underlying muscles and skull, as well as other hidden features of the facial muscles and skull structure. When students draw a ganch model, they learn only its basics. In order to describe the shape of a living head, they need to master a number of laws. As mentioned above, if the artist does not know the laws of the construction of the head shape, the mass becomes a passive copyist of nature, nature attracts all his attention, he is afraid to take his view of nature, and therefore can not understand the laws of nature construction nor can he use them in his creative work. To achieve true creative freedom, the artist must be armed with scientific knowledge. He should be able to use this knowledge to know what each dimple and bulge of the head is based on. As A. Dürer wrote: if you do not have a real basis, you will not be able to do anything good, even if your hand is free. With real knowledge, you will be more courageous and will do the job more perfectly.

The artist must solve the following three tasks at once when drawing a living head shape:

- 1) achieve a reliable output of the volumetric head shape;
- 2) achieve the balance of the skull and muscles in the picture;
- 3) reveal the individual features of the human portrait.

We are forced to strictly follow the rules and regulations. In addition to analyzing the anatomical structure of the human head, the image requires adherence to the laws of the structure of the human head and the location of the muscles. The method of drawing can be individual, but it is necessary to correctly and uniformly reveal the laws of placement of muscles, bones, joints. These are the scientific rules of the fine arts. The same can be said about coloring, proportions, the constructive foundations of form. We use the term "academic picture" more than "academic picture". Curriculum is also available to modernists, who also teach beginner artists their art and prepare them for it. The concept of 'learning picture' can encompass any trends and perspectives in art. The concept of "academic painting" implies the principles and methods of realistic art, in which each task has a scientific-theoretical basis, and education is subject to a certain system. The academic education system is based on the best traditions of Western European, Russian and Uzbek national realist art, modern pedagogy and psychology. Academic education reveals to the young artist the objective laws of material existence in demonstrating the beauty and uniqueness of the phenomena of being. All this is directly related to the depiction of the most beautiful product of nature - the human image, in particular, the human head. Naturally, the student must first understand and remember the scheme of construction of the shape of the human head, and apply them in practice. Drawing a sketch on the proposed schemes and principles of form analysis is a

creative process, even during training. That's why it allows a young artist to find their own ways of working later. But in any case, first of all, it is necessary to thoroughly study the constructive-anatomical structure of the shape of the head, that is, the anatomy of the human head.

When a student studies plastic anatomy, he or she is not limited to observing the outside of the shape. He must also enter into a form like a thinking anatomist, trying to understand the laws of the structure of the human body. He draws conclusions and generalizations from his observations and learns the rules and norms of change in certain muscle shapes. In such an in-depth scientific study of man, the paintings of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Losenko, Shabuyev, and others can be cited as examples. In Leonardo da Vinci's paintings we see not only the outer muscles, but also the deep joints, the cartilage (uncles). Great masters of the past carefully studied the anatomical structure of the human body and head structure and remembered the basic features of bones, muscles, joints, including angiology (the science that studies the location of blood vessels). This knowledge led artists to the pinnacle of professionalism. All of the above points to the fact that drawing in nature requires in-depth scientific knowledge. As the student studies nature, he or she begins to understand the overall harmony of bone and muscle structure, relying on solid scientific data. PARTS OF THE SKULL It is very important to know this when describing a living head. In the analysis of the skull, special attention should be paid to the nature of the temporal bone, jaw bone forms, jaw bone tumor, lower jaw and neck (neck). It is also necessary to pay attention to the large neck, its groove and two protruding parts in the form of an ellipsoid (with the help of which the neck bone connects with the atlas, the upper spine of the neck). All of these bones need to be studied in detail. The most important thing for an artist is that he learns these by holding a rule pen and paper. Therefore, the first task in drawing a living head painting in higher education is to draw the skull in three turns. In studying the general laws of the skull, it is also necessary to take into account its variation with age. Age-related changes in the skull can be divided into five periods: the first is seven from birth

In studying the general laws of the skull, it is also necessary to take into account its variation with age. Age-related changes in the skull can be divided into five periods: the first - from birth to seven years, the second - from seven to puberty (16 years), the third - from sixteen to 30 years (full growth and developmental age); the fourth is between the ages of 30 and 60, and the fifth is between the ages of 60 and older. In infants, the cerebral part of the head box is much larger than the front. In the second period, the process of bone growth slows down and the difference between the sizes of the bones of the anterior neck is negligible. In the third period, the forehead bone develops rapidly, the cerebral part of the skull expands and grows upwards, the anterior part lengthens, and the arches of the cheekbones begin to stretch sharply. The skull is incised, which is typical of adults. In the fourth period, the bones stop growing and no change occurs. In the fifth period, the front part begins to change, that is, it shrinks, the teeth begin to fall out. As a result, the lower jaw rises, the jaw pushes sharply forward, the face shortens, and the stitches of the

skull harden. In depicting a human living head, the artist must also know the laws of connection of the head to the shoulder width. The student's attention is focused on the particularly important aspects of drawing a living head picture. As mentioned earlier, it is conditional to divide the imaging process into separate stages. This is only necessary for the artist to better master the learning material.

It is recommended to study the living sketch in four stages:

- 1) to determine the compositional location of the image, the general character of the head shape, as well as the proportions of the parts and the overall shape;
- 2) linear-constructive description, revealing the peculiarities of the anatomical structure of the head shape;
- 3) detailed drawing of the form by solving color relationships; and conclusion of the work
- 4) generalization to reveal the nature of the material.

In general, the head, torso, arms and its parts are linear – constructive. In general, an attempt is made to visualize how the head, torso, arms, and its parts are formed even when moving to a linear-constructive depiction. Each surface is illuminated differently. By representing these surfaces with light lines, the whole head shape, half-body, arm, and parts of it can also be accurately and reliably depicted. When drawing the shape of the head, it is necessary to reveal the constructive basis of the shape, and at the same time to clarify the character of the shape based on the bones of the body, as well as the skull. The neck bone is pushed forward, the protrusions above the head are slightly wider than the forehead curls, the cheekbones are well developed, and the cheekbones are pushed forward, the lower jaw is broad, and the skull box is dense with bones. Such an analysis of the form allows the artist to accurately reveal the character of the head. In the process of depicting a shape on the surface from the simple to the complex, from the description of a large shape to a detailed one, it is necessary to follow the existing rules in the analysis of the head and individual details in general (nose, lips, eyes, hands). The work done in the last stage should be summarized. Here it is necessary to check the condition of the image frequently. The conclusion of the work begins with the verification of the main proportions, the nature of the form, the reliability of the volume expression, and the correctness of the tinting ratios. First of all, it is necessary to check the compatibility of ramming. You may have pushed the image in the process of processing the shape detail, lost the connection between the details, and damaged the anatomical structure of the shape. Maybe somewhere he will have to re-draw a line, and along the contours he will have to draw an exaggerated line. It is also necessary to examine the character of each detail shape, as they are necessary not only to accurately describe the general structure of the head shape, but also to exaggerate the figurative characteristic of the person.

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INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Annotation: The paper analyzes the existing sequences of studying English grammar. The article describes the identified optimal sequence of learning English grammar.

Keywords: English language, optimal methodology of teaching English grammar.

Today our children have been studying English at school and at university for more than 10 years, and as a result, they can neither speak nor translate. In Japan, they came to the conclusion that English can be mastered in 6.5 years. In the context of intensive intercultural communication in the modern world and, in particular, between Russia and the Western world, where the English language has reached a global level, it is necessary to raise the process of teaching English as a foreign language to a higher level.

When learning English, it is the grammar that causes the greatest difficulties. In English grammar, the predicate has the most complex forms, which can have from one to four different verb forms in its composition, that is, the most complex section of English grammar is the type-time forms of the verb. For the complete assimilation and memorization of complex phenomena (in this case, these are the modern forms of the English verb), it is necessary to understand these phenomena. Understanding is facilitated by the transition from simple to complex in a logical sequence.

There is a huge variety of textbooks on the English language. Each author offers their own sequence of learning English and, in particular, the types of modern forms of the verb. But in the available textbooks, the sequence is based on the frequency of the grammatical phenomenon, and not on the level of its complexity. That is, the authors propose to study first the most commonly used species-modern forms of the English verb, and then the more rarely used ones. It does not take into account that the more frequently used forms are complex and based on those forms that are used less often, but are simpler. As a result, students are forced to memorize complex forms that are incomprehensible to them without understanding the way these forms are constructed, which greatly reduces the level of assimilation of the material.

For example, in one of the best in our opinion of books in English E.V.Sinyavsky and others. First studied the verbs to be and to have, the time of the Indefinite Active and Passive, then learn the days of group Continuous Active and Passive, then the groups the Perfect Active and Passive, and only then study Participle I and Participle II with the help of which formed video framerate forms in addition to the Indefinite Active.

In foreign textbooks - the same disadvantages. For example, in a popular textbook on English grammar for beginners by author Murphy [2], training begins with the verb to be, then the Present Continuous, the Present and Past Simple, the Past Continuous, the Present Perfect, the Indefinite Passive, and then the verbs to be, to have, and to do in the Present and Past Simple are studied.

And here is the same drawback: first they study the more frequently used species-modern forms of the English verb, and then the more rarely used ones. In addition, in this textbook, special cases of modern forms are studied before the main form, or vice versa, the special case is considered later than the studied main form, which makes it difficult to assimilate the material. For example:

a) after studying the more complex form of the Present Continuous Active Tense, the simpler form of the Present Indefinite Active Tense is considered, and then the expression to be going to, which is a special case of the previously studied the Present Continuous Active Tense, is considered;

b) learn both the verb to have and the expression to have got, the latter is a special case of the Present Perfect Active Tense, which is studied much later;

c) Participle I and Participle II are components of almost all types of modern forms of the English verb, and they are studied in detail last, that is, the component part is studied later than the construction in which it is included.

As a result, students are forced to memorize complex forms that are incomprehensible to them without understanding the way these forms are constructed, which greatly reduces the level of assimilation of the material.

It is known that when optimizing technological processes, it is determined what is the minimum amount of ingredients and in what sequence it is necessary to use in order to get the best quality product. By analogy, one may wonder: what is the minimum number of words and a minimum of English grammar you need to know to speak, and in what sequence should you perform complication of grammar to learn to speak all higher level? There are teachers who believe that you need to first teach a person to speak a foreign language, and then teach him grammar. But "grammar is the structure of the language, i.e. the system of linguistic forms, means of word derivation, syntactic structures underlying language". That is, grammar enables you to construct sentences, clear to the interlocutor. Without knowledge of grammar, it is impossible to speak correctly. And this creates difficulties for the interlocutor to understand. So, the basis of teaching a foreign language is teaching the grammar of this language.

Taking into account this regularity, new principles of building an English textbook have been developed. Among them are:

Selection of vocabulary based on a frequency dictionary.

Coordination of phonetics with vocabulary and simultaneous study of transcription.

Learning a language is learning grammar.

The study of grammar in accordance with the regularity of the internal development (complication) of the grammar of the English language, identified by the author of the article.

The need for translation into English from your native language.

The need for students to make their own sentences in English for each grammatical rule.

The need for listening with consecutive translation into the native language of the read English sentences.

The proposed method is universal, it is intended for native speakers of any language, as it explains the internal logic of the complication of the grammar of the English language itself with the help of clear formulas for the formation of species-modern forms of the English verb. We believe that the revealed pattern and its practical application in the form of an optimal sequence of learning English as a foreign language will help to increase the level of its teaching and accelerate the mastery of the English language by students.

The fundamental method is really the oldest and most traditional method used in the study of a foreign language. It allows you to thoroughly know phonetics, understand visual images of syntactic constructions, and have a mandatory vocabulary. Studying according to the classical method, students not only operate with a wide variety of lexical layers, but also learn to look at the world through the eyes of a native speaker. When using this method, the teacher's tasks include traditional, but important aspects of setting pronunciation, forming a grammatical base, and eliminating the psychological and language barriers that hinder communication. The classical approach is based on the understanding of language as a real and full-fledged means of communication, which means that all language components - oral and written speech, listening skills - need to be developed systematically and harmoniously among students. This comprehensive approach is primarily aimed at developing students' ability to understand and create speech. A teacher who is not a native speaker has the ability to analyze and compare two language systems, compare constructions, better convey information, explain grammatical rules, and prevent possible errors. The greatest value in the modern world is represented by teachers who are able to think in the context of two cultures and convey to students the appropriate set of knowledge.

The next important and comprehensive method of learning a foreign language is linguosociocultural. Proponents of this method firmly believe that a language loses its life when teachers and students aim to master only lexical and grammatical forms. It is believed that a person is a product of culture. Language is also a powerful social tool that forms the flow of people into an ethnic group, forming a nation through the storage and transmission of culture, traditions, and social consciousness of this speech complex.

In this approach to language, intercultural communication is, first of all, an adequate understanding of two interlocutors exchanging information, belonging to different national cultures, a sign of the belonging of its speakers to a particular society. This method allows you not only to monitor the correctness of speech, but also to strive to increase its content. This method includes two aspects of communication - linguistic and intercultural.

Therefore, for a student, it is not so much a high level of reading, writing, and translation that is important, but also linguistic and socio-cultural competence - this is the ability to language under the microscope of culture.

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IQBOL MIRZO SHE'RLARIDA QO'LLANILGAN IBORALARNING SEMANTIK JIHATDAN TASNIFI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada iboralar va unga xos xususiyatlarning badiiy matndagi rolini aniqlanib, muayyan umumlashma xulosalarga kelingan hamda Iqbol Mirzo she'rlarida qo'llanilgan ba'zi iboralar leksik-semantik jihatdan tahlil etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: frazeologizm, ibora, emotsionallik, ekspressivlik, struktura (shakliy va mazmuniy modellash), personaj ruhiyati, og'zaki nutq, she'riyat.

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SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASES USED IN IQBOL MIRZO'S POEMS

Annotation: This article highlights the role of phrases and their features in literary texts, makes conclusion on lexical-semantic analysis of some phrases used in the poems by Iqbol Mirzo.

Key words: Phraseology, phrase, emotionality, expressiveness, structure (formal and semantic modeling), character psyche, oral speech, poetry.

Ma'lumki, frazeologizm deganda, ko'chma ma'no anglatadigan, ibora yoki turg'un so'z birikmalari tushuniladi. Frazeologik birlikdan (iboradan) yaxlitligicha anglashiladigan ma'no uning tarkibidagi so'z komponentlariga xos leksik ma'nolarning oddiy yig'indisiga teng bo'lmaydi, iboraning ma'nosi umumlashma ma'no sifatida namoyon bo'ladi¹². Iboralarning tarkibida nechta so'z ishtirok etishiga qaramay, ular yagona umumiy ma'no bilan birlashadi va emotsional-ekspressiv ma'noni ifodalaydi. Iboralar badiiy adabiyotda obrazli va ta'sirchan vosita sifatida qo'llaniladi.¹³

Iboralar hayotdagi voqea-hodisalarni kuzatish, jamiyatdagi maqbul va nomaqbul harakat holatlarni baholash, turmush tajribalarini umumlashtirish asosida xalq chiqargan xulosalarning o'ziga xos obrazli ifodalaridir. Shoir va yozuvchilar, odatda tasvir maqsadiga muvofiq iboralarni tanlab qo'llash bilangina kifoyalanib qolmaydilar, balki qahramonlar tabiati, ruhiy holati, hayot tarziga moslab

¹² Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Қомуслар бош таҳририяти, 1992, 3-бет. ¹³ Абдуазизов А. Тилшунослик назариясига кириш. – Тошкент, 2010, 88-бет.

o'zgartiradi va qayta ishlaydi. Shu tarzda xalq iboralari sayqallanib, yangi ma'no nozikliklari bilan to'yinib boradi.

Har bir yozuvchi va shoirlarning ijodida frazeologizmlardan foydalanish uslubi bo'ladi. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Xalq shoiri Iqbol Mirzo she'rlari o'zining xalqonaligi, o'ynoqiligi va ohangdorligi bilan diqqatni tortadi. She'rlarda qo'llanilgan frazeologizmlar o'zining xalqchilligi, adabiy tilga oidligi va individual xarakterga egaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Tadqiqotchi Sh.G'aniyeva o'zining "O'zbek frazeologizmlari strukturasi" (shakliy va mazmuniy modellashtirish) nomli tadqiqotida frazeologizmlarni 3 ta mazmuniy guruhga bo'lib o'rgangan¹⁴. Ular harakat, holat va belgi bildiruvchi frazeologizmlardir. Iqbol Mirzo she'riyatida qo'llanilgan ba'zi iboralarni shu tasnif bo'yicha tahlil etamiz.

Insonning ruhiy holatini aks ettiruvchi iboralar

Ruhiy holat ifodalovchi iboralar insonlarning ichki kechinmalari, o'y hayollariyu, g'am- anduhlarini o'zida namoyon qiladi. Kishilarning shodligi, quvonchi, xafagarchiligi, iztiroblari ruhiy holatni bildiruvchi iboralarda o'z aksini topadi. Shoir Iqbol Mirzo she'rlarida personajlar ruhiyatga, ularning holati va vaziyatini to'g'ri ifodalashga, qahramonlarning o'ziga xos tabiatini bo'rttirib korsatishga alohida ahamiyat beradi. Bunda albatta adabiy tilimizning so'z ma'nosining turli qirralarga va iboralarga boyligi qo'l keladi. Quyida esa biz shoir she'rlarida qo'llangan ruhiy holatni ifodalovchi iboralar va ular aks ettirgan ma'nolar bilan tanishib chiqamiz.

Ona Vatan deyman-a, ona,

Ich-etimni yeyman-a, ona.

Öyingaroq bõlib ketsam ham,

Siz boshimda oyday parvona.

(“Vatan sog' bo'lsin” she'ridan)

“O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati” da *Ich etini yemoq* iborasi “Ruhan azoblanmoq, ezilmoq” (fikr-öyini boshqalarga aytmay) degan ma'noni bildiradi¹⁵. Ushbu misralarda qo'llanilgan *Ich etini yemoq* iborasi orqali shoir o'zini ruhan azoblanayotgani, vatan sog'inchi uni ezib azoblayotgani aks etgan.

Bir xushbo'y sabolar taraldi birdan-

Yurakni siypalab erkalaguvchi.

Odamlar odamdan zerikkan yerdan

Insonlar tarafga yetaklaguvchi.

(“Farishta” she'ridan)

Inson biron narsadan qattiq ta'sirlanganda, xursand bo'lganda yoki asabiylashganda unga nisbatan *Yuragi o'ynadi* iborasi ishlatiladi. Ushbu ibora inson hatti-xarakatiga ijobiy yoki salbiy ma'no ottenkasini yuklashga xizmat qilib, ekspressivlikni kuchaytiradi. Shoir Iqbol Mirzo ushbu iborani *Yurakni siypalab erkalamoq* tarzida qaytadan ishlagan, individuallashtirgan. Sabolarning xushbo'y hidi shoir yuragini siypalab uni erkalagan, unga ruhiy dalda bergan. Shoir she'rda

³ Ганиева Ш. Ўзбек фразеологизмлари структураси (шаклий ва мазмуний моделлаштириш): Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори дисс.автореф. – Фарғона, 2017,22-бет.

¹⁵ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг фразеологик луғати. – Тошкент: Қомуслар бош таҳририяти, 1992.

odam bilan inson so'zini bir-biriga qarama-qarshi qo'llagan. Inson so'zi odam so'zidan ustunligini aks ettirgan. Hamma ham odam lekin ularda chin insoniylik tuyg'ulari bo'lsagina u haqiqiy inson bo'la oladi. Agarda ularda shu xislat bo'lmasa ular odam xolos. Shu odamligi ularni hayvondan farqlab turadi degan ma'no nozikliklari yuzaga chiqqan.

Shoir Iqbol Mirzo she'rlarida personajlar ruhiyatga, ularning holati va vaziyatini to'g'ri ifodalashga, qahramonlarning o'ziga xos tabiatini bo'rttirib ko'rsatishga alohida ahamiyat beradi. Bunda albatta adabiy tilimizning so'z ma'nosining turli qirralarga va iboralarga boyligi qo'l keladi.

Xarakter-xususiyat bildiruvchi iboralar

Yozuvchi yoki shoir obraz yaratishda til vositalaridan xarakterlarga mosini tanlab qo'llay olishi kerak. Bunday iboralar kishilarga, narsa-predmetlarga xos xususiyatlarni, asosan odamlarning xarakterini ochib berishga xizmat qiladi. Ularni boshqalardan ajratib turuvchi, alohidaligiga urg'u beruvchi narsa bu kishilarning xakteri bo'lgani uchun ham shoir o'z she'rlarida lirik qahramon va kishilarning xarakterini ochib berish, badiiylikni yuksaltirib, so'z orqali o'zi tariflayotgan obrazini jonli tarzda o'quvchi ko'z o'ngida gavdalantrisi uchun ushbu iboralardan o'z o'rnida mohirona qo'llay olgan.

Biri eski o'g'ri, biri yangi boy,
Ko'zini yog' bosgan, lab-lunji moy.
Dili bilan tili kelar poyma-poy,
Og'ayni-oshnalar yodimga tushsa.

(“Yodimga tushsa” she'ridan)

Ko'zini yog' bosmoq iborasi *takabburlandi, tanib-tanimaganga oldi* degan ma'nolarni bildirib, badiiy adabiyotda asosan kishilarga xos bo'lgan xarakter-xususiyatni ochib berish, ularni ta'riflash maqsadida qo'llaniladi. *Ko'zini yog' bosmoq* iborasi orqali shoir yor-do'stlarining eslamogda, ularning hatti-xarakterini tasvirlab, ularning ichki dunyosini ochib bergan. Bu esa she'rni mazmundor hamda ta'sirli chiqishiga zamin yaratgan, she'r mazmunining shaklan qisqa, ammo tugal va mazmundor chiqishiga olib kelgan.

Belgi bildiruvchi iboralar

Belgi bildiruvchi iboralar shaxs yoki predmetga xos bo'lgan belgini ko'rsatish, ularning o'ziga xosligini namoyon qilish, ma'no nozikliklarini oshirish maqsadida qo'llaniladi. Shoir Iqbol Mirzo ham o'z she'rlarida bunday iboralardan o'z o'rnida mohirona qo'llay olgan hamda she'rning jozibadorligi, ekspressivligini oshirgan. Kitobxon ko'z o'ngida lirik qahramonni gavdalandira olgan.

Kòzi qora, **yuragi oq** shu el uchun,
Tuproq uchun, shu yurt uchun, chaman uchun,
Ulug' inson boshlab bergan shu yo'l uchun,
Aytgil, dòstim, nima qildik Vatan uchun?

(“Aytgil, do'stim” she'ridan)

Yuragi oq iborasi yaxshi niyatli, boshqalarga yomonlikni ravo ko'rmaydigan insonlarga nisbatan ishlatilib, ijobiy mazmundagi iboradir. Kishiga xos bo'lgan belgini ijobiy ruhda ochib berib, uning mazmun mohiyatini obrazli tarzda

ifodalashga xizmat qilgan ushbu ibora og'zaki nutqqa ko'roq xoslanganligi bilan xarakterlidir. *Yuragi oq* iborasi she'r mazmunini boyitib, belgining obrazli chiqishiga sabab bo'lgan. Shoir o'z xalqining yaxshi niyatli insonlardan iborat ekanligini, ularning ko'nglidagi xis-tuyg'ularning ham pokligini shu iborada jamlagan.

Shoir Iqbol Mirzo tildan ijodiy, individual foydalangan ajoyib so'z ustasidir. U frazeologik birliklarni oo'z she'rlarida qo'llab, ularga o'zgartirishlar kiritgan ya'ni "yoshartirgan". Azaldan mavjud bo'lgan iboralar tarkibidagi so'zlarni almashtirish, ular o'rniga sinonimlarini qo'llash yo'li bilan frazeologik birliklarni qayta ishlagan. She'rdagi mazmunning uslubiy samaradorligi, ta'sirchanligi oshgan.

Yuqoridagi misollardan ko'rinib turibdiki, shoir she'rlarida qo'llanilgan iboralar mazmundorlikni oshirish bilan birga, ekspressivlikni ham yuksaltirgan. Iboralar ko'p ma'nolarda qo'llanilib, shoirga keng imkoniyatlar bergan, ularni o'z holicha yoki muayyan o'zgartirish va qo'shimchalar bilan qo'llash muallif mahoratiga bog'liqdir.

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FORMATION OF CHILDREN'S CREATIVITY THROUGH UZBEK FOLK SONGS

Annotation: In Uzbekistan, great attention is paid to the revival of national, cultural and spiritual traditions. The richest musical folklore of the Uzbek people has received recognition as an effective means of spiritual, moral, aesthetic and artistic education in our time. The assimilation by the younger generation of their cultural, musical heritage contributes to a deeper understanding of their culture and the culture of other peoples, both living in our republic and beyond, as well as for the assimilation of universal values. The effect of the educational role of music, as well as the direction and nature of its social impact, seem to be the most important criteria that determine the social significance of music, its place in the system of spiritual and cultural values.

Key words: folk songs, creativity, music.

Today, when different musical styles and directions coexist in the world of music at the same time, the problem of forming a listener's musical taste, capable of distinguishing highly artistic samples of musical art from low-grade ones, becomes urgent. The mass media present, and sometimes even spread, pop music products of far from high quality to young listeners. Therefore, it is very important to develop high artistic abilities in students. For this, it is necessary to acquaint students with highly artistic samples of music from various cultures and with the musical culture of their people.

Children's musical folklore has always naturally entered folk pedagogy. With its help, in an accessible form, the transfer of aesthetic, moral and labor ideals, concepts of the world around, was carried out in an accessible form, and in the most accessible forms, it was through these artistic and aesthetic forms that the artistic and imaginative thinking of children was formed. Consolidation of pedagogical experience in the customs, rituals associated with birth, the first steps of the child with his introduction to the interests of the family and society, the clearly expressed pedagogical orientation of songs, games, fairy tales - the world in which the child lives and forms. By creating games and fun for children, adults prepared them to learn about the world around them while playing.

In Uzbekistan, already the first expeditions of musicologists-ethnographers of the 30s recorded children's songs from Tashkent schoolchildren and were processed and published - the collection "30 ashula" or "30 songs of Tashkent schoolchildren" edited by Akbarova. One of the first collectors of children's folklore was E. E. Romanovskaya, whose arrangements of songs for a children's choir are still in the repertoire of school choirs (Pakhta teradi, etc.). Musical and folklore

expeditions of the 70s – 80s – 90s also recorded samples of children's folklore, mainly from the children themselves and partly from the women of adult performers [4].

A huge number of children's songs were included in the multivolume collection of the musical heritage of the Uzbek people "Uzbek Khalk Musikasi" edited by Academician Y. Rajabi and other publications [3].

To this day, collections of these authors are almost the only source of musical scores of Uzbek folk children's songs. Many musicians, scientists, teachers, methodologists have addressed and are referring to these collections and include them in their research, educational and methodological literature, concert programs and active but they are used in the educational process aimed at children's musical education and education. In this series, the works of the following authors can be distinguished: I. Akbarov, T. Khusainov, G. Goncharova, E. Gudkova, E. Kenzer, T. Solomonova, Sh. Yarmatov, K. Mamirov, S. Khaitbaev, P. Burkhanov, D. Amanullaeva, H. Nurmatova, N. Narkhodzhaeva, R. Kadyrov, O. Ibragimova and others.

Folk songs for children, carefully preserved and passed on from generation to generation, find an emotional response with their content, vivid imagery, colorfulness among modern children: Songs about native nature and seasons (calendar): "*Bakhor keldi*", "*Binafsha*", "*Boychechak*", "*Hey lola*", "*Qish keldi*", "*Chamanda gul*" and others are filled with love for their native land. Attention and kind attitude to all living things are taught by songs - the main characters, which are animals and birds: "*Laylak keldi*", "*Quyov*", "*Kichkir khurozim*", "*Sichkon*", etc. Many songs bring up respect for work, a working person and his fruits labor: "*Pakhta teradi*", "*Pakhta terimi*", "*Pakhta*", "*Bu bogchada olisha*" and others. Until now, children sing ritual songs with pleasure, meeting together with adults the ancient and eternally young Navruz, a wonderful holiday - Ramadan: "*Gildir gul*" (Navruz), "*Ramazon*", "*Yo Ramazon*", song-chants "*Yomgir yogalok*" calling for rain and expressing the joy of children about the cheerful, spring rain, etc. Children's games, fun, ventures, life situations and scenes, fabulous and comic images have found their embodiment in songs of the most varied forms and genres. Among them: counting rhymes ("*Bir, ikki, uch*") "*Oftob chikdi*", song-games "*Ok terakmi kuk terak*", "*Chori chanbar*", "*Zuv zuv baragai*", comic and edifying "*Dangasa*". The songs "*Chuchvara Kainaydi*", "*Chitti Gul*", which tell about the children themselves, the song - a scene and at the same time a fairy tale - and others, are very loved and popular among children. There are many songs in children's folklore about the most dear person - mother (*Ayajon*), and in the song with the title "*Olatoy*" (Spotted foal), is sung about a son who is in a hurry to his sweet, dear mother, who is impatiently waiting for him. This song reflects the tender feelings of the son's love for his mother, the desire for a long-awaited meeting. All the longing and impatience, all the impulse of feelings is conveyed in the image of a silk-maned horse rushing faster than the wind - *Olatoy*. The Uzbek folk songs "*Alla*" are full of affection, tenderness, and care for the child.

The use of Uzbek folk songs for children in the educational process is of great educational and educational value. Through the vivid images of these songs, children are instilled in love for their native land, its nature, and traditions. The richness of intonations, melodies, rhythms, tonal deviations and, at the same time, the simplicity and accessibility of these songs are the best way to contribute to musical development, to familiarize children with musical performance and creativity.

Interest in music, passion for music, love for it are prerequisites for it to widely reveal and give children its beauty, so that it can fulfill its educational and cognitive role, so that it serves the formation of spiritual, moral and aesthetic culture.

Musical pedagogy considers folk musical creativity to be one of the most important foundations of the system of musical education and training. Through the creativity of their people, children better understand the creativity of other peoples, more acutely perceive and feel universal humanity, knowledge of the music of other people's respect for them, love for the state in which they live.

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DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITIVE MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR THE SALE OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Annotation: Taking into account the urgent task of supplying natural fruits and vegetables for human consumption for four seasons, it can be said that competitive services are important in the business of a large contingent. In this case, entering the competition without a well-thought-out marketing strategy is tantamount to entering the war unarmed.

Keywords: Competition, marketing, strategy, fruits and vegetables, advertising, strategy, profitability, market, agriculture.

In recent years, the country's agricultural reform, in particular, improving the system of public administration in the sector, the widespread introduction of market relations, strengthening the legal framework of relations between producers, processors and sellers of agricultural products, attracting investment in the sector, resource-saving technologies, some work is being done to introduce and equip agricultural producers with modern equipment.

At the same time, the lack of a long-term strategy for agricultural development hinders the efficient use of land and water resources, attracts large-scale investment in the sector, high incomes for producers, and increased product competitiveness.

The specialized foreign trade company Uzagroexport, established in 2016, has significantly intensified its activities to export local fruits and vegetables to foreign markets and develop new markets, as a result of which more than 230,000 tons of fruits and vegetables have been exported since the beginning of this year.

At the same time, the analysis of activity in the field of fruit and vegetable exports shows that the huge untapped potential remains and there is a bureaucratic barrier for fruit and vegetable producers to participate in export activities on a large scale.

In this regard, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further support domestic exporting organizations and improve foreign economic activity" adopted on 21 June this year, first of all, to support the independent supply of vegetable products to foreign markets and on this basis to abolish the monopoly of JSC "Uzagroexport". To this end, from July 1, 2017, all business entities have the right to export fresh fruits and vegetables, grapes and melons on the basis of direct contracts, subject to 100% prepayment.

It should be noted that these measures, along with the expansion of exports of fruits and vegetables, will help farmers to increase production of products in high demand in foreign markets, efficient use of land resources, including the cultivation of secondary crops. Stimulates the productivity of dairy products. This, in turn, will

increase the competitiveness of fruit and vegetable products in foreign markets in terms of price and quality. Most importantly, as the real owners of the products grown by farmers, they will be able to use them at will, export independently, increase their income, increase the material well-being of their families, and additional foreign exchange earnings. It will provide an opportunity to expand the production of dairy products and invest in new projects for their deep processing.

At the same time, the export of domestic fruits and vegetables requires the implementation of systematic work to ensure compliance of products with the norms and standards adopted abroad. To this end, the President instructed the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources to develop and approve a specific action plan for the implementation of international quarantine rules in national legislation within a month.

John Yanch, the creator of a practical marketing system, will show you how to develop and implement a marketing plan that will attract new customers and increase the company's revenue in a new edition of his best-selling book, Diploma-Free Marketing. Marketing strategy - you need to clearly explain how to get from point A to point B, and you don't know exactly where point B to go or where it is located. The essence of an effective marketing strategy is to clearly articulate an approved action plan to achieve goals. Goals, tasks are great. But it is important that you plan how to implement them. This is a strategy. Combined with a logical set of tactical moves, it will pave the way for you to succeed. Perhaps it is better to choose a very narrow place to be the market leader and give it an advantage. To serve your customers with respect and dignity, the best strategy is to start with these employees. To double the number of new customers, it is effective to create a formal network of strategic advisory partners. Each of these strategies has its own list of tactical steps. But for all plans and campaigns, the strategy you approve becomes a filter in decision making and planning. Based on my experience working with thousands of small business owners, I developed a three-step process to create a marketing strategy. I have to warn you that in the process, a "joke" can turn into market conditions, a competitive environment, and new opportunities. A company that implements its marketing strategy in a mature market with experienced players is in a completely different position than those who are trying to introduce new technologies in the market with undeveloped rules. The following factors should be considered when developing an incentive strategy:

1. Determine who is important to you.

For a strategy and a set of appropriate tactical actions, they need to be addressed to someone specific. First you need to determine the location. Your marketing strategy should primarily focus on a narrow target group of ideal customers. Even this step can become your strategy - to be the best in a particular place in the market. Using an ideal customer portrait as the basis of your advertising strategy will allow you to address the question of how you can serve people and what tactics you can use to attract them. Otherwise, your marketing strategy will not be in the spotlight.

2. Stand apart from the rest.

Once you've identified your ideal client's portrait, it's time to find a way to engage her. In my experience, one hundred percent the only way is to find or create an approach or product that clearly sets you apart from other players in the market. Consumers need criteria for comparison and contrast, and if you don't provide them, people will choose based on price. You need to examine the situation from the inside and find a way to do everything so that customers understand it. What bothers people in your professional field and causes dissatisfaction? How can you turn dating into an opportunity for innovation? Sometimes you do something really unique, but you can't deliver your marketing message effectively. If you don't take this step seriously, then everything will be less effective. It is really important to be different from the rest.

3. Put everything together.

In the final stage, you need to combine everything you have done before and turn it into a proven strategy. When I developed the practical marketing concept, my strategy was to create a well-known marketing brand for small businesses by turning small business marketing into a system and product. There was an ideal customer and a unique feature clearly defined. I have tried to radically change the concept of marketing by small business owners, and the "marketing as a system" strategy has answered the question of how to do it. As in most cases, gaps in proposals and location have become a clear possibility. Your strategy should also include a careful study of your competitive environment - your own industry and other things that have nothing to do with it. The existing need must be met with an innovative idea or unique feature. Again I quote Sun Tzu's pamphlet, *The Art of War*: "All warriors know the form of the [forces] we will win, but no one knows the form of the [forces] we control." So before you choose the best one for your business - Facebook or LinkedIn (or it can be easier to use direct mail), most importantly - start with a strategy! The term "strategy" refers to a method or plan of action presented in general terms for an important period of time. It can be developed in any direction. The main thing is that pre-planned actions help to make efficient use of available resources and lead to the goal. As for the marketing strategy, it is one of the components of the overall strategy of the company. At the same time, it includes a description of the methods that should be used by the company to increase sales revenue in the long run. It should be noted that the marketing strategy does not offer users any specific actions. He only describes them.

Value marketing

Any economic plan allows you to get an idea of the prospects of the company's development in the market, as well as the theoretical and practical aspects of its activities. And this can be done through marketing, that is, methods of setting goals and objectives, achieving them, and identifying solutions, as well as overcoming organizational problems in all types of products over a period of time. Why is such a strategy necessary for the enterprise? This allows you to reach the maximum agreement between the available resources and the resulting economic situation. This is what helps the company to run its financial and production

activities successfully. What are the features of a marketing strategy and what should be considered when choosing the most optimal one?

The essence of advance planning

What is the essence of a marketing strategy? If we take into account a particular market environment, then creating the right direction will allow the company to grow as efficiently as possible. In formulating such a strategy, an implementation plan is developed that allows the organization to carry out its activities, taking into account the chosen policy.

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MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION ON THE BACKGROUND OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

Resume: In recent decades, the issues of comorbidity in the clinic of internal diseases are a serious problem of practical health care. Comorbid conditions in the clinic of internal diseases are of great interest from researchers due to the increasing prevalence mutually burdensome of disease, changes in the clinical picture of a disease under the influence of another and worsening of prognosis.

One of these markers is homocysteine. It is established that an increase in the concentration of homocysteine - hyperhomocysteinemia, is of leading importance in the pathogenesis of the development and progression of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, etc.

Key words: homocysteine, hyperhomocysteinemia, comorbidity, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ECG, blood plasma.

The relevance of the problem. In recent decades, the issues of comorbidity in the clinic of internal diseases are a serious problem of practical health care. Comorbid conditions in the clinic of internal diseases are of great interest from researchers due to the increasing prevalence mutually burdensome of disease, changes in the clinical picture of a disease under the influence of another and worsening of prognosis.

It is known that chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is now considered not only as a disease of the respiratory tract and lungs, but also as a systemic disease. According to large population studies, the risk of death from cardiovascular disease in patients

with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, it is increased by 2 times and accounts for approximately 50% of the total number of deaths. Also, a number of studies have shown that the mortality of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is largely due to myocardial infarction, which confirms the relevance of studying cardiopulmonary comorbidity: myocardial infarction against the background of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. All this requires the need to search for new mutually aggravating risk factors and highly predictive pathogenetic markers of the course of myocardial infarction in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

One of these markers is homocysteine. It is established that an increase in the concentration of homocysteine - hyperhomocysteinemia, is of leading importance

in the pathogenesis of the development and progression of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, etc.

In connection with all of the above, the relevance of studying hyperhomocysteinemia in cardiopulmonary comorbidity: myocardial infarction against the background of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is beyond doubt.

The purpose of the study. To study the level of homocysteine and the frequency of hyperhomocysteinemia in patients with cardiopulmonary comorbidity: myocardial infarction against the background of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Material and methods of research. 146 people were examined, which comprised the following groups : Group I-patients with myocardial infarction (n=30); Group II-patients with cardiopulmonary comorbidity: myocardial infarction against the background of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (n=54); group III - patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (n=32) and control group - 25 somatically healthy individuals of the Andijan region (n= 30).

The diagnosis and treatment of acute myocardial infarction were based on the clinical recommendations "Acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction electrocardiograms: rehabilitation and secondary prevention" 2014. The diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and the stage of the disease were established according to the clinical recommendations presented by the program "Global Strategy for the Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease" (revision 2019).

Criteria for inclusion in the study: the presence of documented ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction in patients no more than 12 hours after the angina attack, confirmed by ECG results, serum markers of necrosis, and the presence of a history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, age up to 64 years. In the study patients with myocardial infarction, which was a complication of percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary bypass surgery, as well as patients with end-stage renal failure (glomerular filtration rate less than 30 ml/min) and diagnosed oncological diseases were not included. To learn the level Homocysteine in the subjects was used by the method of enzyme immunoassay, using the commercial test system " Axis Homocysteine " ("Axis-shield Diagnostics Ltd", Great Britain).

Written consent was received from all patients and somatically healthy individuals. Informed consent to participate in the study.

Statistical data processing was performed using the program Statistica 12.0 ("StatSoft, Inc.", USA). For each indicator, the Me (5 and 95 percentiles) was calculated. To identify statistical differences between the studied phenomena, the level of statistical significance p was used. At $p < 0.05$, the differences were considered statistically significant, and at $p > 0.05$, the differences were statistically insignificant.

Results of the study: In somatically healthy individuals, the median homocysteine level was 10.5 mmol /L with inter-percentile ranges (6.2; 14.7). In the group of patients with myocardial infarction, the median homocysteine level was 13.4 (7.4; 25.4) mmol / L, which was statistically significantly higher than in

the control group ($p = 0.031$). In the group of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, the median homocysteine level was 33.6 (7.1; 44.4) mmol / L, which was statistically significantly higher than in the group of somatically healthy individuals ($p = 0.001$) and in the group of patients with myocardial infarction ($p = 0.012$). The combination of myocardial infarction on the background of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease homocysteine level was 44.5 $\mu\text{mol} / \text{l}$ (7,5; 52), which was statistically significantly higher in comparison not only with group somatically healthy individuals ($p < 0.001$), but with a group of patients with myocardial infarction ($p < 0.001$), and patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ($p = 0.002$).

Conclusions: In patients with myocardial infarction, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, as well as in patients with myocardial infarction against the background of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, an increase in the level of homocysteine was found in comparison with a group of somatically healthy individuals. It was found that patients with a combination of myocardial infarction with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease have the highest increase in the concentration of homocysteine in blood plasma compared to patients with both myocardial infarction and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

When analyzing the frequency of hyperhomocysteinemia among the examined patients, the predominance of the number of patients with hyperhomocysteinemia in the group with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and myocardial infarction against the background of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was revealed.

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ORGANIZATION OF EMERGENCY CARE AND INTENSIVE CARE IN THE FULMINANT FORM OF VIRAL HEPATITIS IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Summary: Etiotropic, intensive pathogenetic therapy for fulminant hepatitis, aimed at preventing further progression, was performed. Patients treated in the department and intensive care received detoxification, diuretics, necrobiotic processes in the liver, glucocorticosteroids (GCS), proteolysis inhibitors, hepatoprotectors (essentiale). Treatment of hemorrhagic syndrome on the background of heparin therapy. Sedatives were used for psychomotor agitation and convulsions. Timely intensive care in the vast majority of patients with severe viral hepatitis prevents the progression of the cytological process and contributes to recovery, at the same time, with the development of hepatic coma, it was possible to avoid a fatal outcome only in 12.5% of cases.

Key words: intensive care, emergency assistance, fulminant, gepatocitami.

Among the many aspects of the problem of viral hepatitis, clinicians pay special attention to severe forms of the disease with massive liver necrosis, hepatic coma. Despite the large number of studies devoted to the treatment of fulminant hepatitis (FH) in young children, it presents great difficulties, since there are no effective means of etiotropic therapy to date [1,2,3,4]. A number of researchers admit that only in viral hepatitis B (HBV), and observations using enzyme immunoassay (ELISA) showed that only 24 (40%) of the analyzed 69 were diagnosed with HBV, 20 (33.3%) – co – and superinfection of HDV, i.e. HBV+IOP, 4 (6.6%) – HBV+HA, 2 (3.3%) - triple infection of HBV+IOP+HCV.

Hepatodystrophy is currently observed almost exclusively in children of the first 6 months of life [1]. According to the clinic, among the patients with FH, 33.3% were children of the first year of life, 43.3% - from 1 to 3 years, 23.3% from 4 to 7 years. The mortality rate from FH varied in different years from 0.5 to 1.5-2.0%.

Purpose and research. To find the optimal variant of intensive and pathogenetic therapy in FH, aimed at preventing further progression of the process, restoring disturbed homeostasis.

Materials and methods. Based on the purpose of the study, we observed 69 patients, 24 (40%) of the analyzed HBV, 20 (33.3%) – co - and superinfection of HDV.

The diagnosis was established on the basis of clinical, epidemiological and laboratory data. Markers of hepatitis B and D were determined in all patients by enzyme immunoassay. Children with FH were treated in the intensive care unit and in the intensive care unit. Patients underwent subclavian vein catheterization. Infusion therapy was used as methods of detoxification and correction of peripheral blood flow disorders. The total amount of visible fluid inside and intravenously corresponded to the daily requirement and the amount of pathological losses and was 120-170 ml per 1 kg of body weight per day. The adequacy of treatment in each individual case was assessed by the dynamics of the clinical picture (dry skin and mucous membranes or the appearance of pasty legs, feet, bulging, retraction of the large fontanel) and laboratory parameters (the value of hematocrit, potassium, sodium, protein).

In the presence of a compensated or subcompensated stage of peripheral blood flow disorders, treatment was started with the introduction of low-molecular-weight plasma substitutes (reamberin, reopoliglyukin), which have mainly detoxifying and rheological effects. Subsequently, they switched to the administration of 5-10% glucose solution with insulin and potassium preparations. In decompensated and subcompensated metabolic acidosis, a 4.5% solution of sodium bicarbonate was prescribed in enemas, in some cases intravenously at the rate of 5 ml per 1 kg of weight.

During infusion therapy, diuretics (lasix, mannitol), vasodilators (eufillin, etc.) were used in infants with daily infusions, subsequently it was necessary to reduce the volume of the injected fluid by $1/3 - 1/2$ due to a large tendency to edema.

Great importance was attached to measures aimed at preventing intestinal autointoxication. Children with hepatic coma were prescribed parenteral nutrition, the volume of proteins administered in the form of albumin and plasma was below the age norm. Siphon enemas were used to remove putrefactive microflora and protein breakdown products. For the purpose of detoxification, "Dufalac" was used inside and in enemas, (a single dose of 5.0-10.0 ml).

In order to reduce necrobiotic processes in the liver, glucocorticosteroids (GCS), proteolysis inhibitors, and essentiale were used as pathogenetic therapy agents. GCS was prescribed for substitution and therapeutic purposes, because in the fulminant form of viral hepatitis, there is a relative or absolute insufficiency of the adrenal cortex. In addition, in the fulminant form, there is a hyperergic reaction with self-progression of the process. GCS inhibit the peroxidation of lipids, circulates blood. GCS was prescribed at a dose of up to 10 mg / kg of weight, based on prednisone. Hormone therapy was started with 1-2 times administration of hydrocortisone and continued with prednisone. The duration of GCS therapy ranged from 3 days before the onset of the effect.

Protease inhibitors (kontrikal, trasilol, gordox) were used in therapeutic doses, taking into account their ability to reduce the activity of lysosomal enzymes,

kinin , plasmin, limit the necrobiotic process , stop exudation, and inhibit fibrinolysis. Protease inhibitors were administered intravenously by drip 2-3 times a day, in glucose solution. Continued until a pronounced clinical effect.

The chemical structure of essential phospholipids fully corresponds to endogenous phospholipids, and their organelles, as intact molecules, contribute to the restoration of impaired function of liver cells , and their organelles, as intact molecules, contribute to the restoration of impaired function of liver cells. Essentiale was administered intravenously on glucose in an amount of 2.0-3.0 mo for 10-15 days.

Treatment of hemorrhagic syndrome was carried out taking into account the stage and severity of DIC on the background of heparin therapy. Heparin is a direct, fast-acting anticoagulant that affects general hemodynamics and stimulates renal blood flow. The dose of heparin was selected individually for each patient and ranged from 50 to 200 units/kg of weight per day. Heparin was administered intravenously every 4-6 hours. In the II and II stages of DIC, the deficiency of plasma-coagulation factors was corrected by transfusion of fresh frozen plasma, creoplasm, and fresh heparinized blood. As is known , the substitution nature of this therapy provides an increase in the procoagulant activity of the blood and the level of antithrombin III. In the II and III stages of DIC, fibrinolysis inhibitors were used. The complex treatment provided a good effect.

FH is accompanied by a violation of peripheral blood flow . in the compensated and subcompensated stages of microcirculation disorders, a good effect was obtained by prescribing vasodilators (eufillin, nicotinic acid, papaverine). Marbling and pallor disappeared, diuresis increased, and blood pressure decreased. The tools of choice cardiotropic therapy was korglikon, strofantin. In the presence of hypoxia, acidosis, and electrolyte disorders, drugs that normalize the exchange in the myocardium (cocarboxylase, vitamin C, panangin, and potassium orotate) were prescribed.

The corrective treatment included oxygen therapy and antihypoxic drugs (ribosin). The administration of large doses of corticosteroids, the early age of children, and a serious condition were indications for the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics. Preference was given to semisynthetic penicillins in psychomotor agitation and convulsions, sedatives (seduxen, sodium oxybutyrate, etc.) were used. The use of plasmapheresis in the precoma stage gave good results.

Conclusions.

1. Timely intensive care in the vast majority of patients with severe viral hepatitis prevents the progression of the cytolytic process and promotes recovery. At the same time, with the development of a hepatic coma, it was possible to avoid a fatal outcome only in 12.5% of cases.

2. In children, especially in the first year of life, at the beginning of the disease there are no symptoms that allow us to anticipate the development of a malignant form of viral hepatitis. The presence and especially the increase in intoxication with an increase in the intensity of jaundice, continued vomiting, refusal of breast and food, anxiety, crying, sleep rhythm disturbance, drowsiness , fever, flatulence,

hemorrhagic syndrome, small size with a tendency to shrink from the moment of admission are indications for the beginning and vigorous intensive care.

3. Laboratory indicators, especially the determination of the level of total bilirubin, its free fraction, the protein composition of the blood and help in assessing the severity. Great importance was attached to the indicators of the prothrombin index. In severe forms, it was below 60%, in hepatodystrophy below 40%, in the terminal period it was 6-10%.

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THE NEED FOR MODULE EDUCATION

Abstract: The article deals with the modular approach to the organization of modern education and the differences between traditional education and the advantages of the modular approach.

Keywords: Modular approach, subject-subject, subject-object, education, information technology, traditional education.

In creating the great future of Uzbekistan, in bringing it to the level of developed countries of the world, the evolutionary path of development has been chosen, the universal and historically established universal and national values, customs, traditions, moral qualities and virtues of the Uzbek people. Dear First President Islam Karimov, I often observe the opinion of Abdulla Avloni: "Education is for us a matter of life or death, salvation or destruction, happiness or disaster." These words of the great enlightener are as important and relevant for our nation today as they were at the beginning of the century, "he said, emphasizing the importance of upbringing and education for the development of society.

The historical experience of the developed countries of the world shows that as they set out on the path to independence and development, they focused primarily on the education and upbringing of young people. Such a focus on education has justified itself in historical experience. That is why, at the initial stage of the reforms, First President Islam Karimov pays special attention to education.

The future of our people, the future of Uzbekistan largely depends on the quality of education and the process of its organization.

All educational work in schools is aimed at educating young people as well-rounded people. In this regard, the practical application of modern information technologies and the positive aspects of advanced foreign experience plays an important role. Today, one of the benefits of foreign experience is a modular approach, which can be effectively used in our education system

Today, in the global education market, modular technologies remain one of the most effective approaches to the formation of knowledge and skills in students on the basis of independent activity, planning, self-management and control, ensuring effective results in mastering. A module is a goal-oriented link that reflects the content being studied and the technology involved.

Today, in order to realize the full potential of the student's personality, of course, education must be person-centered. To do this, in the process of organizing education should take into account the abilities, needs and peculiarities of the student. When these elements are taken into account, a system of education based

on the concept of "subject-subject" emerges, which is self-differentiating, developing, strengthening the motivation to learn.

One of the deeply ingrained pedagogical paradigms in the traditional education system is the subject-object relationship. In such an approach, the educator plays the role of a subject and decides how to teach, what requirements to develop, in what direction to develop the student body only on the basis of his own approach. Students, on the other hand, passively act as objects. The main activity of students is to learn to remember, understand, apply. We need to get rid of this same paradigm, which is deeply ingrained in the education system today. The American educator who developed the idea against this paradigm, D. Dewey, in finding answers to questions about what and how to study, the student should also be given freedom and his or her wishes taken into account. So that the student can actively engage in independent management of their activities, their destiny, their lives. These same factors should be included in our pedagogy today. In our opinion, the modular approach plays an important role in solving a number of problems related to our education. It should be noted that this concept is recognized as a "subject-subject" relationship and has a place in the education system of many developed countries.

The conclusion is that the positive aspects of the rich didactic experience accumulated in the history of education are reflected in modular education. Taking into account these features, it can be said that the use of a modular approach in our education system is very important today.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM OF BIOREMEDIATION AS AN IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL PROBLEM IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN ACTIVITY

Abstract: This article describes the human habitat for various purposes: the development of new territories, the construction of roads and irrigation networks, the formation of various economic facilities, the formation of biodegradation activities, animals actively participating in biodegradation in Uzbekistan: birds, rodents. , plant insects, including various insects, further accelerate this process. It has also been shown that the widespread use of large quantities of synthetic materials in the national economy plays a role in exacerbating the damage.

Key words: Bioremediation, environment, natural biocenosis, biosphere, ecology

Bioremediation is the reaction of the environment to human innovations. Man-made materials and products become part of the natural biocenosis by interfering with the natural processes taking place in the biosphere. In all cases of biodegradation, the organism and the environment, on the one hand, and man-made objects, on the other, interact. Integrated approaches take into account the interactions of bioorganic agents - living organisms, especially when they belong to different systematic groups, species and populations, or are ecologically distant from each other. The relationship of bio-polluting organisms with landscape-geographical and regional factors is of particular importance. The nature of the biohazardous effect and the effectiveness of the protective equipment used depend on the environment in which the process takes place.

Environmental-technological approaches include forecasting, which allows for effective protection against bio-harmful effects. For example, the introduction of biocide-containing elements into the structure of soluble polymers, or their incorporation into wood and products. National economic practices on the problem of bioremediation require clarity of the tasks assigned to scientists, today and especially in the future, research topics, areas of interest, basic concepts. These should be used when considering specific issues. Not only is this difficult to do because the official history of the problem is so short and not enough to talk about traditionally formed concepts, but the problem is still a large number of individual issues that reflect the interests of many participants. Each participant has their own approach, goals and understanding. Bringing participants together in common terms and concepts round out the problem, define its boundaries, and define the relationship with stakeholders.

The term "biodegradation" is derived from the English word "biodeterioration". The concept was coined to designate international coordinating bodies, such as The Biodeterioration Society. The term was originally used to describe the adverse effects of organisms on the functional and structural properties of materials, products, or technical raw materials. Later, this expression changed several times, that is, it narrowed and expanded in accordance with the wishes of experts in various fields and sciences. disposal. This trend was particularly evident at the 1975 III International Symposium on Biosafety in Kingston, USA.

It has been repeatedly suggested that the problem of damage caused by organisms to crops and horticultural crops, food, etc., should be brought to the forefront. A number of publications, especially in the 1970s, looked at these objects from a materialist point of view, along with traditional views. At the same time, these issues have long been dealt with by the economy and other fields of science, so it is unlikely to expand at the expense of objects related to the problem of bioremediation. Well-known scientist Van der Kirk defines biodegradation as follows: biodegradation is an inappropriate change in the properties of materials caused by the vital activity of organisms. The Russian scientist GI Karavayko expanded this concept and proposed to call biodegradation the necessary and unnecessary changes in the properties of materials due to the activity of organisms. Both concepts do not fully cover the diversity of objects that organisms infect. With this in mind, we apply the concept of bioremediation to situations in which the structural and functional characteristics of natural objects of anthropogenic or raw material origin are altered by the activity and participation of living organisms. These relationships can increase or decrease the impact of organisms on objects, or even eliminate them altogether. That fact must be taken into account. "

The most important components that create a bio-contamination situation are living organisms, which are a source of bio-contamination exposure to an object and can be protected or unprotected by special means. Thus, biodegradation is not a one-way street. It is characterized by the active interaction of objects and organisms. The biodegradation process is two-way, with certain processes predominating in certain periods and stages. A biodegradable situation indicates that biodegradable is possible due to the presence of all the necessary components and factors. It demonstrates the potential for bio-damage and calls for the development of terminological schemes for bio-damage forecasting. The presence of these components determines the possibility of a bioremediation effect at a distance within the space, allowing them to establish their interactions, thus creating a biodegradation situation, but it does not cause a biodegradation process.

Sources of bio-contamination are organisms that attack materials, objects, structures, natural raw materials and make their properties unacceptable to humans. Such organisms are also referred to as biotoxic agents or pests. Structures, objects, materials lose their useful properties when products are contaminated by organisms. They are called biodegradable objects or biodegradable objects. The concept of bio-contamination requires that not only preventive but also proactive measures be

taken when a person first incorporates preservatives in the form of biocides or when the effects of bio-contamination on the object pose a real threat.

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LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT

Annotation: Ways to develop thought, comparing English language with other languages, equivalent of intransitive words.

Keywords: propositional thought, subtract, multiply, divide, grammatical structure, grammatical categories.

Since language... invariably possesses exclusively an ideational existence in the heads and spirits of men, never a material one even when engraved on stone or bronze and since the force of the languages which are not any longer spoken rests predominantly upon the strength of our own competency to revivify them, to the extent in which we can still perceive them, in the same path there can never be a moment of accurate standstill in language, just as little as in the ceaselessly flaming thought of men. By nature, it is an ongoing process of development under the leverage of the actual intellectual force of the speaker. Two periods which must be unquestionably discerned arise of course in this process: the one in which the sound-creating force of the language is still in growth and living activity; the other in which an ostensible standstill takes place after integral formation of at least the external form of language and then a seeable descent of that imaginative, sensual force follows. But even from the period of decline fresh principles of life and new triumphant reformations of language can evolve...

The exact fact that language can be used to express our thoughts gives rise to some intriguing questions. How are language and thought related? Can we think without language? Is our thinking molded by the structure of our language? These are very challenging questions, questions that we cannot hope to respond authoritatively without a much better comprehending of human psychological structure than we momentarily have. Conflicting opinions have been amended. The ensuing observance convey no warranty that all linguists or psychologists would concur with them.

If we delineate thought as cognizant mental activity, we can observe primarily that thought or at least assured kinds of thought, can take place absolutely self-reliantly of language. The simplest illustration is that of music. We have all had the experience of being absorbed in listening to an instrumental work or mentally running through a familiar tune. Language is simply not included. The existence of music with lyrics is by all means beside the point. Musical composition is in no way dependent on language, so far as the actual process of creation is implicated and the same would seem to be accurate of multifarious other forms of creative or problem-solving activity. The sculptor at work is in no vital sense guided by language. He

may, certainly, receive much of his interaction through language, talk about his creations and even entertain himself with an internal verbal soliloquy as he chips away with hammer and chisel. But such verbalization does not appear to be instrumental in his imaginative activity. There might be myriads of stretches of time during which he is so occupied conceptualizing forms and techniques that words vanish entirely from his thoughts. Much the same is true of a person engrossed in solving a jigsaw puzzle. Suddenly perceiving that two independently completed sections belong together is in no way a linguistic accomplishment, although one may subsequently exclaim "Aha! This must go over here!" It is thus hard to grasp why some people have maintained that thought without language is impossible. They have probably been construing thought quite narrowly to mean something like propositional thought. If thought is construed too narrowly, the claim becomes a tautology; it is not very informative to learn that thought which involves language is impossible without language.

A further argument for the existence of thought without language is the common experience of wishing to express some idea but being unable to find a satisfactory way to put it into words. If thought were impossible without language, this problem would never arise.

Nevertheless, much of our thought clearly does involve language, some of it in an essential way. The problem of assessing the influence of language on thought, however, deserves to be treated well with great caution. It is all too easy to lament the tyranny of language and to claim that the world view of a person or community is shaped by the language used. Certainly people have sometimes been misled by a blind reliance on words, but we can recognize such cases and set the record straight, if language were all that tyrannical, we would be unable to perceive that it sometimes leads us into error when we are not being vigilant. Moreover, we must entertain the possibility that much of what passes for linguistically conditioned thought is not molded by language at all, there may be a more general human cognitive capacity at play, for which language merely serves as a medium, just as music serves as a medium for the composer's creative powers.

Scholars generally agree that words greatly facilitate certain kinds of thinking by serving as counters or symbols that can easily be manipulated. We all have a fairly good idea of what arithmetic is; we know how to add, subtract, multiply and divide. We also know the word arithmetic, which serves as a label for this conceptual complex. When we think about arithmetic how it fits into the rest of mathematics, how it is taught in our schools, whether our children are good at it, whether we like it, how hard it is, we can use the word arithmetic as a symbol in our thought processes. It is much easier to manipulate the word arithmetic in our thoughts than to operate with the entire conceptual complex that this word symbolizes. The use of verbal symbols thus makes thought easier in many cases. One might even argue that some kinds of thinking would be impossible without the existence of these convenient counters to operate with.

What is relation between our thought processes and the structure of our language? Is language a tyrannical master, relentlessly forcing our thinking to

follow certain well-worth paths, blinding us to all other possibilities? Is our conception of the world crucially conditioned by the language we speak, as some people have claimed?

These questions can be posed with respect both to words and to grammatical structures.

We have seen that a word can be helpful in forming, retaining or operating with the concept it designates. We have also seen that no two languages match precisely in the way in which they break up conceptual space and assign the pieces to words as meanings; recall that English distinguishes between green and blue while other languages use a single word to designate this entire range of the spectrum and that the Eskimos use a number of words to designate different kinds of snow where English has the single word snow. Differences like this extend throughout the vocabulary and will be found no matter what two languages are compared. Our question, then, is to what extent these differences in the linguistic categorization of experience are responsible for corresponding differences in thought.

Our thinking is conditioned by the linguistic categorization of experience in that it is easier to operate with concepts for which no single term is available. The way in which one's language breaks up conceptual space thus has at least a minimal effect on thought. But there is absolutely no evidence to suggest that this influence is in any significant way a tyrannical or even a powerful one. We are perfectly capable of forming and mentally manipulating concepts for which no word is available. We can make up imaginary entities at will and if we so choose, proceed to name them. As an illustration, imagine a unicorn with a flower growing out of each nostril. No word exists for such an entity, but it is easy to think about it nevertheless. We could dream up a name for it, but we do not have to.

What about the grammatical structures of a language? Do they force our thinking into certain customary grooves to the exclusion of other possibilities? Do they determine our way of viewing the world, as many scholars have maintained?

Overtly, languages sometimes display very striking differences in grammatical structure. For example, what we express in English with adjectives is expressed in some other languages with the equivalent of intransitive verbs. The word for word translation of the sentence meaning, "The tree is tall" would thus be The tree tall. To say that the river is deep, one would say literally The river deep. Much more commonly, languages differ in the grammatical categories that are obligatorily represented in sentences. One such category is gender. In French, for instance, every noun is classified as either masculine or feminine and in the singular the article meaning "the" appears as "le" if its noun is masculine but as "la" if its noun is feminine.

Grandiose assumptions about one's world view being determined by the structure of one's language have never been shown to be anchored in fact. There is absolutely no reason to believe that the grammatical structure of our language holds our thoughts in a tyrannical, vise-like grip.

It is not really surprising that no such evidence has been found. The claims are based on really very superficial aspects of linguistic structure. If French nouns are divided into two gender classes while English nouns are not, so what? No valid psychological conclusions follow from this arbitrary, rather uninteresting grammatical fact. If, in your native language, you were brought up to say the equivalent of the flower reds, the river deeps, it would not follow that you lived in an especially exciting mental world where colors were actions on the part of objects, where trees continually participated in the activity of tallness, where rivers stretched themselves vertically while flowing horizontally. These ways of expressing yourself, being customary, would not strike you as poetic, as they strike a speaker of English. You would live in the same world you live in now.

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PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION OF TRANSLATING UNIQUE BANKING TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: this article analysis the banking agreement translation involving two languages of two different legal families. Actually, the translation of such agreements is getting more and more important in this globalized business world. This paper reports a study conducted to investigate how the terminology of a bank-client agreement is translated from English into Uzbek.

Key words: legal translation, translation strategy, editing strategy, banking terms, terminology, accounting

The translation of legal text plays a very crucial role in the globalized world, whether in political, social, or business field. An example of globalized world operations in the banking sector is that one single holding bank legally domiciled in a certain country can now operate through its subsidiaries around the world. Its services are provided around the world, too. Hence, related documents need to be translated. One of them is terms and conditions agreements for the bank and its clients for the services.

Terms and conditions for banking services is a kind of contract, and therefore it is a legal text. According to the functions, legal texts can be classified into three: primarily prescriptive legal texts, laws, regulations, and contracts; primarily descriptive and prescriptive, judicial decisions; and surely descriptive, scholarly academic articles about law. Regarding legal text translation, legal translation can be classified based on the TL text purposes. The first is the normative purpose to produce authentic legal texts in two or more languages. The second is the informative purpose to provide information to target readers about certain legal texts with no legal power in the translation. The third is the general legal or the judicial purpose to translate documents used in a legal setting in courts or other settings. Terms and condition, therefore, is a prescriptive legal text that will regulate rights and responsibilities of the parties to the agreement and its translation should be more or less an authentic legal text, although at the end there is a disclaimer about its constituency with the SL text. Hence, the translation of such text is very critical because the errors introduced in the target text may result in a big loss on the part of either the first party (bank) or the second party (costumer). One of the pivotal problems in translating legal text is translating legal terms. Hence, for the Uzbek context, it is necessary to see how the translators solve the problem in translating English banking terms into Uzbek. This article reports a study on how professional translators solve the problem of finding English legal banking terms equivalent in Uzbek. The position of terminology in legal translation is very vital, especially in prescriptive legal texts. Mistranslation may result in a severe loss.

Globalization has created a borderless world. Businesses operate around the world and business agreements are executed accordingly. Any written agreement is a law. Law is special as it is closely related to cultural values and national cultures. Therefore, legal translation tends to have more cultural-specific components. Legal translation is a complex endeavor since it involves different legal systems, which are rooted in the different cultural values and national cultures. Translation is getting more complex if legal systems involved are from different legal families. In terms of legal system, for example, Uzbek legal system is different from legal system, from where the source text originated. The translation of a Singaporean legal text into an Uzbek text is more complex than of a Dutch text into Uzbek because Uzbek legal system is in one family with Dutch legal system, but not with legal system, which is rooted in common, law. Legal text, including terms and condition agreed by a bank and its customers, is a language for specific purposes text. As a language for specific purpose -text it characterized by terminology specific for it's filed. All terms in the terminology are important in translation as they contain concepts being explained. Concept is a mental representation of an object. Legal concept is taken from a moral value system referring to real life situation and the guide on how to solve the situations. A term, then, is a technical designation of a concept. It is a verbal expression of a concept belonging to the conceptual system of a Language for specific purposes language for specific purposes, which is herein banking service contract. A term may be a single word, a compound word (e.g. good faith), or a phrase (e.g. free movement of persons). However, they all each represent one concept. Legal terms can also be categorized into (a) "pure" law terminology (called *estoppel*), (b) law terminology found in everyday speech (title, 'right'), and (c) everyday words assigned a special meaning in a given legal context. However, no classification has been made for investment and banking terms. It seems that they are mostly everyday words assigned a special meaning. "Call", for example, is an everyday word, but in investment setting, it means, "sell". Another example, "option", which is mere "alternative" in everyday English, means a certain type of contract in private banking field.

Terminology equivalence means the coincidence of conceptual characteristics, which is almost impossible in legal translation, and therefore the translator should consider the use or context of the use. The position of terminology in legal translation is very vital especially in prescriptive legal text. This sets the background for the research question, how banking terms from different legal system pose problems for English – Uzbek translators of term and condition for banking services and how such problem is solved. Translators can search for the target terms in many ways. Translators can search for equivalents by (a) referring to a dictionary, (b) online tools, and (c) discussion forums. Dictionary consists of (a) monolingual legal dictionary and (b) bilingual legal dictionary. Online tools include a search engine and discussion forum. Bank, as a financial institution, now does not only provide traditional services like saving services but also investment services. To help the bank provide the services, it provides terms and condition to be agreed by the customers. This formal written agreement binds the bank and the

customer and therefore can be classified as a legal text. As a legal text, terms and condition tends to be bound by the legal system of the nation or culture of origin and, as we know, the legal system of a nation is related to its history.

It was stated at the beginning of this article that many giant banks operate around the world through its subsidiaries and therefore market their products around the words. Related banking terms, which are rooted in the culture of the bank's country of origin, should be translated. Meanwhile, the legal system of the holding bank may be different from the one of the local legal system in which the subsidiaries operate. The first problem occurs if the translators do not comprehend the two legal systems because finding equivalent, in this case, is not only a matter of identifying word equivalent in another language but also understanding the national system of the two languages. The second possible problem is that the translators are not familiar with the services offered by subsidiary banks in their respective countries. The terms represent certain concepts, which are products of a particular history, of a particular cultural and legal tradition, with its particular institutions and system.

Banking terminologies found in the text can be divided into two main categories: terms related to traditional banking services and non-traditional banking services. The examples of terms related to traditional banking services are *deposit account, clearing house, currency, depository, nominee, collateral, security, and interests*. In contrast, the examples of terms related to non-traditional banking services include *currency options, currency futures, commodity futures, equity index-linked futures, contribution cap, currency obligation, exercised option, put currency, call currency, trustee, transaction note, and underlying financial instrument*.

In relation to these categories, it was found out that many of the non-traditional banking terms create problems for translators. As an example is the term *private banking* which was translated by the translator into *xususiy bank* in Uzbek. At the surface level, this solution seems logical. The literal Uzbek translation of *private* can be naturalized into *xususiy*. In addition, it can also individually be translated into *shaxsiy*. The synonym in Uzbek can be *personal* (in various contexts). Thus, the choice of *shaxsiy* was understandable. However, this translation would be misleading as this type of banking service is not a personal banking service, but a personalized banking service with several unique service details. In fact, it is a personalized banking service with the main characteristics of investment services. Therefore, the editor returned the translation returned into its original. *Private banking*, accordingly, *private client* was edited from *shaxsiy mijoz* into *shaxsiy bank mijozi*. Other terms that posed problems for the translators were, among others, *call, put, call option, and put option*. These terms are taken from everyday language but assigned new meaning.

The translation process started with understanding the text and the banking terms, finding candidates of term equivalents, deciding the target terms to use while finalizing the translation. The translator will employ literal translation strategy when they thought there was no available equivalent or synonyms of terms. However,

they also, use borrowing to avoid misunderstanding when they were not sure about the equivalent. The editor kept the literal translation if there was no potential misunderstanding. Otherwise, he added an extra word to avoid misunderstanding or used borrowing.

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THE CHARACTERISTIC OF ENERGY METABOLISM DISORDERS AND ITS CORRECTION IN CHILDREN WITH CELIAC DISEASE

Abstract: This article presents results of investigations of the disorders of energy metabolism and possibility of its correction with phytoecdisteroid in children with celiac disease. Investigation was performed during the period from January 2009 to December 2012 in the Department of Gastroenterology of the RSRPMC of Pediatrics. There were studied 45 children with celiac disease at the age of 3 to 14 years.

The investigations performed showed that in patients with celiac there were damaged processes of energy production: the synthesis of ATP and ADP was reduced, increased their ratio, 4-time reduction of LTT and GTT, there has been registered gain of the parameter of the state lactat/pyruvat, that indicated about prevalence of tissue hypoxia in children. In contrast of basic therapy the treatment of patients with celiac disease with use of phytoecdisteroid (ecdisten) decreases in duration of clinical-laboratory symptoms among the patients with celiac disease.

Keywords: LTT, GTT, ATP, ADP, Children, metabolism, celiac

The significance of the problems connected to chronic bowel diseases is explained by their wide distribution among the children's population, and also by frequency of development of the heavy forms with unfavoured outcomes and unpredictability of the prognosis. The special place among them is occupied by celiac disease, which is most unfavourable in relation to prognosis of disease, characterized by diffusive atrophy of the intestinal mucosa developing due to gluten (protein of cereals) intolerability [1,2,3,4,5,7]. The previous researches showed that celiac disease © in children in our region progresses with marked metabolic disorders, that requires correction of these conditions [5].

Now the constant diet free of gluten appeared to be single method of C treatment. The adherence to this very restrictive diet is rather inconvenient because of presence of gluten in the contents of many products. Even at strict keeping to diet involuntary gluten usage fluctuates from several milligrams up to two gr a day. The receiving even of such insignificant quantity of gluten induces clinical signs and histological changes, such as atrophy of the intestinal mucosa and increase in intraepithelial lymphocytes [10].

Therefore many patients, even if they follow strictly to gluten-free diet they do not reach clinical remission, and thus there is no complete restoration of the intestinal mucosa even on a background of gluten-free diet .

Attempts of revealing of new parts of pathogenesis of the enteric insufficiency and development on their basis of the pathogenic approaches to treatment of this heavy pathology now proceed. Over the last decade in medicine the metabolic direction has been developed intensively with purpose of performance of theoretical and applied analysis of metabolic processes of different levels as a basis or a background for many illnesses. The knowledge about a role of disturbances of the cellular energy metabolism in development of various pathological processes has been actively formed. The key part in this complex are mitochondria which are structures presenting in the cytoplasm of all the cells and performing functions vital for every cell. With the account of abovementioned it is clear, that the disorders of cellular energy metabolism on the basis of which, first of all, the mitochondrial insufficiency is found leading to the wide spectrum of clinical expressions.

The level of adenyl nucleotides, and first of all, ATP, reflecting final stage of energy accumulation in the tissue, may be considered as indicator of energy state of cells. The energy level of tissue is also characterized by the sum of all adenyl nucleotides and their ratio [9].

The fact of confirmation of efficiency of phytoecdisteroids in stimulation of protein-synthesizing processes in the body seems to be important [7]. As the modulators of energy metabolism there are of great interest investigators of the native researchers on use of phytoecdisteroids isolated from *Leuzeacarthamoides* and Turkestan lively creature for bioenergy of the liver cell under the conditions of hepatitis characterized first of all by sharp changes in the mitochondria functioning. [10].

Our researches in vitro [6] present data about obvious dissociation of a respiratory circuit in the suspension of mitochondria in the model of enteral failure in the growing rats. While using Ecdisten as correcting agent it was revealed that practically all parameters of oxidative phosphorylation were nearer to control meanings .

The **purpose** of our research was to prove application of phytoecdisteroid ecdisten for correction of disorders of energy metabolism in celiac disease in children

Materials and methods. The clinical examinations were carried out in 45 children with celiac disease at the age of 3 till 14 years, the average age was $7,1 \pm 2,3$ years.

The diagnosis of celiac disease was verified on the basis of the positive tests to tissue transglutaminase IgA (increase more 10 times from norms), and results of mucosa biopsy with evaluation of histological changes by March. Diagnosis of celiac disease was made in 26% of patients at the age before 12 months, in 43,5% - before 5 years of life, in 26,0% - to 8 years and in 4,5% of children at the age of above 8 years. In order to study the state of digestion and absorption of the

disaccharides there were used tests with glucose - glucose tolerant test (GTT), which were given per orally in dose 1.75 g/kg with the following measurement of glucose content by glucose oxidant method 30 and 60 minutes later. The norm was considered as increase in glycemia for an hour more than 1,1mmol/l. Measurement of ATP and ADP in the blood serum as performed with use of chromatography on the gas-liquid chromatograph "LKB" (Sweden), with following spectrometry on the SF "BEKMAN". The pyruvic and lactic acids were determined on the biochemical analyzer "Basis Secomam" (France). The contents of pyruvic acid was measured by method of Friedman F. et al [8].

For evaluation of the efficacy of preparation in the complex treatment of children with celiac disease in 2 groups of patients: group 1 included 20 children.

received basic therapy (elimination diet, pancreatic enzymes, probiotics, partial parenteral feeding according to indications), 25 children were selected to the group of patients receiving modified treatment (basic therapy + ecdisten 2,5 mg/kg/day for 14 days). Efficacy of preparation was assessed by clinical manifestations as well as by laboratory investigations reflecting the state of membranous and cavitary hydrolysis and absorption, evaluation of the state of cellular energy by contents of lactic and pyruvic acid, their ratio, quantity of adenyl nucleotides in the blood in 3 months later.

The statistical processing of the received results was performed by a method of Student - Fisher criteria. There was calculated average arithmetic size (M), average mistake (standard mistake - m), and parameter of reliability (P). Size P less than 0,05 is considered as a parameter of reliable distinctions.

Results and their discussion. The research was carried out during the period since January 2009 till December 2012 in the department of gastroenterology of the Republic Specialized Research Practical Medical Center of Pediatrics. Among the patients with celiac disease the boys were prevailed (54%).

The comparative analysis of the parameters of membranous digestion revealed almost 4 -time reduction of LTT and GTT. After basic therapy in children there was noted tendency to increase in level of glycemia gained. The modified therapy positively influenced on the parameters of membranous digestion that was confirmed by reliable increase in glycemia gained in children ($P < 0,001$).

During investigation of the contents of adenyl nucleotides in the blood plasma in the patients with celiac there was revealed reduction of the ATP content in comparison with control group, respectively $118,6 \pm 4.53 \text{ nMol/l}$ in norm $133,36 \pm 5,3 \text{ nMol/l}$. Reduction of the ADP parameters was more significant ($11,93 \pm 2,3$ in norm $20,2 \pm 4,3 \text{ nMol/l}$), that indicated not only about disorder about production ADP, but about transport mechanisms of cellular membranes. In group of children with celiac disease there was found increase in coefficient of the ratio ATP and ADP (ATF/ADF): this coefficient was 10,7 in norm 6,6 .

Note: P1- reliability of differences between data of control group and celiac disease. P2- reliability of differences between data in group with celiac disease and after basic treatment. P3-reliability of differences between the data of celiac disease and after modified treatment.

After performance of basic therapy for celiac disease there was noted tendency for increase in the contents of ATP ($P < 0.10$) in blood plasma. Reliable increase in this parameter we noted only after use of modified complex treatment, however without achievement of control value. The same pattern we observed in relation to ADP in the blood serum. Under the effect of the modified complex treatment coefficient ATP and ADP reduced to normal values ($P < 0.01$): this coefficient was 6,71 in norm 6,6.

In the celiac disease in children there were registered disorders in the energy metabolism, that is characterized by change of ratio between aerobic and anaerobic processes. In the patients activation of anaerobic processes is suggested due to accumulation in the blood of the glycolysis product, that is lactic acid to $10,9 \pm 0,9$ mg% in norm $9,04 \pm 0,9$ mg%. The content of pyruvic acid in children was 2 time lower than the control ($0,32 \pm 0,03$ mg%, in norm $0,71 \pm 0,02$ mg%, respectively). There is found increase in coefficient of the ratio of lactic and pyruvic acid (LPR): it accounted $250,2 \pm 2,1$ mB in norm $238 \pm 2,5$ mB (Table 3). Increase in parameters of glycolysis processes may indicate about activation of anaerobic way of energy producing as compensatory reactions to reduction of oxidative processes. Increase in concentration of lactic acid in the studied children may be connected not only with intensification of glycolytic processes, but also with disorder of resynthesis of lactic acid into glycogen in the liver.

Note: P1- reliability of differences between data of control group and celiac disease. P2- reliability of differences between data in group with celiac disease and after basic treatment. P3-reliability of differences between the data of celiac disease and after modified treatment.

In the literature there are single works reflecting a state of energy metabolism in the patients with celiac disease. A. Lemer, N. Gruener and coauthors suggested that [5], that C can be considered as the reason of camitin insufficiency.

The researches of Francoise Briet etc. [6] showed reduction of the activity of 1 complex of respiratory chain in the patients with chronic inflammatory intestinal diseases on the background of insufficient nutrition. The author suggested that mitochondrial insufficiency of 1 complex of respiratory chain, established in the mononuclears from the peripheral blood appeared to be marker of insufficiency nutrition.

The description of a case of atrophie of the small intestine in an infant at the age of 5 months is presented by Bonnemains S. and co-authors [10]. Diet without milk and gluten was not effective, but research of activity of 1, 111 and V complexes of a respiratory circuit was sharply reduced, that testifies to comparability of mitochondrial exhaustion with enteral insufficiency.

Nearly the same results were received at experimental researches of Nieto N. and co-authors [3]. The purpose of the research performed, was to estimate influence of serious underfeeding of protein on the antioxidative system of protection in the small and large intestine in the rats. The results have shown that chronic diarrhea and serious under eating of protein promoted suppression c antioxidizing system of protection both in small and in large intestine, w hich can play the

important role in the pathogenesis of given pathology and maintenance of a vicious circle of malabsorption-diarrhea-malnutrition in an infancy.

Thus, in the patients with celiac disease the processes of energy producing were damaged: the synthesis of ATP and ADP was reduced, and the ratio was increased. It is possible to assume, that chronic enteral insufficiency in the patients is accompanied by the expressed damage of energy metabolism, both at a stage of oxidative phosphorylation, and at a stage of ADP transferring through cellular membrane by hydrogen ions. The disturbance of energy metabolism has unfavourable effect on all synthetic activity of the body because synthesis of any substance is accompanied by energy expenditure [10]. On one hand deficiency of energy production leads to damage of absorption in the intestine of the main food ingredients, on the other hand, damage of absorption results in negative shifts in the energy metabolism.

As against basic therapy the treatment of the patients with enteral insufficiency with use of phytoecdysteroid (ecdisten) reduces duration of clinical-laboratory symptoms among the patients with celiac disease

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CARDIAC DISORDERS IN PATIENTS CHRONIC VIRAL HEPATITIS AND CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER

Resume: Currently, the parameters of myocardial deformity (strain and strain rate) are widely studied for the analysis of left ventricular contractility and the detection of subclinical changes in the myocardium in LV hypertrophy, as well as for the differential diagnosis of physiological and pathological LV hypertrophy. Meanwhile, there are practically no studies of the parameters of myocardial deformity to assess the contractility of the left ventricle in patients with chronic viral hepatitis (CVH) and viral cirrhosis of the liver (VCP) in the literature.

Key words: viral hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, cirrhotic cardiomyopathy, hypertension, CVH and VCP.

Relevance of the study. In recent decades, there has been a significant increase in viral hepatitis with rapid progression and the development of cirrhosis of the liver. The direct cause of death in patients with cirrhosis of the liver is most often gastrointestinal bleeding and pneumonia, as well as cardiovascular failure. It is known that viral hepatitis is considered as a systemic disease, in which the cardiovascular system is often affected with the formation of cirrhotic cardiomyopathy (CCMP).

The degree of development of the research topic. Specific disorders in the myocardium in cirrhotic cardiomyopathy include hypertrophy and enlargement of the left ventricular cavity associated with diastolic dysfunction, systolic incompetence during exercise, and prolongation of the QT interval. In the literature, there are isolated reports of violations of segmental diastolic and systolic functions of the myocardium in patients with diffuse liver diseases and the mechanisms of their development remain unexplored. From a prognostic point of view, it is important to assess the severity of liver parenchyma damage in patients with CVH and VCP, and its impact on the likelihood of developing and severity of pulmonary hypertension (Kalacheva T. P., 2013). The underlying prevalence of pulmonary hypertension in this category of patients is also unknown, since there are no unified

screening methods for this pathology. There is information concerning a comprehensive study of advanced portal and pulmonary hypertension (portopulmonary hypertension) and their effect on the myocardium. However, studies of independent predictors of the development of pulmonary hypertension in patients with CVH and VCP have not been conducted.

Endothelial dysfunction is an important pathogenetic mechanism for the development and progression of cardiovascular diseases, including non-coronary myocardial lesions. The role of violations of the vasodilating function of the endothelium and in the pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders in patients with diffuse liver diseases is shown. However, the patterns of endothelial function disorders in patients with CVH and VCP are not fully disclosed.

An important manifestation of heart damage is the development of arrhythmias. Meanwhile, there is no information in the literature about their frequency and nature in patients with CVH and VCP, about the relationship with the main parameters of heart rate variability, QT interval variance, morphofunctional heart disorders, hepatitis activity and the presence of portal hypertension. Of the diagnostic tools used in the assessment of hepatic hemodynamics, radiation diagnostic methods play a significant role, however, these disorders in patients with diffuse liver diseases are usually diagnosed only at late stages using the main B-mode. Modern ultrasound equipment of the expert class combines in its arsenal and Doppler techniques, with which you can study the hemodynamics of the liver. There is enough information in the literature on hepatolienal blood flow in patients with CVH and VCP. However, there is no data on the relationship of portal circulatory disorders with cardiohemodynamic, vegetative and endothelial disorders.

In the treatment of viral hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver in recent years, some progress has been made. Etiotropic antiviral therapy (HTP) is still expensive and not readily available for most patients. It is known that HTP largely determines the prognosis of the disease in patients with CVH and VCP. Meanwhile, the effect of antiviral therapy on structural and functional disorders of the myocardium, hepatolienal blood flow in this category of patients has not been practically studied.

In this regard, it seems relevant to conduct a comprehensive study of cardiohemodynamic and electrophysiological heart disorders in Solo CVH and VCP in order to develop early instrumental methods.

criteria for the diagnosis of cardiovascular disorders in this category of patients.

Objective: to identify cardiohemodynamic and electrophysiological disorders of cardiac activity in patients with chronic viral hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver and to assess the effect of antiviral therapy on these indicators.

Material and methods of research. A total of 97 patients with CVI B, C, B+C (56 men and 41 women) were examined. The median age was 35.2 (29.5;40) years. The duration of the disease is 5.2 (2.7;7.9) years. 76 patients with NSU-infection, 14-with NVU-infection, 1-e mixed infection (PSU + NVU). Of these, 14 patients received a full course of PVT (peg-NN-terference and analogues nucleosides). In

addition, 95 patients with HCV in the outcome of CVH B, CVH C, CVH B+C (49 men and 46 women) were examined. The average age of patients with VCP was 36.7 (25.5;45) years. The duration of the disease is 5.3 (2;5.9) years. 69 patients - with NSU-infection, 18-with NVU-infection, 8-with mixed infection (NSU + IVU). Of these, 16 patients received a full course of HTP.

The results of our own research. Structural and functional parameters of the myocardium in patients with CVH and VCP. In patients with moderate CVH activity, in contrast to the indicators of healthy individuals and patients with minimal CVH activity, there was an increase in the size of the left, right atria, right ventricle, LV end diastolic volume index and LV myocardial mass index ($P<0.001$). In patients with minimal and moderate activity of CVH, a violation of the longitudinal diastolic function of the right ventricle and a decrease in its systolic function were found. ($P<0.001$). With minimal activity of CVH, in contrast to the control indicators, the LV BWV index increased, as well as the time of LV isovolumetric stress, ($P<0.001$). That is, an increase in the activity of the inflammatory process in the liver was accompanied by more pronounced violations of the structural and functional parameters of the heart. Patients with CVH and VCP did not differ in the duration of the disease, anthropometric indicators, and the presence of concomitant diseases in the anamnesis. In patients with VCP, there was an increase in the size of the left atrium by 8%, the LV mass index by 23%, and the rate in the descending aorta increased by 8% compared to the group of patients with CVI ($P<0.05$). Thus, in viral cirrhosis of the liver, more pronounced structural and functional changes of the myocardium were found than in CVI. Diastolic and ventricular function and LV remodeling in patients with CVH and VCP In all patients, the parameters of the transmitral and transtricuspid flows were studied during the echocardiographic study, on the basis of which the type of spectrum was determined for each patient: normal and pathological type of diastolic dysfunction (DD). The pathological type included the pseudonormal and hypertrophic type of DD. In patients with CVH without impaired ventricular diastolic function, the left atrium increased by 7% and the thickness of the interventricular septum increased by 12% ($P<0.001$). The addition of LV DD was accompanied by an increase in LV myocardial mass by 15%, end-diastolic LV volume by 14%, an increase in LV sphericity index in systole by 24% and diastole by 28%, LV shock volume by 19.6%, and LV cardiac index by 10% ($P<0.001$). At the same time, the maximum LV systolic rate decreased by 30% ($P<0.001$). The addition of RV DD in patients with CVH was accompanied by an even greater increase in the atria, pulmonary artery trunk, LV mass, LV end diastolic pressure by 23%, with an acceleration of the transaortic blood flow rate by 12%, a decrease in the longitudinal segmental systolic LV rate by 24%, and an increase in the pressure of jamming in the pulmonary artery ($P<0.001$). In patients with VCP without impaired ventricular diastolic function, the LP cavity expanded by 11%, the left ventricular myocardial mass increased by 18%, and the pulmonary artery fibrous ring dilated ($P<0.001$). The addition of LV DD was accompanied by LV remodeling with a 14% increase in LV IMML, dilagation of the heart cavities, and a 30% decrease in the maximum

segmental systolic LV rate. The addition of DD of the pancreas was accompanied by an increase in LVML by 23%, left atrium by 11%, pancreas by 19%, increased minute volume of pa by N%, decreased index of Ten of the pancreas, increased pressure in the pulmonary artery by 21%.

Conclusions.

1. Patients with chronic viral hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver have significant cardiohemodynamic disorders characterized by structural disorders of the myocardium and impaired systolic and diastolic functions of the left and right ventricles; the revealed changes are most pronounced in patients with active CVH and VCP in the presence of ascites.

2. Changes in the structural parameters of the myocardium in patients with CVH and VCP occur even before the violation diastolic function of the left ventricle, and its addition is accompanied by more pronounced morphofunctional changes in the heart. In ICP with impaired diastolic function of the left and right ventricles, more significant changes in the structural and functional parameters of the myocardium were found than in CVI.

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METHODS OF DEVELOPMENT IN ADOLESCENCE

Annotation : this article is devoted to the psychological characteristics of children of different ages and the psychological processes involved in them in ontogenesis and the specific characteristics of each period of a person's personality in educational features.

Key words: upbringing, psychological characteristics, adolescence, parents, impressionable, nervous, intensive.

The adolescence period mainly involves children aged 11-15 years, that is, it includes students 5-8 classes. This period is a period of rapid growth of the organism. During this period, intensive development of the body occurs. The muscles and the parts of the base movement are strengthened. One of the peculiarities of the adolescent age is the process of sexual maturation [1] [3] [5].

The onset of sexual maturity is largely due to the climate and ethnographic factors, as well as individual characteristics of the organism. According to the statistics, the period of beginning of sexual maturity begins in boys 12-13 years old, in girls 11-12 years old, and in them secondary sexual manifestations start to demonstrate gradually [4] [5] [10].

During this period, profound changes occur in the psychological state of teenagers. Young people who are experiencing a cycle of adolescence need more than ever what they need to receive from their parents. In this time, adolescents begin to form their own personal thoughts. They have an understanding of their dignity. They sincerely hope that their parents will love, support and give encouragement, pay attention to their desire and thoughts [12] [14].

The biggest mistake we make in the upbringing of adolescents is that we are in the same relationship with them as in childhood. Actually, what are the differences in wants of children and teenagers adolescent-developmen. Children like to follow their parents more and want their parents to protect him constantly. Additionally, teenagers enjoy doing the chores themselves and being in the centre of attention of others, especially when their parents are proud of them. Very often, because of hormonal changes, their mood of children starts to vary. Obviously, they become extremely impressionable, nervous and sometimes looks like they are all alone. For the purpose of driving attention, they do not obey rules of safety measures, which are always emphasized by their parents, refuse healthy food and start drinking all sorts of carbonated, alcoholic beverages or eating fast foods, start to smoke, reject wearing simple clothes because of the opinion of the surrounding

people. In addition, adolescents often suffer from unrequited love, disagreement with parents or people who are at the same age, fear of the future, as well as loneliness[6][8].

Another "problem of the century" among adolescents is computer addictions. The fact that they play computer games for hours, use the internet on various entertainment sites, continuous monitoring of various serials lead to their dependence on the nervous system in relation to the virtual world. As a result, the teenager does not want to understand real life, he grows up ungrateful and insensitive. Undoubtedly, not all adolescents have such problems. However, in most cases, the above-mentioned situations occur. At this time, parents should have an understanding of what changes are taking place in the mental state of their child, and it is good for them to keep themselves friendly. Parents should spend more time with their children, especially it is a great chance in the morning to have breakfast with them and ask about lessons at school, friends, conflicts in their life. As a result of this method, parents get to know better about children's personality and become aware of interests from various field, that they have never thought before. For example, among adolescents, this is a natural phenomenon due to increased interest in sports. Teenagers love sports games, they know the name of all teams, athletes, they watch sports meetings with an obsession. If their favorite team loses, they will sink into deep sorrow [3]. During the adolescent's interest in sports, the doctor determines, of course, what kind of sport he can train with. It is useful for the child to raise heavy stones in the form of competitions, to necessarily take control of the cases of prolonged racing or diet due to gymnastics. Even if the teenager achieves good results, of course, health control and education are very important. For example, a group of people interested in sports can be offered a person who has achieved success in some field of sports. And he is sympathetic about his difficulties, about the feelings he felt at the time of the victory and this has a really positive effect on the rest. If it is not possible to make an offer, it is also possible to show a documentary or feature film with a single motive [9].

Adolescents' outlook is broader than those of small school-age children, and the difference in interests is large. While young adolescents' interests are related to school and family activities, older adolescents' interests are broader, diverse, constantly growing and evolving, and changing. It is advisable to use special tests for this purpose, because the tests can be used to identify hidden, previously untapped abilities.

Once the results are obtained, they are divided into groups according to interests [14].

It is not easy to apply the above in practice and achieve good results, and the cooperation of parents, school and doctors benefits well. When the younger generation is directed to a profession based on their interests, they will learn the profession diligently, kindly and responsibly in everything they do in the future [8] [11]. Especially when they don't spend their free time on ineffective, useless activities, it becomes easier to deal with various harmful ideas that poison the mind of a teenager.

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NATIONALITY: VIEWS, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Abstract: The intellectual potential is better than most of developing countries with its developing degree and innovative discoveries and opportunities.

Keywords: intellectual, developing, countries, innovative, discoveries.

Uzbekistan is one of the biggest countries in the world. It has area of 448,900 square kilometers. It is almost as big as Spain. Uzbekistan is twice as big as Great Britain and one and half times as big as Italy. The real treasure of this country is its hard-working, generous and hospitable people. The first President of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov said about that: "The richest wealth of society is nation and it includes poetic value and powerful ability. Realizing this ability will be very powerful factor to develop and prosper our society. Human's ability is the most active and creative foundation and it provides the country to go forward on the way of reforms and basis changes without stopping"¹The authors of "Independence: explanatory scientific-social dictionary" are described national ability like that:"National ability is the power and capacity of nation, population, country and state, and it consists of existent inner, hidden and which expresses itself at its planned time, economical, scientific, cultural and so on possibilities». If is known that, like events and occurrences, national power was formed slowly with the effect on the objective and subjective factors. Generally, objective factors are understood the extend of land which population live, living conditions, natural environment, having ground and underground treasures, the number of population, variety of fauna and flora, majority of hydro sources, the quantity and rate of sunny days and so on. Subjective factors of national ability are: literacy rate of population, establishing useful and profitable relations with neighbor countries, friendship, agreement and cooperation between all the nations, religions, social groups and stratum of the state.If in a country has objective factors but the nation, nationality, clan and ethnic group are stay separated, dispersed and unfriendly, this country remains undeveloped and poor. Conversely, if subjective factors – natural conditions are inconvenient, there won't be considerable results. The reason of great results of today's developed countries is they have both subjective and objective factors also, they used efficiency, diligence, and initiation, moreover, their life pace was always high.

Broadly speaking, as developing society the importance of subjective factors is increasing year by year. Nowadays developed countries making miraculous changes in some parts of the earth with inconvenient natural conditions with the power of modern technological facilities and scientific inventions for example, in

Iceland, which is located near the northern Pole, growing subtopic fruit with the help of under boiling water of underground geyser. Or Japan, where has the lack of underground treasure created the most advanced industry, technics, technology and practical science and producing the most competitive products in the world. We can give a lot of examples. We must emphasis that, the power and effect of human power especially is marked with high spirit and economical and social development rate of the society. It is formed with the knowledge rate of population, professional qualifications system of employment and other conditions. Our motherland has high national ability. Uzbekistan is located in naturally convenient part of Central Asia. The area of countries, which are bordered us, includes on average about of 3/2 deserts, hills and high mountains but on the contrary, our country rich in green valleys and fertile soil. 3/2 parts of our country is very convenient for agriculture and cattle – raising. Our land is rich in mineral resources. Our Republic's cotton, silk, the tightly curled dark pelt of an Astrakhan lamb, gold, uranium, oil, gas, copper and other sources, besides industrial enterprises and scientific canters, which is organized in independent years, are also includes our national ability. It is known that, to form human's ability and labor reserves social – demographic situation plays the main role. Our country has its own specific peculiarity: in our land the rate of population is much higher. On this field Uzbekistan is leader between CIS countries. Nowadays, our population is increasing 500-550 thousand people every year and 32 million people living in our country.

3. According to the extend of its land Uzbekistan is on the 55 – place in the world, according to the number of its population on the 40-place, but on cotton 6-place, on uranium 5-place, on the tightly curled dark pelt of an Astrakhan lamb on 2-place, on tungsten on 6-place, on gold on 9-place.

One of the uniqueness of our national ability is depend on family system. In Uzbekistan marriage rate is high, family divorcing rate is very low. 47 percent of babies born in USA is born out of wedlock. Our firs president said: "Family, is one of the most priceless value and it is formed according to the multicenter traditions and nations spirit Basically, in our republic families are multimember and different generation representatives live and housekeep in it. It helps them to bring up children and gives them many opportunities to inform and teach children about humanistic spiritual values and traditions, to increase their knowledge so the children from these families learn diligence, respect for elderly and strong aspiration for knowledge at their early childhood years". Nowadays Uzbekistan has great labor potential Labor reserves includes 50 percentage of whole population. They are increasing 250-300 thousand people every year. One important point of our labor potential is that it consists of different age and occupation. The average age of citizen of Uzbekistan is 24, and 64 percentage of that population are up to 30 and 48 percentage of them up to 18 people. One of third population is busy with agriculture. Our next task is to direct them to other economical fields, including industry and service. We shouldn't employ, all of the people who want to work, we should create social directness and make employment with it.

One of the most important thing in our potential is high education rate. In our country of 99,06 percentage of our population. According to literacy Uzbekistan is equal to Italy and below Turkey. In Uzbekistan compulsory education is confirmed with law. Children can take compulsory education in the wide system of common secondary schools, academic lyceums, gymnasiums and colleges. Today 143 people of from every 1000 people between 15 years old and below have higher or incomplete higher education 200 people from every 1000 people have secondary special education every 1 people from every 4 people who are busy in material work have higher or secondary special education. Today in republic has about 70 establishments. They are the stem of our education. Nowadays our state are taking care of youth, to inform and teach them with international subjects and education. Some European and Asian universities opened their branch in Uzbekistan, for example Westminster University, Singapore Management Developing Institution, Turin poly technical University, Russian oil and gas University, Moscow State University, Russian Economical University. In correspondence with Cambridge University established educational-experimental centre with modern and high technologies. On September,2014.Inha University of Southern Korea began its work. According to negotiations in 2017 some American University branches will be opened in the future.

Nowadays Uzbekistan has become great scientific centre in Central Asia.Academy of Sciences, includes higher educational establishments and other 362 establishments, for example,101 scientific-research institutions,55 scientific-research departments of university and institutions,65 project-construction organizations,32 scientific-producing cooperation and practice enterprises and 30 communication-count canters. The root of scientific potential is Republic's Academy of Sciences. It was founded in 1943.It includes Nuclear physics Institution, 'Physics-The Sun'' scientific-producing cooperation, ''Biologist'' IIB, complex high astronomical observatories in Maydanak mountains and others making successful researches. In scientific field about 3000 Ph.D's and about 17000 candidates of science are working.

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FATTY LIVER DISEASE OF VARIOUS ETIOLOGIES

Resume: Due to significant alcohol consumption in Russia, an increase in the prevalence of obesity, insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome, there is an increase in chronic liver diseases. In alcoholic illness, there are several variants of damage to the liver parenchyma caused by systematic alcohol consumption: steatosis, alcoholic hepatitis (AH) and cirrhosis of the liver.

Thus, the data of previous studies are contradictory and indicate the feasibility of studying psychovegetative features in patients with fatty liver dystrophy of various etiologies. The number of comparative studies of alcoholic and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis by clinical parameters is rare, especially in the Russian literature.

Key words: chronic liver diseases, steatosis, alcoholic hepatitis, biochemical studies, steatohepatitis.

Relevance of the research topic. Due to significant alcohol consumption in Russia, an increase in the prevalence of obesity, insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome, there is an increase in chronic liver diseases. In alcoholic illness, there are several variants of damage to the liver parenchyma caused by systematic alcohol consumption: steatosis, alcoholic hepatitis (AH) and cirrhosis of the liver. Several main factors predispose to the development of alcohol disease: the amount of alcohol consumed, nutritional status, genetic polymorphism of enzymes involved in the metabolism of alcohol, and gender. Among hospitalized patients with alcoholic liver disease, the frequency of alcoholic hepatitis is from 10 to 30 % according to the results of histological studies.

Thus, the data of previous studies are contradictory and indicate the feasibility of studying psychovegetative features in patients with fatty liver dystrophy of various etiologies. The number of comparative studies of alcoholic and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis by clinical parameters is rare, especially in the Russian literature. In connection with the above, a comprehensive comparative study of steatohepatitis of various etiologies is very relevant.

The purpose of the study. To study and evaluate the relationship between the clinical picture, vegetative status, psychological characteristics and quality of life indicators in patients with steatohepatitis of alcoholic and non-alcoholic etiology.

Material and methods of research. Patients with steatohepatitis (based on the results of ultrasound and biochemical studies) were divided into 2 groups, depending on the amount of alcohol consumed. Men who consumed more than 40 g and women who consumed more than 20 g of pure ethanol per day were assigned to the group of alcoholic steatohepatitis (59 people). Group 2 of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis - patients who do not abuse alcohol (61 people). The study included 30 people (control group) of similar age and gender, without signs of liver damage, in the absence of possible etiological factors of liver damage. All patients underwent clinical, biochemical, immunological methods of research, ultrasound, FGDS, analysis of heart rate variability (HRV). The study also used psychological tests (the Heck-Hess scale for assessing neurosis, the Spielberger Personal Anxiety scale, the Eysenck test questionnaire, the SMALL profile, the Giessen Questionnaire for Somatic Complaints) and the Quality of Life questionnaire (the Nottingham Health Profile (NHS)).

The results of the study and their discussion. Clinical studies When collecting complaints and objective examination of patients revealed syndromes of autonomic disorders, pain and dyspepsia. Manifestations of asthenovegetative syndrome in patients with steatohepatitis were expressed in weakness, fatigue in the group of NASH - 52.46 %, AH - 50.85 %; decreased ability to work in the group of NASH - 39.24 %, AH - 25.42 %; sleep disorders of NASH - 88.52 %, AH - 100 %; decreased memory - NASH - 19.67 %, AH - 37.29 %; heart attacks of NASH - 59.01 %, AH - 61.02 %; alternation of constipation and diarrhea in the group of NASG - 29.51 %, AH-64.40 %. Epigastric pain (in the NASH group - 55.74.7 %, and ASG - 33.9 %) and dyspeptic complaints (in the NASH group - 59.02% and AH - 37.29 %) prevailed in the NASH group. Endoscopic changes in the form of erosive gastritis were more common in patients with AH-61.02 %, NAST-14.75 %, and changes characteristic of gastroesophageal reflux disease in the AH group - in 67.78% and NASH-in 68.85 %. Pain and discomfort in the right hypochondrium were observed in the NASH group - 62.3 %, AH-15.25 %, the presence of gallstone liver disease at the stage of concretions or biliary sludge was more common in the NASH group-62.30 %, compared with the AH group - 8.47 % ($p<0.05$). According to the biochemical parameters, differences in the syndromes of cholestasis and cytolysis were obtained in all 3 groups ($p<0.05$). Moreover, the De Ritis coefficient (AST/ALT ratio) in the group with AH was 1.46; and in the group with NASH - 0.77.

Conclusion.

1. Steatohepatitis of alcoholic etiology has a more severe course of cytolysis and cholestaea than steatohepatitis of non-alcoholic etiology, and is also combined with more pronounced damage to the mucous membrane of the upper gastrointestinal tract ($p<0.05$). At the same time, patients with steatohepatitis of

alcoholic etiology, in contrast to patients with steatohepatitis of non-alcoholic etiology, to a lesser extent present complaints of a vegetative and dyspeptic nature.

2. In patients with steatohepatitis various etiologies were abuses at all levels of autonomic regulation - decrease in parasympathetic tone and reactivity, motorelectric and baroreflexes mechanisms, the weakening of the activity of the subcortical nerve centers, and reduced humoral regulation, a shift in autonomic homeostasis in the prevalence of the sympathetic nervous system. Adaptive disorders in steatohepatitis of alcoholic etiology are more pronounced than in steatohepatitis of non-alcoholic etiology.

3. In the group with AH, the influence of the sympathetic nervous system significantly prevails in the initial vegetative tone, and the vegetative reactivity is distributed by hypersympathicotonic (50.9 %) and by asympathicotonic types (44.1 %). In the group with NASH, vegetative reactivity is distributed in three directions: hypersympathicotonia (37.7 %), asympathicotonia (31.2%) and normotonia (31.1%) in approximately equal proportions.

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METROLOGY, CERTIFICATION AND STANDARDIZATION

Annotation: The article discusses the issues of studying the basic concepts of metrology: measurement, verification and methods of ensuring the uniformity of measurement. In addition, the article explores all aspects of certification and standardization in metrology.

Key words: Quality management system, standardization, metrology, economic conditions, certification.

Nowadays, the importance of metrology and technical regulation under any economic conditions can hardly be overestimated. The materials acquired by scientists can also provide an understanding of the tasks of metrology: the study of basic concepts in the field of metrology, such as measurement, verification, the study of ways to ensure the uniformity of measurements and methods for assessing their accuracy, the role and importance of metrology in international economic and scientific relations; study of the legal foundations of metrological activity; instilling skills in the use of technical regulations and standards of various types in the development of innovations and the development of economic activities of organizations.

Metrology (from the Greek word metron — measure, logos — study) is the extraction of quantitative information using measuring instruments about the properties of objects and processes, measuring the properties of objects and processes with a given accuracy and reliability. In other words, metrology is the science of measurements, methods and means of ensuring their unity and ways to achieve a given level of accuracy. Modern metrology includes three components: [1]

1. Legal metrology.
2. Fundamental metrology.
3. Practical metrology.

The measurement results are expressed in legalized values. One of the main tasks of metrology is to ensure the uniformity of measurements. It can be solved subject to two fundamental conditions:

6. Expression of measurement results in uniform legalized units.
7. Establishing the permissible errors of measurement results - the limits beyond which they should not go beyond a given probability.

The main task of metrology is to ensure the uniformity of measurements by establishing units of physical quantities, state standards and reference (exemplary) measuring instruments, ensuring the uniformity of measurements and uniformity of measuring instruments, developing methods for assessing the error of measuring instruments, control and testing, as well as a system for transferring unit sizes from standards , reference (exemplary) measuring instruments to working measuring instruments. The solution of this problem is impossible without the establishment of uniform rules, requirements and norms applied at all stages of metrological support. In metrology, the most accurate measuring instruments are called reference or exemplary. [2]

Standards that store and reproduce units of measurement with the highest accuracy are called state primary and are officially approved as a reference for the country.

The uniformity of measurements is maintained by transferring the unit of quantity from the initial standard to the working measuring instruments, carried out step by step using working standards and reference (exemplary) measuring instruments. The accuracy of these measures decreases from step to step, as a rule, by 2–4 times. Metrology of measuring instruments (MI) in accordance with the verification scheme is periodically subject to verification, which consists in determining by the metrological body the error of measuring instruments and establishing its suitability for use, provided that this error does not exceed the permissible value.

Work on ensuring the uniformity of measurements is carried out by specialized organizations, special services of organizations and even individuals. The network of metrological bodies is called a metrological service. The activities of these bodies are aimed at ensuring the uniformity of measurements and the uniformity of measuring instruments through verification, revision and examination of measuring instruments.

All measurements carried out in the country must be carried out on measuring instruments that have passed special tests, called type conformity tests, and entered into a special State Register of Measuring Instruments. Measuring instruments used in the field of state metrological control and supervision are subject to verification. At the request of the owner, measuring instruments used outside the specified area can be either verified or calibrated.

Verification of measuring instruments - a set of operations performed by the bodies of the state metrological service in order to determine and confirm the compliance of the measuring instrument with the established technical requirements. As follows from the above definition, verification is an operation of experimental verification of the compliance of the metrological characteristics of measuring instruments with established values, i.e., in fact, an operation of tolerance control. If the characteristics of the measuring instrument are within the established range of possible values, then the measuring instrument is recognized as suitable; if they do not enter (exit), then according to the results of verification, it is recognized as unsuitable for further use (rejected).

Calibration of measuring instruments is a set of operations performed to determine and confirm the actual values of metrological characteristics and suitability for use of measuring instruments that are not subject to state metrological control and supervision. The first difference between calibration and verification, as it follows from their definitions, is the uncertainty of its performer. The second difference is that verification must give an unambiguous answer about the conformity or non-conformity of the measuring instrument with the established requirements, and the calibration provides for the determination of the actual values of the metrological characteristics and its suitability for use. Based on the results of the calibration, a measuring instrument can be recognized as suitable for use in a given specific technological process, even if its real metrological characteristics went beyond the tolerance values established during testing and type approval, but satisfy the requirements for a specific measuring process. In addition to these differences, verification and calibration are in many ways similar, since they are based on transferring the size of a unit of a measured quantity from the same standards using the same methods. Therefore, the tasks of the GSI include legal, organizational and technical support for the calibration of measuring instruments, carried out by a special body. [3] Some examples of the definition of the formation rules for the names and designations of decimal multiples and sub-multiples of the International System of Units are formed using multipliers and prefixes.

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PROTEIN BIOCHEMISTRY

Annotation: This article discusses high-molecular nitrogen-containing organic substances, the molecules of which are built from amino acid residues

Key words: Protein, function, protection, classification

Proteins are high-molecular nitrogen-containing organic substances, the molecules of which are built from amino acid residues. The name proteins (from the Greek proteos - the first, most important) reflects the paramount importance of this class of substances. Proteins play a special role in the reproduction of the main structural elements of the cell, as well as in the formation of such essential substances as enzymes and hormones.

Hereditary information is concentrated in the DNA molecule of cells of any living organisms, therefore, with the help of proteins, genetic information is realized. Without proteins and enzymes, DNA cannot replicate and self-produce. Thus, proteins are the basis for the structure and function of living organisms.

All natural proteins are composed of a large number of relatively simple structural blocks - amino acids linked to each other in polypeptide chains. Proteins are polymeric molecules containing 20 different AAs. Since these AAs can combine in a very different sequence, they can form a huge number of different proteins and their isomers.

Proteins perform a wide variety of functions:

Nutritious, reserve. These proteins include the so-called reserve proteins, which are the source of nutrition for the development of the fetus (egg white, milk). A number of other proteins are used as a source of AA, which in turn are precursors of biologically active substances that regulate metabolic processes.

Catalytic - due to enzymes, biological catalysts.

Structural - proteins are part of organs, tissues, cell membranes (biomembranes). Collagen, keratin in hair and nails, elastin in skin.

Energy - when proteins break down to end products, energy is generated. When 1 g of protein breaks down, 4.1 kcal is formed.

Transport - proteins provide oxygen to tissues and remove carbon dioxide (hemoglobin), transport of fat-soluble vitamins - lipoproteins, lipids - blood serum albumin.

Proteins carry out the function of transmitting heredity. Nucleoproteins are proteins, the constituent parts of which are RNA and DNA.

Protective function - (antibodies, γ -globulin) the main defense function in the body is performed by the immunological system, which ensures the synthesis of specific protective proteins - antibodies in response to the intake of bacteria, viruses, toxins in the body. The skin is keratin.

Contracting function - many proteins are involved in the act of muscle contraction and relaxation. The main role is played by actin and myosin - specific proteins of muscle tissue.

Hormonal - regulatory. The metabolism in the body is regulated by hormones, some of which are represented by proteins or polypeptides (hormones of the pituitary gland, pancreas).

Each protein contains a known number of amino acids linked together in a strictly fixed sequence using peptide bonds. This unique protein-specific AK sequence is defined as the primary structure of the protein.

It has been established that the polypeptide chain is in a twisted state in a protein molecule in the form of an alpha-helix. Helicalization is provided by hydrogen bonds that arise between the residues of carboxyl and amine groups located on opposite turns of the helix. This is the secondary structure of the protein.

The spatial packing of the alpha helix is defined as the tertiary structure of a protein. The main type of bond that holds the helices in a certain position is the disulfide bond, which occurs between two cysteine molecules at different parts of the helix. The tertiary structure of the protein is also stabilized by various covalent bonds, van der Waals forces. Depending on the spatial arrangement of the polypeptide chains (tertiary structure), protein molecules can have different shapes. If the polypeptides are folded in the form of a ball, then such proteins are called globular. If in the form of threads - fibrillar.

The quaternary structure of a protein is several individual polypeptide chains that are linked to each other in a certain way (for example, hemoglobin). The term subunit is usually used to designate a functionally active part of a protein molecule. Many enzymes are composed of two or four subunits. Due to the various combinations of subunits, the enzyme exists in several forms - isoenzymes.

All proteins are hydrophilic, i.e. have a great affinity for water. The stability of a protein molecule in solution is due to the presence of a certain charge and a water (hydration) shell. If these two factors are removed, the protein precipitates. This process can be reversible and irreversible. Reversible precipitation of proteins (salting out) - protein precipitates out under the influence of certain substances. after removal of which it can again return to its original native (natural) state. Irreversible precipitation is characterized by significant intramolecular changes in the structure of the protein, which leads to the loss of its native properties. such a protein is denatured, the process is denaturation.

Thus, denaturation should be understood as a change in the unique structure of the native protein molecule, leading to the loss of its characteristic properties (solubility, electrophoretic mobility, biological activity).

Most of the protein molecules retain their biological activity only within a very narrow range, temperature, pH. Under normal conditions of temperature and pH, the polypeptide chain of a protein has only one conformation, which is called native. Its stability is high, which makes it possible to isolate and preserve protein. Most proteins can be completely precipitated from an aqueous solution by adding trichloroacetic and perchloric acids, which form acid-insoluble salts with proteins. Proteins can also be precipitated using cations (Zn^{2+} or Pb^{2+}).

With denaturation, the biological activity inherent in proteins is lost. Since it is known that when denaturation does not break the covalent bonds of the peptide backbone of the protein, it was concluded that the cause of denaturation is the unfolding of the polypeptide chain, which in the native protein molecule is characteristically folded. In the denatured state, polypeptide chains form random and disordered loops and tangles. Renaturation of denatured protein is a process that does not require chemical energy from the outside; this process occurs spontaneously at pH and t values that ensure the stability of the native form.

A protein molecule of any type in a native state has a characteristic spatial structure, conformation, depending on it, proteins are divided into fibrillar and globular.

In addition to the 20 common ones, there are several rare AAs - they are derived from regular AAs. These AAs are part of proteins, but differ from conventional AAs in a genetic sense, because there are no coding triplets for them. They arise by modifying the original AAs after these AA precursors are incorporated into the polypeptide chain. There are over 150 more AAs, which are found in various cells and tissues or in a bound state, but never found in proteins. Some of them play the role of precursors of metabolic products. The amino acids found in fungi and higher plants are of exceptional diversity and unusual structure. Their role in metabolism is unknown, some of them are toxic to other life forms.

Higher vertebrates are not capable of synthesizing all AAs. Higher animals can use ammonium compounds N for the synthesis of nonessential amino acids, but not nitrites, nitrates or N_2 . Ruminants can use nitrite and nitrate, which are reduced to ammonia by rumen bacteria. Higher plants are able to create all the AAs themselves, which are necessary for protein synthesis, using both ammonia and nitrates. Leguminous plants fix molecular nitrogen of the atmosphere, converting it into ammonia and further synthesizing AA. Fungi and bacteria also use nitrite and nitrate.

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TEACHING TECHNOLOGY IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ON THE “STEM” EDUCATIONAL APPROACH

Annotation: The article discusses the importance of using the “STEM” approach in teaching “Technology” in secondary schools.

Keywords: STEM, approach, technology, profession, DTS, curriculum.

STEM education was approved according to “Program of measures to further improve the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018-2021” by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 5, 2018 No PP-3931 "On measures to introduce new management principles in the public education system" Section 2, paragraph 11, provides for the improvement of the new state educational standards and curricula of general secondary education, and thus the gradual implementation of STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) education.

In order to perform these tasks, participants - teachers, methodists, students and parents must know the information in this area and have the ability to apply them in practice. Today, there is a technological revolution, high-tech products, innovative technologies are becoming an integral part of our modern society. In modern schools, robot design, modeling, design work are leading the way.

One of the current problems is that more technical education is needed to increase the competitiveness of our country. Today, STEM education provides an opportunity to train highly qualified professionals who will make a significant contribution to the development of society and the state.

The modern education system is a mixed environment that allows to show how the scientific and theoretical knowledge studied in practice can be applied in everyday life. In addition to learning the science of technology, students learn to research, build, brainstorm, innovate, and design. The STEM approach develops students' competencies in scientific and technical areas.

It is known that the science of technology is constantly applied in our daily lives, and engineering is a profession that is reflected in the mechanisms of houses, roads, bridges, cars, our daily lessons are more or less connected with mathematical calculations.

The above information is reflected in the "STS and curriculum in the field of technology of general secondary education", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 6, 2017 No 187. In teaching the subject of technology in the primary grades "Alphabet of Economics", in the upper grades "Fundamentals of Healthy Generation", "Fundamentals of Life Safety" and "Economics Lessons" are integrated, the formation of basic competencies.

Advantages of STEM training.

1. Integrate education not on academic subjects, but on "topics".

STEM education combines the method of science communication and design, which is based on the integration of natural sciences into technology, engineering creativity and mathematics. This includes training for engineering-related professions.

2. Application of scientific and technical knowledge in real life.

Through hands-on activities in STEM education, children are shown the use of scientific and technical knowledge in real life. In each lesson, students develop, build, and refine modern design models. They studied a specific project, resulting in a prototype of a real product. For example, students become familiar with concepts such as engineering profession, engineering design, electrical engineering, constructor, design, technological process, technological map in making a simple moving robot.

3. Develop critical thinking skills and problem solving.

The STEM program develops critical thinking and problem-solving skills that children need to overcome the challenges they face in their daily lives. For example, children assemble a fast-moving car model and then test it. If the expected result is not achieved after the first test, think about and find out the reasons for it.

Perhaps the size of the wheels or the working mechanisms were not right. Existing deficiencies will be rectified after each test.

4. Increased self-confidence.

Students work to achieve their goals in launching a robotics, car and aircraft model, and other tasks. After each test, the model is improved. In the end, they overcome all the problems on their own and achieve the goals they have in mind. It means inspiration, victory and joy for students. After each victory, they become more confident in their own strength.

5. Active communication and teamwork.

The STEM program is characterized by active communication and teamwork. During the dialogue, a free environment is created for them to express their opinions and discuss. They learn to speak and make presentations. Students are in constant communication with the teacher and classmates. students will remember the lesson well if they are actively involved in each work process.

6. Develop an interest in technical sciences.

The task of STEM education in primary education is to develop students' interest in the science of technology, and to do their job with love, serving as a basis for developing their interest. When STEM sessions are very dynamic and fun, students do not get bored during the sessions and use the lesson productively.

7. Creative and innovative approach to projects.

STEM training consists of six stages: **question (task), discussion, design, construction, testing, and development.** These steps are the basis of a systematic design approach. The co-existence or shared use of different opportunities is in turn the basis of creativity and innovation. Thus, the joint study of science and technology leads to the creation of many new innovative projects.

8. A bridge between education and career.

According to various estimates, 9 out of 10 professionals who are currently the most in demand will need exactly STEM knowledge. Such professions include: chemical engineer; oil engineers; computer systems analysts; mechanical engineers; civil engineers; robotics and others.

9. Preparing students for a technologically innovative life.

STEM education prepares children to live in a technologically advanced world. Over the next 60 years, technology has evolved rapidly. The discovery of the Internet (1960) from GPS technology (1978) to DNA scanning and of course the iPod (2001). All currently use Iphone and other smartphones. It is impossible to imagine the world today without technology. Technologies will continue to evolve and STEM skills will be the foundation of this development.

10. In addition to STEM school programs.

STEM programs increase the interest of students aged 7-14 in independent study. For example, in physics classes they are taught to write formulas on the board when studying gravity, while in STEM circles they strengthen their knowledge by doing rockets, planes, electrical work, robotics, folk crafts and other practical work.

To sum up, the STEM educational approach we offer allows students to explore the world in a systematic way, to observe the processes around them logically, to understand their interactions, to discover new, unusual and interesting things for themselves, to develop students' curiosity. , teamwork skills are formed. All this will help the student to reach a higher level of development and choose the right profession in the future.

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**MATHS KEY OF MIND AND INTELLIGENCE
(METHODOLOGY FOR THE FORMATION OF ELEMENTARY
MATHEMATICAL REPRESENTATIONS OF CHILDREN IN
PRESCHOOL INSTITUTIONS)**

Abstract: This article includes theoretical and methodological problems. It gives recommendations on planning, organizing and conducting work with foster children of a preschool educational institution to study concepts such as quantity and count, size, geometric shapes, space and time.

Keywords: score, quantity, space, time, forms

Preschool education is primary, the most basic part of the continuing education system. According to the scientific conclusions of experts, a person receives 70% of all information up to 5 years during his life. Therefore, the education of pre-school education is very important in making children healthy, knowledgeable and mature staff. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyayev at a meeting held on August 16, 2017, set a number of important tasks to fundamentally reform the structure of the preschool education system, and to fully reach children in these institutions. As a result of analyzes in this area, 3 important documents were signed in a short time: Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the management of the preschool education system" No. PP-5198 of September 30, Decree "On measures for the radical improvement of the preschool education system" for No. PP -3261 dated September 9, as well as the Decree "On the organization of activities of the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan" under No. PP-3305. The program adopted in order to improve this sphere noted the place of preschool education as the primary link in the system of continuing education in the formation of legal literacy of children in preschool educational institutions, as well as the main priority direction of state policy in the republic on the educational system and education of a harmonious generation.

A concept is the result of differences and generalizations of objects and phenomena according to the characteristics of a certain environment. For example, number, quantity, segment, straight line, etc. A feature is a property, meaning the similarity, equality, or difference of an object or phenomenon. Objects are objects. Usually, objects have certain important and not important properties. An important property applies only to this object and without this property the object cannot exist. Properties that do not affect the presence of an object are not important properties. If there are properties for designating an object, then in this case there is a concept

about the object. The concept is called, and also has content and volume. All important properties taken together constitute the content of the concept. A set of objects that have the same important properties make up the scope of the concept. Therefore, the scope of a concept is also a set of objects that can be called a single concept. Mathematical concepts, in turn, arise as a result of a generalization of the great experience accumulated by mankind and reflect the root essence of the material world, but are formed as a result of their idealization, turning a blind eye to many properties of real objects. In the formation of mathematical concepts, the training of preschool children in the study of mathematics is recognized as one of the necessary subjects of the school. The main task of the theory and methodology of the formation of mathematical concepts consists of the development of didactic foundations for the formation of mathematical concepts in children. This, in turn, is solved by performing tasks such as the study of new methods of deep knowledge of the world, the development of thinking. Theoretical aspects of the formation of mathematical concepts in children are created on the basis of psychological, pedagogical and other fundamental disciplines:

- visual program documents (instructions on the formation of mathematical concepts in children, etc.);
- methodical literature (articles published in special journals, for example, textbooks on preschool education, games, etc.);
- to carry out work collectively and individually, leading experiences and opinions of scientists.

To date, the problem of the formation of mathematical concepts has a scientifically sound methodological system. Their main elements are closely interconnected with the purpose, content, methods, forms and techniques of organizing work. The main goal between them is aimed at the formation of representation.

The formation of mathematical concepts is a purposefully carried out pedagogical process of a person's creative activity. Its purpose consists not only of teaching children mathematics, but also of preparing them for life, helping them to assert themselves.¹⁶ The main tasks of the discipline for the development of mathematical concepts in children consist of the following:

- substantiate a plan of conditions for the second junior, middle, senior and preparatory groups in terms of the level of development of mathematical concepts in children;
- plan the preparation for the study of school mathematics for the development of mathematical concepts;
- develop ways and conditions for the development of mathematical concepts;
- give guidelines to ensure the development of mathematical concepts in children.

The main conditions for a thorough lesson:

¹⁶ Bikbaeva N.U., Ibrahimova Z.I., Kasimova H.I. The formation of elementary mathematical representations, T., 1995

1. The teacher must know the basics of the features of the scientific psychological, pedagogical development of the child.

2. Know the scientific system for the development of mathematical representations of the child.

3. To know the training program, that is, the content of work with elementary mathematical representations in each age group.

4. Own teaching methods for teaching children, that is, know how to carry out work.

5. To master the material of the training program, to know what is carried out only in special classes.

6. To know how to plan training in mathematical concepts at each lesson, such as quantity, form, environment, time, together with the activity of numbers.

7. Know that the structure of the lesson is based on the didactic principle.

8. Widely use in the classroom various analyzers.

9. To know that the widespread use of visual materials is one of the basic conditions.

10. To know that the child's work with handouts is the main condition for each lesson.

Competencies of the sphere "Development of the cognitive process"²

¹⁷After the educational activity in the field of development of the cognitive process reaches its completion, the child is 6-7 years old:

- takes an active interest in obtaining knowledge;
- independently finds and uses information for educational and life activities;
- understands the simple connection between objects, events and manifestations and perceives them as an integral unity;
- knows numbers, counts and applies in life;
- acts according to space, form and time;
- carries out elementary mathematical calculations;
- monitors events and phenomena in the environment, and also explores them;
- shows caution and care for the environment.

In the formation of mathematical concepts in preschool children, interactive technologies and information from the Internet should be used.

In the second younger group, special work began on the development of mathematical concepts. The harmonious upbringing of children depends on the degree of successful organization of the first perception of quantitative relations and spatial forms of the exact sciences.

In modern mathematics, the theory of problem books is used to substantiate the concepts of "number", "form" and others. This, in turn, creates the condition for the formation in children of quantitative relations and the formation of the concept of natural numbers. The problem book is considered an unexplained concept, given on the basis of examples, for example, in a task book for children in a preschool educational institution it is said about a book of fingers on a hand or a book of words

¹⁷ Хасанбаева.О.У. "Pedagogy of preschool education" .Т ., 2006

in a sentence. In addition, the problem book is used as words denoting the sum of something, for example, a flock, a bouquet, a herd, but this element may be missing one element or even elements.

In particular, the setting of new goals for the school has led to a radical change in the content teaching mathematics in preschool education.

With effective teaching of children's mathematics at a preschool educational institution, the future educator must master and deeply master the developed methodology "Formation of mathematical representations in preschool children".

The education of the young generation in the spirit of devotion to their people, society and country, respect and preservation of the rich national cultural heritage and values was an urgent task facing society, it requires great work from the employees involved in the educational process.

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THE PECULARITIES OF COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING APPROACH IN LANGUAGE CLASSROOMS

Abstract: this article analysis the communicative language teaching approach, according to teaching and learning methodologies and reveals strategies, applications of communicative language teaching. There is provision of an effective way, which applies to language teachers to assist in locating and establishing appropriate teaching and learning strategies for their students with different social and cultural backgrounds.

Key words: language teaching, approaches, classroom, method, communicative language, learners, strategies, teachers

Internationally, language teaching and learning are two of the most important subject matters and instructions in contemporary school environments. Over the centuries, a large number of teaching and learning theories and strategies have been developed to meet the needs of different learners, target languages, geographic regions and student backgrounds. Nevertheless, the communicative language teaching approach is one of the most important and applicable teaching and learning theories in the contemporary language teaching profession. Although many teachers in the foreign language teaching profession try to employ the communicative language teaching approach to their classroom environments as much as possible, many teachers still do not understand how to manage and apply the approach appropriately for their students.

Communicative language teaching is an approach rather than a theory. Unlike traditional theories, the communicative language teaching approach provides a large range of flexibilities and opportunities, which both teachers and learners can exercise from time to time. The communicative language teaching approach is not solely a western phenomenon, but also a “universal effort that has found inspiration and direction in the interaction of initiative, both theoretical and applied, in many different contexts”. Many advocated that learning social terms, interpersonal and intercultural interactions were as important as learning grammar and vocabulary. In addition, language learning does not only mean training and language skills but also concentrating on the ability to communicate. In other words, the communicative approach is at the core of the teaching process, the process of communication. A large number of definitions of communicative competence have appeared in applied linguistics literature. Communicative competence would be considered as one of the milestones of this knowledge. It is referred that a learner needs to know so that they can successfully use a language in a given language group. Competence is the theoretical linguistic ability of an ideal native speaker, while performance is this

competence affected by other factors such as tiredness, social context, memory lapses and distractions.

The core principle of the communicative language teaching approach is to learn in the language and to learn to use the language, but not learn the knowledge of the language. In other words, the purpose of the communicative language teaching approach is to help students handle the communication skills of the target language. Traditionally, the grammar-translation method and the direct method served as the basis of foreign language teaching-learning theories. These teaching and learning methodologies and strategies told us that teaching and learning languages are about how voice, grammar, and vocabulary could be delivered and directed with instructions to listen, speak, read and write. However, these teaching and learning methodologies and strategies do not strongly focus on the communication and interaction between learners in practice. Therefore, with the enhancement and development of teaching and learning methodologies and strategies in the fields of language learning, since the last century, the communicative language teaching approach has been widely used in many language-learning environments.

Currently, the communicative language teaching approach tends to be a student-centered concept rather than a teachercentred concept. The responsibility of the teacher in the classroom is to lead the communication between students via the effective learning task. Usually, students are allowed to have interpersonal interaction, to share and journal of education and e-learning research by the authors; licensee journal publishing group exchange peer examinations and share contributions between each other. For example, in order to increase the opportunities for language speaking and sharing, many communicative language teaching advocates tend to employ role-play activities, presentations between groups and classmates, problem-based learning technological assisted strategies and visual-only video teaching strategies, which allow students, classmates, peers, and even teachers to merge into the teaching and learning environment. The communicative language teaching approach consistently encourages both teachers and students to seek teaching and learning materials and tools from their current living communities, environments and societies. For example, two recent studies indicated that teachers could create visual-based teaching and learning materials using the students' communities as the source. Related material from communities, such as city halls, school buildings, mayors, shopping halls and school residential dormitories are some of the interesting and up-to-date teaching and learning materials which allow students to share and chat about their daily lives with their classmates.

Beyond the teaching and learning materials from the students' living communities and societies, the researcher also advocated that if teachers can create social media-based discussion groups and chatting platforms for students to practice reading, speaking and writing skills, students are more likely to share their feedback and tasks with others, particularly in teaching and learning environments. Moreover, students are encouraged to avoid speaking their native language in order to fully

participate in the learning environment. During the exercise, students were asked to try their best to use English as their primary language. Language errors could be found during the talking. Teachers would then introduce any possible phrases, sentence structures or grammar after the exercise. Nevertheless, there are a large number of teaching and learning methodologies and strategies in the contemporary educational database. Although each method and strategy have their own advantages and disadvantages, no single theory can be appropriate to all teaching and learning environments, classrooms, communities, schools, geographic regions, peoples, backgrounds, languages, perspectives, purposes or even nationalities. Therefore, in order to meet the expectations and needs of each individual classroom and student group, teachers and school leaders should always try and develop the most appropriate teaching and learning methodology and strategy for their students. In fact, even in the same school or university, the purpose of each individual classroom can be different. For example, English for specific purpose students and English for academic purpose students will have different backgrounds, purposes and expectations. Therefore, without any appropriate arrangement and management, students could not meet their goals or gain knowledge from their classroom.

In general, only a few teachers concentrate on only one of the four skills in their language learning classrooms. Most English teachers expect their language learners to develop their communicative competence in reading, speaking, listening and writing skills as the comprehensive outcomes and performances after completing the language modules. However, different skills may appear to be more relevant for specific learners. For example, different learners have different demands for language skills. International graduate students may have the desire to develop their writing and speaking skills due to the high-demand of project writing and thesis pressures.

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УЗУМЧИЛИКНИНГ ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ВА ХАЛҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИДАГИ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада Ўзбекистонда узумчиликнинг аҳволи, муаммолари, ток ўсимлигининг биологияси, узумчиликнинг халқ хўжалигидаги аҳамияти ҳамда узум навлари баён этилган.

Калит сўзлар: Vitaceae Juss, Vitis, вегетатив, крахмал, вакуум-сусло, бекмес, узум пастаси.

Ўзбекистоннинг табиий иқлими ҳар қандай узум навларини-эртапишар ва кечпишар узум навларини етиштириш имконини беради. Ток Vitaceae Juss оиласининг Vitis туркумига мансуб қадимий гулли ёки ёпиқ уруғли ўсимлик. Дунёнинг мўътадил, субтропик ҳамда тропик минтақаларида учрайди. Ток ўсимлиги доим яшил тропик ўрмонларда, шунингдек, дарё соҳиллари ҳамда тоғ ёнбағирларида, асосан ёввойи ҳолда ўсади. Маданий ток тоқдошлар оиласининг вакилларида биридир. Унинг бўйи 2-4 (6-10) м гача етади. Вегетатив йўл билан кўпайтирилади. Барги оддий узун бандли, панжасимон бўлинган. Гуллари майда, икки жинсли одатда мураккаб шингил деб аталадиган тўпгулда жойлашган. Ўзбекистонда тоқнинг 500 га яқин нави ўстирилади. Булардан Кишмиш, Каттақўрғон, Қорағўзал, Даройи, Буваки, Ҳилолий, Қирмизи, Ҳусайни, Соҳиби, Ризамат, Чарос, Сояки, Чиллаки каби навлари кенг тарқалган.

Узумнинг барча ампелографик навлари фойдаланишига қараб хўраки, майизбоп ва винобоп турларга бўлинади.

Хўраки узум навлари (*Vitis sylvestris* L.) узумнинг таъмини яхшиловчи қанд кислота ва хушбўй моддаларнинг тенг миқдорда бўлиши билан ажралиб туради. Бу навга мансуб узум меваларининг қобиғи юпка, нафис, лаҳми ширали, уруғи майда ва жуда кўп бўлади. Хўраки узум навлари бошқа навларга қараганда таркибида қанднинг анча оз - 15% дан 20% гача бўлиши (фақат инверт қанд), шунингдек вино ва олма кислотасининг озроқ миқдорда 0,8 % гача бўлиши билан ажралиб туради. Ўзбекистонда экиладиган Андижанский чёрный, Гузаль кара, Джанджал кара, Нимранг, Ранний Шредера, Ризамат, Сурхак Китабский, Тайфи розовый, Султани, Хурманы

кизыл, Хусайне белый, Хусайне мускатный, Хусайни келин бармоқ навлари хўраки узум навларига киради.

Майизбоп узум навлари. Бу нав узумнинг лаҳми зич ва ёпишқоқсимон бўлиши, таркибида қанд кўп (20 % ва ундан кўпроқ), кислота миқдори эса озроқ бўлиши билан характерланади. Майизнинг таъми нордон бўлмаслиги учун майизбоп узум навларида кислота кам бўлиши зарур. Майизбоп узум навлари Ўрта Осиёда ўстирилади. Катта Қўрғон (Ангур калон) ва Вассарга уруғи билан қуритиб майиз қилинадиган энг яхши узум навидир. Оқ ва қора кишмиш навлари – асосан уруғсиз майиз- кишмиш тайёрлаш учун фойдаланилади ва янгилигича ҳам истеъмол қилинади. Катта Қўрғон навлари янги ҳолича 3-4 ой, кишмиш навлари 1-2 ой сақланади.

Винобоп узум навлари. Ошхона винолар тайёрлаш учун таркибида камида 18 % қанд ва 0,6%-0,7 % кислотаси бўлган узум навларидан; ўткир винолар тайёрлаш учун таркибида камида 23-24 % қанд ва 0,8% кислотаси бўлган: ликёр винолар тайёрлаш учун таркибида камида 35 % қанд ва кислотаси 0,8 % дан ортиқ бўлмаган узум навларидан фойдаланилади. Бундан ташқари, тайёрлаш учун ишлатиладиган узум навлари таркибида таъм ва хушбўй таъм берувчи моддалар маълум миқдорда бўлиши лозим. Винобоп узум навларига Каберни Фран, Ркацители, Рислинг, Саперави, Баян Ширей каби навлар киради.

Узумчилик республикаимиз қишлоқ хўжалигининг қадимий сердаромад тармоқларидан бири саналади. Узумнинг меваси ўзининг парҳезлик ва озуқалиги жиҳатидан инсон организми учун энг зарур маҳсулот ҳисобланади. Пишиб етилган узум таркибида, айниқса кишмиш навларида 28-30 % гача организм томонидан тез ўзлаштириладиган қандлар; глюкоза, фруктоза ва сахароза бор. Фруктоза – ошқозон ости безининг иштирокисиз тез сингади. Шу туфайли қанд касаллиги (қандли диабет)нинг олдини олишда муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Шунингдек, янги узилган узум таркибида инсон саломатлиги учун зарур бўлган олма-вино-қахрабо, шавел, чумоли ва бошқа бир қанча органик кислоталар, калий, кальций, фосфор, натрий каби минерал тузлар, мева пўсти таркибида ранг берувчи моддалар (пигментлар), дубил моддалар бор. Узум меваси А, С, РР, В₁, В₂, В₆, В₁₂ каби витаминларга бой. В гуруҳ витаминлар, аминокислоталарнинг қандай миқдорда сақланиши узум навини пишиш муддатига, ғужумларнинг уруғли ёки уруғсизлигига, ток тупининг ўсиш кучига, об-ҳаво шароитига ҳамда парвариш усуларига боғлиқ. Олимларнинг кузатишига қараганда, В гуруҳига мансуб витаминлар, аминокислоталар ва микроэлементлар кечпишар узум навларида кўпроқ тўпланар экан. Узумнинг шифобахш хусусияти қадимдан маълум бўлиб, табобатда турли касалликлар (сил, камқонлик, камқувватлик, ошқозон-ичак, сийдик йўли, юрак хасталиги ва ҳ.к.)ни даволашда кенг қўлланилган. Узум билан даволашнинг илмий асосланган янги йўналиши – ампелотерапия (юнонча *ampelos* узум, *therapela* даволаш) табобатда кенг қўлланилади. Узум шарбати, айниқса ёш болалар ва кексалар учун бебаҳо озуқа. У организмда моддалар алмашинувини яхшилаш, қон томирларини кенгайтириш, юрак

мускулларини озиқлантириш, қонни тозалаш ва кўпайтиришдек хусусиятларга эга. К.В. Смирнов ва бошқа олимларнинг маълумотларига қараганда 1 литр янги узум шарбатининг қувватини таққослаганда 1,7 литр сигир сутига, 650 гр мол гўштига, 1 кг балиққа, 300 г бринзага, 500 гр нонга, 3-5 дона тухумга, 1,2 картошкага, 3,5 кг помидорга, 1,5 кг олма, нок ёки шафтолига тенг келар экан. Узум майизи таркибида 80 % гача қанд моддаси бўлиб, асосан, у глюкоза ва фруктозадан иборат. Шунингдек, азотли ва ошловчи (дубил) моддалар, органик кислоталарга ҳам бой. Майизнинг қимматлилиги яна шундаки, уни узоқ муддат сақлаш, олис жойларга бориш ёки жўнатиш мумкин. Узоқ сафар (экспедиция)га борувчилар учун организмга қувват берувчи, толиқишдан асровчи бебаҳо озиқ ҳисобланади. Айрим давлатларда майиз давлат захирасидаги армияга бериладиган озиқ-овқат маҳсулотлари қаторига киритилган. Узумдан тайёрланадиган маҳсулотлар ишлатилиши ва тайёрланиш технологияси бўйича виночилик маҳсулотлари (вино, коньяк, шампан ва ҳ.к.), шарбат маҳсулотлари (табиий ва айрим фабрика ҳолдаги шарбатлар ва ҳ.к.); концентратлар (узум асали, вакуум – сусло, бекмес ва ҳ.к.); консервалар (компот, маренатлар, мураббо, жэм, узум пастаси ва ҳ.к.) ҳамда узумнинг дастлабки ишлашдан ҳосил бўлган чиқиндилардан иборат иккиламчи маҳсулотларга бўлинади. Масалан, узум турпидан озуқа уни, пўстидан вино кислотаси буёқлар, уруғидан танин, мой, шунингдек, узум дрожжаларидан спирт, озуқа дрожжалари, озиқ-овқат ва кондитер маҳсулотларини тайрлаш учун фойдаланилади. Узумчиликнинг озиқ-овқат саноати билан узвий боғлиқлиги ҳам мана шунда. Узум маҳсулотларининг сифати, асосан, узумнинг нав хусусиятларига, уни парваришига, табиий иқлим шароитига боғлиқ. Токнинг бошқа мева-ўсимликларга нисбатан афзаллиги ана шундаки, уни кўпайтириш қулай, кўчати ўтказилгач, 2-3 йилда ҳосилга киради ва қулай шароитда яхши парвариш қилинса 100, ҳатто ундан кўп йил яшаб ҳосил бериши мумкин. Ток илдиз тизими бақувват бўлгани учун у қурғоқчиликка анча чидамли. Ундан тоғ ва тоғ олди ерларини ўзлаштириш, қумли ерлар ва жар ёқаларини мустаҳкамлашда ҳам фойдаланиш мумкин. Уни бошқа мева-ўсимликлар дарахтлар ўсиши анча қийин бўлган, шўрланган, тошлоқ, ер ости суви яқин (1-1,5 метр ерларда ҳам ўстириб ҳосил етиштириш мумкин. Узумчилик аслида сердаромад соҳа. Районлаштирилган узум навлари жойнинг тупроқ-иқлим шароитларига тўғри танланиб жойлаштирилса, тупроққа ишлов бериш ва ўсимликларнинг парвариши билан боғлиқ барча агротехника ишлари ўз вақтида ва сифатли бажарилса узумчилик ўсимликшуносликнинг юқори рентабелли, иқтисодий кўрсаткичлари юксак тармоғига айланади.

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РЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ СВОЙСТВА КРОВИ В ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТЕ И ПРИ НЕКОТОРЫХ ГЕМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ

Аннотация: Научно-практическая ценность результатов исследований в том, что выявлена закономерность участия лейкоцитов в изменении микрореологических свойств крови, что необходимо учитывать в прогнозировании нарушений микроциркуляции у больных гематологической патологией, сопровождающейся снижением количества и качества клеток миелоидного ряда (агранулоцитоз, центральная и периферическая цитопения).

При миеломной болезни выявлен новый дополнительный механизм изменения реологических свойств крови, связанный не только с увеличением вязкости плазмы и соответственно суммарной агрегацией эритроцитов, но и снижением процессов их дезагрегации, приобретающий в условиях лейкопении наиболее важное значение.

У больных эритремией в развитии гипервискозного синдрома важное значение придается микроциркуляторным расстройствам, механизм которых связан с лейкоцит-зависимым повышением гидродинамической прочности агрегатов ригидных эритроцитов.

Ключевые слова: лейкоциты, кровь, гематологические болезни, реологические свойства крови.

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RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF BLOOD IN EXPERIMENT AND IN CERTAIN HEMATOLOGICAL DISEASES

Resume: The scientific and practical value of the research results is that the regularity of the participation of leukocytes in the change in the microrheological properties of blood was revealed, which must be taken into account in predicting microcirculation disorders in patients with hematological pathology, accompanied by a decrease in the number and quality of myeloid cells (agranulocytosis, central and peripheral cytopenia).

In myeloma, a new additional mechanism of changes in the rheological properties of blood has been revealed, associated not only with an increase in plasma viscosity and, accordingly, with a total aggregation of erythrocytes, but also

with a decrease in their disaggregation processes, which becomes most important in conditions of leukopenia.

In patients with erythremia, in the development of hyperviscous syndrome, great importance is attached to microcirculatory disorders, the mechanism of which is associated with a leukocyte-dependent increase in the hydrodynamic strength of aggregates of rigid erythrocytes.

Key words: leukocytes, blood, hematological diseases, rheological properties of blood.

Актуальность. За последнее время достигнут значительный прогресс в представлениях о реологических свойствах эритроцитов благодаря появлению новых методов экспериментальных исследований и теоретического анализа[2]. Интенсивно происходит изучение молекулярной структуры эритроцитов, особенно их мембраны, чему способствует сопоставление биофизических и биохимических свойств красных клеток крови[6].

Необходимо отметить, что изучение реологических свойств красных клеток крови не только представляет общенаучный интерес, но и способствует решению важных медицинских проблем[1]. Показано, что изменение реологических свойств эритроцитов является одним из важных патогенетических факторов в формировании многих тяжёлых заболеваний[4,5].

Цель исследования. Изучить влияние лейкоцитов на некоторые параметры реологии крови при острой невозмещенной кровопотере у обезьян, доноров, больных миеломной болезнью и эритремией.

Материалы и методы исследования. Материалом настоящего исследования послужили эритроциты выборок, состоящих из 50 пробандов, 41 сибса, 50 матерей и 50 отцов. Всего был обследован 191 человек. Средний возраст пробандов составлял 18 лет, матерей - 41 год, отцов - 45 лет, сибсов - 20,3 года. Отбор добровольцев проходил при углубленных медицинских осмотрах на базе областной клинической больницы г. Курска при исключении соматопатологии.

Результаты исследования. Установлено влияние лейкоцитов на некоторые показатели реологии крови: скорость образования линейных и крупных агрегатов эритроцитов, их гидродинамическую прочность и прочность самых крупных из них, ригидность эритроцитов у доноров, больных эритремией и миеломной болезнью.

Показано, что острая невозмещенная кровопотеря у обезьян в объеме 6-8% от ОЦК сопровождается максимальными изменениями микрореологических свойств крови на вторые сутки после эксфузии крови - снижением ригидности эритроцитов, деформируемости мононуклеаров и постгеморрагическим эритродиерезом с увеличением строматолиза эритроцитов при повышении гемолитической активности сыворотки крови.

У доноров наблюдались изменения микрореологических свойств крови, обедненной лейкоцитами: дезагрегации эритроцитов (усиление гидродинамической прочности агрегатов, прочности самых крупных из них) и их деформируемости.

Доказано, что плазмаферез у доноров ведет к изменениям показателей реологии крови: ухудшению деформируемости эритроцитов, удлинению времени образования линейных агрегатов и снижению гидродинамической прочности агрегатов эритроцитов; так же после процедуры плазмафереза у доноров наблюдаются отличия в цельной и реконструированной крови (снижение Реаск, увеличение скорости образования двумерных агрегатов, усиление гидродинамической прочности агрегатов эритроцитов и прочности самых крупных из них).

Установлено, что у больных миеломной болезнью время образования линейных агрегатов эритроцитов достоверно ниже, чем у доноров; процессы дезагрегации эритроцитов также значительно изменены: усилена гидродинамическая прочность агрегатов эритроцитов на 41,3 % и прочность самых крупных из них - на 17,2 %; так же у этих больных обнаружены лейкоцит-зависимые изменения агрегационно-деагрегационного процесса: ускорение скорости образования линейных агрегатов эритроцитов, увеличение гидродинамической прочности агрегатов.

Вывод. При эритремии наблюдались изменения агрегатного состояния крови, связанного с нарушением дезагрегации эритроцитов: повышением гидродинамической прочности агрегатов - на 36,7 %; в реконструированной крови снижается деформируемость эритроцитов, увеличивается скорость образования линейных агрегатов эритроцитов и усиливается прочность самых крупных из них.

Обнаружено, что функциональная активность лейкоцитов у больных миеломной болезнью значительно выше, чем у доноров; при стимуляции продигозаном у больных миеломной болезнью наблюдалось снижение хемилюминисцентной активности лейкоцитов.

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ОБРАБОТКИ ПУПОВИННОЙ КРОВИ С ТРАНСПЛАНТАЦИОННЫМИ ЦЕЛЯМИ

Аннотация: В работе изучено влияние комплекса анте- и интранатальных факторов, пола и антропометрических характеристик новорожденного, технологических особенностей сбора и обработки ПК на эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации ПК, проводимой с целью уменьшения объема пуповинной крови для оптимального хранения в банках стволовых клеток, основанной на международных стандартах системы NETCORD.

Показано, что эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации оптимальна при сборе крови в течение первых 5 минут после пересечения пуповины, сроке гестации от 38 до 40 недель, «чистом весе» образца ПК от 40 до 120 г и доле антикоагулянта в образце ПК от 20 до 40%.

Гиперлейкоцитоз ПК более $20 \times 10^6/\text{мл}$ ухудшает эффективность лейкоконцентрации, тогда как примесь нормобластов на эффективность лейкоконцентрации не влияет.

Ключевые слова: трансплантация, пуповинной крови, лейкоконцентрация.

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EFFICIENCY OF CORD BLOOD TREATMENT FOR TRANSPLANTING PURPOSES

Resume: The work studied the influence of a complex of ante- and intranatal factors, gender and anthropometric characteristics of a newborn, technological features of collection and processing of PCs on the efficiency of PC leukoconcentration procedure, carried out to reduce the volume of umbilical cord blood for optimal storage in stem cell banks, based on the international standards of the NETCORD system ...

It has been shown that the efficiency of the leukoconcentration procedure is optimal when collecting blood during the first 5 minutes after the umbilical cord transection, gestational age from 38 to 40 weeks, "net weight" of the PC sample from 40 to 120 g, and the proportion of anticoagulant in the PC sample from 20 to 40%.

Hyperleukocytosis of PC more than $20 \times 10^6 / \text{ml}$ impairs the efficiency of leukoconcentration, while the admixture of normoblasts does not affect the efficiency of leukoconcentration.

Key words: transplantation, cord blood, leukoconcentration.

Актуальность. Трансплантация аллогенных гемопоэтических стволовых клеток (ГСК) в последние годы стала важным компонентом лечения многих гематологических заболеваний, врожденных нарушений иммунной системы, наследственных анемий, некоторых болезней обмена и злокачественных новообразований. Стволовые гемопоэтические клетки для трансплантации получают из трех источников: костный мозг, периферическая кровь и пуповинная кровь (ПК). В последнее время возрастает количество трансплантаций гемопоэтических стволовых клеток из пуповинной крови.

Эффективность трансплантации во многом зависит от достаточного количества ГСК, поэтому, важным вопросом является совершенствование методов обработки клеток для обеспечения достаточного количества ГСК в трансплантате и разработка системы критериев отбраковки ПК перед началом ее обработки для помещения в хранилище

Методы исследования. В работе впервые изучено влияние комплекса ante- и интранатальных факторов, пола и антропометрических характеристик новорожденного, технологических особенностей сбора и обработки ПК на эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации ПК, проводимой с целью уменьшения объема пуповинной крови для оптимального хранения в банках стволовых клеток, основанной на международных стандартах системы NETCORD. Показано, что эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации оптимальна при сборе крови в течение первых 5 минут после пересечения пуповины, сроке гестации от 38 до 40 недель, «чистом весе» образца ПК от 40 до 120 г и доле антикоагулянта в образце ПК от 20 до 40%.

Цель исследования. Усовершенствовать и внедрить критерии отбора ПК для проведения лейкоконцентрации и сохранения в банке стволовых клеток с целью получения максимально эффективного трансплантационного материала для неродственных трансплантаций.

Результаты исследования. Ante- и интранатальные факторы: многоплодная беременность, количество околоплодных вод, состояния хронической и острой гипоксии плода, масса плаценты, длительность безводного периода, способ родоразрешения, пол и масса тела новорожденного не оказывают влияния на эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации ПК.

Эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации уменьшается при сборе ПК при третьих и более родах, увеличивается при наличии в анамнезе матери анемии беременных в первой половине беременности, угрозы прерывания беременности во второй половине и инфекционных заболеваний матери, не являющихся противопоказанием к донорству, во второй половине беременности. Максимальная эффективность выделения моноклеарных

клеток ($80,11\% \pm 0,95$, $/\geq 0,025$) наблюдается при сроке гестации 39 недель, при сроке гестации менее 38 и более 40 недель эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации значительно ниже.

При сборе крови в сроки более 5 минут после пересечения пуповины эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации снижается, при этом, длительное хранение собранной ПК перед проведением процедуры лейкоконцентрации увеличивает ее эффективность. Эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации выше при увеличении длительности периода изгнания плода более 30 минут.

Эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации повышается при увеличении процентного содержания антикоагулянта в образце ПК. Максимальная эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации наблюдается при «чистом весе» образца ПК от 60 до 120 г и содержании антикоагулянта в образце в пределах 20 — 40%.

Эффективность процедуры лейкоконцентрации зависит от количества лейкоцитов и не зависит от количества нормобластов в ПК. Чем больше содержание лейкоцитов в ПК, тем меньше эффективность лейкоконцентрации, при количестве лейкоцитов в ПК более $20 \times 10^6/\text{мл}$ эффективность лейкоконцентрации снижается значительно.

Вывод. Практическое значение выполненной работы заключается в возможности использования разработанных дополнительных критериев отбора образцов ПК для безвозмездного донорства, которые включены в относительный список противопоказаний, что позволяет оптимизировать процесс работы БСК и получать наиболее эффективный трансплантационный материал.

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PREVALENCE OF HCV INFECTION IN VARIOUS FOR GROUPS OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Resume: According to the WHO, about 150 million people have chronic liver damage caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV). According to research by authors, the number of people infected with HCV in the world reaches 1.1-2 million people.

Chronic hepatitis C (CHC) is the cause of liver cirrhosis and hepatocarcinoma (HCC) in 25-35% and 68% of cases. More than 350,000 people worldwide die each year from hepatitis C-related illnesses.

Key words: parenteral viral hepatitis, HCV, prevalence among children and adults.

Relevance. In many regions of the world is not a happy situation for parenteral hepatitis (HH). According to WHO, the number of people infected with the hepatitis C virus in the world is at least 500 million people, while more than 170-200 million of them are patients with chronic hepatitis C (CHC) (5,6,7). HCV markers are diagnosed in 1-3% of the world's population. In the US, HCV has infected more than 4 million people. The epidemiological situation of viral hepatitis C in Uzbekistan is also not calm (1,2,3,4,7). Sufferers of HCV infection are the main cause of the development of chronic hepatitis, liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. At the same time, in 60-70% of cases and more, the outcomes of this infection developing late in life (15-25 years after infection) are the cause of death of patients. The lack of specific prevention so far, known difficulties in treatment, determine the complexity and urgency of this problem of medicine (5,6,7).

Purpose of the study. The establishment of the latitude of HCV and its genotypes among healthy children and adults, as well as different risk groups in Andijan, are related, like the entire Fergana Valley, to the hyperendemic zone according to the incidence of viral hepatitis.

Material and methods of investigation. Under supervision were 977 people (570 adults and 407 children) 4 groups. The 1st group included 260 practically healthy children from 1 to 14 years old organized in nurseries, gardens and schools. The second group consisted of 104 practically healthy adults, aged 18-50 years. The third group consisted of 471 personnel donors who constantly donate blood to the blood transfusion station in Andijan. In the 4th and 142 children - patients resuscitation department, located there with severe OCI, sepsis and other diseases. The examined children and adults in these groups denied a history of parenteral viral hepatitis.

All the patients observed, along with general clinical examinations, carried out a standard set of laboratory tests, antibodies to hepatitis C (anti-HCV method of enzyme immunoassay (ELISA) - 3 generations were determined.

In order to study the distribution of various HCV genotypes in the city of Andijan, HCV RNA was indicated by RT-PCR in blood serum positive for HCV, followed by genotyping of isolated HCV RNA samples (laboratory of the Institute of Immunology of Tashkent). We studied 80 samples of 20 samples from each group examined.

Results of the study and their discussion. The results of the study showed that the group of practically healthy children had anti - HCV in 14 (5.3%) and among the healthy adults in 7 (6.6%).

Among the personnel donors, 90 persons (19.1%) were diagnosed with HCV anti-HCV, and among the patients in the intensive care unit, the highest-risk anti-HCV was identified most in 36 (25.3%).

Results of the study of HCV genotypes showed that the greatest variety of HCV was observed in the group of patients in the intensive care unit, where genotype 1 was detected in 70.0% and genotypes 1a, 2a, and 3a were detected almost uniformly (10.5, 8.5 and 11%) And among the personnel donors, the genotype 1c was detected in 80.0%, the genotypes 1a 2a were respectively -9.5 and 10.5%.

Among healthy children and adults, only 2 genotypes were identified. The predominant genotype was 1b (80.0% and 90.0%, respectively). The genotype 1a was less common (20.0 and 10%, respectively).

Conclusions. In patients at risk of parenteral infection, a high incidence of detection of anti-HCV was detected. The highest rates are found in often ill children, patients in the intensive care unit, adult staff donors, relatively low in practically healthy children and adults.

In our opinion, the high level of carriage and a slightly larger variety of HCV genotypes noted in the groups of patients in the intensive care unit and among the personnel donors is explained by the multiplicity of the sources of infection, which they carried out with a large number of parenteral manipulations, including transfusions of blood and its preparations in comparison with groups of practically healthy children and adults.

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КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ НЕПЕРЕНОСИМОСТИ ГЛЮТЕНА БЕЗ ЦЕЛИАКИИ У ДЕТЕЙ

Аннотация: Проведенное исследование выявило возможность использования уровня антиглюадиновых антител для дифференциальной диагностики целиакии с другими формами мальабсорбции, даже при их умеренном повышении.

Описана взаимосвязь между сроками начала заболевания, быстротой развития симптоматики, степенью нарушения физического развития и уровнем антиглюадиновых антител, что позволяет¹ использовать в комплексе эти недостаточно специфические параметры для дифференциальной диагностики.

Ключевые слова: целиакия, реабилитация, детской и подростковый возраст, педиатрия.

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CLINICAL FEATURES OF GLUTEN INTOLERANCE WITHOUT CELLIAKIA IN CHILDREN

Resume: The study revealed the possibility of using the level of antigliadin antibodies for the differential diagnosis of celiac disease with other forms of malabsorption, even with a moderate increase.

The relationship between the timing of the onset of the disease, the rapidity of the development of symptoms, the degree of impaired physical development and the level of antigliadin antibodies has been described, which makes it possible¹ to use these insufficiently specific parameters in combination for differential diagnosis.

Key words: celiac disease, rehabilitation, childhood and adolescence, pediatrics.

Введение. Внедрение современных диагностических методов повлекло за собой значительное увеличение числа больных целиакией за счет выявления латентных, скрытых форм заболевания. Клинические проявления целиакии у детей в остром периоде хорошо известны, в то время как патогенез, полиморфизм клинической картины в отдаленном периоде, взаимосвязь с диетологическим фактором до сих пор остаются малоизученной областью[2,4].

В литературе имеются лишь единичные данные о проспективных исследованиях детей с целиакией, посвященные оценке клинических проявлений, динамике морфологических и иммунологических показателей, в зависимости от строгости соблюдения безглютеновой диеты[1,6].

Дальнейший прогресс в лечении больных с целиакией невозможен без четкого представления о механизмах длительно протекающих патофизиологических процессов, вызванных действием глютена. На повышенный риск малигнизации в желудочно-кишечном тракте, формирование аутоиммунной патологии указывают результаты многих научных работ последних лет[1,8].

В последние годы в отечественной педиатрии значительно повысился интерес к целиакии, что положительно отразилось на судьбе больных, страдающих этим заболеванием. Однако, в то же время отмечается тенденция к гипердиагностике целиакии. Так, если еще 5-7 лет тому назад дети с целиакией поступали в клинику с такими направляющими диагнозами как "дисбактериоз кишечника", "ферментопатия", "хронический энтероколит", то в настоящее время большинство детей, имеющих отставание в физическом развитии или какие-либо диспептические жалобы поступают с направляющим диагнозом "целиакия". При этом они часто находятся на элиминационной безглютеновой диете, без морфологического исследования тонкого кишечника[5,7].

Для практического здравоохранения является актуальной проблема неинвазивного наблюдения за строгостью соблюдения агладиновой диеты у больных с целиакией в периоде ремиссии.

Эти определения не противоречат друг другу, однако в последнем подчеркивается системный (полиорганный) характер аутоиммунного процесса при целиакии и необходимость комплексного подхода к ее диагностике.

Цель исследования. Установить особенности течения целиакии у детей при длительной патогенетической терапии.

Материалы и методы исследования. Обследовано 88 детей больных целиакией, находившихся на стационарном лечении в гастроэнтерологическом отделении МПДБ г. Андижана.

Результаты исследования. Выявляемость заболевания у детей Андижанской области в 2008 г. составила 40,83 на 100 000 детского населения. К особенностям клинических проявлений целиакии относятся: одинаковая частота встречаемости типичной и атипичной формы, отсутствие различий в заболеваемости между мальчиками и девочками, высокая частота развития дефицитных состояний (задержка физического развития (63%), анемия (67%), задержка полового развития (28%), снижение минеральной плотности костной ткани (25%)) и ассоциированных заболеваний (тиреопатии (17%)), более ранняя манифестация энтерального синдрома и сочетанное поражение слизистой оболочки желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки. Для типичной целиакии свойственна максимальная концентрация тканеспецифических

антител класса G и выраженные морфологические нарушения цитоархитектоники слизистой оболочки тонкого кишечника в виде гиперрегенераторной атрофии.

Дети, рожденные с симптомокомплексом задержки внутриутробного развития, при наличии у них патологических HLA-маркеров (DQA1*0501B1*0201) предрасположены к реализации типичной целиакии с яркой манифестацией и развитием многочисленных дефицитных состояний, а также демонстрируют провоспалительную направленность цитокинового каскада (повышение уровня ФНО-а, ИЛ-1 β), снижение активности

гуморального звена иммунитета (IgA), максимальную выраженность тканеспецифического антителоносительства и рефрактерность к лечению.

Пробанды с целиакией и родственники первой степени родства характеризуются однонаправленными изменениями со стороны гуморального звена иммунитета (гипергаммаглобулинемия, тканеспецифическое антителоносительство), цитокинового статуса — в виде повышения уровня про-(ФНО-а, ИЛ-1 β) и противовоспалительных (ИЛ-4, ИЛ-1Ra, ИНФ- γ) цитокинов, которые определяют тип Ц, развитие осложнений и характер ответа на патогенетическую терапию. Установлены высокие коэффициенты наследуемости для ИЛ-4 (88%), ИНФ- γ (82%), ИЛ-1R (52%).

Маркеры целиакии по HLA-системе выявлены у всех больных целиакией Андиганской области и 92% sibсов. Патологический гаплотип DQA1*501*501 ассоциировался с типичной формой заболевания (100%), развитием осложнений (анемия (71%), снижение минеральной плотности костной ткани (64%), задержка физического развития (86%), селективный дефицит IgA (79%)) и рефрактерным течением целиакии (71%).

Полиморфный вариант (+3953)A1/A2 гена IL1 ассоциирован с целиакией (TDT=5,823; $p=0,016$). Установлена ассоциация гена IL4 с типичной формой заболевания (TDT=12,00; $p=0,001$), задержкой физического развития (TDT=8,491; $p=0,004$), снижением минеральной плотности костной ткани (TDT=12,023; $p=0,001$). Обнаружена ассоциация гена IL1RN со снижением минеральной плотности костной ткани (TDT=4,225; $p=0,040$), IL1B с задержкой физического развития (TDT=3,841; $p=0,050$).

Вывод. Проведенное исследование выявило возможность использования уровня антиглиадиновых антител для дифференциальной диагностики целиакии с другими формами мальабсорбции, даже при их умеренном повышении.

Описана взаимосвязь между сроками начала заболевания, быстротой развития симптоматики, степенью нарушения физического развития и уровнем антиглиадиновых антител, что позволяет использовать в комплексе эти недостаточно специфические параметры для дифференциальной диагностики.

К особенностям клинических проявлений целиакии относятся: одинаковая частота встречаемости типичной и атипичной формы, отсутствие различий в заболеваемости между мальчиками и девочками, высокая частота

развития дефицитных состояний (задержка физического развития (63%), анемия (67%), задержка полового развития (28%), снижение минеральной плотности костной ткани (25%)) и ассоциированных заболеваний (тиреопатии (17%)), более ранняя манифестация энтерального синдрома и сочетанное поражение слизистой оболочки желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки.

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КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ БОЛЬНЫХ КРАСНЫМ ПЛОСКИМ ЛИШАЁМ НА ФОНЕ НИЗКОИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ЛАЗЕРНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ

Аннотация: Цель исследования - изучить эффективность низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии у пациентов с плоскоклеточным раком с учетом изменения некоторых параметров иммунного статуса. В нашем наблюдении было 50 пациентов, из которых 36 мужчин и 14 женщин. В результате применения низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии у всех наблюдалась положительная динамика, а также снижение сывороточных концентраций иммунной системой до нормальных значений.

Ключевые слова: низкоинтенсивная лазерная терапия, красный плоский лишай, иммуноглобулин-Е.

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CLINICAL EFFICIENCY OF RED FLAT PATIENTS ON THE BACKGROUND OF LOW-INTENSITY LASER THERAPY

Resume: The aim of the study was to study the effectiveness of low-intensity laser therapy in patients with squamous cell carcinoma, taking into account changes in some parameters of the immune status. In our observation, there were 50 patients, of which 36 were men and 14 were women. As a result of the use of low-intensity laser therapy, all showed positive dynamics, as well as a decrease in serum concentrations by the immune system to normal values.

Key words: low-intensity laser therapy, lichen planus, immunoglobulin-E.

Актуальность. Проблема терапии больных кожными дерматозами является достаточно актуальной, что связано со значительным распространением и течением дерматоза. Особенно широко разрабатываются не медикаментозные методы терапии, так как лекарственные средства далеко не всегда эффективны и их назначение сопряжено подчас с различными побочными действиями и осложнениями, порой весьма тяжёлыми. Одним из таких воздействий является низкоинтенсивная лазерная терапия (рис. 1).

Низко интенсивная лазерная терапия всё шире внедряется в клиническую практику, так как является относительно безопасным и довольно действенным методом лечения. В последние годы использование лазерной терапии в терапевтических целях находит всё большее применение при многих патологических состояниях. Основной задачей низко интенсивной лазерной терапии является модулирование адренергических и холинергических механизмов регуляции метаболических и энергетических процессов (1.2.3.4.5).



Рис. 1

Цель исследования - является изучение механизма терапевтического действия низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии на иммунологические показатели у больных красным плоским лишаём.

Материалы и методы исследования. Целью данной работы является изучение эффективности низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии у больных красным плоским лишаём с учётом изменений некоторых параметров иммунной системы.

Под наблюдением находились 50 больных (36 – мужчин и 14 – женщин, в возрасте от 20 до 50 лет).

Заболевания отличались очагами поражения, длительным и упорным течением, стойкостью к проводимой ранее терапии.

У больных красным плоским лишаём (таблица № 1) был выбран режим низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии.

Таблица № 1

Режимы облучения лечебных зон при лечении красного плоского лишая.

Зона облучения	Терминал	Частота, Гц	Мощность светодиодов, мВт (лазеров, Вт)	Насадка	Экспозиция, минуты
Надвенное лазерное облучение	КТ1	5000	50	№ 7	2-6
Кожа, зона поражения	КТ1-2	5000	50	№ 7/МН	2-6

Продолжительность процедур низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии составляло около 2-6 минут. Процедуры проводились ежедневно, за исключением воскресенья. Частота и количество процедур определяли динамикой клинической эффективности и составили от 10 до 15 процедур низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии.

Дополнительно больные получали: Местно больные красным плоским лишаём смазывали – Крем бальзам “Облепиха с мумиё”.

Уровень IgE определяли с помощью иммуноферментного метода. В контроле, полученном на 10 донорах, уровень IgE не превышал 120 МЕ/мл. Этот метод разработан фирмой «АВБОТТ» (США) и основан на способе экзиматического иммунологического связывания на твёрдой фазе для определения IgE.

Обсуждение полученных результатов. В процессе лечения низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии у больных красным плоским лишаём уже после 8-10 процедуры резко снижалась интенсивность зуда, уменьшение папулёзных элементов, после 10-15 процедуры низко интенсивной лазерной терапии рассосались папулёзные высыпания, было отмечено прекращение субъективных ощущений (зуд кожи).

Учитывая тот факт, что IgE играет существенную роль в патогенезе красного плоского лишая было целесообразно проследить за изменением его концентрации в крови у данной группы пациентов.

До начала низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии у больных красным плоским лишаём уровень IgE составил в среднем $469,7 \pm 36,1$ МЕ/мл, после окончания лечения лазерной терапии уровень IgE составил $227,9 \pm 40,2$ МЕ/мл.

Выводы: В результате проведенного исследования мы пришли к следующим выводам:

Проведение процедур низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии показано больным красным плоским лишаём, у которых кожный процесс сопровождается выраженными субъективными ощущениями, наличие папулёзных элементов.

Проведение низкоинтенсивной лазерной терапии особо показано у больных красным плоским лишаём, сопровождающих изменением со стороны иммунной системы.

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ГРИБКОВЫЕ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯ СОИ

Аннотация: Масличные культуры сыграли важную роль в обеспечении населения продовольствием и удовлетворении спроса на масличную продукцию. Болезни сои влияют на качество и продуктивность растений. В статье рассматриваются заболевания, с которыми можно столкнуться в Узбекистане, и меры борьбы с ними.

Ключевые слова: масло, соя, гриб, мицелий, болезнь, фузариоз, переноспориоз, борьба.

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SOYBEAN FUNGAL DISEASES

Annotation: Oil crops have played an important role in providing food to the population and meeting the demand for oilseed products. Soybean diseases affect the plant's quality and productivity. The article deals with diseases that can be encountered in Uzbekistan and measures to combat them.

Key words: oil, soybean, fungus, mycelium, disease, fusariosis, perenosporiosis, struggle.

В глобальном масштабе бобовые, включая сою и арахис, выращиваются на площади более 135 миллионов гектаров в более чем 100 странах. Эти культуры играют ключевую роль в удовлетворении мирового спроса на

продукты питания, включая потребность на белки, углеводы и растительные масла. По данным ФАО, годовой урожай арахиса снижается на 45% из-за повреждений, вызванных различными грибковыми заболеваниями, а урожайность соевых бобов - до 30%.

Сегодня США, Китай, Бразилия, Канада, Сербия, Украина и Россия входят в число стран с наибольшим опытом выращивания зернобобовых культур. В настоящее время актуальной является проблема создания современных методов защиты растений от болезней в странах выращивания арахиса и сои во всем мире.

Заболевание проявляется в виде гниения у всходов и взрослых растений, корней и стеблей сои, увядания растений, а также повреждения бобов и семян. Из растений сои выделено 3 вида, 4 класса, 9 порядков, 11 семейств, 47 видов грибов, принадлежащих к 25 родам. Наиболее часто встречались следующие виды: *Deuteromycotina* (36), *Mastigomycotina* (6) и *Ascomycotina* (4). Больше видов было идентифицировано в семействах *Fusarium* (6), *Aspergillus* (5), *Mucor* (4), *Penicillium* и *Alternaria* (3). В остальном идентифицировано 1-2 вида грибов. Наибольшее количество видов грибов (37) было выделено из семян сои, меньше - из листьев (25), стручков (20), корневой системы (19) и стеблей (17). В сои выявлено 47 различных грибковых заболеваний. Основные из них - увядание (54,8%), пятнистость (33,9%) и плесневей (11,3%), ложная мучная роса (46,3%), мучная роса (31,9%), аскохитоз (30%), церкоспоризм (19,3%) и антракноз (16%). Наибольшая потеря зерна сои наблюдалась при корневой гнили (27,0%), фузариозном увядании (24,5%) и вертициллииозе (20,7%) при относительно меньшем количестве септариозов (13,1%) и филластиктозов (5%), 4%). Семя, корневой канал и поврежденная ткань корня размягчаются, и растение погибает. Только устойчивые сорта образуют дополнительные корни в верхней части пораженного участка, они выживают и даже могут плодоносить. В начале цветения и образования бобов (часто даже раньше) наблюдается пожелтение листьев, скручивание краев, усыхание и осыпание, корневая шейка стебля становится темно-коричневой, растение засыхает.

Во влажную погоду у основания стебля появляются оранжево-розовые подушечки. Повреждения этого типа обычно возникают как в печи.

Образование оранжевого налета во влажную погоду в бобах также является признаком фузариозного увядания. В поврежденных стручках зерна пустые, часто без морщинистой оболочки, а во влажную погоду развиваются бело-розовым налетом. Такие зерна теряют плодородие или дают поврежденные всходы.

Фузариозное увядание в сои вызывается несовершенными грибами рода *Fusarium* Lk отряда *Hyphomycetales*. *F. gibbosum* встречается часто на всходах и бобовых. et Wr. и *F. oxysporum* Schl. и *F. oxysporum* при увядании.

Аскохитоз наблюдается в надземных частях растения от всходов и в фазе ветвления, которая обычно начинается раскрытием первого или второго тройчатого листа до созревания. На семенах образуются пятна темно-

коричневого цвета, окаймленные гребнями темного цвета. Пятна на листьях намного крупнее (0,5–1,0 см в диаметре), округлые, сероватые, с резкой коричневой каймой. Иногда они приобретают удлиненную форму. Часто поврежденные части листа засыхают и опадают, оставляя только коричневую кайму пятен.

Под влиянием аскохитоза может снизиться всхожесть семян, травы и более старые растения могут полежать, а также снизиться урожай зерна и ухудшиться его качество. В некоторых случаях болезнь может привести к потере 15-20% и более урожая.

Пероноспороз или ложная мучная роса может возникнуть во всех областях, где растет соя, но сильно растет в областях с высокой влажностью. Заболевание проявляется в двух формах - общем поражении растения (диффузное поражение) и пятнистости листьев (локальное поражение).

При диффузном поражении у семян и особенно листьев наблюдается хлоротичный участок, покрывающий весь лист или его часть у основания. Во влажную погоду появляются пятна, в основном на нижней стороне листа появляется серо-пурпурный налёт. Сильно поврежденные растения перестают расти и засыхают. Слабо поврежденные растения растут и плодоносят.

Для второй формы поражения характерно появление на листьях сначала бледно-зеленых, затем коричневых пятен, которые на нижней стороне листа покрываются серо-пурпурной пылью-налётом. Поврежденные листья отмирают. Эта форма повреждения часто возникает во время цветения и формирования бобовых культур. Заболевание также наблюдается у стручков и семян, но повреждения в виде желтой пленки, покрывающей внутренние стенки стручков и внешнюю оболочку семян, видны только тогда, когда они созрели.

Переноспороз сои вызывается несовершенным грибом *Peronospora manshurica* Sydow, который принадлежит к отряду *Peronosporales*. Мицелий развивается между клетками растительной ткани, а на поверхности пораженного участка образуется конидиальный спорный налёт. Дихотомические разветвленные конидии располагаются на поверхности 1-5 орально, их длина 302-709 мкм. Конидии яйцевидные или круглые, часто с острым концом, размером 17-30x14-27 мкм. Помимо образования конидиальных спор, в поврежденных тканях и семенах растения образуются круглые (диаметром 19-51) ооспоры гриба. Они имеют две оболочки - бесцветную внутреннюю оболочку толщиной 2–4 мкм и желтоватую внешнюю оболочку толщиной 3–7 мкм.

Заболевание ржавчиной сильнее развивается во второй половине вегетационного периода. На листьях, стеблях и стручках образуются маленькие круглые ржаво-коричневые опыленные пустулы, выступающие из эпидермиса. Поврежденные листья отмирают, а в стручках образуются пустые зерна.

Возбудитель - *Uromyces sojae* Syd. базидиомицеты. Это однодомный паразит, и все циклы развития проходят в сое. Весной у инфицированных

растений наблюдается большое количество спермагоний и эциальных периодов. Особенно опасны его урединиоспоры (одноклеточные, яйцевидные, светло-коричневые размером 15-20х12-20 мкм, колючая оболочка) и телиоспоры (одноклеточные, круглые, коричневые, присоски на кончике, длинноногие, диаметром 20-25 мкм). В комплекс мероприятий, направленных на защиту сои от болезней, входят: получение и районирование устойчивых сортов.

Внедрение правильного севооборота, при котором соя возвращается на исходное место минимум через 3-4 года, посадка тени после лучших предшественников (зерновые, сахарная свекла, картофель), пространственная изоляция от соевых полей этого и предыдущего года (не менее 1 км). Получение семян со здоровых участков или с полей, где практически незаметно развиваются фузариоз, аскохитоз, пероноспороз, церкоспороз, бактериоз и вирусные заболевания, тщательная очистка и калибровка семян. Семена должны иметь условную влажность (менее 14%), своевременную влажную обработку семян (за 3-6 месяцев до посева) В случаях, когда своевременная обработка невозможна, ее можно проводить перед посевом, но при этом увеличивается расход препарата (0,5 кг. / т га).

Кроме того - своевременный посев семян в теплую почву (выше 100С) снижает развитие плесени и фузариозного увядания, опрыскивание посевов 1% коллоидной серой (5-6 кг / га) против септориоза, аскохитоза, ложной мучной росы, ржавчины, мучной росы и бактериоза.) дает хорошие результаты.

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НАҚШБАНДИЯ ТАРИҚАТИ ФАЛСАФАСИНИНГ МИЛЛИЙ ДАВЛАТЧИЛИК ТАРИХИДАГИ АҲАМИЯТИ

Аннотация: Ислом дунёсининг машҳур шайхи, нақшбандия тариқатининг муассиси бўлган бу зоти шарифнинг ҳаёти ва фаолияти борасида кўплаб фикрмулоҳазалар баён қилинганлиги ҳақида маълумот берган. Уларнинг бир қанчаси эса баҳслидир. Бу эса буюк шайхнинг жуда машҳурлиги ҳамда, ҳаёти ва фаолияти турли даврларда, турли шахслар томонидан ҳар хил талқин этилганлигидандир. Баҳоуддин Нақшбанднинг таржимаи ҳоли келтирилган кўпгина асарлар қиёсий ўрганилган.

Калит сўзлар: Нақшбандия тариқати, Сўфийлик, Сўфизм

Жаҳон динларидан бири бўлган ислом дини замирида юзага келган нақшбандия тариқати диний-ирфоний таълимот сифатида ислом маданияти ва цивилизациясининг тарқалишида муҳим роль ўйнаган. Ундаги миллий давлатчилик ғояларини шакллантириш йўллари кўрсатувчи диний-ахлоқий меъёрлар ислом динининг инсонпарварлик моҳиятини, кишиларни эзгуликка, яратувчанликка, жамият тараққиётига ҳисса қўшиб, бошқа динлар ва конфессиялар вакиллари билан муроада, келишиб яшашга ундаб келган. Исломнинг жаҳон цивилизациясига муносиб ҳисса қўшган инсонпарвар дин сифатида тарқалиши бевосита тасаввуф таълимоти билан боғлиқдир.

Кишиларнинг диний эътиқоди билан боғлиқ ҳар қандай муаммо, доимо, энг нозик ва аҳолининг кенг этник қатламларини қамраб олувчи масалалардан бири бўлган. Марказий Осиё давлатларининг XX аср якунидаги тараққиёти шуни кўрсатадики, собиқ советларнинг атеистик назариялари билан суғорилган мафкуравий қарашлари ўрнига келган диний эътиқод эркинлиги ундан ўзларининг сиёсий мақсадлари йўлида фойдаланиш истагида бўлган турли ташкилот ва бирлашмаларга йўл очиб берди.

Баховуддин Нақшбанд мухтож инсонга ёрдам кўрсатишни энг савобли иш деб ҳисоблаган. Унинг фикрича, намоз ўқиётган вақтда бирор одамга ёрдам бериш керак бўлса, дарҳол намозни тўхтатиб ёрдамга ошиқиш керак. Мухтож одамга ёрдам бериш орқали орттирилган савоб намоздан келган савобдан ортиқроқдир. Шу сабабли инсонпарварлик миллий эътиқодимизнинг асосий мезони бўлган. Демак, миллий ғоямиз, руҳимиз, маънавиятимиз мезонларига кўра, бир мухтож, эзилган, қийналган одамга ёрдам бериш савоблилиги жиҳатидан вайрон бўлган Каъбани тиклаш билан баробардир. Миллий ғоя умуминсоний манфаатлар билан ҳам алоқадордир. Миллий ғоялар умуминсоний манфаатлар ҳал этилишига ҳам ижодий таъсир этиши миллий ва умуминсоний манфаатларнинг муштарак жиҳатлари билан боғлиқ. Миллий ғоянинг муҳим ахлоқий тамойилларидан яна бири –

халқимизнинг тарихий хотираси, ўз она юрти ва халқига бўлган чексиз хурмати, ифтихоридир. Шундай экан миллий ғоя бу одамларни эзгу ғояларга ишонтириш уларни уюштириш, олижаноб мақсадлар сари сафарбар этишда маънавий–руҳий жиҳатдан улкан аҳамият касб этади. Чунки халқнинг руҳи кайфияти, ҳиссий кечинмалари ва фаолият кўрсатишга шайлиги унинг ҳаракат дастури бўлган умуммиллий ғояга ишончи билан белгиланади. Ана шундай ишонч жамият аъзоларидан мустахкам эътиқодни шакллантириб, уларни янада жипслаштиради, мамлакат фуқароларини ўзаро тотув, дўст ва иноқ бўлиб яшашга, ўз манфаатларини Ватан манфаатлари билан уйғунлаштиришга чорлайди.

Сўфийлик таълимотига биноан ҳаётнинг мазмуни Ҳақиқатга, Аллоҳга эришиш учун интилишдир ва унга эришиш ташқи нарсалар ҳақидаги билим – шариатга асосланади ва ички нарсалар ҳақидаги билим тариқат жараёнида юз беради. Тариқат одам Ҳақиқатга эришиш учун қайси ва қандай тўсиқларни енгиши лозимлигини белгилайди. Билиш жараёнида шариатдан тариқатга ўтиш дарҳол рўй бермайди. Фақат шариатни ўзлаштириш ва унинг талабларини бажариш орқали Ҳақиқат йўлидан жадалроқ ва самаралироқ бориш мумкин. Одам билишнинг ҳар бир босқичи (мистик йўл манзиллари)дан бирин-кетин ўтиб, ўз мақсадига яқинлашади. Сўфизм назарияси ва амалиёти онгнинг ташқидан ичкига, очикдан яширинга саёҳатни назарда тутди. Баҳоуддин Нақшбандий тариқат эзотерик яъни, яширин, мистик фан, у ҳаммага очик эмас, уни фақат ўзини Ҳақиқатга бахшида этган одамларгина англаб етиши мумкин деб ҳисоблаган. Нақшбандия таълимотининг асосини жавонмардлик ғоялари ташкил этган.

Мазкур масалалар ечими Нақшбандия тариқати силсиласининг йигирма тўртинчи шайхи Имом Аҳмад Сирҳиндийнинг XVII аср бошларида ёзилган бир қанча, хусусан, “Мактуботи Раббоний” асарида зикр этилган¹⁸. [1] Бу асарнинг қўлёзма ва босма нусхалари Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар академияси Шарқшунослик институти фондида сақланади. Асарнинг биринчи жилд 29 мактубида, жумладан, шундай дейлади: “Фарзларни адо этиш, суннат ва одобга риоя қилиш, фарзлар турганда нафл амалларга ортиқча эътибор бермаслик, хуфтон намозини туннинг охирида ўқишдан қайтариш, таҳорат учун ишлатилган сувни ичишдан қайтариш ва муридларнинг ўз пирлари ёки бошқага сажда қилишдан қайтариш” деб номланган. XVII аср бошларида ёзилган бу мактуб Ҳиндистоннинг Санешвор ҳудудида истиқомат қилувчи шайх Низомиддин ат-Таҳонисрийга йўлланган бўлиб, унда айнан шундай дейлади: “Сиз ҳеч қачон таҳорат олиш учун ишлатган сувингизни одамларга ичишга рухсат бермаслигингиз керак. Чунки таҳоратдан оққан сув нопокдир. Абу Ҳанифага биноан, фақиҳлар буни маън этганлар. Мен, шунингдек, ишончли манбадан эшитдимки, сенинг халифаларинг қаршисида

18 Аҳмад ибн Абдуллоҳ ал-Форуқий ас-Сирҳиндий. Мактуботи Имоми Раббоний. Ўзб. ФАШИ. Қўлёзма. №482/ VIII. -356 б.

уларнинг шогирдлари сажда қилаётган эмишлар. Бу қоралашга лойиқ ва бу маън этилиши лозим”¹⁹. [2]

Тасаввуф таълимоти асрлар давомида инсоният маънавий-руҳий, ахлоқий камолотини юксалтиришга хизмат қилиб келади. Жаҳонга донғи кетган шоҳ асарлар, мумтоз адабиётимиз дурдоналари, ғазаллар, ишқ-муҳаббат қиссалари акс эттирилган дostonлар, диний ва дунёвий илмларни ўз ичига қамраб олган аждодларимиз қолдирган хикматлар хазинаси, буларнинг барчаси илдизи жуда чуқур, ўзаги мустаҳкам бўлган тасаввуф таълимотидан баҳра олган десак, муболаға бўлмайди.

Асримизнинг етук тасаввуфшунос олими, нақшбандия тариқатининг намоёндаларидан бири профессор Маҳмуд Асъад Жўшон шундай деб таъкидлайди: “Тасаввуф тафсир, ҳадис, калом, ақоид ва фикҳ илмлари каби шаръий илмдир. Қуръон ва ҳадисдан олинган зоҳирий фикҳга муқобил ботиний фикҳ илми, қалб аҳволи илми, нафсни поклаш илмидир. Тасаввуф нафсни тарбиялашдир: соғлом ирода, гўзал хулқ, солиҳ амалдир”²⁰. [3]

Яқин-яқингача биз тасаввуф нима эканлиги ҳақида хатто тасаввурга ҳам эга эмасдик. Давлатимиз мустақилликни қўлга киритгандан бери қисқа муддат ичида ислом тасаввуфи тарихи, Шарқ мамлакатлари ҳамда ватанимизда яшаб ўтган буюк авлиёлар ҳамда солиҳ кишилар ҳаёти ва фаолияти, маданий ва маънавий меросига бағишланган жуда кўплаб китоблар, рисоалар, бадиий-илмий асарлар нашр қилинди. Илм-фан йўлидаги бундай силжишлар, самарали фаолият халқимизнинг жуда катта қизиқиш ва эътиборини ўзига жалб қилди. Айниқса, зиёлиларимиз, тасаввуфшунос олимларимиз бир қанча илмий-тадқиқот ишлари, лойиҳалари устида изланишлари натижасида жуда яхши натижаларга эришдилар.

Ҳозирги кунда юксак маънавиятли, ахлоқий баркамол инсонни тарбиялаб, вояга етказишда тасаввуфнинг илмий-назарий ғояларини чуқур ўрганиш муҳим аҳамиятга эга. Инсон ҳар жиҳатдан тарбияга, парваришга мухтож. Ахлоқий тарбияга бефарқ бўлиб, ўз ҳатти-ҳаракатларини мунтазам кузатмаслик натижасида нафс издан чиқиши ва ўз эгасини халокатига сабабчи бўлиши мумкин эканлиги ҳаёт тажрибасида кўп бор кузатилган. Аммо нафсни жиловлаш ва тарбиялаш осон иш эмас. Ҳудди асов отни жиловлаб олиб, ўзига бўйсундириш қанчалик машаққат туғдирса, инсон ўз нафсини қалби ва ақли итоатида тутиши унданда мураккабдир.

Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд ҳақида, унинг таълимоти хусусида, нақшбандий шайхлар тўғрисида талай асарлар яратилган. Биргина, ЎзФАШИ қўлёзмалар хазинасининг ўзида 195 китоб мавжуд. Жумладан, Б.Н.нинг суюкли халифаси Хожа Муҳаммад Порсо ёзиб қолдирган бир неча асар орқали валийликнинг таърифи, Баҳоуддин Нақшбанднинг тариқатдаги илк даврлари, унинг суҳбатлари ва хикматли сўзлари б-н танишиш, ислом ақидаси, ибодат, шариат ва тариқат аҳкомларидан баҳраманд бўлиш мумкин. Баҳоуддин Нақшбанд

¹⁹ Сирожиддинов Ш. Илм ва таҳайюл сарҳадлари. –Тошкент, 2011. –81б.

²⁰ Маҳмуд Асъад Жўшон, “Тасаввуф ва нафс тарбияси”, Ўзб. Ёзувчилар уюшмаси Адабиёт жамғ. наш. Тошкент, 2001. 34-б.

таваллудининг 675 йиллиги (1993) муносабати билан Ўзбекистонда Б.Н. таълимотини ўрганишга аҳамият кучайди. Бухоро Давлат университети ҳузурида “Нақшбандия” илмий маркази иш бошлади. У ерда тасаввуфий-ирфоний меросни тадқиқ этиш йўлга қўйилди. Бухоро давлат музей – қўриқхонасида ҳам “Нақшбандия” маркази тузилди.

Адабиётлар рўйхати:

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HIERARCHY OF VALUES AND PERSONAL VALUES

Annotation: This article explains that our values have a long history, that personal values, and values can be studied in other fields, including psychology, sociology, management, and political science.

Key words: Value, personal values, value hierarchy, hedonism, culture, change of values.

Our values are usually the things we value. Each of us has our own hierarchy of values. It means we understand what is most important and significant. The hierarchy of our values has a long history. These include things like health, family, security, wealth, cooperation, competitiveness, meaningful work, peace, changing the world, friendship, happiness, freedom, spirituality, love.

The hierarchy of our values, which has been formed since ancient times and exists today, explains our priorities. It determines where we spend our time. For example, do we prefer to watch TV or do we want to invest in personal development this time around? Do we sleep more or run more? Are we spending time with our family or are we doing an extra project with difficult trips out of town? Can we gain personal glory or be known by our team? These are important questions because we spend our time in the most valuable areas.

Our values can be contradictory. They create many paradoxes that need to be balanced and solved.

What are the values? Values refer to things that are good and worthwhile. They are communities such as nations, business organizations, and religious groups that have both individual and social character. Social values communities (often referred to as cultural values) represent the goals of social members, encourage collective disturbance, and serve to justify actions taken by the collective. People's values (often called personal values) are common aspirational goals that motivate people to act and serve as a guiding principle. They become situations that, over time, affect people's preferences and behaviors.

Personal values are studied primarily in other areas, including psychology. It is also studied in sociology, management and political science. Psychological research on personal values was introduced by Gordon Allport. Over the next 40 years, less attention was paid to the study of psychology values. Milton Rokich gave a new impetus to the appreciation of research by proposing that values serve as a guide. Thus, long lists of values can be generated.

At this point, Schwartz proposed a theory of universality in personal content and structure. After a presentation in 1992, the theory quickly gained recognition in the field. Schwartz argued that values could be organized according to their motivational goals. By analyzing people's needs and requirements for community life, Schwartz identified ten values of different types of motivation: power, achievement, hedonism, motivation, self-governance, universalism, benevolence, tradition, conformism, and security.

Some of these values are mutually compatible, reflecting the goals they can achieve through the same actions or relationships at the same time. Values are structured, arranged in a circular constant according to the motives they express. Relevant values represent corresponding motives and opposite values represent opposite motives.

A change in values encourages autonomy of thought and action (self-management).

Thus, the intercultural study of personal values reveals similarities in this regard. The meaning of values and similarities in the hierarchies of personal values in different cultures, however, this growing group of studies shows significant differences in values within and outside culture. Growing research suggests that preferences and clear behaviors affect the impact of self-esteem on relationships.

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЮ НАЛОГОВОЙ НАГРУЗКИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена анализу существующих методик определения налоговой нагрузки предприятия. Рассмотрены методические подходы отечественных ученых-экономистов к оценке налогового бремени организации. Выявлены достоинства и недостатки различных методик оценки налоговой нагрузки предприятия.

Ключевые слова: налоги, налоговая нагрузка, налоговое бремя.

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METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO DETERMINING THE TAX BURDEN OF AN ENTERPRISE

Annotation: The article is devoted to the analysis of existing methods for determining the tax burden of an enterprise. The methodological approaches of domestic scientists-economists to assessing the tax burden of an organization are considered. The advantages and disadvantages of various methods for assessing the tax burden of an enterprise are revealed.

Key words: taxes, tax burden, tax burden.

С появлением финансов проблема определения уровня налогообложения в значительной степени свелась к установлению экономически обоснованной взаимосвязи между национальным доходом и домохозяйством. Четкого разделения на макро- и микроуровни не было, а каждый экономист, занимающийся проблемами минимизации налогового бремени, определял их либо на макро-, либо на микроуровне.

По предположению А.В. Бальжинова, в настоящее время существует множество определений, характеризующих строгость налогообложения, а также множество методов расчета его влияния на экономику. По мнению автора, для дальнейшего изучения налогового бремени необходимо изучить понятийный аппарат.

Анализируя влияние налогообложения на экономику, современные финансы различают макро- и микроуровень. В экономической литературе для

оценки таких эффектов очень часто используются термины «налоговая нагрузка» (что-то сложное, дорогостоящее) и «налоговая нагрузка» (назначенная работа, обязанность) [1].

По мнению О.С. Сальковой, исследование теоретических основ расчета налоговой нагрузки, предполагает, что трактовка этого определения разными авторами неоднозначна, равно как и сравнение с понятиями «налоговая нагрузка», «налоговая нагрузка», «налоговая» пресса. При этом различают две точки зрения: в первом случае термины рассматриваются как синонимы, а во втором случае мы имеем дело с независимыми экономическими категориями.

На уровне законодательства Российской Федерации устанавливается только понятие общей налоговой нагрузки как общей расчетной суммы средств, подлежащих уплате в виде ввозных пошлин (за исключением особых видов пошлин, способствующих их использованию мерами по защите экономических интересов Российской Федерации). ведение внешней торговли товарами обусловлено в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации), федеральными налогами (без акцизов, НДС в Российской Федерации) и взносами инвестора, осуществляющего инвестиционный проект, в день начала финансирования инвестиционных проектов в государственные внебюджетные Фонд (без отчислений в Пенсионный фонд Российской Федерации).

Для всех уровней правительства основным направлением государственной налоговой политики должно быть снижение налоговой нагрузки на экономику страны. В настоящее время очень важным направлением совершенствования налоговой системы является законодательное закрепление определения «налоговое бремя» и методики исчисления, в том числе путем дополнения статьи 11 Налогового кодекса Российской Федерации. В этом случае методика исчисления размера налоговой нагрузки, цели и порядок ее использования должны определяться Правительством Российской Федерации (или Минфином России) [5].

В деловой литературе существует несколько методик расчета налоговой нагрузки на компанию. В данной работе внимание уделяется только тем, кто, на наш взгляд, наиболее тесно связан с проблемой исследования. Основные отличия рассматриваемых методов заключаются в определении:

- состав налогов, которые будут включены в расчет налоговой нагрузки;
- уровень учтенных (уплаченных или расчетных) налогов;
- интегральный показатель, с которым сравнивается уровень налогов.

Относительно определения структуры налоговых льгот компании, которая будет включена в расчет налогового бремени, мнения экономистов несколько различаются, в основном по вопросу включения налогов, которые компания применяет, в общую структуру. налоговый консультант. Некоторые ученые предлагают исключить такие налоги при расчете налоговой нагрузки, так как они находятся в пути для компании.

И.А. Коростелкина отмечает, что расчет налогов, таких как налог на добавленную стоимость (НДС) и налог на прибыль, в российской налоговой

системе основан на начислении налоговой базы и включает предоплаты в налоговую базу. Автор считает, что если сосредоточить внимание на платежеспособности российских компаний, не существует нейтрального налога для компании, которая платит налог на текущую прибыль.

Особенно остро стоит вопрос о том, нужно ли использовать фактические налоговые поступления в качестве основы для расчета налогового бремени или учитывать расчетную сумму (то есть накопленную выручку) [3].

А.С. Бакаев отмечает, что если в бюджет страны при расчете налоговой нагрузки используется только сумма фактических налоговых поступлений, то существует риск того, что суммы, полученные потребителем при продаже товаров или работником при выплате заработной платы, фактически удерживаются, «осевшие» по той или иной причине на счетах (в кассе) у определенных агентов. Это как раз главный недостаток расчета налоговой нагрузки исходя из суммы фактического дохода.

Однако при расчете показателя исходя из суммы ожидаемого дохода существует риск того, что налоговой нагрузке будут возложены суммы, которые никогда не будут выплачены и навсегда останутся в безнадежной просрочке, поскольку налогоплательщик уклоняется от уплаты. Следовательно, использование как фактически уплаченных налогов, так и расчетных (начисленных) налогов имеет право на существование и должно определяться целью использования показателя налоговой нагрузки [2].

О.М. Никулина добавляет, что при расчете налоговой нагрузки большую роль играет выбор правильного интегрального показателя, с которым сравнивается сумма налогов. Ученым и экономистам-практикам предлагается использовать в качестве таких показателей:

- Доходы от реализации продукции с учетом внереализационных доходов;

- добавленная стоимость или вновь созданная стоимость;

- Нераспределенная прибыль;

- Чистая прибыль или расчетная прибыль.

На основании этих интегральных показателей налоговую нагрузку можно определить одним из следующих способов:

- как отношение суммы (начисленных) уплаченных налогов и сборов к величине (расчетной) чистой прибыли общества;

- как отношение суммы (начисленных) уплаченных налогов и сборов к сумме выручки, в том числе внереализационной прибыли общества;

- как отношение суммы (начисленных) уплаченных налогов и сборов к сумме добавленной стоимости (вновь созданной стоимости) [4].

Для точности расчетов на уровне экономической единицы используется не один метод определения налоговой нагрузки, а их сочетание, поскольку полученные результаты позволяют более полно описать текущую и ретроспективную ситуацию с точки зрения налоговых платежей по

компаниям. Сравнительные характеристики методов расчета налоговой нагрузки приведены в таблице 1.

Показатель налоговой нагрузки, рассчитываемый по методике Департамента налоговой политики Минфина России, не характеризует влияние налогов на финансовое состояние хозяйствующего субъекта, поскольку не учитывает долю каждого налога на выручку от продаж. В методике М. Крейнина недооценивает влияние косвенных налогов. Используя методику определения налоговой нагрузки А. Кадушина и Н. Михайловой, можно рассчитать влияние повышения или понижения налоговых ставок и увеличения льгот на темпы развития хозяйствующего субъекта.

Иными словами, методология не учитывает влияние таких показателей, как рентабельность, оборачиваемость оборотных средств и трудоемкость, и не позволяет прогнозировать динамику деловой активности хозяйствующего субъекта.

Таблица 1 - Сравнительные характеристики методов расчета налоговой нагрузки

Авторство методики	Основная формула расчета	Характеристика расчета налоговой нагрузки
Департамент налоговой политики Минфина России	$НБ = \frac{Н_{общ}}{В_{общ}} \cdot 100\% \quad (1)$ где: НБ - налоговая нагрузка; $Н_{общ}$ - общая сумма налогов; $В_{общ}$ - общая сумма выручки от реализации	Отношение всех уплачиваемых предприятием налогов к выручке от реализации продукции (работ, услуг), включая выручку от прочей реализации
М.Н. Крейнина	$НБ = \frac{В - С_p - П_ч}{В - С_p} \cdot 100\% \quad (2)$ где В - выручка от реализации; $С_p$ - затраты на производство реализованной продукции (работ, услуг) за вычетом косвенных налогов; $П_ч$ - фактическая прибыль, остающаяся в распоряжении предприятия	Сопоставление налога и источника его уплаты, где интегральным показателем выступает прибыль экономического субъекта
Д.В. Лазутина	$НБ = \frac{(Д - Р) \cdot С_{д-р} + ПФ \cdot (1 - С_{д-р})}{(Д - Р)} \quad (3)$ где НБ – налоговое бремя; Д – сумма полученных доходов; Р – сумма произведенных расходов; $С_{д-р}$ - ставка налога; ПФ – сумма уплаченных страховых взносов в государственные внебюджетные фонды	Методика разработана специально для специальных налоговых режимов, учитывая сумму уплаченных страховых взносов в государственные внебюджетные фонды
М.И. Литвин	$T = \frac{ST}{TY} \cdot 100\% \quad (4)$ где Т - налоговая нагрузка; ST - сумма налогов; TY - размер источника средств уплаты налогов	Отношение суммы налогов и других обязательных платежей (структура налоговых обязательств) к размеру источника средств их уплаты (выручка от реализации, прибыль в процессе ее формирования или распределения, доход работника)
Т.К. Островенко	$НН = \frac{НИ}{\text{Источник}} \quad (5)$ где НИ - налоговые издержки	Соотношение налоговых издержек и соответствующей группы по источнику покрытия (обобщающие и частные показатели)

Методика расчета налоговой нагрузки М.И. Литвин включает в расчет налог на доходы физических лиц, хотя компания не является налогоплательщиком этого налога, а выступает только налоговым консультантом. Т.К. Островенко является мультипликативным, а не количественным. По результатам расчета можно сделать общие выводы, которые помогут принять наиболее правильные управленческие решения. Этот метод представляет собой синтез описанных методов. Самый распространенный метод среди отечественных компаний, разработанный Департаментом налоговой политики Минфина России.

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СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРИОРИТЕТЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Аннотация: Сельское хозяйство играет важную роль в экономике Республики Узбекистан. В республике осуществления мер по направлению на дальнейшее углубление экономических реформ в сельском хозяйстве, модернизацию всех сфер отрасли, эффективное использование земельно-водных ресурсов, внедрение современных ресурсосберегающих агротехнологий, сокращение производственных затрат и снижение себестоимости, стимулирование повышения производительности труда, а также совершенствование договорно-экономических отношений достигнуты определенные позитивные показатели.

Ключевые слова: Сельское хозяйство, аграрный сектор, модернизация сельского хозяйства, экспорт сельской продукции.

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STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the republic, the implementation of measures aimed at further deepening economic reforms in agriculture, modernization of all spheres of the industry, efficient use of land and water resources, introduction of modern resource-saving agricultural technologies, reduction of production costs and cost reduction, stimulation of increased labor productivity, as well as improvement of contractual and economic relations have achieved certain positive indicators.

Key words: Agriculture, agrarian sector, modernization of agriculture, export of rural products.

В последние годы проводится определенная работа по направлению реформирования сельского хозяйства страны, в частности по совершенствованию системы государственного управления, широкому внедрению рыночных отношений, укреплению правовых основ взаимоотношений между субъектами, производящими, перерабатывающими и реализующими сельскохозяйственную продукцию, привлечению в отрасль инвестиций, внедрению ресурсосберегающих технологий, а также

обеспечению производителей сельскохозяйственной продукции современной техникой.

На сегодняшнем этапе развития Республики Узбекистан сельское хозяйство продолжает играть важную роль как в экономическом плане, так и в социальном плане. В результате осуществления мер, направленных на дальнейшее углубление экономических реформ в сельском хозяйстве, модернизацию всех сфер отрасли, эффективное использование земельно-водных ресурсов, внедрение современных ресурсосберегающих агротехнологий, сокращение производственных затрат и снижение себестоимости, стимулирование повышения производительности труда, а также совершенствование договорно-экономических отношений достигнуты определенные позитивные показатели. Нарращивание производственного и экспортного потенциала сельскохозяйственного сектора во многом способствует повышению благосостояния сельского населения, роста экономики и сбалансированности потребительского рынка. В период 2010 – 2019 гг. валовой внутренний продукт Узбекистана увеличился в среднем на 8% в год и достиг 50,5 млрд. долл. За аналогичный период ежегодный рост валового внутреннего продукта сельского хозяйства составил чуть меньше – на уровне 7,3%. В сельском хозяйстве, в результате государственной политики по диверсификации производства за счет сокращения площадей под хлопчатник и пшеницу, возросло значение плодоовощеводства. Совокупная доля хлопка и зерна в ВВП снизилась с 7% в 2000г. до 4% к 2019г., а доля фруктов и овощей за аналогичный период увеличилась с 5,2% до 10,6%. Значительное увеличение площадей в период 2000 -2019гг. отмечалось по овощам (59%), фруктам и ягодам (37%). Объем производства фруктов и овощей увеличивался относительно быстрее расширения площадей, что указывает на существенное повышение урожайности. В структуре экспорта сельскохозяйственной продукции также наблюдается значительные изменения. В частности, в период 2000 – 2019гг., экспорт хлопкового волокна сократился более чем в 7 раз – с 1,58 млрд долл. в 2010г. до 0,22 млрд.долл. к 2018г. Напротив экспорт свежей и сушеной плодоовощной продукции вырос в 13 раз – с 68,7 млн.долл. в 2000г. до 900 млн.долл. к 2019г. Вместе с тем, в ходе изучения установлено, что наращивание производственного потенциала плодоовощной продукции ограничивалось доступом к хорошим земельным угодьям, специализированной сельскохозяйственной технике, другими ресурсами и финансами. Структура баланса производства и потребления плодоовощной продукции показывает, что из общего объема производства фруктов около 69% потребляется в свежем виде, 20% перерабатывается и 11% экспортируется, в то время как 81% овощей потребляется в свежем виде, 11% перерабатывается, 4,5% используется на семена и 3,5% идет на экспорт. По итогам изучения выявлено, что в республике имеется большой потенциал для получения более высокой добавленной стоимости за счёт увеличения переработки и переориентации в более дорогой сегмент - 2 - поставок сельскохозяйственной продукции, в цене которых доля транспортных

расходов не приводит к убыточности или низкой рентабельности экспорта. Анализ выявленных сравнительных преимуществ Узбекистана свидетельствует о том, что страна больше специализируется на производстве плодоовощной продукции, чем многие мировые производители, что указывает на наличие в стране потенциала для расширения экспорта как на традиционные рынки Российской Федерации и Центральной Азии, так и на новые европейские рынки. Однако, доступ к европейскому рынку, особенно странам Европейского Союза, потребует улучшения стандартов качества и безопасности плодоовощной продукции и систем её сертификации. Как известно, текущая государственная политика направлена на дальнейшую диверсификацию и модернизацию сельского хозяйства. Кроме того, государственная политика в секторе плодоовощеводства заключается в содействии ориентированному на рыночную экономику развитию частного сектора путем расширения доступа к финансированию и передовым технологиям, особенно в содействии повышения экспортного потенциала. Благодаря экономическим реформам в аграрном секторе и устойчивым темпам роста сельскохозяйственного производства, республика вошла в группу стран с высокими темпами развития сельского хозяйства в СНГ. Между тем мировой опыт свидетельствует, что изменение форм хозяйствования находится в прямой зависимости от уровня социально-экономического развития общества и эффективности научно-технического прогресса.

В дальнейшем развитии сельского хозяйства основное внимание необходимо уделить кардинальному улучшению делового климата, созданию еще более благоприятных условий для ускоренного развития предпринимательской деятельности на селе, совершенствованию законодательства, направленного на усиление защиты прав предпринимателей, дальнейшей ликвидации бюрократических барьеров, сокращения и упрощения регистрирующих и разрешительных процедур, совершенствованию налогового и таможенного администрирования, системы учета и отчетности, дальнейшему углублению конкуренции в аграрной сфере, созданию для всех субъектов предпринимательства, независимо от форм собственности и организации их деятельности, равных условий ведения бизнеса, широкого доступа на рыночных принципах к материально-сырьевым и кредитным ресурсам.

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ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ СОСТАВЛЯЮЩАЯ В ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

Аннотация: в данной статье анализируется обучение новым методам и технологиям, которые адаптируются, чтобы внести изменения в существующую систему для выполнения заранее определенных образовательных целей. Раньше книги были только источником обучения, индивидуального обучения и индивидуального обучения. Сегодня исследованиями доказано, что информационные и коммуникационные технологии могут сделать учебный процесс более эффективным и действенным.

Ключевые слова: инновации, методы обучения, обучение посредством аргументации, вычислительное мышление, обучение на основе научных знаний, воплощенное обучение, система управления обучением, смешанное обучение, технология, класс.

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INNOVATIVE COMPONENT IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS THE PROCESS

Abstract: this article analyzes the teaching of new methods and technologies adapted to make changes to the existing system to meet predetermined educational goals. Previously, books were only a source of learning, individual learning and individual learning. Today, research has proven that information and communication technologies can make the educational process more effective and efficient.

Key words: innovation, teaching methods, learning through argumentation, computational thinking, learning from scientific knowledge, embodied learning, learning management system, blended learning, technology, classroom.

Образование во все времена было и остается соразмерным конкретному этапу развития общества. В современном обществе это самый массовый вид деятельности людей, и сегодня происходит очередной этап поиска его эволюционных форм. Учитывая глобализацию социокультурных проблем, информационный характер современного общества, об адекватности

образования процессу исторического развития можно говорить лишь в случае, если оно будет основываться не только на организационных нововведениях, выраженных в принципах доступности поступления в вуз, выборе индивидуальных методик обучения, свободе выбора места обучения. Как социальный институт, воспроизводящий интеллектуальный потенциал, образование должно обладать способностями к опережающему развитию, отвечая интересам эволюционирующего общества, конкретной личности и потенциального работодателя.

Оценка адекватности предполагает динамичность образовательного процесса и его технологичность. Именно поэтому впервые в истории высшей школы предметом обсуждения все чаще становятся не привычные внутрисистемные методики, а социально ориентированные инновационные технологии модернизации общества средствами образования. Инновационные технологии в вузе, то есть технологии, основанные на нововведениях, несмотря на их правовую неопределенность в содержательном плане – это, прежде всего, условие повышения не столько количества образования, сколько его качества, а, следовательно, возможность повысить конкурентоспособность конкретного вуза на рынке образовательных услуг. Инновационная деятельность в сфере образовательных услуг становится предметом активного обсуждения в педагогической науке, где термин «инновация» воспринимается довольно размыто, вплоть до создания иллюзии его банальности и общепонятности. Иное в экономической науке. Здесь, сугубо из прагматических соображений, проблемы инновационной деятельности часто замыкаются на сфере материального производства, а сам инновационный процесс рассматривается как промышленное применение новых технологий. Пока же проблематика инновационной деятельности не подкреплена необходимыми научными исследованиями в области права объём правовых исследований по обозначенной проблематике весьма незначителен. В этом можно увидеть причину того, что пусть и фрагментарная, но ведущаяся законодательная деятельность по вопросам инноваций, не имея научно обоснованных практических рекомендаций для исполнительной и законодательной властей, дает тот эффект, который сегодня отчетливо виден – законодательство об инновациях развивается не только медлен_но и непоследовательно, но и без четкой концепции, вне определения предмета, метода и круга регулируемых отношений.

Профессию выпускник бакалавриата получает, работая на фирме и обучаясь по соответствующей программе в системе, как у нас говорят, дополнительного образования либо на самой фирме, либо в университете. Анализ проектов образовательных стандартов нового поколения, а ведь именно в них должны будут найти отражение обе глобальные идеи – многоуровневость системы образования и компетентностный подход при формировании его содержания, это подтверждает. Несмотря на высказанные сомнения, необходимость модернизации образования и внедрения

инновационных методов уже назрела. Об этом свидетельствует сравнение содержания действующих образовательных стандартов с реальной практикой организации учебного процесса по многим дисциплинам. Необходимо в корне изменить подход к написанию учебников, в которых теоретические положения должны подкрепляться обилием примеров, решенных задач и другого практического материала по излагаемой теме. При изложении студентам содержания дисциплины не должно быть разрыва между теорией и практикой. Этого можно достичь, если инновационные методы преподавания будут органично включать в себя и эффективные методы организации и контроля самостоятельной работы студентов.

Особая проблема – внедрение норм об инновациях в отраслевые акты, в том числе в ведущие законы об образовательной деятельности: «Об образовании» и «О высшем и послевузовском профессиональном образовании», в которых должны быть «встроены» нормы об инновационных технологиях, отстаиваемые отдельными учеными, апробированные и применяемые рядом вузов или принятые на научных конференциях. В противном случае они не могут легально внедряться в образовательный процесс. Существовая на практике, они должны стать регламентированными юридически. А это означает, что любые достижения вузов должны быть предсказуемыми, дабы не вступать в противоречие с нормами действующего законодательства и, в конечном итоге, с целями образовательной деятельности. Во избежание всего этого все педагогические устремления в области образовательных инноваций должны быть переведены на законодательный язык. Кроме того, усилиями представителей юридической науки с опорой на достижения учены экономистов должна быть проведена классификация инноваций в образовательной сфере. Пока же все новшества, за которые ратуют и участники образовательного процесса, и субъекты, осуществляющие государственное управление им, представляют собой «инновационный конгломерат», который никак не увязывается с нормами образовательного законодательства и существует как явление, автономное от него. Образовательный процесс, независимо от формы и вида, всегда направлен на оказание качественной образовательной услуги. Эта цель является стержневой. А потому все инновационные инициативы с необходимостью должны быть с ней соотнесены. И этот момент также может быть сбалансирован только с помощью законодателя.

Но уже сегодня, даже при отсутствии системного законодательного подкрепления, можно обозначить следующие условия, позволяющие обеспечить качество образования в высшей школе:

во-первых, высокий профессиональный уровень профессорско-преподавательского состава вуза;

во-вторых, рациональное сочетание в образовательном процессе устоявшихся классических методик преподавания с активными методами обучения студентов;

в-третьих, научные исследования в вузе, исходя из идеи о том, что без науки нет преподавателя;

в-четвёртых, материально техническое обеспечение вуза;

в-пятых, наличие автономной структуры вуза, управляющей качеством образования.

Качество образования – это уже не национальная, а всемирная проблема. Образование – это не только социальное право гражданина, но и сумма знаний, культурных навыков, профессиональных ориентации, необходимых для жизнедеятельности гражданина в современном социально экономическом пространстве и общества в целом. Пока же существует значительное расхождение между направленностью профессиональной подготовки и содержанием будущей деятельности выпускника вуза. Как сделать выпускников вузов конкурентоспособными на рынке труда, способными удовлетворять потребности работодателя с первого дня работы – вопрос, который стоит перед многими руководителями высших учебных заведений. Пройдет еще не один десяток лет, пока мы получим простые, ясные, интегрированные, удобные в обращении критерии оценки качества образования.

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DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA OF INTESTINAL INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN BEFORE THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE

Resume: Acute intestinal infections (AEI) in terms of the incidence and severity of clinical manifestations in children are one of the most pressing problems of practical health care. In young children, AEI often occurs with toxicosis and exicosis syndromes, which is a particular problem in connection with the occurrence of conditions that threaten the child's life.

According to the WHO, about 1 billion cases of AEI are registered annually in the world, of which about 5 million end in deaths. According to the literature sources of recent years, foreign and domestic researchers, viruses are the first most important cause of AEI in young children with the leading role of rotaviruses.

While the features of the course of viral diarrhea in children in the first months of life are not fully covered, it seemed relevant to study the clinical features most often in

Key words: children, rotavirus, mixed and bacterial intestinal infections, diarrhea.

Introduction. Acute intestinal infections (AII) in terms of incidence and severity of clinical manifestations in children are one of the most urgent problems of practical public health. In children of early age, OCs often occur with syndromes of toxicosis and excision, which is a particular problem in connection with the emergence of conditions that threaten the life of the child. According to the WHO, about 1 billion cases of AII are registered annually in the world, of which about 5 million result in deaths [2]. According to the literary sources of recent years of foreign [3] and domestic [2] researchers, viruses are the first most important cause of OCD in children of early age with the leading role of rotaviruses. While the features of the course of viral diarrhea in children of the first months of life are not fully covered, the study of the clinical features of the most commonly occurring AIIs in these patients was considered relevant.

Purpose of the study. To study modern methods of studying intestinal infections in children before the first year of life.

Materials and methods of research. We examined 67 sick children aged 0 to 3 months hospitalized in the infectious-intestinal department of the regional children's hospital of the city Andijan.

The etiological diagnosis of OCD in the examined children was established in the laboratory of the clinical hospital by traditional methods of bacteriological studies of feces for pathogenic, conditionally pathogenic flora, ELISA for the

detection of rotavirus antigen in feces and parallel testing of PCR stool samples for viruses and enteropathogenic microorganisms.

Results and its discussion. The use of the most informative method of PCR diagnostics of feces has determined the significant role of rotaviruses in AII in children of the first months of life, both in the form of mono- and mixed infections.

Pathogens AII in children in the first months of life were often viruses. The prevailing role of rotaviruses in the etiology of AII was noted, including in mixed forms. As a monoinfection in the examined patients, rotavirus diarrhea was more common (32.8%) than rotavirus diarrhea (7.5%), and bacterial (25.4%) AII.

Using the PCR method for the diagnosis of faeces, the children tested by us also found a significantly high incidence of rotavirus in mixed virus-viral and viral-bacterial infectious diarrhea ($p < 0.05$).

Carried out etiological interpretation of AII in children of the first three months of life allowed to assess the clinical features of the course of infectious diarrhea in this age group.

There were no significant differences in the sex composition of the children surveyed. Breastfeeding groups were mostly children with viral diarrhea, while in viral-bacterial AII, nutrition was artificial in 62.5% of patients.

Assessing in the observation groups in children the manifestation of AII, we note a number of differences. In all etiological groups of AII, in addition to norovirus infection, the onset of the disease in children of the first three months of life was both acute and gradual. With rotavirus, including its combined form of viral-bacterial and bacterial AII in the first day of the disease, an increase in body temperature and the appearance of liquid rapidity stool were noted at 75.0, respectively; 68.8 and 73.5% of children. Vomiting in these patients joined the next day or was absent. Children with viral-and-viral AII became ill with the appearance of vomiting and diarrhea, the latter gradually prevailing in the dynamics of the disease, but they did not notice a rise in body temperature in these patients. Acute illness developed in children of the first three months of life with norovirus infection than rotavirus. In patients with norovirus infection and fever, and vomiting, and a change in frequency, the consistency of the stool appeared on the first day of the disease.

In the examined children in the clinic of the disease, such supporting symptoms of AII as fever, vomiting and loose stools in the frequency of occurrence in each etiologic group and their duration were different (Table 3).

In children with rotavirus infection, the body temperature did not rise above the low-grade digits, but the duration of the reaction was the longest and amounted to 2.95 ± 0.47 days. In the group of children with norovirus infection, body temperature often increased to febrile numbers, but with a shorter duration of fever (2.0 ± 0.95 days). Intoxication in patients of all observed groups was manifested by a decrease in appetite and lethargy. This syndrome was less often observed in children with rotavirus infection than in patients with acute intestinal infections, the cause of which was enteropathogenic bacteria (in 52.9%) or their combination with viruses.

With rotavirus infection, vomiting was found in only 22.7% of those surveyed, and with norovirus infection, this symptom was observed in 60% of children. The dependence of the frequency of emesis on the etiological group of subjects was reliably noted ($p < 0.05$).

Thus, in patients with rotavirus, norovirus and viral-bacterial intestinal infection, in the clinic of diseases of which vomiting was recorded, the symptom was noted for its abundance and repetition up to 3-4 times a day. In 15% of patients with mixed viral infection, vomiting was repeated multiple times (6 or more times). In the group of children with bacterial intestinal infections, the frequency of vomiting did not exceed 2 times a day and was uninvested. The duration of vomiting was highest in children with norovirus infection $1,2 \pm 0,49$ days compared with the same index for rotavirus AII (0.41 ± 0.18 days).

According to the literature data [1-3], viral intestinal infections are characterized by watery diarrhea. According to our results, typical for viruses, osmolar diarrhea in children of the first three months of life was found in each etiological group of AII in a small percentage of cases. With rotavirus and combined viral-viral diarrhea, the share of watery stools was only 18.2 and 14.3%, which is higher than in other compared groups.

The stools of the children of these groups were often of a different consistency: liquid feces, undigested, with a moistening zone on the diaper and an admixture of mucus, sometimes greens. Multiplicity of stool in 59% of patients with rotavirus infection and in 43% of patients with viral-diarrhea exceeded 10 times a day. In the group of patients with norovirus infection, watery diarrhea was not recorded, liquid stool was observed more than 10 times a day in only 1 child.

The dependence of the toxicity of the digestive tract in the examined children on the types of pathogens of the AII and their combination ($p < 0.05$) was revealed. According to clinical data, taking into account the results of the coprological examination, the disease manifested itself in the gastroenteritis variant in 36.4% of the examined patients with rotavirus infection and in 42.9% of the combined viral-viral AII.

The gastroenterocolitis variant of rotavirus infection was noted in 45.5% of cases. In children with norovirus infection, the gastroentero-coli clinical form of the disease was predominantly recorded, while in gastric ulcer infections, gastroenterocolitis was not observed as often, but in 17.7% of cases. Bacterial and combined viral-bacterial diarrhea in 41.2 and 43.8% of children, respectively, occurred in the form of enterocolitis.

With rotavirus gastroenteritis in children, signs of secondary lactase deficiency developed quite often (in 45.5%). This secondary syndrome of malabsorption was noted in 58.8% of children with bacterial AII.

In the patients examined, meteorism was frequently observed, which was manifested by rumbling along the bowel and bloating. The duration of this clinical symptom in children with combined viral-viral diarrhea is greatest, the average value was 6.0 ± 0.65 days, while in patients with rotavirus diarrhea the duration of

flatulence was no more than 3.95 ± 0.47 days, with norovirus - 4.0 ± 1.05 days, and for bacterial intestinal infection - no more than 3.59 ± 0.49 days.

Catarrhal phenomena from the upper respiratory tract, such as hyperemia of the throat, uninvolved mucous discharge from the nose, preceded by diarrhea, were registered in 41% of children with rotavirus infection. In the compared the catarrhal syndrome was more often observed in children with norovirus infection and with the greatest duration.

Against the background of an increase in stool size, vomiting, regurgitation and intoxication, the development of dehydration syndrome was noted with rotavirus infection in 18% of cases, which is somewhat less frequent than with noroviral AII. In groups of children with viral diarrhea, unlike AII caused by bacterial pathogens, an exacerbation of the second degree was diagnosed twice as often.

Estimation of the severity of intestinal infection in the acute period in children aged 0 to 3 months was carried out taking into account the severity and duration of general infectious, local symptoms of the disease, the presence and severity of the syndrome of exsiccosis. There was no dependence of the frequency of registration of severe forms of AII in children of the first months of life from the etiologic structure of pathogens.

Conclusions. In children of the first three months of life, the viruses predominate in the etiological structure of acute intestinal infections, with the leading role being played by rotaviruses.

For rotavirus infection and its associated viral-bacterial variant is characterized by a gradual onset of the disease with a rise in body temperature to subfebrile digits and the appearance of a liquid stool with an admixture of water, mucus, sometimes greens. Catarrhal syndrome with rotavirus diarrhea in children of the first months of life is found in less than half of patients, not often in the clinic of the disease there is vomiting, which during the day is repeated.

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ИММУНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Аннотация: В последнее время обсуждается роль активации системы комплемента и нарушений цитокинового баланса при заболеваниях сердца. У больных с различной сердечной патологией (миокардитами, дилатационной, гипертрофической кардиомиопатиями, стрессорной кардиомиопатией, хронической сердечной недостаточностью) важная роль принадлежит медиаторам ответа острой фазы - интерлейкин-1 (ИЛ-1), ИЛ-6, фактор некроза опухолей (ФНО-α).

Эти цитокины регулируют иммунный ответ и обеспечивают гомеостаз в физиологических концентрациях, в высоких дозах те же цитокины могут оказывать патологическое эндокриноподобное действие, вызывая микрососудистую гиперкоагуляцию, гемодинамические нарушения и метаболическое истощение

Ключевые слова: иммунная система, сердечно – сосудистая система, атеросклероз, заболевания.

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IMMUNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FORMATION OF DISEASES OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

Resume: Recently, the role of activation of the complement system and disturbances in the cytokine balance in heart disease has been discussed. In patients with various cardiac pathologies (myocarditis, dilated, hypertrophic cardiomyopathies, stress cardiomyopathy, chronic heart failure), an important role belongs to the mediators of the acute phase response - interleukin-1 (IL-1), IL-6, tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α) ...

These cytokines regulate the immune response and provide homeostasis at physiological concentrations; in high doses, the same cytokines can have pathological endocrine-like effects, causing microvascular hypercoagulation, hemodynamic disturbances and metabolic depletion.

Key words: immune system, cardiovascular system, atherosclerosis, diseases.

Актуальность. В последнее время все большее внимание уделяется значению иммунных механизмов в реализации патологических процессов

различной локализации, в том числе и в развитии сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний[5].

Согласно имеющимся данным, у пациентов разных возрастных групп, включая детей раннего возраста с некоронарогенным поражением миокарда (миокардиодистрофии, миокардиты, миоперикардиты, дилатационная и гипертрофическая кардиомиопатия), ИБС, гипертонической болезнью, пороками сердца, нарушением сердечного ритма могут отмечаться разнообразные иммунные нарушения[1].

В миокарде, как и в других органах и тканях, воспалительные изменения возникают под воздействием множества факторов: это и прямая инвазия инфекционного агента, и иммуноопосредованное повреждение сердечной мышцы, и действие различных токсинов[3].

Показано существование связи между клиническими особенностями поражения миокарда и иммунологическими показателями, характеризующими различную степень иммунного дисбаланса[6].

Иммунные механизмы поражения сердца как воспалительного, так и невоспалительного генеза представляют особый интерес[2].

В основе воспалительных изменений любой локализации лежит инфильтрация органа клетками иммунной системы, сопровождающаяся секрецией цитокинов (ФНО-а, ИЛ-1, ИЛ-6), накоплением окислительных

Целью работы явилось изучение - иммунного статуса больных ИБС с хронической сердечной недостаточностью возможности его коррекции с помощью иммуномодулирующих средств.

Материал и методы исследования. Обследовано 223 больных (197 мужчин и 26 женщин) ИБС с хронической сердечной недостаточностью в возрасте от 45 до 76 лет. III больных в прошлом перенесли инфаркт миокарда (давность заболевания от 1 года до 11 лет), у 86 диагностирован атеросклеротический кардиосклероз, 26 — страдали приступами стенокардии напряжения и покоя.

Анализ результатов РТМЛ и РБТЛ. РТМЛ использовали у 68 больных ИБС с синдромом ХНКО. Результаты показали, что угнетение миграции лейкоцитов. При НКО 5-ПА степени наблюдается в 1, 6 раза, а при НКО ПБ-III степени в 2,6 раза чаще ($P < 0,01$), чем у больных ИБС без клинических признаков недостаточности кровообращения. Следовательно, можно говорить о том, что в крови больных ИБС при недостаточности кровообращения выделяются факторы, ингибирующие миграцию лейкоцитов. При этом между активностью продукции угнетающей миграцию лейкоцитов фактора и степенью И КО выявляется прямая зависимость. РТМЛ с использованием специфических антигенов (актомиозинового комплекса) оказалась информативной, что позволило выявлению степени выраженности иммунологического конфликта при нарастании степени тяжести сердечной недостаточности.

РБТЛ мы ставили у тех же 68 больных с ХНКО. В начальных стадиях недостаточности кровообращения, отмечено снижение выраженности

реакции бласт-трансформации лимфоцитов на 20%, а при НКО ПБ-III степени — на 70% по сравнению с данными больных ИБС без нарушения кровообращения. Следовательно, при глубоких степенях НКО происходит снижение ответной реакции лимфоцитов на тот митоген (ФГА), который при менее глубоких степенях НКО вызывал заметную пролиферацию клеток. Разница показателей процента бластклеток между больными — ИБС без признаков нарушения кровообращения и имевших НКО ПБ-III статистически достоверна ($8,1 \pm 1,2$ и $2,4 \pm 0,6$, $P < 0,01$).

Итак, анализ результатов РТМЛ и РБТЛ показал, что у больных с НКО 1-ПА степени выявляются иммунологические реакции к сократительным белкам миокарда.

Результаты выполненных исследований с применением РТМЛ и РБТЛ при поступлении и спустя 20—25 дней, не выявили достоверности различия, несмотря на проводимую терапию по восстановлению компенсации кровообращения и регрессию клинических симптомов сердечной недостаточности.

Процентное: содержание. Т-лимфоциты изучались у 66 больных постинфарктным кардиосклерозом, у 44 из них выявлена НКО-1-ПА степени, а у 22 — ПБ-III. У больных с различной степенью отмечена тенденция к снижению процентного содержания Т-лимфоцитов. Однако у больных с ПКО ПБ-III степени это проявлялось более значительно, чем при НКО 1-ПА степени (соответственно $26,8 \pm 5,2$ и $39,7 \pm 2,1$, $P < 0,01$).

Следовательно, с нарастанием степени тяжести сердечной недостаточности достоверно уменьшается содержание Т-лимфоцитов периферической крови больных ИБС.

Однако, результаты исследования Т-лимфоцитов по тесту Е-РОК, полученные различными авторами, часто не совпадают. Это, очевидно, объясняется тем, что многие авторы не учитывали возрастные изменения и результаты, полученные при обследовании лиц различного возраста объединены.

Вместе с тем, хорошо известно, что развитие атеросклероза тесно связано со старением организма (Маккен Я. с соавт., И. И. Татишвили, 1985; Мап Копяку Н. В., Вилепко Л. М., 1982 и др.), что приводит к изменениям в иммунной системе.

Между тем, большинство исследователей, изучая иммунологию атеросклероза в возрастном аспекте (Д. Ф. Чеботарев, 1978; Г. Н. Сушкевич и З. М. Лихачева, 1981; Г. М. Бутенков, 1984 и др.) не выделяли случаи ИБС с сердечной недостаточностью. С другой стороны, в работах единичных авторов, изучавших состояние иммунитета у больных с СИ (Н. С. Дурмишидзе, 1982, 1984; Е. И. Жаров с соавт. 1987) не уделялось должного внимания возрастному аспекту иммунных нарушений. Поэтому мы изучили влияние возрастного фактора при НКО на изменение процентного содержания Т-лимфоцитов, как наиболее чувствительного показателя. Для этого в однородной группе больных с НКО 1-ПА мы выделили подгруппу в возрасте

от 4,5 до 60 лет и 61—75 лет. Процентное содержание Т-лимфоцитов в первой подгруппе составило $39,7 \pm 2,1\%$, во второй — $29,0 \pm 3,7\%$ ($P < 0,01$).

Из полученных данных видно более выраженное угнетение Т-звена иммунитета наблюдается у больных старшей возрастной подгруппы.

Определение процентного содержания В-лимфоцитов показало, что у больных с умеренной СН этот показатель соответствует высшей границе нормы (11,6%), а у больных с НКО ПБ-III степени — в 1,4 раза выше (16,5%). Концентрация уровня ЦИК в периферической крови больных ИБС. Согласно нашим данным содержание ЦИК в кровообращении больных-ИБС. с ИКО было повышенным лишь у 5 (42,2%). При индивидуальном анализе указанных случаев повышение концентрации ЦИК сопровождалось частыми приступами стенокардии напряжения и покоя, мерцательной аритмией, хроническим бронхитом, артериальной гипертонией, сахарным диабетом. •

Следует допустить, что, повышенный уровень ЦИК при ИБС в сочетании с И КО, может отражать их участие в дальнейшем прогрессировании атеросклероза и повреждении миокарда.

-- Определение уровней ЛО-А, М и С в сыворотке крови стало распространенным методом изучения гуморального звена иммунной системы.

Результаты наших исследований не выявили отклонений от нормы величины показателей уровней и й. Так у больных с И КО ИЛ степени указанные параметры составили соответственно $1,5 \pm 0,19$ г/л и $14,7$ г/л, а у больных с «КО ПБ-III — $1,5 \pm 0,19$ г/л и $14,6$ г/л (при норме $0,6—3,7$ г/л для $\wedge$ М и $7,2 \pm 19,3$ го для $\wedge$ ХЗ). При индивидуальном анализе результатов исследований в каждой из групп нам удалось выявить по два случая повышенной концентрации (3. Мы склонны объяснить это характером течения заболевания в каждом конкретном случае—частые приступы стенокардии, сочетание ИБС с сахарным диабетом, циррозом печени, хроническим пиелонефритом. При всех указанных состояниях можно ожидать усиление деструктивных процессов в тканях, образование аутоантигенов с последующей выработкой аутоантител. .

Наши данные выявляют зависимость между уровнем ЛчЛ и степенью . выраженности СИ. Так, у больных НКО НА уровень Уа А в крови . составил $3,13 \pm 0,3$ г/Чл, а при ИКО ПБ-III — $4,84 \pm 0,3$ г/л ($P < 0,002$), при норме $0,8—2,8$ г/л).-

Повышение уровня А обычно связывают с застойными явлениями в малом круге кровообращения и возникновением хронических очагов воспаления в бронхо-легочной системе (Н-. С. Дурмишидзе, 1982). Однако есть, вероятно, и- другие пути повышения, уровня Уа А, т. к. ликвидация застоя в легких и достижение компенсации не приводит к полной нормализации- этого показателя.

Итак, с развитием СН у больных ИБС наиболее информативны РТМЛ, РБТЛ, уменьшение количества Т-лимфоцитов и повышение уровня $\wedge$ /п А в сыворотке крови.

Нами установлено, что с Т фогрессированием СН у больных хронической ИБС нарастают изменения в иммунной системе, которые соответствуют транзиторному иммунодефициту. Степень выраженности этих нарушений определяются тяжестью НКО.

Регрессия симптомов СН при ее медикаментозном лечении, подкрепленная данными улучшения гемодинамики, не нормализует иммунный статус больных, который более разбалансирован при осложнении ИБС недостаточностью кровообращения. Иммунные сдвиги сохраняются в качестве фактора риска, предрасполагающего к осложнениям. Поэтому, у больных ИБС при СН, в условиях продолжительного влияния на организм гипоксии, приводящей к дисфункции иммунной системы, в комплекс лечения целесообразно включать иммунокорректирующие средства.

Особенности иммунного статуса больных ИБС с С// и нарушениями ритма сердца изучались нами с учетом указаний на частоту внезапной смерти больных ИБС с СН,; что вызывается в большинстве случаев желудочковыми нарушениями ритма высоких градаций. Для этого подвергнуты анализу данные исследования трех групп больных: с нормальным синусовым ритмом (33 человека, средний возраст $56,6 \pm 0,6$ года), экстрасистолической аритмией (21 человек, средний возраст $(60,5 \pm 0,4)$ года) и мерцательной аритмией (15 человек, средний возраст $65,0 \pm 0,7$ года).

При анализе данных больных ИБС с СН всех трех групп (табл. 1) определялась тенденция к снижению процентного содержания Т-лимфоцитов во всех группах, причем в пределах каждой из них выявляется еще большее снижение этого показателя по мере нарастания сердечной недостаточности.

Из представленных данных видно, что у больных с мерцательной аритмией при НКО ПБ-III стадии процентное содержание В-лимфоцитов составляет $21,0 \pm 1,9\%$, что почти в 2 раза больше, чем в остальных подгруппах. Выявленное нами повышение процентного содержания В-лимфоцитов у больных ИБС с НКО ПБ-III и мерцательной аритмией сопровождалось повышением уровня Λ и достижением высших пределов нормы уровня. В этой же группе больных увеличилась концентрация ЦИК в периферической крови, что в среднем по группе составило 380 мг% (от 310 мг% до 460 мг% в отдельных случаях). Концентрация ЦИК превышала указанный показатель в других подгруппах соответственно в 4,1; 1,7; 2,4; 2,7 раза. У 20% больных с мерцательной аритмией па ЭКГ выявлены также нарушения функции проводимости.

Вывод. Таким образом, изучению клеточного и гуморального иммунитета при сердечно-сосудистой патологии посвящено достаточно много научных разработок, однако вопрос остается открытым. Определение изменений в иммунологической реактивности организма у больных с различными заболеваниями сердечно-сосудистой системы, особенно при развитии атеросклероза, клинически выраженных форм ИБС, необходимо как для уточнения участия иммунных механизмов в патогенезе, так и для выяснения возможностей использования иммунологических тестов для

диагностики, изучения характера течения заболеваний, прогнозирования исхода, возможностей применения иммунокорректирующей терапии.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЗАТРАТАМИ НА ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются подходы к управлению затратами на предприятии. Представлена классификация систем управления затратами согласно их учету в себестоимости продукции. Дается характеристика систем управления затратами, рассмотрены их отличительные признаки, достоинства и недостатки.

Ключевые слова: затраты, система управления затратами, учет затрат, себестоимость продукции.

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MODERN COST MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN THE ENTERPRISE

Annotation: The article discusses approaches to cost management in an enterprise. The classification of cost management systems according to their accounting in the cost of production is presented. The characteristics of cost management systems are given, their distinctive features, advantages and disadvantages are considered.

Key words: costs, cost management system, cost accounting, production cost.

В современной экономической ситуации управление предприятием предполагает системное принятие решений, которое становится более эффективным благодаря внедрению новых подходов к управлению.

Системы управления затратами на коммерческих предприятиях настроены на рациональное снижение затрат на производство и реализацию

продукции, которое предполагает осуществление постоянного контроля и учета затрат. В зависимости от особенностей производственного процесса, сложности и протяженности производственного цикла, ассортимента продукции выбирается метод управления затратами на предприятии.

Точное определение себестоимости является важнейшим фактором успешного управления современным предприятием, поэтому выбранный метод управления затратами на предприятии должен гарантировать обеспечение информации о том, какая продукция является более рентабельной, а какая убыточной и какие меры следует принять для снижения себестоимости продукции.

Системы управления затратами имеют несколько критериев их классификации, одним из таких критериев является то, в какой степени и какие конкретно затраты будут включаться в себестоимость единицы продукции. Согласно ему выделяются система полного включения затрат в себестоимость продукции и система ограниченного включения.

Система стандарт-кост (Standard-Cost), предназначенная для измерения полных затрат предприятия, появилась в США в начале 1920-х годов. Предпосылкой её появления послужил ряд факторов и научных концепций, появившихся в данный период. В качестве примера можно привести ставшую популярной в то время теорию нормирования. В основном нормированию (то есть ориентированию на определенный показатель) подвергались материальные затраты и затраты на оплату труда.

Процесс управления затратами при применении данного метода обеспечивает детальный учет затрат, а также позволяет своевременно выявлять отклонения от установленных норм.

Управление затратами согласно методу стандарт-кост осуществляется в несколько этапов. На первом этапе ответственными лицами согласно анализу статистики разрабатывается система нормативов по всем статьям затрат, возникающих в организации при осуществлении хозяйственной деятельности. Следующий этап предполагает сбор и обработку информации о затратах. В ходе сравнения фактических показателей с нормативными выявляются отклонения от норм и устанавливаются их причины и виновные в этих отклонениях лица. Конечным этапом процесса управления затратами является разработка рациональной технико-экономической политики на предприятиях.

Система стандарт-кост имеет достаточно широкое применение в силу ряда достоинств:

- обеспечение предоставления полной картины об ожидаемых затратах на производство и реализацию изделий;
- обоснование уровня цен благодаря рассчитанной себестоимости единицы продукции;
- предоставление отчета о доходах и расходах с указанием отклонений от нормативов и причин их появления.

С другой стороны, рассматриваемая система управления имеет некоторые недостатки:

- наблюдается зависимость системы от внешних факторов: внесение изменений в нормативные акты, увеличение уровня инфляции;
- невозможность применения системы на всех этапах жизненного цикла продукции из-за приблизительных нормативных затрат на некоторых стадиях;
- невозможность учета качественных показателей функционирования предприятия;
- условность расчета отклонений от нормативной величины затрат, так как здесь не учитывается конкретный вид продукции.

Таким образом, система стандарт-кост имеет широкое применение благодаря возможности эффективного контроля над ростом и появлением незапланированных затрат в ходе производства. Принципы этой системы являются универсальными, поэтому их применение целесообразно при любом методе учета затрат на производство и калькулирования себестоимости продукции.

Предпосылкой возникновения еще одного метода управления затратами – директ-костинг – стало появление в 1950-е гг. теории разделения затрат на постоянные и переменные.

Дословный перевод термина direct-costing - учет прямых затрат. Это название появилось по причине того, что метод основывается на расчете себестоимости, состоящей из прямых затрат.

Отличительным признаком системы является то, что постоянные и переменные затраты учитываются отдельно, в свою очередь постоянные затраты относятся к убыткам отчетного периода. При этом в себестоимость включаются переменные производственные затраты, а постоянные относятся на финансовый результат.

Основными достоинствами системы управления затратами директ-костинг являются:

- себестоимость единицы продукции показывает, какие именно затраты необходимы для производства и не включает условно распределенные постоянные затраты;
- возможность определения наиболее рентабельных изделий по абсолютной и относительной марже;
- возможность сравнения себестоимости по переменным затратам, абсолютным и относительным маржам;
- эффективная политика цен (возможность использования демпинга – продажа товаров по цене не ниже суммы переменных затрат).

Несмотря на указанные преимущества, рассматриваемая система имеет свои недостатки:

- трудности разделения затрат на постоянные и переменные: это зависит от длительности рассматриваемого периода времени и реализуемого диапазона объемов выпуска;

- несоответствие требованиям системы отечественного учета, так как она предполагает расчет полной себестоимости продукции;
- отсутствие достоверной информации о полной себестоимости единицы продукции.

Таким образом, система директ-костинг может применяться при разработке основных направлений деятельности хозяйствующего субъекта, в частности для анализа безубыточного объема производства и расчета финансовой прочности. В нашей стране данный метод применяется для осуществления анализа и обоснования решений в области ценообразования и товарной политики.

В 80-е годы XX века в США возникает еще одна система управления затратами «ABC» («activity-based costing» или «метод учёта и калькулирования затрат по функциям»). Данная система предназначена для определения стоимости и других характеристик продукции на основе систематизации расходов по функциям и ресурсам. Затраты предприятия сначала группируют по функциям производственно-хозяйственной деятельности и только потом относят на конкретные виды продукции.

В основе системы учета «ABC» лежит утверждение, что для производства товара необходимо выполнить ряд операций или функций, каждая из которых требует потребления определенных видов ресурсов. Для реализации метода необходимо установить расходы на выполнение каждой операции, а их сумма (с учетом поправок) будет составлять себестоимость единицы продукции.

Отличительной особенностью метода является то, что прямые затраты непосредственно включаются в себестоимость калькулируемого объекта, а косвенные распределяются в соответствии с видами деятельности.

Таким образом, ABC-метод обладает рядом преимуществ, к которым можно отнести:

- представление информации в понятной для персонала форме;
- распределение накладных расходов согласно их участию в производстве и сбыте продукции;
- определение возможных путей снижения затрат, трудоемкости продукции и повышения производительности труда.

В середине 1970х годов в Японии появилась система управления затратами Just in time. Сейчас система JIT применяется в крупнейших японских, американских и европейских компаниях. Главный лозунг системы – «ничего не будет произведено, пока в этом не возникнет необходимость». Другими словами, при применении такой системы снабжение производства осуществляется малыми партиями в соответствии с необходимостью. В результате этого достигается снижение уровня запасов предприятия, что позволяет избавиться от лишних издержек. Происходит сокращение непроизводительных расходов, которые складываются из-за выпуска излишков продукции, простоев оборудования и персонала, содержания излишних складских помещений.

Компании, использующие в управлении метод ЛТ, делают основной упор на качество, доступность и общую стоимость продукции. Эта система управления затратами основана на разделении общих издержек на постоянные и переменные. В расчет себестоимости в этом случае включаются только прямые расходы и переменные косвенные.

К положительным сторонам системы можно отнести:

- своевременный учет изменения показателей рентабельности;
- возможность быстрой переориентации производства в условиях постоянно изменяющегося рынка.

В 1960х гг. в Японии появилась система Таргет-костинг (target costing), в 1980е гг. получила распространение в США. Система занимается расчетом целевой себестоимости при запуске новой продукции или модернизации устаревшей.

Отличительной особенностью системы Таргет-костинг является отношение к показателю себестоимости как к величине, к которой необходимо стремиться для выпуска конкурентоспособного продукта.

Система Таргет-костинг пользуется популярностью в инновационных областях и решает проблему ориентации сметной себестоимости на целевую. Если достижение целевой себестоимости возможно только с потерей качества продукции, то производство такой продукции запущено не будет.

Система Кайзен-костинг («kaizen costing» - «усовершенствование маленькими шажками».) также возникла в Японии во второй половине восьмидесятых годов. Главным принципом, на котором основывается метод, является постепенное снижения затрат на производство продукции. Ожидаемым итогом снижения является достижение оптимального уровня себестоимости продукции и обеспечение прибыльности производства.

Кайзен-задача представляет собой сокращение разницы между сметной и целевой себестоимостью. Выполнение этой задачей ложиться на весь персонал организации и подразумевает будущее поощрение.

Таким образом, можно увидеть, что существует довольно много методов управления текущими затратами на предприятии. В современных условиях усложнения технологии производства, диверсификации, изменения структуры себестоимости продукции предпочтение лучше отдать такой системе управления затрат, которая обеспечит наиболее объективные результаты, при этом даст возможность контролировать затраты более качественно и обнаружить более действенные рычаги их сокращения.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СУЩНОСТЬ ПОНЯТИЙ «ЗАТРАТЫ», «РАСХОДЫ» И «ИЗДЕРЖКИ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА»

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается разграничение понятий «затраты», «расходы» и «издержки производства». Представлена эволюция взглядов ученых-теоретиков на данную экономическую категорию. Выделены отличительные признаки представленных дефиниций.

Ключевые слова: затраты, расходы, издержки производства.

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ECONOMIC ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPTS "COSTS", "EXPENSES" AND "PRODUCTION COSTS"

Annotation: The article discusses the differentiation of the concepts of "costs", "costs" and "production costs". The evolution of the views of theoretical scientists on this economic category is presented. The distinguishing features of the presented definitions are highlighted.

Key words: costs, expenses, production costs.

Любой процесс производства или реализации продукции (услуг) предполагает наличие затрат и получение финансового результата. Именно затраты являются одним из основных предметов интереса с точки зрения управленческого учета, поскольку сокращение затрат – один из самых действенных инструментов, используемых руководством для повышения эффективности деятельности организации.

В начале XIX века экономисты-теоретики считали любые денежные и ресурсные расходы потери и именовали их издержками. С развитием экономической теории менялся и взгляд на понятие «затраты».

Так одним из первых исследователей этого понятия был ученый-экономист Д. Рикардо – основатель теории затрат. Он рассматривал издержки производства как количество затраченного труда, а реальная стоимость товара, по его мнению, включала издержки на его производство и стоимость труда, затраченного на инструменты, которые способствовали производству.

В середине XIX века основатель школы марксистской политической экономии К. Маркс разделил издержки производства на чистые, затрагивающие процесс труда, и дополнительные, от которых зависит прибавочная стоимость продукции.

В начале XX века представитель кембриджской школы экономики А. Маршалл назвал издержки производства ценой предложения и определил, что базой для формирования стоимости товара являются его предельная полезность и издержки производства последней единицы товара.

В современной экономической литературе наряду с термином «затраты» применяются схожие понятия – «издержки» и «расходы». Существует множество точек зрения на сущность данных терминов. Одни отождествляют их друг с другом, считая аналогичными, другие проводят грань между ними, называя некоторые отличия. Рассмотрим несколько дефиниций и выделим их отличительные признаки.

Как правило, понятие «расходы» чаще применяется в налоговом и бухгалтерском учёте. Термин «затраты» больше относится к финансовой сфере, планированию и оценке эффективности деятельности предприятия, то есть более применимо к управленческому учету. Понятие «издержки» чаще всего употребляется в экономической теории.

Издержки производства – это совокупность различных видов затрат на производство и продажу продукции в целом или ее отдельных частей. В современной экономической теории выделяют бухгалтерские и экономические издержки. Первые в свою очередь подразумевают только явные расходы, т. е. платежи за приобретаемые ресурсы. Экономические издержки помимо явных затрат включают также стоимость не покупных ресурсов (неявных расходов).

Так к примеру, автор С.А. Борисов рассматривает затраты как стоимостное выражение различных ресурсов (трудовых, материальных, финансовых и т.д.), которые были вовлечены в производство в определенный период времени. То есть, в этом случае, затраты рассматриваются с точки зрения потраченных средств на приобретение ресурсов, которые будут отражаться в активах баланса и в будущем имеют возможность приносить доход.

В понимании этого же автора расходы представляют собой отток экономических выгод в течение отчетного периода в форме уменьшения или использования активов организации или увеличения ее обязательств,

приводящий к уменьшению капитала, отличный от распределения капитала между участниками организации. То есть расходы можно рассматривать как затраты, которые понесены с целью получения дохода. Другими словами расходы являются себестоимостью произведенной продукции, работ, услуг.

Другой автор, Е.Б. Никитина, под расходами понимает уменьшение экономических выгод в результате выбытия активов (денежных средств, иного имущества) и (или) возникновение обязательств, приводящих к уменьшению капитала этой организации, за исключением уменьшения вкладов по решению участников (собственников имущества).

А.Н. Асаул рассматривает затраты как общую сумму денежных средств, затраченных на производство и сбыт продукции. Автор рассматривает затраты как понятие, имеющее расчетную природу оценки, поэтому они учитываются на бухгалтерских счетах организации в денежном выражении.

В свою очередь, для натурального выражения используемых в хозяйственной деятельности организации ресурсов А.Н. Асаул предлагает употреблять понятие «расходы»

Рассмотрим нормативное закрепление значения данной экономической категории. Так согласно Положению по бухгалтерскому учету "Расходы организации" ПБУ 10/99 расходами организации признается уменьшение экономических выгод в результате выбытия активов (денежных средств, иного имущества) и (или) возникновения обязательств, приводящее к уменьшению капитала этой организации, за исключением уменьшения вкладов по решению участников (собственников имущества).

Расходы - это затраты определенного периода времени, документально подтвержденные, экономически оправданные (обоснованные), полностью перенесшие свою стоимость на реализованную за этот период продукцию.

Понятие «затраты» шире понятия «расходы», однако при определенных условиях, она могут совпадать. Затраты в период их возникновения могут совпадать с расходами, если выполняется одно из следующих условий:

- в результате их осуществления получены доходы;
- не ожидается доходов, как в отчетном периоде, так и в будущих периодах.

Рассмотрев различные интерпретации понятий «затрат» и «расходов», можно сделать вывод о том, что однозначного на данный момент не существует. Для дальнейшего проведения исследования будет применяться следующая схема (Рисунок 1).

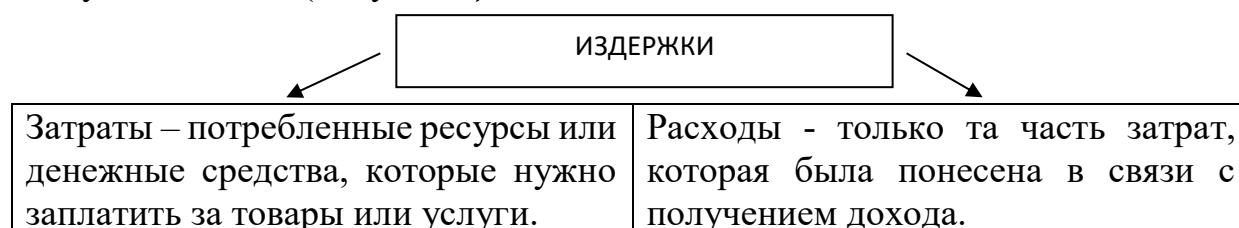


Рис. 1 – Понятие издержек, затрат и расходов

Таким образом, при ведении бухгалтерского и налогового учёта необходимо различать данные понятия. Однако, для управления и анализа предприятия (к примеру, в данной работе) допустимо использовать их как синонимы.

При формировании, учёте и управлении затратами необходимо не только разграничивать понятия, но и изучить нормативно-правовую базу, действующую в данной сфере.

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РАЗВИТИЕ СТРАХОВАНИЯ ИМУЩЕСТВА В РФ

Аннотация: В данной статье выявлены современные проблемы развития страхования имущества в РФ и разработаны предложения по совершенствованию страхования имущества на примере ПАО СК «Росгосстрах». Автором рассматриваются новые «продукты» на рынке страхования имущества в РФ, которые появятся в продаже после их доработки в ближайшие годы.

Ключевые слова: рынок страхования имущества компании ПАО СК «Росгосстрах», высокий коэффициент рентабельности капитала, рейтинг финансовой надежности, высокая диверсификация бизнеса.

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DEVELOPMENT OF PROPERTY INSURANCE IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Annotation: This article identifies current problems in the development of property insurance in the Russian Federation and develops proposals for improving property insurance on the example of PJSC IC "Rosgosstrakh". The author considers new "products" in the property insurance market in the Russian Federation, which will be available for sale after their completion in the coming years.

Keywords: property insurance market, Rosgosstrakh Insurance Company, financial reliability rating, high business diversification, high return on capital ratio.

За последние годы заметно наблюдается замедление роста рынка страхования имущества в нашей стране из-за ухудшения экономической ситуации. Экономический спад негативно влияет на такие факторы развития страхования имущества, как покупательская способность населения, объем кредитования и активность на рынке продаж. Рынок страхования имущества в России оказался в очень сложной ситуации. Данный вывод можно сделать на основе того, что резко сократились темпы прироста взносов, выросла

убыточность, а также упала до нижнего значения рентабельность собственных средств.

Предстоящее развитие рынка страхования имущества в 2021 году будет происходить в довольно сложных условиях. Со стороны потребителей рынка на страховщиков будет оказываться сильное ценовое давление, что исключит возможность повышения страховых тарифов на все виды добровольного страхования. Почти исключен рост тарифов в области обязательного страхования имущества.

Выявим ряд проблем, которые затрагивают развитие страхования имущества на примере лидирующей компании ПАО СК «Росгосстрах».

Так одной из ключевых проблем является выдвижение Росгосстрахом конкретных требований к объектам страхования, которые очень часто становятся абсолютно неприемлемыми для страхователей.

Другой значительной проблемой страхования имущества в компании Росгосстрах является недострахование, когда клиент страхует свое имущество на сумму, которая гораздо меньше действительной стоимости. Следовательно при наступлении страхового случая выплата является не совсем адекватной, и восстановить утраченное имущество становится практически невозможно.

На взгляд ведущих специалистов компании Росгосстрах, не менее важными проблемами на сегодняшний день остаются недоверие к страховым организациям страхователей, недостаток страховой культуры у населения Российской Федерации и сдерживание развития малого бизнеса. Это, в свою очередь, тормозит развитие страхового рынка в целом, а также и рынка страхования имущества. ПАО СК «Росгосстрах» понимает необходимость принятия мер по восстановлению доверия у предприятий и физических лиц к страхованию. Неправильную оценку рисков нельзя не отнести к главным ошибкам страхователей в Росгосстрахе. Препятствующей проблемой развития страхования имущества является государственная регистрация недвижимости.

Все выше перечисленные проблемы являются тем сдерживающим механизмом, который пагубно влияет на развитие страхования имущества, а соответственно, и на рынок страхования в целом.

Агентство «Эксперт РА» повысило рейтинг финансовой надежности компании «Росгосстрах» до уровня ruAA, прогноз по рейтингу стабильный. Повышение уровня рейтинга обязано, прежде всего, снижением показателей убыточности по страховому портфелю и улучшением финансовых показателей Росгосстраха. Аналитики агентства положительно отмечают высокую диверсификацию бизнеса «Росгосстраха» как по направлениям, так и по географии деятельности, надежность перестраховочной защиты, высокое качество активов компании, составляющих сегодня 147 млрд рублей, высокие показатели запаса свободного капитала, а также существенное превышение фактического размера маржи платежеспособности над нормативными значениями — 258,4% на 30.06.2020 г.

ПАО СК «Росгосстрах» продолжает успешно справляться с негативными последствиями экономической и финансовой стрессовой ситуации, обусловленной влиянием пандемии COVID-19, а также снижением цен на нефть и непостоянством рынков капитала, - подобно сопоставимым страховым компаниям с более высокими рейтингами, продолжает улучшать показатели капитализации за счет удержания накапливаемой прибыли, роста страховых премий и высокого коэффициента рентабельности капитала.

ПАО СК «Росгосстрах» — единственная компания, которая располагает филиальной сетью, сравнимой по охвату с Почтой РФ и Сбербанком России. В группу компаний «Росгосстрах» входит около 4000 агентств и страховых отделов, а также почти 400 центров урегулирования убытков, общая численность работников системы достигает 150 000 человек, в том числе более 85 000 агентов. Программы добровольного страхования имущества, которые предлагаются компанией, позволяют защитить собственность и обезопасить клиентов от непредвиденных финансовых затрат. По данным за 2019 год СК «Росгосстрах» собрала 3 664 тыс. руб. страховых премий и выплатила 7 238 тыс. руб. компенсаций в сегменте страхования имущества. Коэффициент выплат составил 333,98%, что свидетельствует о готовности компании осуществлять выплаты по страховым случаям.

Агентство изменяет прогноз развития страхового рынка в 2020 году из-за ситуации с коронавирусом. Ранее агентство «Эксперт РА» предполагало, что рынок страхования будет расти средними темпами (8 %). Однако продолжающаяся пандемия нового коронавируса и его небывалое давление на экономику вносят жесткие коррективы, в том числе в динамику рынка страхования имущества. Глобальному негативному влиянию будут подвержены все сегменты добровольного страхования; обязательные виды, вероятно, пострадают в меньшей степени. При этом масштаб и следствие влияния кризиса на рынок страхования можно будет целиком оценить не ранее окончания карантина. Результативное влияние будет зависеть от продолжительности эпидемии коронавируса и необходимости продления карантинных мер.

В 2020 году страховой рынок сократился уже на 19 %. Снижение объемов кредитования и платежеспособного спроса со стороны населения, экономия граждан и бизнеса на текущих расходах, уменьшение количества визитов в условиях карантина и самоизоляции в офисы банков, зачастую являющихся для страховщиков основным каналом продвижения некоторых страховых продуктов, ударили по всем направлениям добровольного страхования. По статистике страховых экспертов, наибольшее сокращение премий в 2020 году наблюдалось по страхованию имущества физических лиц (-21 %). В страховании имущества юридических лиц вновь начался спад (-11 %).

Развитый рынок страхования имущества является одним из признаков цивилизованной страны. Введение новых страховых продуктов, обеспечение страховыми компаниями высоких стандартов качества предоставляемых

услуг и создание максимально удобных условий для страхователя даст возможность увеличить объём операций страхования и на этой основе и значительно повысить роль страхования в возмещении ущерба, причиняемого ежегодно физическим и юридическим лицам страховыми случаями.

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АНАЛИЗ МЕСТ РЕКТИФИКАЦИОННОЙ КАЛЛОНЫ В ОА «FARG'ONAAZOT»

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются экологически чистые методы теплообмена ненужных добавок из фазы уксусной кислоты в ректификационной колонне. Приведена конструкция паровой ректификационной колонны, принцип действия. Изучена конструкция тарелок, которая позволяет отделить уксусную кислоту без потерь при непрерывной работе ректификационной колонны.

Ключевые слова: Ректификация, Колонна, Тарелка, Теплообмен, этилацетат, пар, кантактная поверхность

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ANALYSIS OF REGIFICATION COLUMN PLATES IN "FERGANAAZOT JSC"

Annotation: The article examines ecologically clean methods of heat exchange of unnecessary additives from the acetic acid phase in the rectification column. The design of the steam-separated rectification column, the principle of operation is given. The design of the plates, which allows the separation of acetic acid without losses in the continuous operation of the rectification column, has been studied.

Keywords: Rectification, column, plate, heat exchange, ethyl acetate, steam, contact surface.

Nowadays, the renewal and modernization of techniques and technologies in the world community, These technologies are the fruit of human intellectual

activity, and developed countries have always used such innovations on a large scale. Distillation column apparatus plates 10X17N13M3T. XN65NV is made of steel and the plates are placed at an angle of 300 or 400, with a circumference of 20.25 or 30 mm. The implementation of heat exchange inside the rectification column apparatus and the active movement of steam, ethyl acetate, the process in the process with the surface of the plates serve to separate unnecessary additives and other substances from the acetic acid phase.



Figure 1. Structure of rectification columnar structures.

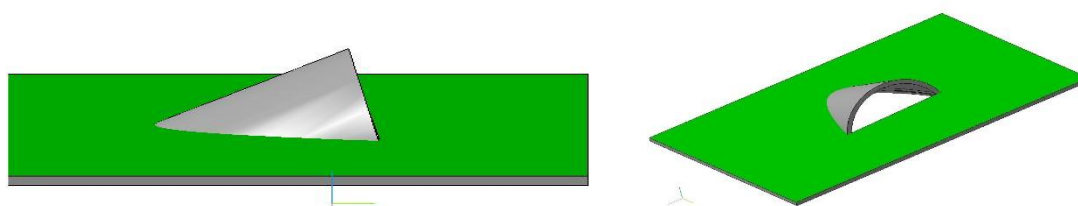


Figure 2. The structure of the proposed plate construction

Types used in industry (Figure 1) are shown. The new plate we recommend differs in that it not only increases the contact surfaces and increases the strength, but also consists of a simple construction. The plates have the specified dimensions of the old plate, found without changing the angle of inclination, the plate has a size of 120x11.5mm mounted on 300 slopes. The design serves to increase the surface area by changing the design appearance of the plates, improve the quality of acetic acid and prevent the plates from cracking at hydraulic pressures in the process, ensuring the set temperature in each layer.

As shown in the proposed new plate (Fig. 2), the advantage of the new plate over the old plate is that the production of the plates does not require complex technological processes and has a solid simple construction. Theoretically, the heat transfer of the new plate surface is improved, and the regeneration of acetic acid is increased by 19%. Such plate construction can be used not only in the chemical industry, but also in the rectification column apparatus of primary oil refining processes in the oil refining industry.

The principle of operation of the experimental device. The raw material selected for the sample is collected in cube 1 and heated to evaporation temperature

by means of a heater 8. The resulting product vapor enters the column through the tube. Using a distributor 5 located inside the column, it is evenly distributed along the diametrical surface of the apparatus.

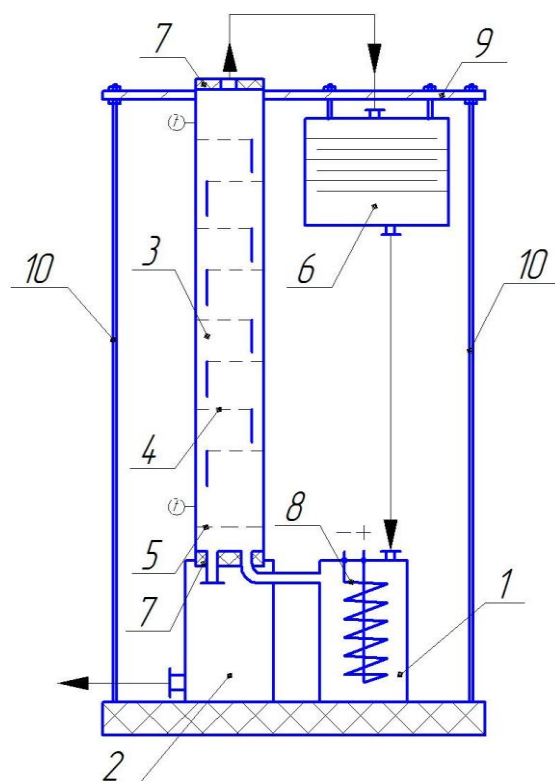


Figure 3. Schematic of the experimental device

During the experiments, the scale readings on the selected anemometer were taken into account when connecting to a computer, taking into account the complexity of measuring the pair velocities in the working factors of the column. The gas velocity supplied to the column was carried out at different parameters and within the following limits. To control the steam velocity, a jig was installed in the column connecting the column and the cube, and the velocities of the gas in the open position of the jig at 30, 60, 90 degrees were determined experimentally. To do this, the inlet and outlet velocities of the pair to the column were determined experimentally. Table 1 shows the experimental results.

Table-1

Types of plate constructions	Jumrak degree	$\omega_{\text{кир}}$	$\omega_{\text{чик}}$	$\omega_{\text{йт}}$
On a plate with a rectangular hole	30^0	2.4	1.1	1.3
	60^0	3.25	1.58	1.67
	90^0	6.25	2.16	4.09
On a plate with a round hole	30^0	2.4	1.12	1.28
	60^0	3.25	1.29	1.96
	90^0	6.25	3.16	3.09
On the recommended plate	30^0	2.4	1.68	0.72
	60^0	3.25	2.16	1.09
	90^0	6.25	3.84	2.41

Based on the gas velocity determined experimentally, the hydraulic loss of the steam flowing from one plate of the column was determined Figure 4.

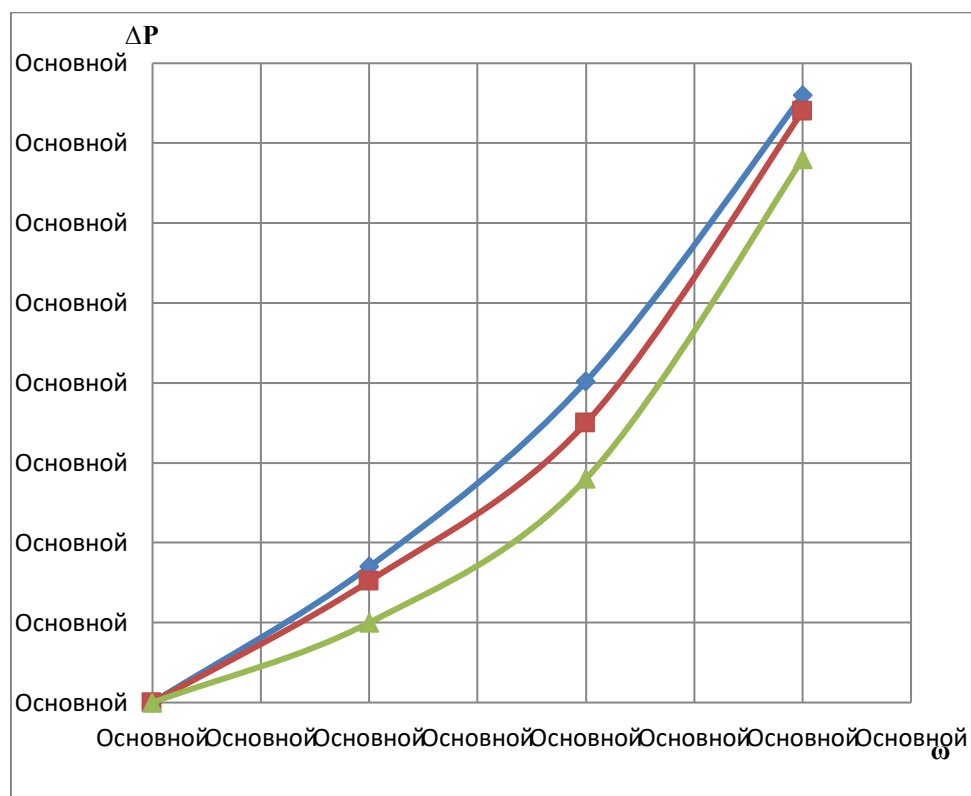


Figure 4. The graph of the change in hydraulic pressure loss depending on the steam velocity supplied to the column

From the results obtained, it became clear that the maximum hydraulic loss in the plate designed by us was 340Pa. This means that the result obtained is significantly lower than similar constructions known to date.

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ОСВОЕНИЯ РУССКОЙ ФОНЕТИКИ

Аннотация: В данной статье даны понятия обучения русской фонетики и специфических характеристик звукового строя родного языка учащихся изучаемого языка, особенно ярко проявляются в фонетической интерференции. Источником интерференции, с точки зрения лингвистики, являются различия между фонетическими системами двух языков.

Ключевые слова: Фонетика, русский язык, развитие, чувство, предмет, роль, общество, задачи, виды упражнений, студенты и вузы

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MASTERING RUSSIAN PHONETICS

Annotation: In this article, the concepts of teaching Russian phonetics and the specific characteristics of the sound structure of the native language of students of the target language are given, especially clearly manifested in phonetic interference. The source of interference, from a linguistic point of view, is the difference between the phonetic systems of the two languages.

Key words: Phonetics, Russian language, development, feeling, subject, role, society, tasks, types of exercises, students and universities.

Обучение фонетике современного русского языка – сложная задача для иноязычной аудитории. Поэтому, в определенной иноязычной аудитории, у носителей конкретных языков могут выявляться специфические трудности и ошибки в освоении русской фонетической системы. У изучающего иностранный язык есть вероятность появления ошибок в произношении, связанных с подменой звуков изучаемого языка звуками родного языка. Ошибки при изучении русской фонетики обычно связаны с особенностями собственной фонетической системы.

Характер ошибок в значительной степени определяется не только самим фактом вторичности языковой системы, но и некоторыми специфическими особенностями родного языка. Для этого учащимся необходимо усвоить непривычную артикуляцию отдельных звуков. При артикулировании могут встретиться звуки, которых нет в узбекском языке, и которые обучающиеся склонны замещать звуками своего родного языка, так как слуховой и речевой аппарат людей адаптирован к функционированию в среде родного языка.

«В процессе обучения русской фонетики и специфических характеристик звукового строя родного языка учащихся и изучаемого языка особенно ярко проявляются в фонетической интерференции. Источником интерференции, с точки зрения лингвистики, являются различия между фонетическими системами двух языков. Вследствие интерференции проявляется акцент в речи говорящего на неродном языке». При описании звукового строя двух разно системных языков должны сопоставляться не отдельные фонетические явления, а фонологические системы узбекского и русского языка.

Для того, чтобы курс «Современного русского языка (фонетика)» не превращался в «Курс сопоставительной фонетики», включённый в учебный план в качестве самостоятельной дисциплины, преподавателю следует пользоваться сопоставлениями в разумных пределах, помня о такой важной форме в обучении, какой является так называемое скрытое использование родного языка. В этом случае, преподаватель не сообщает учащимся результатов сопоставительного анализа, а держит их «в уме», организуя свою работу таким образом, чтобы при изложении материала максимум времени и внимания студентов, направить на те явления в русском языке, которые либо вообще отсутствуют в узбекском языке, либо в наибольшей степени отличаются от соответствующих явлений в нем. Проводить сопоставления и использовать технологии с межъязыковыми параллелями следует только в случаях действительно необходимых. Сам отбор в образовательные технологии требует научного обоснования. Одной из характерных особенностей фонетического обучения русскому языку как неродному является, прежде всего, трудность освоения и усвоения звуковой стороны нового языка.

Приведем некоторые примеры, касающиеся системы вокализма. Русский гласный звук [а] не равен по произношению узбекскому звуку [а]. Звук [а] в русском языке произносится по-разному в зависимости от ударения: в ударной позиции этот звук произносится довольно долго и протяжно, тогда как в безударной позиции находясь в I слабой позиции или во II слабой позиции, он утрачивает свое качество, после мягких согласных становится более передним, а на слух – выше, чем в начале слова или после твёрдых согласных: *мал* – *мал*. Это следует учитывать, изучающим основы русской фонетики. При произнесении русской гласной фонемы [а] образуется широкий проход для воздуха, язык находится в спокойном состоянии, губы вперед не вытягиваются. Если русская фонема [а] стоит между мягкими согласными, то произносится она как звук более переднего характера (полость рта несколько суживается, язык продвигается чуть-чуть вперед, и кончик его лежит у нижних зубов), например, *мать*, *пять*, *бязь*.

Узбекский гласный (а) похож на последний вариант русской фонемы [а], т. е. является гласным переднего или, вернее, передне-среднего ряда. Но он может произноситься после твердых согласных: *бар* - пола, *нам* - влага и т. п. После глубокозаднеязычных согласных (к) и (ғ) фонема (а) в узбекском языке произносится почти так же, как и русская фонема [а] после твердых

согласных, например, *қанд* - сахар-рафинад, *ғарб* - запад. «Что касается системы консонантизма, то известно, что в русском языке имеются пары твердых и мягких, глухих и звонких согласных, происходит оглушение звонких согласных в конце слова. Различение согласных по твердости-мягкости представляет наибольшую трудность при усвоении фонетической системы русского языка для многих учащихся. Данный признак в русском консонантизме является фонологическим, то есть служит для различения слов».

При произнесении русской аффрикаты [ц] у учащихся иноязычной группы ошибкой является избыточная продолжительность звучания, вызванная поиском нужной артикуляции, так как в узбекском языке отсутствует данная фонема. Это приводит к большему акценту на щелевой фазе, что, в свою очередь, ведет к замене аффрикаты двумя звуками – смычным и щелевым, либо только щелевым. А также в узбекском языке отсутствует гласная фонема [ы], что тоже является большими затруднениями в произношении данного звука учащимися. В узбекском языке фонема (и) после глубокозаднеязычных согласных (ғ) и (ф), которые отсутствуют в русском языке, произносится почти так же, как русский гласный [ы], однако гораздо короче, например, *қирғиз*, *қизимиз* и т. п. Для русского языка характерен сильно централизующий характер словесного ударения, имеющего разноместный и подвижный характер. Поэтому, сложности возникнут у представителей иноязычной аудитории, в родном языке которых, ударение фиксировано на последнем слоге в словах. По мнению Л. В. Щербы, русский язык является самым трудным языком для иноязычной аудитории, «так как в русском письме не обозначается ударение и все не односложные слова представляются загадками, если их не знаешь на слух».

Таким образом, очевидно, что любая особенность узбекского акцента свидетельствует о расхождении в фонетических системах двух взаимодействующих языков. Специфические черты русского языка осложняют процесс его изучения для носителей узбекского языка. При работе над фонетикой предварительная подготовка будет заключаться в анализе фонетических систем русского языка. Чтобы помочь изучающим русский язык овладеть правильным звукопроизношением, преподаватель должен суметь выделить наиболее трудные для учащихся иноязычных групп особенности русской фонетической системы, определить характер имеющихся трудностей, выбрать необходимую последовательность изучения фонетического материала, построить методически правильную систему упражнений. Надо добиться того, чтобы учащиеся четко различали на слух правильное и неправильное произношение. И этого не так легко достичь. Попутно надо помочь органам речи найти те непривычные для них движения, которые необходимы для достижения правильного эффекта.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ГНОЙНОГО ПИЕЛОНЕФРИТА

Аннотация: Пиелонефрит — неспецифический воспалительный процесс в ткани почек и чашечнолоханочной системе с преимущественным поражением тубулоинтерстиция — одного из наиболее распространенных инфекционных заболеваний во всех возрастных группах. Ежегодно в России регистрируется до 1,3 млн случаев острого пиелонефрита [1]. Пиелонефрит вместе с циститом, бессимптомной бактериурией и инфекциями мужских половых органов объединяется в синдром ИМП.

Ключевые слова: гнойный пиелонефрит, диагностика, лечения.

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MODERN METHODS FOR DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF PURULENT PYELONEPHRITIS

Resume: Pyelonephritis is a nonspecific inflammatory process in the kidney tissue and the calyceral system with a predominant lesion of tubulointerstitium - one of the most common infectious diseases in all age groups. Up to 1.3 million cases of acute pyelonephritis are registered in Russia every year [1]. Pyelonephritis, together with cystitis, asymptomatic bacteriuria, and infections of the male genital organs, combine to form UTI syndrome.

Key words: purulent pyelonephritis, diagnosis, treatment.

Актуальность. Под пиелонефритом понимают неспецифический воспалительный процесс, в который оказываются вовлечены не только лоханка и чашечки почки, но и, главным образом, почечная паренхима с преимущественным поражением интерстициальной ее ткани[5,8].

Под острым пиелонефритом следует понимать острый инфекционно-воспалительный процесс в почечной паренхиме различной степени интенсивности[2,6].

Хронический пиелонефрит может быть следствием перехода острого пиелонефрита в хроническую стадию либо с самого начала возникать как первичный хронический процесс[1,4]. Хронический пиелонефрит представляет собой вялотекущее, периодически обостряющееся бактериальное воспаление почки и уротелия лоханки с последующим

склерозом паренхимы, осложненным гипертонией и почечной недостаточностью[3,7].

Цель исследования. анализ современных данных по проблеме диагностики, и лечения пиелонефрита.

Материал и методы исследования. Проведен обзор публикаций отечественных и зарубежных авторов, изучены данные рандомизированных клинических и эпидемиологических исследований.

Результаты и их обсуждение. У больных с гнойно - деструктивными формами острого пиелонефрита местные симптомы заболевания более выражены и наблюдаются чаще, чем у пациентов, страдающих острым серозным пиелонефритом.

Характерным для больных с гнойно - деструктивными формами острого пиелонефрита является наличие выраженного иммунодефицита, касающегося всех показателей иммунитета.

В патогенезе острого пиелонефрита одним из ведущих факторов являются нарушения в системе гемостаза и тесно связанные с ними расстройства микроциркуляции в почке. Гиперкоагуляционные изменения выявлены у 100% больных с гнойными формами острого пиелонефрита и у 78% больных, страдающих острым серозным пиелонефритом. При этом более выраженные признаки нарушения гемокоагуляции имели место у больных с гнойно -деструктивными формами заболевания.

Ультрасонография является методом скрининга при распознавании гнойных форм острого пиелонефрита. Ультразвуковое исследование позволяет правильно поставить диагноз до выполпешюй операции у 85% больных апостематозным пиелонефритом, у 78,6% больных карбункулом почки, у 100% больных абсцессом почки и у 88,9% больных пионефрозом.

Пациентам, у которых по данным ультразвукового исследования диагноз гнойного пиелонефрита остаётся сомнительным, показано выполнение компьютерной томографии, которая позволяет выявлять как очаговые, так и диффузные изменения в паренхиме почки и дифференцировать серозную и гнойную стадии пиелонефрита.

Лечение больных острым пиелонефритом должно быть комплексным и обязательно предусматривать воздействие на все звенья этиологии и патогенеза болезни.

Биорегулирующая терапия больных острым пиелонефритом приводит к существенному уменьшению активности воспалительного процесса в почке благодаря регулирующему влиянию на показатели иммунитета и систему гемостаза.

Лечебный плазмаферез при осложнённом и тяжёлом клиническом течении острого пиелонефрита в сжатые сроки устраняет симптомы интоксикации и повышает эффективность антибактериальной терапии.

Вывод. Лечение больных пиелонефритом должно быть комплексным. При остром пиелонефрите оно должно завершаться выздоровлением, необходимо также исключить возможность перехода заболевания в

хроническую стадию. При хроническом пиелонефрите необходимы ликвидация активного воспалительного процесса, устранение возможности повторных атак, длительное диспансерное наблюдение за больным. Для достижения этих целей должны использоваться как этиотропная, так и патогенетическая терапия. В борьбе с инфекцией также не следует забывать о повышении сопротивляемости организма.

Использование в клинической практике современных методов диагностики и терапии пиелонефрита позволяет снизить риск развития рецидивов и осложнений заболевания, достичь не только клинического, но и микробиологического выздоровления.

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ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ИСТОРИИ ЛИТЕРАТУРНОЙ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ КАШКАДАРЬИНСКОЙ КАНТЫ

Аннотация: В статье представлена информация об особенностях истории литературной среды Кашкадарьинского оазиса, который во все исторические периоды был одной из самых развитых стран в науке, литературе и искусстве.

Ключевые слова: Кашкадарья, литературная среда, насаф, жанр, искусство, творец, народонаселение, фольклор, литературовед, калам.

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FEATURE THE HISTORY AND LITERARY ENVIRONMENT KASHKADARYA EDGES

Annotation: This article provides information about the peculiarities of the history of the literary environment of the Kashkadarya oasis, which in all historical periods has been one of the most developed countries in science, literature and art.

Key words: Kashkadarya, literary environment, nasaf, genre, art, creator, population, folklore, literary critic, kalam.

Кашкадарьинский оазис всегда был одной из самых развитых стран в области науки, литературы и искусства. Не зная истории литературы прошлого, невозможно думать о важных вопросах, связанных с текущими литературными процессами. Поэтому, чтобы определить закономерности развития литературной жизни Кашкадарьи, необходимо прежде всего рассмотреть присущий ей общий процесс с исторической точки зрения. С XIX века начинается новый этап в литературной жизни Кашкадарьи. В Кашкадарье жили и работали такие ученые, как В. Бартольд, И. Муминов, В. Зохидов, В. Абдуллаев, А. Каюмов, Э. Рустамов, Э. Шодиев, А. Мирзаев, Т. Кораев, П. Равшанов. исследовательская работа. предоставила ценную информацию о поэтах, достигших Потому что важно и дальше совершенствовать историю узбекской литературы в целом, в том числе изучение литературной среды Кашкадарьинского оазиса. Карши - один из писателей. Он родился и вырос в Карши и был одним из талантливых поэтов, связавших свою судьбу с Самаркандом, центром науки. А. Навои отмечает, что Мир Карши «был бы в Самарканде». Литературовед Эргаш Рустамов также отмечает, что Мир Карши имел книжный магазин в Самарканде и в основном занимался переплетным делом. Алишер Навои, напротив, отдает

дань уважения Мир Карши как учителю и говорит, что его магазин - это место сбора ученых, поэтов и, короче, мучеников науки и литературы². Зизиддин Мухаммад Насафи - один из классических представителей философии гнозиса, родился в первой четверти XIII века в Насафе. Получив начальное образование в своем родном городе, он стал мюридом Абу Тураба Нахшаби, одного из величайших суфиев своего времени. Затем, с разрешения пири, он отправился в Бухару и изучал философию, калам и медицину в дополнение к официальным знаниям. Он написал «Кашфул Хакик» (Откровение истин), «Зубдатул Хакик» (Крем истины), «Человеческое совершенство», «Усул и Фуру» (Принципы и ветви), «Баян ат-Тазил» (Заявление Нузула), (Выход и возвращение)

Айидо Насафий родился в Карши в 1637 году в семье Косиба. Сайидо Насафий (Сайидо Мираббид) оставил литературное наследие из 18 146 стихов в поколения. Годы жизни Сайидо Насафи совпадают с периодом правления Аштарханидов. Работы Сайида Насафи отражают жизнь простых людей, особенно ремесленников. Произведение поэта «Шахар Ошуб» посвящено 212 различным профессиям и прославляет профессионалов. Одно из самых значительных произведений Сайидо Насафи, прославившее его имя во всем мире, - «Хайвонатнома», написанная в жанре притч. Многие работы Сайида Насафи были опубликованы в Центральной Азии, Индии, Турции и Египте.⁴

Первый отрывок из эпоса «Цветок и соловей» дан в 3-й книге хрестоматии узбекской литературы Салохиддина Салохи, жившего и творившего в XVIII веке. Академик Вахид Абдуллаев, в главе «Таскиранавыслик» в 3-й книге «Истории узбекской литературы», изданной в 1978 году, если посмотреть на содержание слов в произведениях Салохиддина Салохи; «Установлено, что такие слова, как « харфи авкот », « пушлар и дошлар » относятся к узбекскому диалекту Бухарской области, и что они жили где-то недалеко от Насаф-Карши». Литературный критик Пойон Равшанов утверждает, что Салохиддина Салохи следует отличать от Салохиддина Махсум-Салохи, который родился в 1876 году и умер в 1964 году в возрасте 88 лет. Таджи Караев смущен.

В 20-30-х годах XX века в Кашкадарье жили и творили такие художники, как Хайдар Хафиз, поэт Абдулла, Шамси Остон, Бахром Шариф, Ота Саид, Кухий (Пулат Курбанов), Джаббор Махсумов. Они невольно создали произведения, восхваляющие правящий режим⁶.

Отец Саид родился в 1917 году в селе Кучкак Каршинского района, погиб в 1943 году на Украинском фронте. Его работы включают Османа Насира и Х. На таких поэтов, как Олимжон, оказало сильное влияние. В своих стихах отец Саид умел оценивать каждое серьезное событие 1930-х годов с политической точки зрения. Среди них его стихи «Когда смеется счастье», «Весна», «Тайны рассвета», «8 марта», «Товарищ Чкалов», «Конь».

В 1958 году кашкадарьинские художники выпустили сборник стихов «Куртак». "Партия" Самеда Кадырова, "Пастух" Умаржона Исмаилова, Ш. Были включены «Воспоминания о войне» Орифи, «Новый портрет и новый

художник» Торы Джуман и другие работы. В этот период известными в Узбекистане художниками стали Арал Муминов, Абдулла Арипов, Самар Нуров, Джуманияз Джабборов из Кашкадарьи. Работа Арала Муминова «Страницы моей жизни» пытается обобщить важные аспекты нашего образа жизни с 40-х годов XX века до наших дней. Между 1946 и 1985 годами узбекская литература пережила тяжелый период развития с второй половины 50-х годов XX века в поэзии появились серия «Каракалпакская тетрадь», стихи Шайхзоды, Зульфийи, Шукрулло, М. Бобоева, в прозе роман «Солнце не темнеет» (Ойбек), в драма на стихи «Шахи созана» (Абдулла Каххор) Началась новая эра в истории узбекской литературы. В этих произведениях человек, его духовный мир, сущность человечества, его радости и печали стали выражаться во всей своей сложности.⁹

Одним из исследователей фольклора Кашкадарьинского оазиса был кандидат филологических наук, доцент Абдимумин Каххаров. А. В 1953-95 годах Каххаров организовал специальные экспедиции преподавателей и студентов Каршинского государственного педагогического института, где записал множество фольклорных материалов этнических групп, проживающих в республиках Южный Узбекистан, Таджикистан и Туркменистан. Изучив историю их традиций учитель-ученик более 200 лет, он определил поэтические школы народных бахши и составил их генеалогию. В 1984 г. А. Каххаров опубликовал монографию «Новые эпосы», в 1985 г. - «Ойчинор», в 1983 г. - «Банда Нурали», в 1995 г. - «Ведущие проблемы эпической поэзии Южного Узбекистана».

В этот период известными в Узбекистане художниками стали Арал Муминов, Абдулла Арипов, Самар Нуров, Джуманияз Джабборов из Кашкадарьи. Публицистическая работа Арала Муминова «Страницы моей жизни» пытается обобщить важные аспекты нашего образа жизни с 40-х годов XX века до наших дней. Первый сборник поэта «Пою Родину мою» вышел в 1953 году. После этого начал издаваться ряд его сборников стихов. Изданы десятки сборников стихов, таких как «Дыхание весны» (1956), «Гульшан» (1957), «Голос гор» (1961), «Песня Матери-Земли» (1962). Ряд его драматических произведений, таких как «Упрямый» (1971), «Молния пустыни», «Дорогие соседи», «Банкет», «Нексия», с успехом исполнялись в театрах нашей страны, на театральных подмостках Казахстана и других странах. Кыргызстан. Также произведение Фирдавси «Шохнома» и А. Создал музыкальную драму по роману Кадыри «Последние дни» 10.

Абдулла Арипов родился 21 марта 1941 года в селе Некоз Касанского района Кашкадарьинской области. После окончания средней школы с золотой медалью в 1958 году Арипов поступил на факультет журналистики Ташкентского национального университета, который окончил в 1963 году с отличием. Литературный работник журналов «Молодая гвардия» (1963-69), «Звезда Востока». Заведующий отделом (1974-76), литературный советник Союза писателей Узбекистана (1976-82), ответственный секретарь (1985-88), ответственный секретарь Ташкентского областного отделения (1982-83),

редактор журнала "Гулхан" (1983-85), 1996 г. Он был председателем Союза писателей Узбекистана и председателем Государственного агентства по охране авторских прав Республики Узбекистан.¹¹

В заключение следует отметить, что за прошедший период в Кашкадарье духовный и культурный облик общества сформирован на основе богатых нравственных и материальных ценностей. В связи с этим важно изучить и серьезно проанализировать историю развития национальной литературы и искусства применительно к особенностям того или иного периода.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ АНАЛЬГЕТИК ЛОРНОКСИКАМ В ЛЕЧЕНИИ БОЛЕВОГО СИНДРОМА

Аннотация: Адекватное обезболивание лорноксикамом и промедолом в раннем периоде после операций, выполненных на органах грудной и брюшной полости, магистральных сосудах нижних конечностей, имеет место у 82 и 87% больных соответственно.

Введение лорноксикама методом постоянной внутривенной инфузии и контролируемой пациентом анальгезии у больных пожилого возраста позволяет в 45% случаев отказаться от использования опиоидных анальгетиков и характеризуется хорошей переносимостью.

Ключевые слова: лорноксикам, болевой синдром, анальгетик.

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MODERN ANALGETIC LORNOXICAM IN THE TREATMENT OF PAIN SYNDROME

Resume: Adequate anesthesia with lornoxicam and promedol in the early period after operations performed on the organs of the thoracic and abdominal cavity, the main vessels of the lower extremities, occurs in 82 and 87% of patients, respectively.

The administration of lornoxicam by the method of continuous intravenous infusion and patient-controlled analgesia in elderly patients allows 45% of cases to abandon the use of opioid analgesics and is characterized by good tolerance.

Key words: lornoxicam, pain syndrome, analgesic.

Актуальность. Нестероидные противовоспалительные препараты (НПВП) – одна из наиболее широко применяемых групп лекарственных препаратов, большинство из которых за счет преимущественно обезболивающего эффекта относят к ненаркотическим анальгетикам. Более 30 млн людей в мире ежедневно принимают НПВП, причем 40% этих пациентов – в возрасте старше 60 лет. Около 20% стационарных больных получают НПВП. Большая популярность этих препаратов объясняется тем, что они, оказывая противовоспалительное, анальгезирующее и жаропонижающее действие, приносят облегчение пациентам с симптомами

(воспаление, боль, лихорадка), которые встречаются при многих заболеваниях[3].

Нестероидные противовоспалительные препараты (НПВП) применяются в лечении состояний и заболеваний, сопровождающихся воспалением и болевым синдромом[1]. Это одни из наиболее часто применяемых препаратов во всем мире. Несмотря на наличие десятков различных представителей НПВП, поиск новых веществ продолжается. В значительной степени это связано с необходимостью оптимального балансирования между обезболивающим и противовоспалительным действием при высоком уровне безопасности[4].

Лорноксикам — современный НПВП, который относится к классу оксикамов и характеризуется более благоприятным профилем безопасности по сравнению с другими НПВП. Его обезболивающая активность сопоставима с таковой для опиатов[2].

Цель исследования. Лечение больных преследует 2 основные цели: уменьшение боли, которая является основным симптомом, и замедление повреждающего процесса. Механизм противовоспалительного действия НПВП обусловлен ингибированием биосинтеза PgE2 и PgI2 в очаге воспаления за счет нековалентного связывания с ЦОГ. Анальгетический эффект выражен в основном на периферии и связан со снижением чувствительности ноцицептивной системы к брадикинину, т. к. в норме синтезирующиеся в месте повреждения Pg сенсibiliзируют нервные окончания к брадикинину.

Материалы и методы исследования. Анальгетическая эффективность лорноксикама (Ксефокам®) была показана в 3-х метаанализах, включающих 13 плацебо-контролируемых исследований по оценке различных форм препарата и дозировок от 2 до 32 мг.

Включались пациенты с болью после хирургического удаления 3-го коренного зуба, с болью после расширенных операций (операции общего характера, операции на колене, послеродовая боль вследствие эпизиотомии), а также с болью в пояснице (с острым ишиасом и хронической болью в пояснице). Для сравнения в метаанализ были включены данные, полученные при применении конкурентных препаратов (ацетилсалициловая кислота, ибупрофен, напроксен, петидин, диклофенак, трамадол, кеторолак и морфин).

Результаты исследования. Результаты анализа показали, что относительно малые дозы препарата Ксефокам® обладают эффективностью, сравнимой с таковой высоких доз кеторолака и ибупрофена и средних доз морфия, и имеют большую силу воздействия, чем низкие дозы ацетилсалициловой кислоты, напроксена и ибупрофена. Для примера можно привести следующие соотношения: таблетки лорноксикама 4 мг по эффективности являются эквивалентными ацетилсалициловой кислоте 650 мг и ибупрофену 200 мг, таблетки Ксефокам® 8 мг соответствуют ибупрофену 400–800 мг и кеторолаку 10 мг, при послеоперационных болях в/в инъекции лорноксикама 8–16 мг по эффективности эквивалентны морфию 20 мг,

петидину 100 мг и трамадолу 50 мг. При этом по сравнению с наркотическими анальгетиками лорноксикам не влияет на функцию дыхания, не имеет седативного, психомоторного действия, реже вызывает явления диспепсии.

Правильный выбор препарата для лечения болевого синдрома является непростой задачей, решение которой зависит от тяжести, характера, природы боли, сопутствующих заболеваний, прошлого опыта применения препаратов. Использование более безопасных и при этом наиболее эффективных лекарственных средств является основным путем рациональной фармакотерапии боли, включающей улучшение субъективной переносимости и снижение риска желудочно-кишечных осложнений. Лорноксикам (Ксефокам®) – НПВП с выраженным анальгетическим эффектом.

Выводы. Таким образом, в свете доступных данных исследований лорноксикам эффективен в лечении умеренной и сильной боли при самых разных состояниях. Доказана высокая клиническая эффективность лорноксикама при ревматоидном артрите, остеоартрите, тяжелых миофасциальных болевых синдромах, фибромиалгии, дорсалгии-ях, сочетанных спондилоартрозе и коксартрозе, онкологических и послеоперационных болях, а также в гинекологии. Возможно использование лорноксикама при мигрени, костно-суставных болях, связанных с переломами.

Лорноксикам оказался, по крайней мере, эквивалентен, а по данным многих исследований, и более эффективен, чем такие НПВП, как диклофенак, индометацин, пироксикам, напроксен, кеторолак. При применении лорноксикама парентерально при послеоперационных болях его анальгетический эффект не уступал таковому средних доз опиоидов. Кроме того, лорноксикам может применяться в качестве альтернативы другим препаратам этой группы в лечении артропатий и других воспалительных заболеваний.

Важно то, что по сравнению с другими НПВП лорноксикам обладает более благоприятным профилем гастроинтестинальной безопасности.

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КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ, АНТИМОНОПОЛЬНОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ: НОВЫЕ ВЫЗОВЫ И РЕАЛИИ

Аннотация: в статье освещены некоторые теоретические и практические аспекты проблем связанных с развитием и созданием конкурентных отношений в экономике переходного периода путем совершенствования экономических и правовых механизмов регулирования монополистической деятельности, конкуренции и прав потребителей со стороны государства.

Ключевые слова: конкуренция, приватизация, антимонопольная деятельность, права потребителей, естественные монополии, конкурентное законодательство, экономические реформы, регулирование.

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COMPETITION, ANTIMONOPOLY REGULATION OF THE ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN: NEW CHALLENGES AND REALITIES

Resume: The article highlights some theoretical and practical aspects of the problems associated with the development and creation of competitive relations in the economy in transition by improving the economic and legal mechanisms for regulating monopolistic activities, competition and consumer rights by the state.

Key words: competition, privatization, antimonopoly activity, consumer rights, natural monopolies, competition legislation, economic reforms, regulation.

Введение. «Мы должны изучить мировой опыт и сформировать свой курс. У нас должно быть единое видение касательно демополизации, обеспечения конкуренции, защиты прав потребителей» — заявил Президент Узбекистана Шавкат Мирзиёев в ходе совещания, посвященного приоритетным задачам обеспечения конкурентной среды в экономике 28 мая 2020 года.

Перед любым субъектом экономики в процессе осуществления деятельности возникают конкретные проблемы, требующие быстрого и эффективного решения. Включив, все имеющиеся в наличии средства и методы, фирма пытается сохранить экономическое благополучие, создавать высококачественную продукцию или оказывать услуги, отвечающие высоким запросам современного потребителя. Но при этом не возможно не учитывать факторы, не зависящие непосредственно от действий самого предпринимателя, и, в первую очередь, действия, существующих или новых конкурентов. Возникающие при этом естественные «трения» требуют определенного регулирования как взаимного, так и государственного путем использования законодательства. Называя конкуренцию одним из главных механизмов формирования эффективной экономики, невозможно отдать правовую сторону взаимоотношений в этой области в стихию рынка. Ибо «сильные» будут закрывать дорогу «слабым». Именно поэтому в конце XIX и в начале XX века появились первые законы по регулированию антимонопольной деятельности и конкуренции на товарных рынках. [13] Стремясь построить рыночные отношения на постсоветском пространстве, как теоретики, так и практики неизбежно пришли к выводу о необходимости создания соответствующих структур по аналогии с Западными странами.

Многоаспектность конкуренции и монополии как экономического явления позволила рассматривать ее с различных теоретических и методологических позиций представителями различных экономических школ, среди которых Смит А., Маркс К., Маршалл А., Курно А., Пигу А., Ленин В.И., Чемберлин Э., Робинсон Дж., Шумпетер Й., Гелбрейт Дж., Хайек Ф., С., Фишер С., Вридман М., Портер М., Брун М. и др. [2]

Основная часть. Смит А. заложил основы теории конкуренции. Ее он трактовал как соперничество между товаропроизводителями в сфере обращения. Его теория абсолютизирует роль конкуренции как механизма координации и саморегулирования рынка. В дальнейшем со стороны ученых экономистов было осуществлено всестороннее исследование конкуренции в процессе воспроизводства и обозначены ее основные формы, выявлены закономерности развития конкуренции в рыночной экономике связанные с основным законом товарного производства - законом стоимости. Свободная конкуренция порождает концентрацию и централизацию производства и капитала, которая приводит к образованию монополии, но при этом конкуренция и монополия не только антагонистичны, но и взаимообуславливают друг друга. Маршалл А., Вальрас Л., Курно А., Пигу А. рассматривали абстрактные экономические модели совершенной конкуренции и монополии, противопоставляя их друг другу. Чемберлин Э., развивая теорию несовершенной конкуренции описал качественно новое реальное состояние рыночной экономики - монополистическую конкуренцию, системообразующим элементом которой является дифференциация продукта. Раскрыл новые неценовые методы конкурентной борьбы. Робинсон Дж., продолжив развитие теории несовершенной

конкуренции, исследовала олигополистическую экономическую модель. Шумпетер Й. открыл новые созидательные свойства конкуренции, рассмотрев ее как борьбу “новых комбинаций” со старыми. Это позволило ему раскрыть диалектическую связь конкуренции и монополии через новое понятие – “нововведение”, которое является стержнем конкуренции нового типа, гораздо более действенной, чем традиционная ценовая конкуренция. Ф. фон Хайек раскрыл новые аспекты в содержании конкуренции, рассматривая ее как “процедуру открытия” и связав ее с понятием “информация”. Гелбрейт Дж. заложил основы институционального подхода к исследованию проблем конкуренции, показал решающую роль крупной корпорации в стабилизации капитализма, рассматривая ее как движущую силу его дальнейшего развития. На современном этапе экономического развития стран М.Портер, развивая идеи институционалистов, рассматривает проблемы конкуренции в постиндустриальном обществе в процессе глобализации, большое внимание уделяет проблемам конкурентоспособности, разработке хозяйствующими субъектами конкурентной стратегии и новым методам конкуренции.[14] М.Брун исследовал основные движущие силы гиперконкуренции в процессе интеграции экономик стран в мировое хозяйство, выявив отрицательные стороны глобализации конкуренции.

Начало формированию и реализации антимонопольной и конкурентной политики в Узбекистане было положено Законом “Об ограничении монополистической деятельности” принятым 2 июля 1992 года, который был разработан с учетом зарубежного опыта в данной области и особенностей правовой системы и переходного состояния экономики республики. закон был принят в тот период, когда в экономике преобладающей была государственная собственность на средства производства. Активизация негосударственного сектора в экономике началась с 1994 года по инициативе Президента Республики Узбекистан. 25 мая в Намангане состоялся первый аукцион по продаже недвижимости. Было продано 17 объектов в числе которых и самый крупный объект гостиница “Чорсу”.

Формирование и развитие рыночной инфраструктуры антимонопольного регулирования и развития конкуренции нашло отражение в новых Законах “О конкуренции и ограничении монополистической деятельности на товарных рынках”, принято 27 декабря 1997 года, и “О естественных монополиях”, принятом 24 апреля 1997 года.[3,4] Закон Республики Узбекистан «О рекламе»[6]. В августе 2000 года был создан Государственный комитет по демополизации и развитию конкуренции.

Знаковым событием антимонопольной деятельности в Узбекистане можно считать проведение Международной конференции по конкурентной политике в г. Ташкент в 5-6 июля 2003 года на тему “Competition policy: enforcement experience and perspectives”, Конкурентная политика: опыт и перспективы. В ней приняли участие представители ВТО, ЮНКТАД при ООН, Великобритании, Польши, Румынии, Нидерландов, Южной Кореи, Турции, Российской Федерации, Украины, Белоруссии, Латвии, Казахстана,

Киргизии и Таджикистана. [8] Специалисты и ученые из Узбекистана приняли участие в ряде международных семинаров в сфере антимонопольного регулирования. Среди них семинар, организованный при содействии антимонопольного органа Республики Корея, на тему «Конкурентное право и политика направленная на рыночную экономику», состоявшаяся в Сеуле (Корея), тренинг на тему «Закон о конкуренции и антимонопольная политика Японии», проведенный в Осаке (Япония), а также международные семинары в таких странах как Турция и Египет.

Перспективные направления конкурентной политики и защиты прав потребителей были связаны с тем, что в 2008 году ситуация в экономике изменялась кардинальным образом. Во-первых, мощное развитие получил негосударственный сектор экономики. Основную продукцию и услуги предоставляет населению средний и малый бизнес. Усилились внешнеэкономические связи республики и значительного развития достиг частный сектор экономики. Разгосударствление и приватизация в значительной степени ограничило государственную монополию, но появились новые легальные и нелегальные монополистические структуры.

Поэтому в настоящий период времени важнейшим направлением работы по преодолению монополизма, обеспечению условий для формирования и развития добросовестной конкуренции является совершенствование законодательной и нормативно- методической базы.

Анализ практики применения действующего антимонопольного законодательства в настоящее время доказывает его неадекватность качественным изменениям на товарных и финансовых рынках.

7 июля 2020 года вышел Указ Президента республики Узбекистан "О дополнительных мерах по сокращению участия государства в экономике и дальнейшему развитию конкурентной среды" посвященному вопросам конкуренции.

Ответом на Указ была разработка стратегии на 2020-2024 годы и создание Антимонопольным комитетом "Дорожной карты" конкретных действий по осуществлению демополизации и созданию условий для здоровой конкуренции и защиты прав потребителей.

Стратегия [18] состоит из 4 глав. обосновывающих принятие данного документа, вопрос о чрезмерном участии государства в экономике, чрезмерное вмешательство в установление цен, неэффективность преференций и льгот, злоупотребление со стороны сфер отнесенных к естественным монополиям, необходимость совершенствования правовых механизмов относящихся к данной сфере, цель и задачи стратегии, конкретные действия и достижения показателей отражающих эффективные результаты до 2024 года.

В "дорожной карте" в число первоочередной задачи по осуществлению трансформации системы развития и защиты конкуренции и ее профилактики поставлен вопрос:

- о создании "умной" прогрессивной антимонопольной модели;

•прекращение ведения реестра предприятий- монополистов и субъектов естественных монополий; (вместо него намечено составлять реестр предприятий злоупотребляющих монопольным положением и ограничивающим здоровую конкуренцию);

•внедрение понятия “Уступ музюкора кучи”-“превосходная переговорная сила” и способы ее определения и контроля;

•введение понятия “цифровой рынок”;

•разработка документов регулирующих и дающих возможность анализа цифрового рынка и географических границ;

•совершенствование электронной коммерции;

•создание единой информационной системы антимонопольной деятельности по всей республике.

В последние годы в сфере предпринимательства 86 видов некоторых имеющих лицензию видов деятельности, в том числе по 38 видам сокращено до 16 единиц, а по 25 сокращены сроки поставки на учет, 14 отказано в выдаче лицензий и уменьшена налоговая нагрузка.

Принятые меры позволили создать здоровую конкурентную среду среди местных производителей продовольственных товаров (безалкогольные напитки, соки, хлеб, хлебо-булочные изделия, мясо и молочная продукция, кондитерские изделия и др.) а также ряд непродовольственных товаров (мебель, ковры и ковровая продукция, текстиль и др.) Ликвидирован монополизм крупных компаний по производству строй материалов, кабеля и проволоки, по осуществлению денежных переводов.

Хотя новый механизм работы бирж предоставляет равные условия участникам рынка в приобретении высоколиквидной продукции там по-прежнему монополизм высок и продукция монополистов составляет 65%.

Осуществляемые реформы позволили сократить число предприятий монополистов более чем в 2 раза. Но пока не решены следующие системные задачи негативно влияющие на состояние конкуренции в экономике:

- чрезмерное участие государства в экономике;
- чрезмерное вмешательство в установление цен;
- неэффективность преференций и льгот;
- злоупотребление со стороны сфер отнесенных к естественным монополиям;

- необходимость совершенствования правовых механизмов относящихся к данной сфере.

В настоящее время на товарных и финансовых рынках 80% предприятий монополистов имеют в своём уставном капитале высокую государственную долю или контролируются непосредственно со стороны государства, более 4 300 предприятий действуют как государственные унитарные предприятия из них Акционерные общества и общества с ограниченной ответственностью - более 1300, в форме государственных

унитарных предприятий - более 1800 а среди них аффилированных лиц - более 1100.

Заключение. Специалисты антимонопольного комитета республики Узбекистан поставили перед собой до 2024 года решить следующие стратегические задачи:

1. Сократить монополизированные рынки как минимум на 45%;
2. Сократить количество предприятий- монополистов на 40%;
3. Минимум на 80% предприятиях-монополистах внедрить систему антимонопольного комплаенса;
4. Сократить объем льгот в экономике по отношению к ВВП на 10%;
5. При предоставлении эксклюзивных прав и преференций сократить их количество как минимум до 60%;
6. Поднять индекс экономической свободы и индикатор свободы инвестиционной деятельности с 20 до 80%;
7. Улучшить показатели Узбекистана в индексе глобальной конкурентоспособности;
8. Увеличить количество участников товарных, финансовых и рынков цифровой экономики на 25%;
9. Увеличить количество участников госзаказов на 40%;
10. Уменьшить участие государства в экономике до 40% к ВВП;
11. «Использовать методы “регуляторной гильотины” для упорядочения нормативных документов затрудняющих ведение бизнеса и отрицательно влияющих на конкуренцию до 30%;
12. В сфере подготовки кадров необходимо объединить усилия ученых экономических, финансовых и юридических вузов и специалистов антимонопольного комитета в осуществлении деятельности для создания условий для здоровой конкуренции на рынках республики Узбекистан.

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РОЛЬ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В РАЗВИТИИ РЕЧИ

Аннотация: Данная статья рассматривает роль инновационных технологий в развитии речи учащихся, которые направлены на развитие умений учащихся младших классов доказывать, опровергать, задавать вопросы и отвечать на них композиционно правильно, выстраивать высказывания, соблюдать культуру речевого поведения, демонстрировать артикуляционное, дикционное, интонационное умение, а также умения определять и использовать невербальные средства общения.

Ключевые слова: развитие речи, культура речи, совокупность умений, метод, ситуация спора

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THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH

Annotation: This article examines the role of innovative technologies in the development of students' speech, which are aimed at developing the skills of elementary school students to prove, disprove, ask questions and answer them correctly, to build statements, to observe the culture of speech behavior, to demonstrate articulation, diction, intonation, and ability to identify and use non-verbal means of communication

Key words: development speech, culture speech, collection of the skills, method, situation spore (dispute)

Язык по своей специфике и социальной значимости — явление уникальное. Он является средством общения и воздействия, средством хранения и усвоения знаний, средством духовной культуры народа, основной формой проявления национального и личностного самосознания и, наконец, первоэлементом художественной литературы как словесного искусства. В

силу этого обстоятельства язык имеет только ему присущий статус среди других школьных предметов. Исходя из этого назначение предмета «родной язык» в начальной школе состоит в том, чтобы заложить основу формирования функционально грамотной личности, помочь ему осознать себя носителем языка. Важнейшей задачей школы на современном этапе является формирование у учащихся потребности к овладению знаниями и способами действий с ними в соответствии с познавательными установками. В современных условиях, когда объём необходимых человеку и обществу знаний быстро возрастает, уже нельзя ограничиваться лишь освоением определённой суммы знаний: важно развивать у учащихся потребность и умение пополнять свои знания и умения, ориентироваться в стремительном потоке научной и политической информации. Одно из решающих условий этой задачи - хорошо развитая речь каждого человека общества. Усвоение языка имеет важную роль в познавательной деятельности человека. Школьник не может успешно обучаться по всем предметам без достаточной языковой подготовки, без речевых умений и навыков. Особенно важна практическая сторона обучения языку: восприятие и понимание речи взрослых (учащихся), полноценное, достаточно быстрое и сознательное чтение (не только вслух, но и про себя), а также говорение и письмо, т. е. устное и письменное выражение своих мыслей, чувств.

В Национальной программе по подготовке кадров Республики Узбекистан отмечено: «общеобразовательная школа должна формировать целостную систему универсальных знаний, навыков». Среди универсальных умений можно выделить умения доказывать выдвинутое предположение, убеждать оппонента, опровергать его мнение, формулировать вопросы, делать необходимые выводы, регулировать свое поведение, соотносить требования морали. Перечисленные умения являются структурными элементами спора. Спор способствует познанию, развитию мышления, памяти, а также формированию культуры речевого общения.

С одной стороны, спор занимает значительное место в жизни ребенка, с другой - младшие школьники имеют неточные представления о споре, как речевом явлении, испытывают затруднения при формулировании определений, обладают недостаточно сформированным умением спорить конструктивно. Под умением конструктивно спорить мы понимаем совокупность умений доказывать, опровергать, задавать вопросы и отвечать на них композиционно правильно, выстраивать высказывания, соблюдать культуру речевого поведения, демонстрировать артикуляционное, дикционное, интонационное умение, а также умения определять и использовать невербальные средства общения. Система работы по развитию умения конструктивного спора строится с учетом возрастных особенностей детей, опыта и интересов младших школьников. Специфика предлагаемой системы, заключается в следующем.

Учащиеся самостоятельно определяют необходимые понятия, опираясь на свой жизненный опыт и учитывая опыт своих товарищей (групповая

работа); задача учителя - подвести ученика к нужному выводу. Усвоение теоретического материала происходит с помощью создания зрительных образов-моделей, что объясняется преобладанием у младших школьников зрительной памяти, наглядно-образного мышления.

Последовательность работы при формировании понятия спор:

- 1) каждый ученик самостоятельно изображает ситуацию спора;
- 2) во время групповой работы происходит сопоставление получившихся изображений ситуаций спора. Результатом такой работы является обобщенное изображение данной ситуации;
- 3) коллективное обсуждение обобщенных ситуаций спора.

Из инновационных форм работы по развитию речи учащихся предлагаю обратить внимание на возможность включения в речевой опыт школьника роли интервьюера. Жанр интервью хорошо известен, но говорить об использовании интервью в качестве приема работы в школе не принято. Между тем, включение роли интервьюера в речевую деятельность школьников очень эффективно. Личный дневник является прекрасным упражнением в изложении мыслей, а для учителя лучшим источником знакомства с умственными запросами учащихся. Личный дневник может оказать большое влияние на развитие ученика. Во-первых, в личном дневнике можно быть предельно искренним, но ведение дневника не стоит превращать в обязательное занятие.

Во-вторых, прочитывание дневника имеет почти такое же большое значение, как и запись. И, наконец, ведение личного дневника имеет определенную ценность для развития речи учащихся, так как отдельная дневниковая запись является полноценным текстом и, для того, чтобы создать ее, учащийся должен владеть умениями связной речи.

Среди разнообразных упражнений, направленных на развитие речи учащихся, особое место мы отводим работе с синонимами, антонимами, фразеологизмами. Делаем это для того, чтобы достичь большей выразительности высказывания. Речь - основа всякой умственной деятельности, средство коммуникации. Умение учеников сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать, обобщать формируются в процессе овладения знаниями через речь. Логически чёткая доказательная речь - показатель его умственного развития.

Мы предполагаем, что активное введение в учебный процесс разнообразной методики работы по развитию речи будет способствовать формированию коммуникативных умений, развитию самостоятельного творческого мышления, эмоционального мира ребёнка, формированию позитивного отношения к учёбе.

Это и разговор друзей, и монолог артиста, призыв оратора, и ответ ученика в классе и научный труд. Работа по развитию речи требует разнообразных приёмов и средств. В процессе занятий многократно меняется учебная ситуация и мотивы речи. Учащиеся то свободно высказываются, то выполняют задание, которое дисциплинирует мысль и направляет в строгое

русло их речевую деятельность. В работе по развитию речи необходимо сочетать и то и другое. Хорошо развитая речь служит одним из важнейших средств активной деятельности человека в современном обществе, а для школьника – средством успешного обучения в школе. Речь - способ познания действительности. С одной стороны, богатство речи в большой степени зависит от обогащения ребенка новыми представлениями и понятиями; с другой - хорошее владение языком, речью способствует успешному познанию сложных связей в природе и в жизни общества. Дети с хорошо развитой речью всегда успешнее учатся по разным предметам.

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ НРАВСТВЕННЫХ КАЧЕСТВ У ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: статья представляет собой исследование проблемы педагогических особенностей формирования нравственных качеств у детей дошкольного возраста на основе научно-теоретических, методологических, социально-политических источников, анализа современной ситуации на практике. Дается определение и обоснование взаимосвязи понятия нравственных качеств детей дошкольного возраста с педагогическими и социальными нравственными характеристиками детей.

Ключевые слова: нравственное воспитание, нравственные качества, моральное воображение и знания, формирование культурного поведения и позитивных установок, поощрение нравственных чувств и установок, нормы и правила поведения.

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PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF MORAL QUALITIES IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Resume: The article is a study of the problem of pedagogical features of the formation of moral qualities in preschool children on the basis of scientific-theoretical, methodological, socio-political sources, analysis of the current situation in practice. The definition and substantiation of the relationship between the concept of moral qualities of preschool children and the pedagogical and social moral characteristics of children is given.

Key words: moral education, moral qualities, moral imagination and knowledge, the formation of cultural behavior and positive attitudes, the encouragement of moral feelings and attitudes, norms and rules of behavior.

Совершенство человека определяется его духовным миром. Хорошее воспитание - драгоценное сокровище. Духовность узбекского народа требует привития таких человеческих качеств, как правдивость и справедливость, препятствование невежеству и жестокости, человечность, доброта, просвещение, дружба, отвага, братство, гостеприимство, чистота, доброта, честность, патриотизм. Обычаи, образ жизни, образование и культурные традиции узбекского народа уходят корнями в глубину веков. Настоящее и будущие поколения должны знать и следовать узбекской национальной духовности. Только тогда общество будет процветающим, люди будут жить мирной и культурной жизнью. Это всегда признавали все поколения.

Нравственное воспитание - важная составляющая всестороннего развития личности. Это процесс, направленный на привитие детям нравственного воображения и знаний, воспитание в них нравственных чувств и качеств личности, культуры позитивного отношения и поведения.

Мораль - это отдельная форма общественного сознания, включающая в себя нормы и правила поведения людей, их моральные представления, такие как их отношение к себе, другим людям, труду, обществу. Мораль носит классовый характер, потому что моральные чувства, представления и принципы специфичны для определенной социальной формации и также меняются по мере изменения социальной системы. Нравственность в нашем обществе должна охватывать лучшие универсальные нормы поведения.

В целях обеспечения здорового и сбалансированного питания, качественного медицинского обслуживания детей в дошкольном образовании решается вопрос воспитания подрастающего поколения в системе дошкольного образования, которое сейчас является высшим звеном в системе образования. Именно психологическое формирование нравственного поведения в воспитании становится сегодня актуальной проблемой. Итак, когда дело доходит до морали, мы говорим о том, что дошкольный возраст ребенка от 3 до 7 лет составляет большую часть детства. В основном именно с этого периода у ребенка развивается самостоятельная деятельность и формируются индивидуальные черты личности (личностные качества). В процессе нравственного воспитания у ребенка развиваются нравственные качества. В процессе развития моральных качеств, прежде всего, они начинают сознательно понимать свои отношения с другими людьми, и уроки нравственности развиваются в их отношениях со сверстниками и взрослыми. Задача и содержание нравственного воспитания дошкольников требует воспитания и развития духовного мира ребенка, его сознания, нравственных чувств, личностных качеств и поведения.

Основными задачами нравственного воспитания являются:

- Воспитание у детей нравственных чувств, воображения и действий.
- Воспитывать культуру поведения и позитивное отношение.
- Воспитание в человеке нравственных чувств.
- Устранение отрицательных эмоций в поведении.

Эти общие задачи конкретизируются по возрастным группам и отражаются в содержании образовательного процесса. Задача и содержание нравственного воспитания осуществляется на основе соблюдения основных принципов и педагогических условий нравственного воспитания в детском саду. Его принципы разработаны в соответствии с задачей и содержанием нравственного воспитания детей дошкольного возраста. Они включают:

1. целенаправленность идеологической и воспитательной работы;
2. Уважение к личности ребенка в воспитательной работе;
3. Связь нравственного воспитания с жизнью и временем;
4. детская активность;
5. общественное образование;

6. Систематизация и последовательность воспитательной работы;
7. чувствительность;
8. Единство семьи, воспитательного воздействия детского сада и взрослых;
9. Полагаться на положительные качества в ребенке;
10. Обеспечение полноценного развития личности ребенка.

В нравственном воспитании детей дошкольного возраста важно использовать самые разные методы и приемы. Методы нравственного воспитания - это деятельность, направленная на формирование у детей нравственного воображения и знаний, воспитание в них культурного поведения и положительных установок, нравственных чувств и качеств личности. Методы нравственного воспитания делятся на следующие группы:

Группа I - это методы, направленные на формирование нравственного сознания, то есть нравственного воображения и знаний, стремления их реализовать.

Группа II. Методы формирования культурного поведения и позитивного отношения.

III группа - это вспомогательные методы, направленные на стимулирование нравственных чувств и отношений.

Все групповые методы обеспечивают воспитание нравственных чувств и личных качеств. Основными требованиями к методикам этой группы являются: учет детских представлений о добре и зле, активное участие самих детей в ситуации, созданной специально для обсуждения моральных норм; бережно относиться к чувствам каждого ребенка.

Таким образом, для того, чтобы дети приобрели моральное воображение и концепции и сделали это повседневной привычкой, необходимо организовать интенсивную деятельность детей под руководством взрослых. Педагог использует все средства и методы для воспитания нравственных чувств в личности ребенка, потому что только тогда он сможет научить хорошим манерам. Вот почему поведение, моральные качества, поведение, интересы и потребности детей этого возраста сильно отличаются от детей первого возраста.

Великий немецкий философ И. Кант указывал, что без эмоционального опыта ум пуст, а эмоциональный опыт, в свою очередь, слеп. Уникальным и в то же время важнейшим элементом нравственного сознания являются нравственные качества личности. Они делятся на положительные и отрицательные моральные качества. Положительные моральные качества:

- смирение;	- сострадание;
- трудолюбие;	- благородство;
- вежливость;	- честность.

Отрицательные моральные качества:

- измена;	- сопротивление;
- мошенничество;	- Лицемерие разделяют на
- ревность;	племена.

Положительные моральные качества - это огромное богатство человека, а отрицательные - его недостатки. Во все времена моральные качества определялись общей направленностью той или иной идеологии. Итого, поскольку мораль является продуктом общественного развития, на нее влияет постоянно меняющееся социальное существо. В нем отражены все изменения и противоречия, присущие обществу. Следовательно, любая новая мораль определяется в результате деятельности масс людей, сыгравших важную роль в жизни общества. Поэтому воспитание духовно совершенного и интеллектуально развитого человека в системе дошкольного образования является одной из актуальных проблем современности.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ УРОВНЯ КОРТИЗОЛА В ЗАВИСИМОСТИ ОТ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ CD4-ЛИМФОЦИТОВ ПРИ ВИЧ/СПИД ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ

Аннотация: Кортизол— основной глюкокортикоидный гормон, синтезируемый корой надпочечников. Его секреция стимулируется АКТГ и управляется кортикотропин-релизинг фактором, который выделяется гипоталамусом. Повышение кортизола наблюдается при стрессе, депрессии, при гипогликемии, беременности, ожирении, гипертиреозе.

Ключевые слова: АКТГ, антиретровирус, CD4-лимфоцитов цитофлюориметрии, ИФА

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STUDY OF THE LEVEL OF CORTISOL DEPENDING ON THE CONTENT OF CD4-LYMPHOCYTES IN HIV / AIDS DISEASES

Summary: Cortisol is the main glucocorticoid hormone synthesized by the adrenal cortex. Its secretion is stimulated by ACTH and is controlled by the corticotropin-releasing factor, which is secreted by the hypothalamus. An increase in cortisol is observed in stress, depression, hypoglycemia, pregnancy, obesity, hyperthyroidism.

Key words: ACTH, antiretrovirus, CD4-lymphocyte cytofluorimetry, ELISA

Актуальность проблемы. Кортизол— основной глюкокортикоидный гормон, синтезируемый корой надпочечников. Его секреция стимулируется АКТГ и управляется кортикотропин-релизинг фактором, который выделяется гипоталамусом. Повышение кортизола наблюдается при стрессе, депрессии, при гипогликемии, беременности, ожирении, гипертиреозе. Исследование кортизола дает возможность оценить эндокринные стрессовые нарушения. ВИЧ/СПИД заболевание

очень часто сопровождается стрессом, депрессией, а так же неврологическими нарушениями, что в немалой, степени влияет на прогрессирование патологического процесса.

Цель исследования. Целью нашего исследования явилось определение уровня кортизола на разных стадиях ВИЧ инфекции, его связь с показателями абсолютного числа CD4-лимфоцитов.

Материалы и методы исследования. Под нашим наблюдением находилось 82 ВИЧ инфицированных пациента на разных стадиях заболевания. Из них - 8(9,7%) больных было на бессимптомной стадии, 21 (25,6%) больных - на 2 стадии, 24(29,2%) - на 3 стадии, 22(26,8%) - на 4 стадии и 7(8,5%) больных - в терминальной стадии. Все больные находились на учёте в Андижанской области в Центре СПИД. Диагноз ВИЧ/СПИД заболевания был установлен методом иммуноблотинга. Больные находились на антиретровирусной терапии (АРВ) терапии. Для оценки стадии заболевания кроме клинического осмотра проводили оценку абсолютного числа CD4-лимфоцитов методом проточной цитофлюориметрии. Содержание кортизола определяли методом ИФА, согласно инструкции производителя (ХЕМА Со. LTD., конкурентный иммуноферментный анализ). Кровь у пациентов для анализа забирали в первой половине дня натощак в пробирку с ЭДТА и в сухую пробирку. Кровь с ЭДТА использовали для определения CD4-лимфоцитов. Сыворотку больных до проведения анализа на содержание кортизола хранили при глубокой заморозке.

Результаты. Анализ данных показал, что размах индивидуальных значений уровня кортизола находился в широких пределах: от 44 нмоль/л до 755 нмоль/л. По стадиям заболевания наиболее высокие значения установлены в бессимптомной и 2-й стадиях заболевания, что достоверно превышало показатели контроля. В 3-й клинической стадии содержание кортизола выявлялось на 19% меньше, чем в I и 2-й стадиях заболевания, но было достоверно выше контрольных значений. В 4-й стадии содержание кортизола было меньше в 1,36 раза, чем в 1 и 2-й стадиях заболевания ($p < 0,05$), но почти не отличалось от контрольных значений. В терминальной стадии заболевания, когда содержание CD4-лимфоцитов было менее 50 клеток/мкл. в среднем уровень кортизола не отличался от данных, полученных в других клинических стадиях. На всех стадиях ВИЧ-заболевания отмечен широкий размах индивидуальных значений кортизола, наиболее выражен ты й во 2-й клинической стадии.

Вывод. Полученные данные позволяют сделать заключение, что уровень кортизола не зависит ВИЧ/СПИД заболевания и от содержания CD4-лимфоцитов, а зависит от психоэмоционального состояния каждого пациента. Корреляционный анализ, проведенный между показателями содержания CD4-лимфоцитов и уровнем кортизола, не выявил достоверной корреляции между ними.

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УДК 8

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ДУХОВНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ У УЧАЩИХСЯ В ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ ШКОЛАХ

Аннотация: Краткое изложение данной статьи говорит об формировании духовных качеств и ценностей у подрастающего поколения, в частности на уроках для учащихся в общеобразовательных школах. Также приведены несколько методов правильного воспитания и развитие духовных ценностей.

Ключевые слова: духовные ценности, развитие и формирование, учителя и ученики, национальные ценности, саморазвитие и самоутверждение, тексты, любовь к Родине.

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FORMATION OF SPIRITUAL VALUES IN PUPILS IN GENERAL EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Annotation: This article talks about the formation of spiritual qualities and values in the younger generation, in particular, in the lessons for students in secondary schools. And also in the article are given several methods of correct education and development of spiritual values.

Key words: spiritual values, development and formation, teachers and students, national values, self-development and self-affirmation, texts, love for the Motherland.

Основная цель современного образовательного процесса в общеобразовательных школах – не только сформировать необходимые компетенции, предоставить основательные знания по разным предметам, а также подготовить из учащихся интеллектуально развитую, духовно и морально зрелую личность, готовую противостоять асоциальным влияниям, справляться с личными проблемами, создавать себя и окружающий мир.

Определено, что основы духовного развития личности закладываются в детстве. Именно в школьном возрасте происходит становление основных личностных механизмов, на основе которых формируется самосознание и духовные качества человека. В этом возрасте важно заложить «код» высокой духовности, то есть ту основу, на которой будет развиваться и усовершенствоваться духовная сфера личности на последующих этапах её жизни. Поэтому не случайно в последние годы в педагогической науке

формируется новая парадигма образования и воспитания, направленная на создание педагогических условий, благоприятных для саморазвития, самоутверждения, самосоздания личности, её духовной самореализации.

Главным содержанием духовного развития, воспитания и социализации есть базовые национальные ценности. Эти ценности мы храним в культурных и семейных традициях, передаём по поколениям. Опора на эти ценности помогает человеку противостоять разрушительным влияниям. Какие ж они наши традиционные источники моральности?

Это страна, где мы живем, народ, общество, семья, наука, религия, природа, человечество. Духовное развитие гражданина государства – это процесс последовательного расширения и укрепления ценностно-смысловой сферы, формирование способностей человека сознательно строить и оценивать отношение к себе, другим людям, обществу, государству, миру в целом на основе общепринятых моральных норм и идеалов, ценностных установок.

Особенные условия для развития личности учащегося, раскрытия всех его духовных и интеллектуальных возможностей создает творческая работа по написанию сочинений как традиционных жанров, так и нетрадиционных. Основу работы над текстами составляют художественные произведения, небольшие по объему. Обучающий диалог является одним из главных условий духовного развития учащихся. Как особенная дидактико-коммуникативная среда обучающий диалог обеспечивает субъективно-смысловое общение, рефлекссию, самореализацию личности, освоение культурных и социально значимых ценностей. В процессе обучающего диалога учащиеся овладевают опытом эмоционально-ценностного отношения к художественному произведению, опытом общения и взаимодействия. Работая каждый день с книгой, мы имеем богатейший материал для воспитания подрастающего поколения.

На уроках приветствуется чаще использовать тексты, которые несут информацию и влияют на понимание моральных ценностей в жизни. Для того, чтобы помочь ученикам осознать сущность любого морального понятия, необходимо рассмотреть его во всех оттенках, во взаимосвязи с другими близкими и противоположными ему.

Дидактический материал разного типа позволяет воздействовать на чувства учащихся, формируя любовь к Родине, к человеку, чувство милосердия, совести и т.д.

На уроках русского языка преподаватели обращают внимание на культуру речи, мы проводим внеклассные мероприятия по этой теме, предметные месячники, учим любить родной язык, раскрываем его красоту, призываем беречь её. И на занятиях дети с нами соглашались, даже иногда очень интересно высказываются по этому поводу.

Таким образом после вышесказанных слов можно свести к тому, что духовно-нравственное воспитание является основой формирования

потребности человека в человеке. Формирование духовно-нравственных ценностей у школьников средствами современных образовательных технологий - одно из главных направлений деятельности социальных институтов воспитания.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА

Аннотация: Статья посвящена проблемам особенностям налогообложения предприятий агропромышленного комплекса. Рассмотрены современные проблемы, возникающие перед предприятиями АПК в рамках современного налогового законодательства. Освещены достоинства и недостатки единого сельскохозяйственного налога.

Ключевые слова: ЕСХН, сельхозтоваропроизводители, агропромышленный комплекс, НДС, налоговые льготы.

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FEATURES OF TAXATION OF ENTERPRISES OF THE AGRO- INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Annotation: The article is devoted to the problems of the peculiarities of taxation of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. The modern problems that arise before the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex in the framework of modern tax legislation are considered. The advantages and disadvantages of the single agricultural tax are highlighted.

Key words: Unified agricultural tax, agricultural producers, agro-industrial complex, VAT, tax incentives.

В стремлении стимуляции работоспособности предприятий агропромышленного комплекса в Российской Федерации разработано и применяется немалое количество мероприятий, предоставляющих льготы и послабления по налогообложению. По мере реализации на практике этих программ возникает возможность рисков в жизнедеятельности предприятия, соответственно необходимо исследовать их влияние и природу возникновения с целью возможности оценки негативного влияния и позиций учета. Ориентированы данные мероприятия по предоставлению льгот и послабления по налогообложению для сельхозтоваропроизводителей с национальной потребностью в стабильном

развитии агропромышленного комплекса и продовольственных рынков страны [1]. В настоящее время государством предлагаются налоговые льготы и послабления, на установленные в экономике РФ налоги и сборы, для снижения налоговой нагрузки сельхозтоваропроизводителей. В частности, в ряде регионов страны реализован льготный транспортный налог на трактора и комбайны для сельхозтоваропроизводителей, за исключением индивидуальных предпринимателей, или необлагаемые налогом реализация производимой продукции, в случае организации питания своих работников или натуральной оплаты их трудовой деятельности.

Одновременно с этим, при реализации произведенных товаров сельхозтоваропроизводители освобождены от уплаты в бюджет НДС. В случае, когда произведенная непосредственно товаропроизводителем продукция получена из производимого сырья и используется для дальнейшего производства другого вида продукции, не являющегося сельхозпродукцией, реализация должна облагаться НДС, с вытекающим негативным последствием в виде невозможности применения налогового вычета по НДС. Льготная ставка по налогу на прибыль 0% применяется не ко всей облагаемой прибыли, а только к доходам от деятельности, непосредственно связанной с реализацией собственной переработкой и производством сельхозпродукции. Для того чтобы рассчитать налоговую базу сельхоз предприятий необходимо доходы уменьшить на сумму расходов. Доходы и расходы должны соотноситься. Можно сказать, что доходы, полученные предприятиями АПК должны быть уменьшены на понесенные в рамках операций расходы [5].

В налоговой системе РФ для сельхозпроизводителей предусмотрено использование ЕСХН, осуществление перехода на такое налогообложение возможно с момента подачи заявления в ФНС только с начала года, с учетом того, что отказаться от выбранной системы в течении года нельзя. Правило которое лежит в основе применения ЕСХН - более 70% от реализации предприятий всех доходов должна составлять продукция собственного производства [2].

Сельхозналог для юридических лиц замещает налог на прибыль, на имущество, налога на добавленную стоимость, в случае непревышения уставленных законодателем лимитов.

К преимуществам сельхозналога относятся:

- упрощенное ведение бухгалтерского учета предприятий.
- существует возможность добровольно и самостоятельно выбрать системы налогообложения и свободно перейти в другое;
- сокращение общей суммы налога, а в некоторых регионах (Московская, Костромская область) и вовсе применяется льготная ставка налога – 0%.

Основным недостатком является то, что крупные предприятия, являющиеся плательщиком НДС, теряют сумму, возмещенную бюджетом НДС. Товаропроизводитель сельскохозяйственной продукции, избравший налогообложение по системе единого сельскохозяйственного налога фактически оплачивает НДС два раза: на этапе закупки сырья у хозяйствующего субъекта и на этапе реализации произведенной продукции, что напрямую показывает отсутствие преимущества для крупных участников – производителей готовой продукции и крупных оптовиков. Этот фактор показывает малую пока интегрированность ЕСХН в общую систему налогообложения - что создает климат для предоставления услуг посредника, применяющего общую систему налогообложения, способствуя избежать уплаты НДС два раза.

У товаропроизводителей сельскохозяйственной продукции сумма вычетов по налогу на добавленную стоимость, обычно превышает сумму начислений. Так как производители сельхозпродукции приобретают необходимую технику и оборудование к ней, а также горюче смазочные и прочие расходные материалы, перечисляют НДС по ставке 20% (п.4 ст.165 НК РФ), а продают продовольственные сельскохозяйственные товары: молоко, зерно, мясо, облагаемые НДС по десятипроцентной ставке [3].

При переходе на уплату ЕСХН у аграрных товаропроизводителей возникает проблема ценовой политики. Таким образом, государственный бюджет нередко обязан вернуть аграрному предприятию часть «входного» НДС. У плательщиков ЕСХН обязанности по начислению и уплате НДС нет, но нет и права на вычет «входного» налога. Для многих сельхозтоваропроизводителей это обстоятельство является значительным минусом. При переходе на уплату ЕСХН у аграрных товаропроизводителей возникает проблема ценовой политики.

Налогообложение сельхозпроизводителей характеризуется следующими особенностями:

- государственная, финансовая помощь включается в состав налогооблагаемых доходов КФХ, кроме грантов, которые получены на создание и развитие

- определение базы для расчета налогов для того чтобы подтвердить статус сельхозпроизводителя. при определении облагаемой базы для исчисления и уплаты как ЕСХН (при подтверждении статуса сельхозтоваропроизводителя), так и налогов, предусмотренных для общей системы налогообложения, применяются условия ст. 249 и 250 НК РФ [5].

Вместе с тем для определения доли реализации сельхозпродукции в общем объеме дохода подлежат применению специальные положения гл. 26.1 НК РФ (система налогообложения для сельхозтоваропроизводителей). Следовательно, НК РФ разделены понятие «доходы от реализации», в общем объеме которых согласно положениям п. 2 ст. 346.2 НК РФ и высчитывается доля доходов от реализации продукции сельхозназначения,

и понятие «доходы от реализации имущественных прав», которые входят в налоговую базу, но никакого влияния на решение вопроса о правомерности применения системы налогообложения для сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей не оказывает.

Основная часть налоговых споров возникает из-за неоднородности и неопределенности понятий и трактовок, используемых в налоговом законодательстве при определении совокупного дохода от реализации работ, услуг, товаров. Еще случай распространения налоговых споров при расчете совокупного дохода, это не включение налогоплательщиком дохода, который может быть получен по договору простого товарищества. Данная категория рисков связана с особенностями цикла производства сельхоз продукции. В действующем законодательстве РФ нет четного определения, что конкретно понимается под сельхоз продукцией [1].

Подводя итог выше сказанному хочется сказать, что при применении общей систем налогообложения сельхозпроизводители имеют определенные льготы и послабления по уплате, НДС, транспортного налога, налога на прибыль. Одной из форм льготного налогообложения для предприятий и индивидуальных предпринимателей, которые производят свою сельхозпродукцию является возможность уплачивать ЕСХН. Следует отметить, что в последнее время единый сельскохозяйственный налог перестал быть таким привлекательным режимом налогообложения, как ранее. Причиной этого стала утеря льготы в рамках применения ЕСХН по страховым взносам, составляющим значительную часть налоговой нагрузки сельскохозяйственных организаций.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ НЕФТЕДОБЫВАЮЩЕГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены современные системы оптимизации материально-технического обеспечения нефтедобывающего предприятия. Выделены проблемы, связанные с материально-техническим обеспечением нефтедобывающих предприятий, среди которых можно назвать экстенсивное развитие, технологическую отсталость, изношенность основных фондов, неэффективные информационные технологии, управленческие проблемы и многое другое. Оптимизация материально-технического обеспечения нефтедобывающих предприятий особо важна в период экономического кризиса и снижения цен на нефть. Для этих целей предложена новая модель материально-технического обеспечения, которая позволит эффективнее работать предприятиям нефтедобывающего комплекса, основанном на вертикально-интегрированном функционировании.

Ключевые слова: нефтедобывающее предприятие, система оптимизации, материально-техническое обеспечение, движение материальных потоков, вертикально-интегрированное функционирование, реинжиниринг.

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MODERN SYSTEMS OF OPTIMIZATION OF MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF AN OIL-PRODUCING ENTERPRISE

Abstract: In this article modern systems of optimization of material and technical support of the oil-producing enterprise are considered. The problems associated with the material and technical support of oil-producing enterprises are highlighted, among which are extensive development, technological backwardness, wear and tear of fixed assets, inefficient information technologies, management problems and much more. Optimization of material and technical support of oil-producing enterprises is particularly important during the

economic crisis and the decline in oil prices. For these purposes, a new model of material and technical support is proposed, which will allow more efficient operation of oil-producing enterprises based on vertically integrated operation.

Keywords: oil-producing enterprise, optimization system, material and technical support, movement of material flows, vertically integrated operation, reengineering.

В условиях рыночной экономики предприятия нефтедобывающего комплекса должны особое внимание уделять процессу оптимизации материально-технического обеспечения. После распада СССР предприятия промышленной сферы, которые привыкли к условиям плановой экономики и централизованному обеспечению материально-техническими ресурсами, оказались в производственном и информационном вакууме, из которого многие из них до сих пор так и не вышли. Произошло нарушение производственных связей, возникли трудности с поставками сырья и реализацией произведенной продукции. Скорость материальных, денежных и информационных потоков резко снизилась, повлекла за собой проблему неплатежей. Необходимо было искать надежных партнеров, как для сферы производства, так и для сферы реализации. Не исключением оказались и предприятия нефтедобывающего сектора экономики²¹.

Особенностью нефтедобывающих предприятий является их удаленность от развитых центров, от перерабатывающих предприятий и конечных потребителей. Нахождение в труднодоступных районах со сложными климатическими условиями усугубили проблему материально-технического обеспечения данных предприятий. Особенности современного материально-технического обеспечения является необходимость крупных финансовых средств для обеспечения деятельности; наличие перечня необходимых материально-технических ресурсов; постоянный контроль; неэффективная деятельность отрицательно сказывается на ресурсообеспеченности предприятий нефтедобывающего комплекса²².

Имеющаяся вертикально-интегрированная система функционирования нефтедобывающих предприятий в настоящее время малоэффективна. Она влечет за собой информационную перегруженность и чрезмерные запасы, которые необходимы по дефицитному оборудованию и материалам. Такие запасы предприятие нефтедобывающей сферы должно обеспечивать себе вперед в соответствии с годовой потребностью, что снижает объем оборотных средств, соответственно их оборачиваемость и

²¹ Степанов, К.Е. Нефтяной бизнес - интеграционные процессы: вчера, сегодня, завтра / К.Е. Степанов // Нефть и Капитал. - 2020. - №8. - С. 28.

²² Быстров, А.В. Концепция логистики или претензии на новизну / А.В. Быстров // Консультант директора. - 2019. - №19-29. - С. 54.

общую эффективность деятельности²³.

В качестве объекта для анализа системы МТО выступит предприятие, основным видом деятельности которого является материально-техническое обеспечения предприятий, входящих в структуру крупнейшей российской нефтегазовой компании. На данный момент компания придерживается следующей политики: политика ценообразования, направленная на минимизацию затрат на приобретение МТР; политика управления качеством поставки, направленная на обеспечение производств и служб Компании качественными МТР в срок; политика оптимизации процессов, направленная на автоматизацию и стандартизацию процессов, повышение эффективности деятельности и унификацию структуры служб МТО, рационализацию процессов закупки; политика управления складским хозяйством и запасами, направленная на управление складами, обеспечение условий сохранности запасов и эффективное вовлечение их в производство. В организации существует чёткий регламент взаимодействия участников процесса формирования номенклатурного плана поставок, выбора заказчика, что повышает эффективность данного процесса. В течение периода 2017-2019 гг. на исследуемом предприятии значительно увеличились запасы и снизилась их оборачиваемость, что увеличило транспортный расход, но снизило складские издержки.

Следовательно, основными проблемами исследуемого предприятия в системе МТО являются: высокая стоимость сырья, негативным образом влияющая на общую рентабельность предприятия; увеличение транспортных расходов в связи с более частыми поставками. Как следствие, предлагаются следующие рекомендации по устранению выявленных проблем: расширение использования конкурсного способа выбора поставщиков, что позволит найти оптимального поставщика по сниженной стоимости сырья и материалов; выбор поставщиков на основе принципов логистики. Рассмотрим каждое из мероприятий более детально.

За 2017-2019 гг. число договоров конкурсным способом выбора поставщиков возросло несущественно и составило треть от всех заключённых договоров. Таким образом, использование и дальнейшее расширение применения конкурсного способа выбора поставщиков является крайне выгодным для компании и позволит получить оптимальное качество при более низких ценах на сырьё и материалы.

Помимо этого, проблема увеличения транспортных расходов в следствии увеличения оборачиваемости запасов может быть решена при помощи конкурсного способа выбора поставщиков, что расширяет круг для возможного сотрудничества. Также необходимо выстраивание логистики системы материально-технического обеспечения, разработка системы

²³ Мухин, В. Российские вертикально-интегрированные нефтяные компании: проблемы управления / В. Мухин // Вопросы экономики. - 2019. - №1. - С. 150.

новых логистических условий, которые позволят снизить затраты на транспортировку.

Экономия затрат в результате внедрения мероприятий представлена в табл. 1.

Таблица 1 – Экономия затрат в результате внедрения мероприятий

Показатель	Значение
Ожидаемая экономия стоимости закупки МТР (снижение цены) в результате конкурсного способа выбора поставщиков, % от объема закупок	0,5
Ожидаемая экономия стоимости транспортных расходов, % от транспортных расходов	10

Таким образом, ожидаемая экономия стоимости закупки МТР (снижение цены) в результате конкурсного способа выбора поставщиков составляет 0,5% от объема закупок, ожидаемая экономия стоимости транспортных расходов составит 10% от транспортных расходов. Вследствие вышеперечисленных действий по оптимизации материально-технического обеспечения нефтедобывающих предприятий должны снизиться затраты, улучшиться качество, уровень обслуживания и его оперативность, что положительно повлияет на эффективность деятельности.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ СИСТЕМЫ МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ НЕФТЕДОБЫВАЮЩЕГО ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрены проблемы материально-технического обеспечения нефтедобывающего предприятия. В условиях падения цен на нефть предприятия нефтедобывающего комплекса столкнулись с необходимостью сокращения затрат, связанных с добычей и транспортировкой углеводородного сырья, в том числе за счет повышения эффективности материально-технического обеспечения деятельности.

Ключевые слова: нефтедобывающее предприятие, материально-техническое обеспечение, снижение затрат.

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PROBLEMS OF THE LOGISTICS SYSTEM OF AN OIL-PRODUCING ENTERPRISE

Abstract: This article deals with the problems of material and technical support of an oil-producing enterprise. In the conditions of falling oil prices, the enterprises of the oil-producing complex faced the need to reduce the costs associated with the production and transportation of hydrocarbon raw materials, including by improving the efficiency of material and technical support of activities.

Key words: oil-producing enterprise, material and technical support, cost reduction.

В настоящее время предприятия нефтедобывающего комплекса осуществляют свою деятельность в сложных условиях. Ситуация усугубляется общим падением цен на углеводородное сырье и сложной экономической ситуацией в мире. Особенностью нефтедобывающих предприятий является их расположение в труднодоступных, удаленных территориях от мест переработки нефти, конечных потребителей и вертикальных управленческих структур, свойственных предприятиям

данного сектора экономики.

Система материально-технического снабжения призвана бесперебойно в установленные сроки, в нужном количестве и надлежащем качестве обеспечивать предприятия необходимыми средствами и предметами труда. Система материально-технического обеспечения нефтедобычи осуществляет все функции управления: планирование, организацию, доставку и контроль.

Ряд крупных нефтегазодобывающих предприятий имеет централизованного поставщика, который полностью обеспечивает материально-техническими ресурсами весь процесс добычи, на нерегулярной основе предоставляет складские помещения для хранения материально-технических ресурсов, проводит погрузочно-разгрузочные работы. Одно из таких снабженческих предприятий является объектом исследования.

Динамика величины запасов сырья и материалов нефтедобывающего предприятия в 2017-2019 гг. представлена на рис. 1.

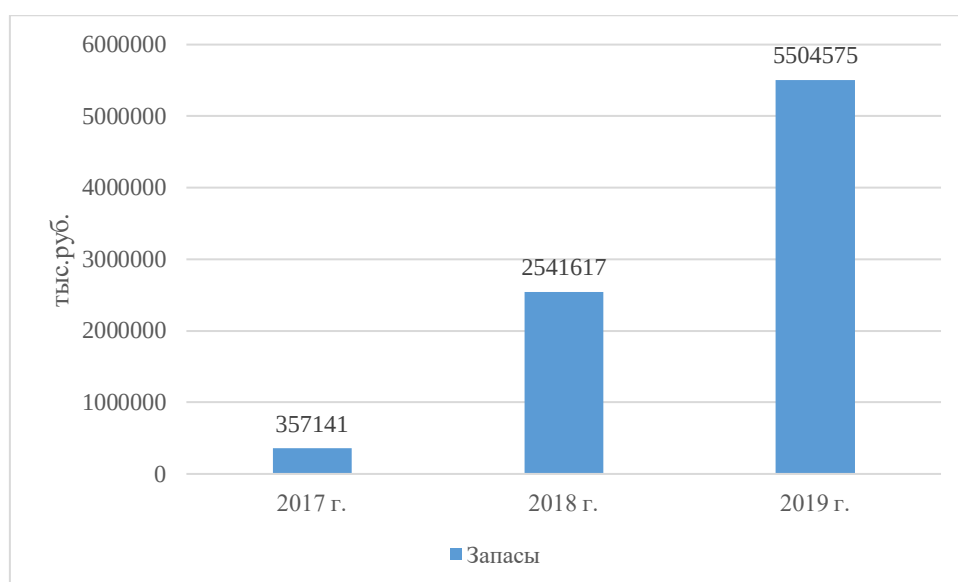


Рис. 1. Динамика величины запасов сырья и материалов нефтедобывающего предприятия в 2017-2019 гг.

Необходимо отметить, что за три года уровень запасов предприятия вырос в 15 раз. То есть за исследуемый период предприятие существенно увеличило объёмы снабженческой деятельности.

Движение материально-производственных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия представлено в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 – Движение материально-производственных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия в 2017-2019 гг.

Показатель	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	Изменение 2019/2017	
				тыс.руб.	%
Остатки материально-производственных запасов на начало года, тыс.руб.	245863	357141	2541617	2295754	933,8
Поступило, тыс.руб.	781256	4285692	7624851	6843595	876,0
Выбыло, тыс.руб.	669978	2101216	4661893	3991915	595,8
Остатки материально-производственных запасов на конец года, тыс.руб.	357141	2541617	5504575	5147434	1441,3

Поступление материально-производственных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия за 2019 г. составило 7624851 тыс.руб. (+876% к уровню 2017 г.). Выбытие материально-производственных запасов за 2019 г. составило 4661893 тыс.руб. (+595,8% к уровню 2017 г.). Рост расхода МПЗ обусловлен ростом количества обслуживаемых предприятий нефтегазодобывающего комплекса. Динамика показателей оборачиваемости материально-производственных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия представлена в таблице 2.

Таблица 2 – Динамика показателей оборачиваемости материально-производственных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия в 2017-2019 г.

Показатель	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	Изменение 2019/2017	
				абс.	%
1. Выручка, тыс.руб.	5744012	21847848	37300866	31556854	549,4
2. Среднегодовое значение запасов, тыс.руб.	301502	1449379	4023096	3721594	1234,4
3. Оборачиваемость материально-производственных запасов, оборот. [стр. 1 / стр. 2]	19,1	15,1	9,3	-9,8	-51,3
4. Оборачиваемость материально-производственных запасов, дн. [365 / стр. 3]	19,2	24,2	39,4	20,2	105,5

Данные таблицы 2 свидетельствуют о том, что за 2019 г. оборачиваемость материально-производственных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия увеличилась на 9,8 об. по сравнению с 2017 г. и составила 9,3 оборота. Соответственно увеличился период оборота материально-производственных запасов с 19,2 дн. в 2017 г. до 39,4 дн. в 2019 г. Данная тенденция свидетельствует о снижении эффективности использования МПЗ нефтедобывающего предприятия в исследуемый

период.

Динамика материалоотдачи и материалоемкости представлена в таблице 3.

Таблица 3 – Динамика материалоотдачи и материалоемкости нефтедобывающего предприятия в 2017-2019 г.

Показатель	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	Изменение 2017/2016	
				абс.	%
1. Выручка, тыс.руб.	5744012	21847848	37300866	31556854	549,4
2. Материально-производственные запасы отпущенные, тыс.руб.	781256	4285692	7624851	6843595	876,0
3. Материалоотдача, руб./руб. [стр. 1 / стр. 2]	7,4	5,1	4,9	-2,5	-33,5
4. Материалоемкость, руб./руб. [1 / стр. 3]	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	50,3

Материалоотдача нефтедобывающего предприятия снизилась в 2019 г. относительно 2017 г. на 33,5%, соответственно отмечен рост материалоемкости на 50,3%, что свидетельствует о снижении эффективности использования МПЗ на исследуемом предприятии.

Уровень обеспеченности предприятия запасами возможно определить путем сравнения фактического количества закупленного сырья и материалов с их плановой потребностью.

Потребность в МПЗ нефтедобывающего предприятия в 2019 г. представлена в таблице 4.

Таблица 4 – Потребность в МПЗ нефтедобывающего предприятия в 2019 г.

Месяц	Потребность, млн.руб.	Поступило, млн.руб.	Фактические запасы, млн.руб.	Страховой запас, млн.руб.	Отношение фактических запасов к потребности, %
На 01.01.2019 год	х	х	1567		
Январь	540	603	1630	1090	301,8
Февраль	548	614	1696	1148	309,3
Март	589	640	1746	1157	296,3
Апрель	631	615	1730	1099	274,3
Май	645	582	1667	1022	258,3
Июнь	653	730	1744	1092	267,2
Июль	640	690	1794	1154	280,4
Август	684	736	1846	1162	270,0
Сентябрь	701	594	1740	1039	248,3
Октябрь	647	620	1713	1066	264,8
Ноябрь	565	579	1727	1162	305,9
Декабрь	522	622	1827	1305	349,8
На 31.12.2019 год	х	х	1827	х	х
Среднее значение	614	635	1738	1125	283,1
Итого	7365	7625	х	х	х

Среднемесячная потребность в МПЗ нефтедобывающего предприятия в 2019 г. составляет 614 млн.руб., в то время как среднемесячное значение фактических запасов в 2019 г. составляет 1738 млн.руб. Среднемесячное отношение фактических запасов к потребности составляет 285,1%. Приведенные данные свидетельствуют об избыточных запасах нефтедобывающего предприятия.

Отчасти это обусловлено особенностями функционирования предприятия (невозможность прервать добычу из-за отсутствия материалов (поэтому уровень страховых запасов высокий), удаленность добычи от поставщиков МТР, морозы в зимнее время, затрудненность транспортного сообщения). Но даже с учетом всех этих факторов уровень запасов все равно существенно выше, чем их реальная потребность, что обусловлено изначально завышенным объемом закупок, просчетами в планировании.

Уровень транспортных расходов на доставку МТР до складов и до производственных цехов и месторождений представлен в таблице 5.

Таблица 5 – Уровень транспортных расходов нефтедобывающего

предприятия на доставку МТР до складов и до производственных цехов и месторождений в 2017-2019 гг.

Показатель	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	Изменение 2019/2017	
				абс.	%
Транспортные расходы на доставку МПЗ, млн.руб.	249	1658	3569	3320	1335,6
Выручка от реализации, млн.руб.	5744	21848	37301	31557	549,4
Уровень транспортных расходов на доставку МПЗ, руб./руб.	0,043	0,076	0,096	0,052	121,1

Транспортные расходы нефтедобывающего предприятия на доставку МТР до складов и до производственных цехов и месторождений Роснефти выросли за 2017-2019 гг. в 14 раз и в 2019 г. составили 3569 млн.руб. Также отмечается рост уровня транспортных расходов на доставку МПЗ по отношению к выручке от реализации на 121,1% за исследуемый период. Данную тенденцию следует признать негативной. Сокращение уровня транспортных расходов на доставку МПЗ по отношению к объемам реализации МТР является резервом повышения эффективности деятельности нефтедобывающего предприятия.

Уровень списания неликвидных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия представлен в таблице 6.

Таблица 6 – Уровень списания неликвидных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия в 2017-2019 гг.

Показатель	2017 г.	2018 г.	2019 г.	Изменение 2019/2017	
				абс.	%
Объем списания неликвидных запасов, тыс.руб.	18693	104355	301732	283039	1514,1
Среднегодовое значение запасов, тыс.руб.	301502	1449379	4023096	3721594	1234,4
Уд. вес неликвидных запасов в общем объеме МПЗ, %	6,2	7,2	7,5	1,3	x

Объем списания неликвидных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия вырос за 2017-2019 гг. в 16 раз и за 2019 г. составил 301732 тыс.руб. Удельный вес неликвидных запасов в общем объеме МПЗ вырос за исследуемый период на 1,3% и по итогам 2019 г. составил 7,5%.

Приведенные данные свидетельствуют о крайне высоком уровне списания неликвидных запасов. Высокий уровень неликвидных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия обусловлен ошибками в складской логистике (на отгрузку выписывается и отгружается МТР, расположенный ближе к зоне погрузки, одновременно МТР, завезенный на склад раньше, теряет срок годности и т. п.;) и ошибками в складском хранении (страховой

запас размещается на верхних полках стеллажей или в дальнем углу склада. Он редко востребован, часто становится неликвидом).

Снижение объемов неликвидных запасов нефтедобывающего предприятия является резервом повышения эффективности материального обеспечения предприятия.

Проблемы МТО нефтедобывающего предприятия представлены в таблице 7.

Таблица 7 – Проблемы МТО нефтедобывающего предприятия

Проблема	Описание
Избыточные запасы	Среднемесячная потребность в МПЗ в 2019 г. составляет 614 млн.руб., в то время как среднемесячное значение фактических запасов в 2019 г. составляет 1738 млн.руб. Среднемесячное отношение фактических запасов к потребности составляет 285,1%.
Высокий уровень транспортных расходов на доставку МТР до складов и до производственных цехов и месторождений Роснефти	Транспортные расходы на доставку МТР до складов и до производственных цехов и месторождений выросли за 2017-2019 гг. в 14 раз и в 2019 г. составили 3569 млн.руб. Также отмечается рост уровня транспортных расходов на доставку МПЗ по отношению к выручке от реализации на 121,1% за исследуемый период.
Высокий уровень неликвидных запасов	Объем списания неликвидных запасов вырос за 2017-2019 гг. в 16 раз и за 2019 г. составил 301732 тыс.руб. Удельный вес неликвидных запасов в общем объеме МПЗ вырос за исследуемый период на 1,3% и по итогам 2019 г. составил 7,5%. Приведенные данные свидетельствуют о крайне высоком уровне списания неликвидных запасов.

На основе анализа выявлены следующие проблемы МТО нефтедобывающего предприятия:

- избыточные запасы;
- высокий уровень транспортных расходов нефтедобывающего предприятия на доставку МТР до складов и до производственных цехов и месторождений;
- высокий уровень неликвидных запасов.

Для решения указанных проблем система материально-технического обеспечения нефтедобывающих предприятий должна выполнять свои функции с учетом возможных перебоев в доставке, вызванных форс-мажорными обстоятельствами, связанными со сложным климатом и проблемами в транспортной инфраструктуре. Такими функциями являются: планирование и контроль поставок; нормирование использования материально-технических ресурсов; регулирование их расходования; распределение ресурсов между основным и вспомогательным

производствами при добыче нефти; организация складирования, хранения и учета данных ресурсов²⁴. Особое внимание должно уделяться запасам и их складированию. Нужно эффективно ими управлять, не допуская как излишних объемов материально-технических ресурсов. В рамках данной системы должен вестись регулярный анализ показателей эффективности деятельности предприятий, высчитываться относительные показатели, среди которых материалоемкость, материалоотдача, соотношение объемов производства и материальных затрат и др. Данные показатели должны рассчитываться в динамике, а их анализ указывает на эффективность деятельности системы материально-технического обеспечения предприятия нефтедобывающего комплекса. В соответствии с данными показателями предприятие должно принимать соответствующие меры по решению имеющихся проблем.

Важным условием бесперебойной работы предприятий нефтегазодобывающего комплекса является обеспеченность запасами.

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²⁴ Меркулов, В.Н. Проблемы управления нефтегазовым комплексом России с учетом влияния новых геополитических факторов / В.Н. Меркулов, Л.И. Ткаченко // Вестник РГГУ. - 2019 - № 4. - С. 63.

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ЧЕЛОВЕК И ПРИРОДА В СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНОМ ИЗМЕРЕНИИ

Аннотация: В статье раскрывается суть современных отношений человека и природы в социокультурном измерении. Рассматриваются традиционное отношение человека к природе, современные направления в этой области. Рассматриваются плюсы и минусы направлений, процесс формирования новой экологической этики.

Ключевые слова: человек, природа, культура, глобальные проблемы современности, экологическая культура

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HUMAN AND NATURE IN THE SOCIOCULTURAL DIMENSION

Annotation: The article reveals the essence of modern relations between man and nature in the socio-cultural dimension. The traditional attitude of man to nature, modern trends in this area are considered. The pros and cons of the directions, the process of forming a new environmental ethics are considered.

Key words: man, nature, culture, global problems of our time, ecological culture

Взаимодействия общества и природы на сегодняшний день, является одной из важнейших глобальных проблем. Под природой в широком смысле слова мы понимаем весь материальный мир, все то, что возникло и существует естественным образом, независимо от воли и желания человека. В узком смысле, это та часть природы, с которой человек может взаимодействовать, т.е. совокупность естественных условий существования человека и общества, объект естествознания. Природа является постоянным и необходимым условием существования и развития людей.

Отсюда возникают вопросы, как возможно сохранить баланс между потребностями человека и нормальным функционированием природы? Какие концепции следует принять обществу? На эти и другие вопросы мы даем ответ в представленной статье.

Вся история общества – это история изменяющегося взаимодействия социума и природы. На определенном этапе эволюции планеты появляется вторая природа – культура и общество. После этого человеческая жизнь на Земле постоянно развивается и усложняется. «Этот очевидный факт дает основание утверждать, что в условиях современности уже невозможно полноценно исследовать любой феномен, не обращаясь к широкому историческому контексту любого феномена, который подвергается философско-антропологическому исследованию»²⁵.

Человек отделился от природы, когда появилась культура и возникло общество. Верно и обратное: «тогда, когда появилось общество и культура, возник и сам человек. В этом заключается один из ключевых философско-антропологических законов единства антропосоциокультурогенеза. А ключевым фактором, интенсифицировавшим процесс антропосоциокультурогенеза, стало появление языка и речи как ключевых механизмов эмерджентной адаптации и в то же время как результата самоорганизации и селекции»²⁶.

Традиционное общество мыслило себя частью единого вселенского организма и строило свои отношения с миром природы на принципах взаимности. Этот этический аспект традиционного природопользования позитивно осмысливается в современных философских концепциях, а также находит широкий отклик в массовом сознании современных постиндустриальных обществ.

Формы трансформации опыта традиционной экологической культуры в современных социокультурных практиках весьма разнообразны. Противники глобализации в её либерально-рыночной форме подчеркивают, что общество потребления, «пренебрегая явным фактом экологической перегрузки нашей планеты, решительно отвергает всякие принципы аскетизма, этики, самоограничения, трудовой аскезы и культивирует воспроизводство ориентированных на гедонизм, телесные удовольствия эгоистических индивидов-потребителей»²⁷.

Таким образом, экологическая культура традиционных обществ начинает рассматриваться более широко – как некая альтернатива

²⁵ Roudenko A.M., Kotlyarova V.V., Shubina M.M. Education of specificity of methodological principals of philosophical and anthropological investigation of life-meaningful intentionality of person's existence // *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*. 2015. Vol. 6. № 2.

²⁶ Брусько О.А. Социокультурное и личностное измерение бытия человека в глобальной эволюции: философско-антропологическая экспликация // *Гуманитарные и социальные науки*. 2019. № 5. С. 11.

²⁷ Кирвель Ч. С. Глобализационный проект унификации мира как эпохальная иллюзия // *Россия: многообразие культур и глобализация*. М.: Канон+: Реабилитация, 2010. С. 134.

существующей социокультурной организации, а также как форма индивидуального духовного самосовершенствования.

По своему происхождению экологическая культура традиционных обществ – это результат хозяйственного освоения конкретной природной среды. Поэтому её жизнеспособность и возможность дальнейшего развития на этой территории связаны с традиционной системой использования природных ресурсов. Сохранение этой системы достаточно сложно, т.к. мировая тенденция направлена на формирование системы глобального природопользования.

Поэтому уже в конце XX века в научном дискурсе начали формироваться социально-экологические подходы, ориентированные на поиск баланса между обществом и природной средой: «зелёный капитализм», «устойчивое развитие», «экологическая модернизация» и другие.

Мыслители, ориентированные на поиск баланса между обществом и природной средой, такие как Д. Хубер в Германии, Г. Спаарген и А. Мол в Голландии, А. Вил в Великобритании разработали концепцию перехода от «роста» к устойчивому развитию. Американские социологи Р. Данлэп, У. Каттон, отмечая зависимость человека и общества от природной среды, предложили переход от антропоцентрической, то есть старой, к новой - экологической парадигме.

В отечественной философией так же разрабатывались стратегии взаимодействия общества и природы. Наиболее жизнеспособных была признана коэволюционная парадигма, в рамках которой взаимодействие общества и природы рассматривалось как совместное развитие систем с взаимными требованиями. Ее сторонники - Н. В. Тимофеев-Ресовский, Р. С. Карпинская, А. П. Огурцов и другие. Коэволюционная парадигма базируется на умозаключении о том, что природа – не пассивный объект человеческой деятельности, а полноправный субъект коэволюции общества и природы.

Такой подход задаёт новые ориентиры в формировании культуры, во многом схожие с традиционной экологической этикой. И. К. Лисеев отмечает: «Происходит переход от установок на неограниченный прогресс, беспредельный экономический рост к представлениям о пределах роста, гармонизации экономической экспансии в природу с принципами экологического сдерживания и запрета. Ориентации на прогресс и инновационность заменяются установками на стабильность, равновесность, устойчивое развитие с учётом пределов роста. От отношений господства, конкуренции, соревновательности намечается движение к идеалам сотрудничества, кооперации, сосуществования»²⁸.

²⁸ Лисеев И. К. Новый образ природы и новые ценности цивилизации сотрудничества и ненасилия // Философия. Биология. Культура (работы разных лет). М.: ИФРАН, 2011. С. 143.

Связь с традиционной культурой отмечают и сами авторы современной экоэтики: «В основе экологической этики лежит особая философская мудрость, выражением которой является, в частности, даосская концепция недеяния»²⁹.

В умении гармонизировать социальные и природные начала стоит поучиться у представителей восточной философии, которые делают акцент на распространении нравственных требований в отношении человека к природе. Главными здесь выступают идеи взаимности, диалогичности, этической обусловленности. Именно диалог различных культур делает продуктивным синтез культурных традиций и новшеств, соответствующих требованиям коэволюционной парадигмы.

На сегодняшний день широкое распространение получила позиция отхода от антропо и социоцентризма в пользу биоцентризма. Это говорит о тенденции осмысления разрушительных последствий, которая принесла существующая ныне стратегия использования природы, и поиску новых ценностей для современной цивилизации. Ю. Г. Марков отмечает: «В социально-философской литературе ... начинается просматриваться глубокая связь самой сущности нравственных отношений с экологическими основами бытия, что позволяет размышлять о формировании ... цивилизации, имеющей достаточно оснований называться экологической»³⁰.

Подведем итоги. Человек и природа в социокультурном измерении мыслиться как симбиотическая система, приносящая обоим сторонам пользу. Но, к сожалению, с появлением промышленности человек стал потребителем и разрушителем природы. Попытки восполнить изъятое у природы достойны, но не закрывают и половины необходимого. Встает вопрос о радикальной смене ценностной ориентации общества в целом.

Традиционная культура представляет собой традицию, связанную с конкретной территорией. Она делает природный мир неотъемлемой частью культуры и человека, как части природы. Для современного жителя мегаполиса, да и сельского обитателя, это чувство почти утрачено. Традиционная культура содержит ценнейший для современного человека опыт контроля и сознательного потребления, опыт ответственности перед предками и потомками, перед всеми живыми существами, населяющими этот мир вместе с ним.

Философская рефлексия помогает обществу в выработке новых установок, совмещающих в себе традиционное, бережное отношение к природе и потребности современного человека.

²⁹ Мантатов В. В., Мантатова Л. В. Экологическая этика как философский проект жизни // Гуманитарный вектор. Т. 11, № 1. 2016. С. 37.

³⁰ Марков Ю. Г. Экология и этика: ориентиры цивилизационных перемен // Экология. Серия аналитических обзоров мировой литературы. 2011. № 96. С. 3.

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ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА КОМОРБИДНОСТИ КАРДИОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ БОЛЬНЫХ В УСЛОВИЯХ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНОГО СТАЦИОНАРА

Аннотация: Результаты проведенного исследования доказывают необходимость комплексной оценки состояния больного с ХСН в целом. Это обусловлено более тяжелым клиническим течением ХСН, ухудшением прогноза, а также снижением КЖ и личностными особенностями больных с ХСН на фоне коморбидности.

Выявленные в зависимости от уровня коморбидности особенности клинического течения ХСН, необходимо учитывать при выборе тактики обследования и лечения больных с ХСН. Наибольшее опасение вызывают больные с неудовлетворительной приверженностью к лечению, являющиеся мишенями для коррекционной работы в условиях терапевтической практики.

Определение степени коморбидности, позволяющее прогнозировать риск смерти больных с ХСН, даёт возможность выделять категории пациентов, требующих особого внимания, как в условиях амбулаторно-поликлинического, многопрофильного так и стационарного лечения.

Ключевые слова: коморбидность, многопрофильный стационар, кардиологических больных.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF COMORBIDITY OF CARDIOLOGICAL PATIENTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF A MULTIDISCIPLINE HOSPITAL

Resume: The results of the study prove the need for a comprehensive assessment of the condition of a patient with CHF as a whole. This is due to the more severe clinical course of CHF, worsening prognosis, as well as a decrease in QOL and personal characteristics of patients with CHF against the background of comorbidity.

The features of the clinical course of CHF revealed depending on the level of comorbidity should be taken into account when choosing the tactics of examination and treatment of patients with CHF. The greatest concern is caused

by patients with unsatisfactory adherence to treatment, who are targets for corrective work in a therapeutic practice.

Determination of the degree of comorbidity, which makes it possible to predict the risk of death in patients with CHF, makes it possible to distinguish categories of patients requiring special attention, both in outpatient, multidisciplinary and inpatient treatment.

Key words: comorbidity, multidisciplinary hospital, cardiac patients.

Актуальность. Профилактика и лечение хронических заболеваний обозначены Всемирной Организацией Здравоохранения как приоритетный проект второго десятилетия XXI века, направленный на улучшение качества жизни населения мира[2,4].

Взаимовлияние заболеваний значительно изменяет клиническую картину и течение заболеваний, характер и тяжесть осложнений, ухудшает качество жизни больного, ограничивает или затрудняет лечебно-диагностический процесс[1,3].

При медикаментозном лечении пациентов кардиологического отделения до 50% затрат приходится на препараты, не рекомендованные стандартом ведения пациентов с кардиологической патологией[5].

Цель исследования. Изучить характер терапевтической коморбидности у кардиологических больных в условиях многопрофильного стационара.

Материалы и методы исследования. Были проанализированы истории болезней 80 пациентов кардиологического профиля в возрасте от 25 до 82 лет (средний возраст $56,3 \pm 4,5$ лет), находившихся на лечении в клинике АГМИ. При этом мужчины составили 45% (36 человек), женщины — 55% (44 больных соответственно).

Результаты исследования. В анализируемой группе пациентов частота коморбидности составила 97,5%. В большинстве случаев регистрировалось наличие от 3 до 5 заболеваний одновременно (57 человек, 71,2%), но у 16% пациентов отмечалось сочетание 6—8 болезней одновременно.

В соответствии с литературными данными о нарастании коморбидности с возрастом, все пациенты были разделены на 3 группы: в 1-ю группа (18—44 года) было включено 6 человек, во 2-ю (45—64 года) — 47 и в 3-ю (65 лет и более) — 27 больных соответственно. Обращает внимание значительное среднее число хронических заболеваний в первой возрастной группе (5), что может быть обусловлено особенностями контингента больных в стационаре данной категории (в группу вошли два пациента с инфекционным эндокардитом и по одному пациенту с ВПС, миокардитом, рестриктивной кардиомиопатией и ИБС). У пациентов второй и третьей групп отмечается традиционная тенденция к возрастанию

их количества при увеличении возраста больных (4,46 и 5,19 соответственно).

Учитывая профильность отделения, среди обследованных пациентов в структуре коморбидности закономерно превалировала внутрикардиальная коморбидность. ИБС как основное заболевание диагностирована у 54 пациентов (67,6%) и у 4(5%), как сопутствующее, при этом проявления мультифокального атеросклероза имели 17 больных (21,3%), указания на перенесенный инфаркт миокарда — 27 пациент (33,8%); пороки сердца (дегенеративные, ХРБС, врожденные пороки сердца) — 17 больных (21,3%), в 3 случаях причиной госпитализации послужил инфекционный эндокардит (3,7%), и в 5 случаях (6,3%) другие причины (миокардит, синдром соединительнотканной дисплазии, экссудативный перикардит и кардиомиопатия).

Различные нарушения ритма и проводимости, в том числе сложные, зарегистрированы у 24 пациентов (30%), при этом наиболее часто — у 20 больных (25%) диагностирована фибрилляция предсердий. Частота гипертонической болезни в анализируемой группе составила 76,3% (61 больной), при этом подавляющее большинство пациентов были отнесены к категории очень высокого риска (59 человек).

Существенный вклад в формирование коморбидной патологии вносили некардиальные заболевания, которые были представлены следующим образом: эндокринные и метаболические заболевания (сахарный диабет, ожирение, заболевания щитовидной железы) — 33,8% (27 больных), из них сахарный диабет 16,3%, ожирение I—II ст. — 17,6%; заболевания желудочно—кишечного тракта (язвенная болезнь, атрофический гастрит, ЖКБ) — 22,5%, (18).

Другие патологические состояния встречались реже и составили соответственно: дисциркуляторная энцефалопатия — 16,3%; заболевания почек (МКБ, хронический пиелонефрит, кисты почек) — 15%; хронической инфекции — 8,8%; болезни органов дыхания пневмонии 8,8%, заболевания периферических сосудов -7,5%.

Вывод. Таким образом, проведенный анализ историй болезни показал высокую частоту коморбидной патологии и большое число хронических заболеваний у кардиологических больных во всех возрастных группах. Несмотря на многообразие соматической патологии в анализируемой группе пациентов, отмечалось существенное преобладание внутрикардиальной коморбидности.

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ДИСКУРС АНАЛИЗ – КАК СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ МЕТОД ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИИ РЕЧЕВЫХ КОММУНИКАЦИЙ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется дискурс-анализ - как современный метод интерпретации речевых коммуникаций

Ключевые слова: коммуникатор, реципиент, дискурс, дискурсивный анализ, экстралингвистические факторы, контекст, визуальный дискурс, вербальный дискурс, разговорный дискурс, текстуальный дискурс, адресант, адресат, жестикация, аудиально, когнитивная семантика, когнитивная грамматика

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DISCOURSE ANALYSIS - AS A MODERN METHOD OF INTERPRETATION SPEECH COMMUNICATIONS

Abstract: The article analyzes discourse analysis - as a modern method of interpreting speech communications.

Key words: communicator, recipient, discourse, discourse analysis, extra linguistic factors, context, visual discourse, verbal discourse, oral discourse, textual discourse, addresser, addressee, gesticulation, audial, cognitive semantics, cognitive grammar

Лингвистика – одна из самых интересных наук в мире, которая изучает и анализирует особенности языка. В мире много народов и у каждого народа имеется свой язык, с помощью которого представители тех или иных народов обмениваются информацией. Информация передается из уст коммуникатора (передающий информацию) в уста реципиента (получатель информации), дальше в сознании реципиента идет анализ полученной информации. Два человека обменивающиеся той или иной информацией чередуют и меняются ролями, то есть, человек, который является коммуникатором, также может служить роль реципиента, также, как и реципиент может служить роль коммуникатора. В этом случае, обмениваемая информация между двумя людьми называется диалогом. А анализ полученной информации реципиентом совершается в сознании с помощью лингвистического метода, под названием дискурсивный анализ!

Дискурс анализ является сравнительно молодым методом в современной лингвистике. Этот вид анализа является совокупностью аналитических методов интерпретации разных вида текстов, или высказываний в виде речевой деятельности человечества.

Слово «дискурс» от латинского “discursus” – «движение, беседа, разговор», означает «речь, тип речи, текст». (2:21) А «анализ» является одним из лингвистических методов. Т.А. ван Дайк дает следующие пояснение слову *дискурс* – «как речевого потока, языка в его постоянном движении, вбирающего в себя многообразие исторической эпохи, индивидуальных и социальных особенностей как коммуниканта, так и коммуникативной ситуации, в которой происходит общение. В дискурсе отображается менталитет и культура как национальная всеобщая, так и индивидуальная частная». (1: 134) Исходя из этого мы можем сделать заключение что дискурс – это коммуникация не только в отношении текста, но и важны экстралингвистические факторы чтобы мы имели правильное представление об информации данной в том или ином тексте. Экстралингвистическими факторами мы называем мировоззрение, человеческие ценности, менталитет, индивидуальное мнение и цель адресанта.

Я сочла актуальной эту тему из соображений того, что я, являясь преподавателем английского языка, часто сталкиваюсь с недопониманием среди студентов именно этого лингвистического метода. Может быть именно отсутствие экстралингвистических знаний и является причиной данной проблемы. В данной статье я попытаюсь на примерах показать, как работает данный метод.

Сам по себе метод дискурсивного анализа является очень интересным и занимательным явлением. Слова в каждом предложении или тексте являются подсказками смысла, смысл же является очень значимым и возникает как следствие контекста, в котором встречаются слова.

Если приравнять дискурсивный анализ к медицинской операции, точно, как и врач во время операции сосредоточенно обращает внимание на каждый орган, часть, сосуд и т.д. человеческого организма, так и лингвист пытается предотвратить малейшую ошибку при анализе и анализирует предложения и тексты концептуально, так как одно слово может иметь два или более смысла, а контекст может содержать в себе более глубокое значение, выражаясь иными словами – ‘конфетку в обёртке’ (то есть, чтобы съесть конфетку, нужно сначала открыть обёртку)!

Человечество каждый день – ежечасно, ежеминутно, ежесекундно, обменивается информацией. И этот процесс никогда не останавливается, так как данный процесс является главной деятельностью человечества для комфортного существования в социуме.

Метод дискурсивного анализа тесно связан с наукой когнитивной лингвистики, так как, каждая полученная внешняя информация

анализируется внутри нашего сознания, наш мозг имеет уникальные способности получать, хранить и распространять различную информацию. Человек сначала получает информацию, далее идет анализ информации в сознании человека, после того как мозг анализирует полученную информацию, он дает пуск действию (вербально или орально). Работа мозга — это уникальное явление, которое может содержать бесконечное количество информации и выдавать ее в случае надобности.

Информация передается и получается разными способами, исходя из этого, я посчитала дельным назвать четыре главных способа дискурсивного анализа. Данные виды дискурсивного анализа включают в себя – анализ визуального дискурса, анализ вербального дискурса, анализ разговорного и текстуального дискурса.

Анализ визуального дискурса – это индивидуальная интерпретация полученной информации из внешнего мира. Оно выражается по большей части в картинках или иллюстрациях которую мы можем оценить или интерпретировать только визуально (с помощью глаз). Информация или посыл выраженная в картинке автоматически передается в сознание и моментально идет анализ, сопутствующий тем или иным действием. Чтобы продемонстрировать это, рассмотрим пример. Знак в данной картинке широко распространенный и мы можем столкнуться с ним в разных общественных местах: в транспорте, в ресторане, в кафе, в гостиницах и т.д. Информация, обращенная к адресату, несет посыл «не курить» (по smoking), визуальная картинка передается в сознание, мозг видит картинку как дымящуюся сигарету, со штампом сверху, и интерпретирует информацию как запрет действия. Далее сознание дает указ действиям – то есть запрет курению. Мозг хранит визуально полученную информацию и дает периодическое напоминание действиям. Данный способ анализа является визуальным. Нужно отметить, что визуальный анализ, по сравнению с другими тремя, быстрее анализирует информацию и дает путь действию.



В современном мире где технология развивается ускоренными темпами, люди начинают придумывать новые способы общения. Сегодня почти у каждого имеются разного вида гаджеты (телефоны, ноутбуки, планшеты и т.д.). Люди обмениваются информацией с помощью специальных стикеров и смайликов, что и может служить отличным примером визуального дискурсивного анализа. Информация передается с помощью картинок, и визуально оценив, отправляется в сознание где и происходит интерпретация увиденного, далее идет установка действия.

Вербальный дискурс является следующим видом передачи информации, где коммуникатор передает информацию реципиенту с помощью жестикуляции. Здесь, главную роль обращения имеет наше тело или части тела. Примером можно указать на язык глухо-немых. Есть такие представители общества, которые не имеют возможность передавать свои

мысли с помощью языка. Но они должны передавать свои мысли и получать взамен внешнюю информацию, так как являются представителями общества. У них существует свой алфавит (Амслен), с помощью которого они обмениваются информацией. В алфавите Амслена, роль языка исполняет человеческая кисть. С помощью руки люди жестикулируют специальные знаки, которые кроют в себе определенный смысл. Как мы можем видеть, язык не является единственным инструментом обмена информацией! Так или иначе, люди находят приемлемый для себя способ общения, чтобы активно участвовать в социальной деятельности.

Следующий тип дискурса – это разговорный дискурс. Разговорный дискурс – самый распространенный способ общения, так как представители общества каждый день обмениваются словами, содержащими то или иное значение. Каждое слово имеет свое значение, иногда одно слово имеет два или более значений. В разговорном дискурсе коммуникатор передает информацию с помощью языка, а реципиент принимает ее с помощью слухового аппарата (аудиально). Еще один очень важный фактор разговорного дискурсивного анализа, это тон общения. По тональности разговора можно определить смысл информации. Рассмотрим следующий пример: Джон сидит дома и скучает по своей маме, обычно мама возвращается в шесть часов вечера. Время половина шестого, слышен стук в дверь, Джон открывает дверь, а там соседка. У Джона реакция - низкая, почти глухо: “- Oh, it’s you.” В интонации ребенка слышен тон разочарования. Та же ситуация, стук в дверь, Джон открывает дверь, там мама. У Джона реакция - высокое и радостное: “Oh, it’s you!” По интонации и тону ребенка можно предположить отношение ребенка к той или иной ситуации. В разговорном дискурсе имеются множество примеров, указывающих на то как язык может передавать информацию в разных руслах.

Текстуальный дискурс – это информация, которая передается с помощью текста. В данном случае письменно переданная информация, в первую очередь читается, далее информация передается в мозг, мозг анализирует его, и дает соответствующую интерпретацию. В текстуальном дискурсе анализе, реципиент обращает внимание как на когнитивную семантику, так и на когнитивную грамматику. Хочу обратить внимание на то что, в тексте невозможно предугадать тон или манеру мыслей, пока не прочитать полное содержимое. В тексте одно слово может дать несколько значений, и только исходя из контекста, можно предположить смысл, значение того или иного слова. В текстуальном дискурсе вспомогательную роль играет пунктуация, с помощью пунктуационных символов мы можем определить манеру передачи информации. Любая информация, предоставленная в письменном виде, считается текстуальным дискурсом. Рассмотрим следующий пример:

“Why do robins sing in December
Long before the Springtime is due?
And even though it's snowing, violets are growing
I know why and so do you...”

Анализируя этот кусок, хотелось бы отметить, что я не случайно выбрала этот кусок, так как он в красочной степени выражает все чувства и эмоции в словах, и является отличным примером для текстуального дискурсивного анализа. Стих был написан М. Гордоном (M. Gordon), и была спета в виде песни в фильме «Серенада солнечной долины» (Sun Valley Serenade). Дословный перевод: *«Почему малиновки поют в декабре, хотя еще есть время до весны? Фиалки продолжают цвести, несмотря на снег. Я знаю причину, и ты тоже...»* Малиновки (зорька, зарянка) – это вид птиц, которые прилетают весной и отличаются от других птиц своим пением. Пение птиц считается одним из самых красивых и завораживающих среди птиц, которые поют. Это и является причиной почему адресант говорит в вопросительной форме, то есть, то что малиновки прилетели зимой – это и есть нонсенс. Фиалки – это вид цветов, которые цветут исключительно весной, это и является причиной вопроса адресанта. В конце контекста адресант указывает на то что он знает ответы на эти вопросы. Сначала необходимо обратить внимание на то что и малиновка, и фиалки ассоциируются весной. А приход весны означает начало чего-то нового, теплого и красивого – то есть наши экстралингвистические навыки дают нам подсказку того что, только если человек влюблен, он видит вокруг себя всегда красивое и чувствует себя воодушевленно! Необходимо обратить внимание на то, что время, которое указывает адресант декабрь, то есть зима. А то что происходит вокруг него (нее) абсолютно противоречит этому времени года. Исходя из этого, можем сделать заключение, что адресант описывает свой маленький внутренний мир – то что происходит внутри, и то как он чувствует себя. В четвертой строчке, адресант обращается адресату, отсюда можно сделать вывод, что там есть еще кто-то. Из экстралингвистических соображений становится ясно, что адресат – это противоположный пол, это подтверждают следующие строчки: “When you dance with me, I’m in heaven when the music begins...” – *«Когда музыка начинается, и ты танцуешь со мной, я чувствую себя как в раю...»* Эти строчки открыто говорят, что адресант обращается противоположному полу. «Чувствовать себя как в раю», приравниваются к невероятной радости и к чувству благополучия, опять-таки исходя из экстралингвистических соображений.

В заключении хотелось бы добавить, что дискурс анализ направлен на то как информация данная разными способами обретает значение. Дискурс анализ направлен на систематичное исследование текста. Исходя из этого, нужно учесть, что дискурс не может быть произведен вне контекста, и не может быть понят без рассмотрения контекста. Одни дискурсы всегда

связаны с другими ранее произведенными дискурсами, а также с теми, которые производятся в тот же момент и будут произведены после (3:227.) Большинство из лексических понятий и семантические единицы, непосредственно связанные с языковыми единицами, то есть словами, являются лишь частью полноценного понимания в сознании коммуникатора (адресанта) и реципиента (адресата).

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РАЗВИТИЕ ЛИЗИНГОВОГО КРЕДИТА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются состояние лизингового портфеля за 2017 – 2020 годы, количество договоров лизинга, а также определены цели дальнейшего развития лизинговой деятельности.

Ключевые слова: лизинг, лизинговые компании, объект лизинга.

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DEVELOPMENT OF LEASING CREDIT IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Abstract: This article examines the state of the leasing portfolio for 2017-2020, the number of leasing contracts, and also defines the goals of further development of leasing activities.

Keywords: leasing, leasing companies, leasing object.

Одним из методов обновления материально-технической базы и модификации основных фондов различных отраслей деятельности является лизинг.

Лизинг – форма кредита, при которой лизингополучатель самостоятельно выбирает условия кредитования, исходя из своих потребностей и финансовых возможностей. Объект лизинга является

собственностью лизингодателя в течение срока действия договора лизинга [1].

Наиболее крупными и надёжными лизинговыми компаниями в Республике Беларусь являются:

1. «РЕСО-БелЛизинг»

СООО «РЕСО-БелЛизинг» — лизинговая компания, входящая в состав одного из крупнейших российских холдингов «РЕСО».

Основным видом деятельности компании является финансовый лизинг новых легковых и коммерческий автомобилей. Финансирование деятельности компании осуществляется в основном за счет иностранных инвестиций, что позволяет осуществлять лизинговые сделки быстро и с минимальным набором документов.

Данная лизинговая компания занимает 1-ое место по количеству и стоимости переданных легковых авто для юридических лиц за 2019 год [2].

2. «АСБ Лизинг»

ООО «АСБ Лизинг» — универсальная лизинговая компания, предоставляющая своим клиентам услуги финансового лизинга, лизинга оборудования, недвижимости и спецтехники, международного лизинга и лизинга для физических лиц.

В течение всего периода деятельности предприятие демонстрирует положительную динамику основных финансовых показателей и на сегодняшний день уверенно занимает лидирующую позицию среди лизинговых компаний Республики Беларусь [3].

3. «ПриватЛизинг»

ООО "ПриватЛизинг" занимает 1-е место в рейтинге лизинговых организаций в сегменте потребительского лизинга в 2019 году.

Миссия компании - удовлетворение потребностей клиентов через предоставление современных, технологичных и эффективных инструментов финансирования для приобретения необходимого имущества [4].

4. «Райффайзен-Лизинг»

СООО «Райффайзен-Лизинг» входит в тройку крупнейших лизинговых компаний в Беларуси. По результатам рейтинга, составляемого Ассоциацией лизингодателей Беларуси, компания традиционно является одной из наиболее эффективных и устойчивых на рынке.

По итогам 2019 года компания заняла 1-ое место в лизинге коммерческой недвижимости, а также 2-е место в лизинге грузового автотранспорта. Данная лизинговая компания предоставляет своим клиентам - юридическим и физическим лицам - финансовый сервис европейского качества, оказывая услуги в области финансового, оперативного и возвратного лизинга [5].

Многолетний опыт использования лизингового механизма в предпринимательской деятельности многих стран мира позволяет сделать вывод о его эффективности. С помощью лизинга реально могут быть

привлечены инвестиции, необходимые для модернизации основных фондов в различных отраслях экономики той или иной страны.

Лизинг сравнительно молодой для белорусского рынка вид деятельности. Первые лизинговые операции в Беларуси начали проводиться в 1991г.

В Республике Беларусь лизинг рассматривается органами государственного управления как одна из форм привлечения инвестиций в деятельность предприятий в условиях ограниченности инвестиционных ресурсов, также имеющая широкую перспективу в решении проблем технического перевооружения и сбыта продукции отечественного машиностроения, в том числе и на экспорт. В первую очередь, это отражается в нормотворческой деятельности.

Согласно данным Национального банка, в Беларуси в настоящее время зарегистрированы 114 лизинговых организаций [6].

Рассмотрим состояние лизингового портфеля Республики Беларусь на 01.01.2017 - 01.01.2020 (рисунок 1).

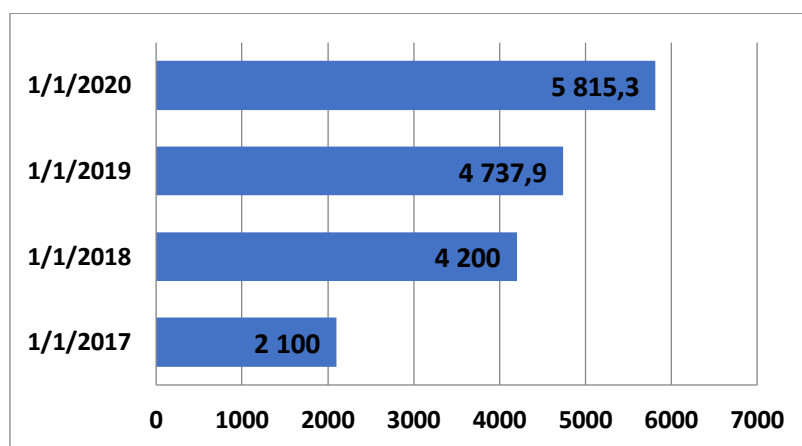


Рисунок 1 - Состояние лизингового портфеля на 01.01.2017 - 01.01.2020, млн. рублей

Примечание – источник: собственная разработка на основе [7].

В соответствии с рисунком 1, объём портфеля лизинга за 2017 год увеличился по сравнению с 2016 годом в 2 раза и равнялся 4,2 млрд. белорусских рублей. По состоянию на 1 января 2019 года также произошло увеличение лизингового портфеля (537,9 млн. рублей). В 2019 году снова наблюдалось изменение объёма портфеля лизинга в сторону увеличения, его размер составил 5 815,3 млн. рублей. Данная тенденция говорит о том, что рынок лизинга в Беларуси продолжает бурно расти и набирать всё большее значение в секторе финансов.

На рисунке 2 отражена динамика количества заключённых договоров лизинга в Республике Беларусь за 2016-2019 годы.

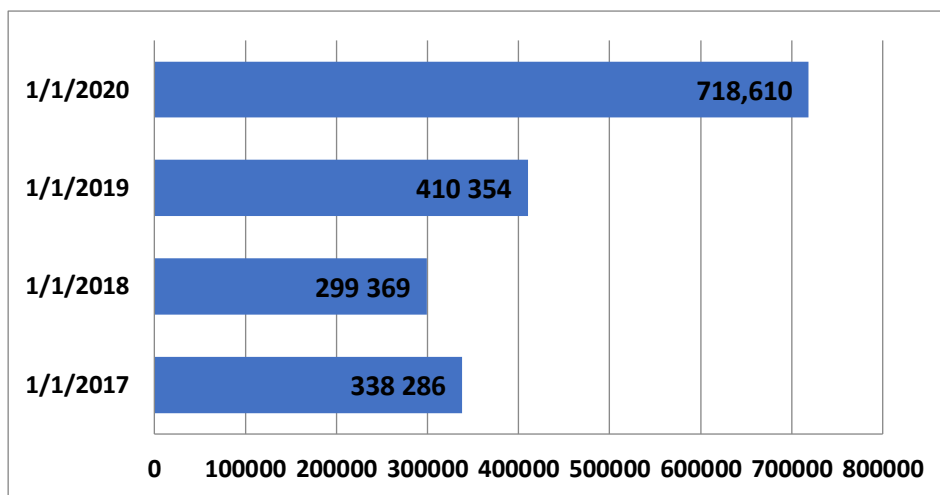


Рисунок 2 - Количество договоров лизинга по состоянию на 01.01.2017 - 01.01.2020

Примечание – источник: собственная разработка на основе [4].

В соответствии с рисунком 2 можно сделать вывод, что общее количество договоров лизинга за 2017 год составило 299 369, и это на 13% меньше показателей 2016 года. Согласно данным Ассоциации лизингодателей количество договоров выросло на 0,7% до 410 354 в 2018 году. По состоянию на 01.01.2020 действовало 718 610 договоров, что говорит о возрастающей роли данного вида кредита.

В республике существуют проблемы, препятствующие развитию лизинга: активному росту рынка, мешает высокая стоимость ресурсов в белорусских рублях. Из-за большого оттока вкладов на фоне роста спроса на кредит со стороны субъектов банки вынуждены поднимать процент по депозитам. В следствии чего цена ресурсов увеличивается.

На сегодняшний день банкам не хватает ликвидности. В стране существует проблема с ресурсами. Не исключено, что лизинговые компании могут даже останавливать деятельность. Так как необходим целый пакет документации, в соответствии с международными стандартами, не у каждой лизинговой компании имеются соответствующие специалисты. И такую отчетность нужно заказывать на стороне, что очень дорого. Значит, ресурсы за границей могут заимствовать только крупные компании.

В целях дальнейшего развития лизинговой деятельности в Республике Беларусь необходимо наращивать ресурсную базу лизинговых компаний, в том числе и за счет иностранных инвестиций. Данное решение поспособствует развитию лизинговых компаний и операций, производимых ими. В результате, за счет наращивания объемов деятельности можно будет осуществить продвижение производимой отечественной промышленностью продукции на внутренний и международный рынок.

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ПРОГНОСТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ СТРЕСС – ЭХОКАРДИОГРАФИИ В ДИАГНОСТИКЕ ИШЕМИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ СЕРДЦА

Аннотация: Контрольную группу составили 20 условно здоровых пациентов в возрасте от до 60 лет ($49,1 \pm 2,98$) без клинических проявлений ИБС и отсутствием ее основных факторов риска. В зависимости от клиники, результатов исследования больные были разделены на 2 группы. I группу больных составили 20 условно здоровых мужчин в возрасте от 37 до 61 лет ($49,2 \pm 2,87$) с наличием двух факторов риска развития ИБС. II группу вошли 20 мужчин в возрасте от 39 до 64 лет ($49,5 \pm 3,01$) с типичными приступами стенокардии напряжения. Всем обследованным больным была применена методика тканевой стресс-ДэхоКГ с физической нагрузкой. В качестве стресс-агента использовалась физическая нагрузка по методике.

Ключевые слова: сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (ССЗ), ИБС, добутамина, стресс–ЭхоКГ, стресс-ДэхоКГ, дипиридамол.

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PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF STRESS ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE

Annotation: The control group consisted of 20 conditionally healthy patients aged up to 60 years (49.1 ± 2.98) without clinical manifestations of CHD and the absence of its main risk factors. Depending on the clinic, the results of the study, the patients were divided into 2 groups. Group I of patients consisted of 20 conditionally healthy men aged 37 to 61 years (49.2 ± 2.87) with the presence of two risk factors for the development of CHD. Group II included 20 men aged 39 to 64 years (49.5 ± 3.01) with typical attacks of angina pectoris. All examined patients were applied the technique of tissue stress Echocardiography with exercise. Physical activity according to the method was used as a stress agent.

Key words: cardiovascular disease (CVD), ischemic heart disease, dobutamine, stress Echocardiography, stress Echocardiography, dipyridamole.

Проблема диагностики и лечения сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (ССЗ) остается на первом месте, несмотря на успехи в развитии кардиологической службы и применение новых лекарственных препаратов. Сегодня от ССЗ в мире только в 2018 г. по этой причине умерли 18,7 млн. человек, из них 9 млн. 387 - от ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС). Летальность от этих заболеваний по странам среднеазиатского региона также остаётся крайне высокая. Прогноз смертности от ИБС в мире на 2021 г. составил 11млн. человек. По данным АНА/АСС и национального института здоровья США, несмотря на огромные средства (60 млрд. \$), ежегодно затрачиваемые США на лечение коронарного атеросклероза, в США страдают ИБС более 5 млн. человек.

Один из путей снижения смертности от ИБС – ранняя диагностика и своевременно начатое лечение. Существуют различные алгоритмы диагностики ИБС как у нас в стране, так и зарубежом (Седов В.П., Алехин М.Н., Корнеев Н.В., 2000), так и в США (АНА/АСС 2007), включающие обязательное проведение стресс-эхокардиографии (стресс-ЭхоКГ) перед выполнением селективной коронароангиографии (КАГ). Чувствительность стандартных проб (добутамин с атропином, дипиридамола с атропином) относительно низка и составляет около 80,0% (Седов В.П., Алехин М.Н., Корнеев Н.В., 2000). Учитывая механизм действия дипиридамола («синдром межкоронарного обкрадывания»), и добутамина (стимуляция – адренорецепторов, приводящая к увеличению потребности миокарда в кислороде), целесообразна их комбинация в качестве стресс-агентов при проведении нагрузочной ЭхоКГ.

Для исключения ложноположительных и ложноотрицательных результатов диагностики ИБС, стресс-ЭхоКГ должна обладать высокой чувствительностью и специфичностью.

Согласно данным многих литературных источников, чувствительность стресс–ЭхоКГ с физической нагрузкой составляет 91,0% (Алехин М.Н. 2003, Hecht H.S. 1993, Gani F. 2007, Leischik R. 2007, Picano E. 2007), что достоверно выше, чем при фармакологических пробах. Однако, существует группа больных, которые не способны выполнить именно этот вид исследования. Данному контингенту показано проведение нагрузочной ЭхоКГ с фармакологическими пробами (дипиридамолом, добутином).

Цель исследования: изучить роль и возможности стресс-доплер-эхокардиографии в диагностике ИБС.

Материалы и методы исследования. Контрольную группу составили 20 условно здоровых пациентов в возрасте от до 60 лет ($49,1 \pm 2,98$) без клинических проявлений ИБС и отсутствием ее основных факторов риска. В зависимости от клиники, результатов исследования больные были разделены на 2 группы. I группу больных составили 20 условно здоровых мужчин в возрасте от 37 до 61 лет ($49,2 \pm 2,87$) с наличием двух факторов риска развития ИБС. II группу вошли 20 мужчин в возрасте от 39 до 64 лет ($49,5 \pm 3,01$) с типичными приступами стенокардии напряжения. Всем обследованным больным была применена методика тканевой стресс-ДэхоКГ с физической нагрузкой. В качестве стресс-агента использовалась физическая нагрузка по методике. Больному за 2 суток перед проведением стресс-эхоКГ отменялись бета-адреноблокаторы, сердечные гликозиды, антагонисты кальция и нитраты. Тканевая стресс-ДэхоКГ проводилась в режиме визуализации из парастернальной позиции на уровне сосочковых мышц по длинной оси (PLax) и по короткой оси (SaxPM), апикальной 4 –х камерной (4Ch) и 2-х камерной (2Ch) позиции, а также с применением импульсно-волнового режима продольного тканевого доплера. Определялись систолические региональные параметры сократимости миокарда в основных бассейнах кровоснабжения: передней нисходящей артерии (ПНА), огибающей артерии (ОА), правой коронарной артерии (ПКА). Оценивался прирост максимальной сегментарной систолической скорости (МСС) для каждого из сегментов на всех этапах стресс-теста. Тканевой стресс-ДэхоКГ тест считался положительным при снижении МСС для любого из сегментов на последующем этапе пробы.

Результаты исследования. Показатели МСС в покое при стресс-ДэхоКГ в контрольной группе ($n=20$). Показатели МСС на разных этапах стресс-ДэхоКГ в контрольной группе имеется прямая линейная зависимость между приростом МСС и стадией стресс-теста. Так, отмечается прирост МСС в среднем в 1,31 раза, а при комбинированном стресс-ДэхоКГ тесте – в среднем в 1,87 раза. У пациентов без клинических проявлений ИБС с отсутствием основных факторов риска с положительной ВЭМ-пробой ($n=20$) чувствительность и специфичность комбинированной стресс-ДэхоКГ составили 100 % ($p<0,001$). Установлено, что у 90,0 % пациентов данной группы с патологическими изменениями сегмента ST отсутствовало

поражение коронарного русла ($p<0,05$). В группе больных с впервые возникшей стенокардией, наличием 2-х и более факторов риска ИБС и отрицательной ВЭМ пробой отмечали атеросклеротическое поражение КА у 70,0%. Результаты комбинированной стресс-ДэхоКГ полностью соответствовали таковым при КАГ как по локализации пораженной артерии, так и по распространенности патологического процесса ($p<0,001$).

Заключение. Стресс-ЭхоКГ является предпочтительной визуализирующей методикой, вследствие меньшей стоимости, широкой доступности и, что наиболее важно, отсутствия ионизирующего облучения. Комбинированная стресс-доплерэхокардиография может успешно применяться как для формирования групп пациентов, подлежащих коронарографии, так и для оценки эффективности ангиохирургического лечения ИБС.

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ОБУЧЕНИЕ ДЕТЕЙ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОМУ ДУМАЮ С ПОМОЩЬЮ РЕЧЕВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В ДОШКОЛЬНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯХ

Аннотация: Для каждого родителя в дошкольном учреждении важна способность детей говорить и мыслить независимо. Поэтому мы считаем, что наш отзыв по этому поводу необходим для вас. Давайте вместе посмотрим на это.

Ключевые слова: язык, речь, образование, воспитание, развитие, речевой интеллект, память, воображение, цель, задача, лексика, связная речь.

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TEACHING CHILDREN I THINK SELF-THINK WITH SPEECH ACTIVITIES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: For every parent in a preschool institution, the ability of children to speak and think independently is important. Therefore, we believe that our feedback on this matter is necessary for you. Let's take a look at this together.

Key words: language, speech, education, upbringing, development, speech intelligence, memory, imagination, goal, task, vocabulary, coherent speech.

Одна из важнейших задач нашей независимой республики - воспитать молодое поколение полноценным человеком. Потому что развитие, социальное, политическое и экономическое благополучие любого общества зависит от интеллектуального и нравственного потенциала его граждан и их высокого духовного развития.

Действительно, развитие нашего общества, формирование социально ориентированной рыночной экономики, построение демократического государства, основанного на верховенстве закона, которое обеспечит интеграцию в мировое сообщество, не могут быть решены без зрелых и квалифицированных кадров. Поэтому основными целями и задачами реформ в стране являются создание условий для полноценного развития, зрелости и благополучия человека и его интересов, реализация индивидуальных интересов и их действенных механизмов, а также устаревшего мышления и социального поведения. направлены на изменение шаблонов.

Педагог должен знать основы дошкольной педагогики и психолого-физиологических наук, организовывать занятия в учебном процессе с учетом возрастных и психологических особенностей детей.

Педагог должен уметь использовать эффективные формы, методы и инструменты в образовательном процессе. Педагог должен иметь высокий уровень педагогических навыков, включая коммуникативные навыки, педагогические приемы, речь, движения лица, рук, ног и тела, мимику, жесты, пантомиму). Педагог может наблюдать за детьми, их поведением, поведением.

уметь правильно анализировать причины и применять инструменты, влияющие на это. Чтобы дать подрастающему поколению необходимые знания, навыки и умения, педагог должен обладать культурой речи, а его речь должна отражать следующие характеристики.

- Точность речи.
- Сила речи.
- Чистота речи свободна от ее различных диалектов, только ее выражения на литературном языке, сленге (словах, характерных для определенной профессии или области) варварства Речь учителя проста и свободна, без слов вульгаризма (слова, используемые в действиях, оскорблениях) и консаризма (говорение формальной речью в неподходящих ситуациях). и должно быть понятно.

Основная задача развития речи у дошкольника - усвоение норм и правил родного языка для каждой возрастной группы, а также развитие его коммуникативных навыков. Следует отметить, что уровень речи детей одного возраста может полностью отличаться друг от друга. Дошкольное развитие речи (родного языка) - процесс многогранный по своей природе. Он неразрывно связан с умственным развитием, потому что развитое мышление человека - это вербальное, лингвистическое, вербально-логическое мышление. Взаимосвязь между развитием речи, овладением языком и развитием ума, познания, демонстрирует важность языка для развития мышления. В то же время взаимосвязь между речью (языком) и интеллектуальным развитием следует рассматривать в обратном направлении - от интеллекта к языку. Такой подход также можно условно определить как анализ лингвистической функции интеллекта, то есть определение важности активности интеллекта в овладении языком (Ф.А.Соксин). Связь между речью и интеллектуальным развитием становится более четкой, особенно в формировании беглой речи, то есть осмысленной, логичной, связной речи. Уметь четко представлять объект рассказа (объект, событие), анализировать, выбирать основные характеристики и качества, рассказывать о различных соотношениях (причина и следствие, время) между объектом и событиями, чтобы что-то четко рассказать) должен быть установлен. Вам также необходимо знать, как выбирать наиболее подходящие слова для выражения этой идеи, как

составлять простые и сложные предложения и как использовать различные инструменты для соединения отдельных предложений и частей мысли.

Устные методы включают чтение, рассказывание историй, запоминание, беседу и сеансы вопросов и ответов. Приемы чтения, рассказывания историй и запоминания используются в художественной литературе, детском фольклоре и поэзии³. Разговор - самый распространенный и удобный метод дошкольного образования, это диалог в форме вопросов и ответов на заданную тему, что означает, что дети приобретают знания, навыки и умения, отвечая на вопросы воспитателя. Поэтому педагог должен делать вопросы короткими, ясными, понятными для детей, принимая во внимание их способность отвечать, при необходимости задавать наводящие вопросы и следить за тем, чтобы дети могли отвечать на вопросы четко и кратко. Разговоры могут быть об игрушках, предметах, вещах, картинках, событиях, которые дети видели и в которых участвовали, об окружающей среде, природе и содержании произведения искусства. Методика разговора - одна из древнейших, великий ученый XI-XII веков, ученый-коммунист Бурханиддин Зарнуджи, наряду с наглядными методами обучения, практическими (практика, повторение) приемами управления, речевыми приемами, познаниями. также рекомендует стиль повествования, вопросы и ответы.

Демонстрационный метод. В этой методике учебный материал преподается на основе выставок, технических пособий, различных дидактических материалов. Демонстрация - один из наиболее широко используемых методов в дошкольном образовании. В демонстрационном методе дети думают, рассуждают и рассказывают на основе своих наблюдений за объектами, событиями, изображениями, иллюстрациями и экскурсиями. Таким образом, предметы в групповой комнате, растения, животные в уголке природы, наблюдение за соседями, коктейли для взрослых служат средством визуализации окружающих событий, дети воспринимают знания, умения и способности через восприятие. они делают и запоминают, развивают память о видении и запоминании

Практический метод. Основная цель практического метода - применить на практике полученные детьми знания, улучшить их разговорные навыки. На практике знания и умения приобретаются в практических занятиях, таких как практика, самостоятельное выполнение заданий, проведение простых экспериментов, на практике демонстрационный метод, словесный метод используются вместе и участвуют во всех задачах речевого развития. , дети самостоятельно выполняют задания, сами находят слова и фразы для речи на практике; Дети используют практические методы для уборки комнаты, расстановки книг, ремонта игрушек и коктейлей в уголке природы, где они словами и делами выражают то, что они сделали.

Методы развития речи, как уже было сказано выше, выбираются и применяются в зависимости от возраста ребенка и вида деятельности. Реализация базовой программы «Ребенок третьего тысячелетия» в дошкольных образовательных учреждениях республики, развитие речи детей за счет использования наиболее удобных методик для эффективной организации речевого обучения при интеллектуальной подготовке детей к школе. Пора обратить внимание на взаимопонимание, поддержку и сотрудничество.

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ПРОГНОСТИЧЕСКАЯ ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ ФАКТОРОВ РИСКА ПРЕДГИПЕРТЕНЗИИ

Аннотация: Как уже известно, предгипертензия, или, повышенное нормальное артериальное давление (АД), нередко встречается в практике врача общей практики и выявляется уже при первичном амбулаторном обследовании, проведенном с целью диагностики сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, а также определения и оценки риска его развития. Нередко предгипертензия обнаруживается случайно при профилактических осмотрах.

Ключевые слова: предгипертензия, факторы риска, избыточная масса тела.

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PREDICTIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF RISK FACTORS FOR PREHYPERTENSION

Annotation: As is already known, prehypertension, or, high normal blood pressure (BP), is often found in the practice of a general practitioner and is detected already during the initial outpatient examination conducted to diagnose cardiovascular diseases, as well as to determine and assess the risk of it development. Often, prehypertension is detected by chance during routine examinations.

Key words: prehypertension, risk factors, overweight.

Введение. По данным литературных источников, необходимо отметить, что уже на стадии предгипертензии нередко регистрировались

признаки гипертонического поражения сердца и сосудистой стенки. При инструментальных исследованиях у данных лиц были отмечены высокие величины индекса массы миокарда левого желудочка (ЛЖ), диаметра ЛЖ, а также толщины интимы общей сонной артерии.

Также многие исследования доказывают, что на стадии предгипертензии [2, 3], особенно, когда она сопровождается с сахарным диабетом 2-го типа (СД2) или метаболическим синдромом (МС), риск сердечно-сосудистых осложнений может быть высоким или очень высоким.

Нами было проведено проспективное исследование неорганизованного населения города Андижана, включившее 1207 мужчин и 1634 женщины с целью изучения факторов риска развития предгипертензии, а также изучения их прогностической значимости риска сердечно-сосудистых осложнений.

По данным нашего исследования было наглядно продемонстрировано, что частота предгипертензии у них составляла соответственно 28,4 и 24,9%. Высокий процент и ключевой момент пришелся на избыточную массу тела, сочетающуюся с предгипертензией: по сравнению с первой группой, у лиц которой индекс массы тела (ИМТ) составлял $< 22,0 \text{ кг/м}^2$, у лиц второй группы с ИМТ $22,0\text{--}24,4 \text{ кг/м}^2$ риск предгипертензии повышался в 1,93 раза, в группе с ИМТ $24,6\text{--}25,9 \text{ кг/м}^2$ — в 2,48 раза, а также в группе с ИМТ $> 26,0 \text{ кг/м}^2$ — в 3,80 раза. Было также отмечено, что в группе возраста 17-19 лет ожирение, уже предрасполагало к предгипертензии, а нередко и стойкому повышению артериального давления. Было также отмечено, что у лиц с ожирением предгипертензия наблюдалась в 8 раз чаще, чем у лиц с нормальным весом. Было отмечено, что у лиц женского пола ожирение наблюдалось в 6,0% чаще чем у мужского населения, что соответственно увеличивало риск формирования предгипертензии – в 2,6%, стойкой АГ - в 3,6%, транзиторной АГ - в 11,3%.

Также из результатов исследования высокая прогностическая значимость в развитии сердечно-сосудистых осложнений пришлась на такие факторы риска, как возраст ($p=0,03$), семейный анамнез (наличие сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний) ($p=0,03$), наличие артериальной гипертензии ($p=0,04$), употребление алкоголя ($p=0,05$), признаки гипертрофии левого желудочка (по результатам ЭКГ) ($p=0,05$).

Наряду с этими факторами риска, менее значимыми ($0,06 < p < 0,3$) в плане прогноза развития фатальных осложнений оказались такие факторы риска, как курение ($p=0,19$), гиперхолестеринемия ($p=0,15$ и $0,12$). Таким образом, было показано, что даже при нормальном повышенном артериальном давлении, при сочетании с некоторыми дополнительными факторами риска, в частности с ожирением прогноз развития и течения сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний ухудшается и может привести к серьезным осложнениям.

У лиц, даже без симптомов сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, оценка

суммарного риска с учетом тех или иных факторов риска становится в настоящее время необходимым условием надежного определения вероятности сердечно-сосудистых осложнений. Причем, как показали результаты исследования, фатальный риск сердечно-сосудистых осложнений может быть независимо от степени риска развития (низкий, умеренный, высокий и очень высокий) сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний [6].

Это ещё раз доказывает необходимость проведения профилактических мероприятий в отношении факторов риска, что может значительно уменьшить сердечно-сосудистые осложнения, а значит улучшить качество жизни людей.

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ВОЗРАСТНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАСПРОСТРАНЕННОСТИ ПРЕДГИПЕРТЕНЗИИ

Аннотация: В данной статье акцентируется внимание на повышенное нормальное артериальное давление. Поражение органов мишеней может быть не только при установленной артериальной гипертензии, но и уже при нормальном повышенном артериальном давлении. Изучение факторов риска предгипертензии поможет спланировать профилактику их, а значит предотвратить как поражение органов мишеней, так и развитие артериальной гипертензии

Ключевые слова: предгипертензия, артериальная гипертензия, популяция

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AGE PECULIARITIES OF THE PREVALENCE OF PREHYPERTENSION

Abstract: In this article attention our attention to the prehypertension or enhanceable normal arterial pussure. The targets organs can be affected not only in fixed nigh blood pressure also they can be affected in normal hidhtened arterial pressure. The study of prehypertension risk factors and with thet we can present as affection of target organs so arterial hypertension development.

Key words: prehypertension, hypertension, risk factors, population

Реализация развития предгипертензии (ПрГ), как фактора, способствующего развитию артериальной гипертензии, сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний, а также их осложнений, свидетельствует о важности и необходимости изучения факторов риска развития, особые эпидемиологические характеристики (возраст, пол, этническая принадлежность) [5,7]. С учетом этих вопросов разработка профилактических программ, безусловно, значительно улучшит защиту органов мишеней, у пациентов с уровнем артериального давления (АД) в диапазоне ПрГ и сопутствующими сосудистыми заболеваниями [4,6]; во-

вторых, рано начатая первичная медикаментозная или немедикаментозная профилактики могут модулировать целый ряд факторов риска (ФР) [3, 5]; в третьих, подобные программы направлены на профилактику ожирения, сахарного диабета, предгипертензию и собственно АГ [2,3].

Целью нашей работы явилось сравнительное изучение возрастного диапазона распространенности предгипертензии среди населения г. Андижана

Материал и методы. Материалом для настоящего исследования послужили результаты одномоментного эпидемиологического исследования из неорганизованного мужского и женского населения в возрасте ≥ 15 -70 лет, проживающего в г.Андижане. Охват обследованием составлял 280 (76,9%) и 323 (89,5%) человек соответственно по выборкам. Проводилось комплексное обследование популяции с использованием биохимических, эпидемиологических, инструментальных, клинических и опросных методов исследования.

Результаты и обсуждение. По данным обследования средние значения систолического артериального давления (САД) составляющие у женщин – $121,2 \pm 1,08$ и у мужчин – $122,9 \pm 1,40$ мм рт.ст., диастолического артериального давления (ДАД) – по $77,2 \pm 0,59$ и $76,8 \pm 0,70$.

В различных возрастных группах средние значения САД и ДАД отмечались различиями в уровнях следующим образом соответственно: в 15-19 лет – $106,3 \pm 1,07$ и $67,5 \pm 0,94$ мм рт.ст., в 20-29 лет – $111,1 \pm 0,81$ ($P < 0,05$) $71,4 \pm 0,44$ ($P > 0,05$), в 30-39 лет – $115,8 \pm 1,24$ ($P < 0,05$) и $74,0 \pm 0,74$ ($P < 0,05$), в 40-49 лет – $126,8 \pm 1,94$ ($P < 0,05$) и $80,2 \pm 1,08$ ($P < 0,05$), в 50-59 лет – $137,7 \pm 2,99$ ($P < 0,05$) и $85,3 \pm 1,41$ ($P < 0,05$), в 60-69 лет – $144,5 \pm 3,79$ ($P < 0,05$) и $86,5 \pm 1,68$ ($P < 0,05$), в 70 лет и старше – $142,5 \pm 6,32$ ($P < 0,05$) и $87,6 \pm 3,17$ мм рт.ст. ($P < 0,05$).

Считается, что повышение АД в детстве или в подростковом возрасте связано с физиологическим ростом и половым созреванием индивидуума [1,4], а во взрослой популяции и у пожилых – этот процесс можно объяснить в определенной степени различиями в интенсивности биологических процессов или атеросклеротическим ремоделированием сосудов [3].

Существенно высокая частота ПрГ составила среди обследованной популяции (26,5%). При этом частота ПрГ была в 1,3 раза выше у мужчин (30,0%), чем у женщин (23,2%), $P < 0,05$. Отмечено, что с возрастом распространенность ПрГ с достаточной статистической мощностью возрастает как у мужчин, так и у женщин.

Распространенность ПрГ у мужчин с возрастом увеличивается более чем на 39,5% или в 3,4 раза ($P < 0,001$). Среди женского населения в зависимости от возраста показатели распространенности ПрГ установлены с разницей на 61,9% или с увеличением в 20 раз ($P < 0,001$). Так, у женщин разного возраста распространенность ПрГ выявлялась со следующей частотой (таблица 5 и рис.3): в 15-19 лет – 0,0%, в 20-29 лет – 0,0%, в 30-39

лет – 3,1% ($P<0,01$), в 40-49 лет – 14,8% ($P<0,001$), в 50-59 лет – 31,4% ($P<0,001$), в 60-69 лет – 61,9% ($P<0,001$), в 70 лет и старше – 33,3% ($P<0,01$).

Выводы: Таким образом, по материалам исследования, наблюдается высокая распространенность предгипертензии среди населения. Учитывая то, что это состояние является предиктором артериальной гипертензии, следует более серьезно заняться этой проблемой. В частности направить все свои усилия на изучение факторов, приводящих к предгипертензии, в целях разработки новых технологий, направленных на профилактику и лечение гипертензивных состояний среди мужчин и женщин различных возрастных групп в условиях Ферганской долины Узбекистана.

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ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕЧЕНИЯ ОСТРОГО ИНФАРКТА МИОКАРДА

Аннотация: В структуре сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний коронарная болезнь сердца (КБС) остается лидером среди причин смерти как у мужчин, так и у женщин. Более 7 млн человек умирают ежегодно от КБС, что составляет 12,8 % всех смертельных случаев [1]. Каждый 6-й мужчина и каждая 7-я женщина в Европе умирает от инфаркта миокарда (ИМ). За последние 10 лет во всем мире наблюдается устойчивая тенденция к снижению заболеваемости ИМ с подъемом сегмента БТ (ИМпБТ) на электрокардиограмме с одновременным повышением заболеваемости ИМ без подъема сегмента БТ (ИМбпБТ).

Ключевые слова: сердечно-сосудистой заболеваемости, гипертрофии левого желудочка (ГЛЖ), клубочковой фильтрации (СКФ), артериального давления (АД).

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GENDER FEATURES OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Summary: In the structure of cardiovascular diseases, coronary heart disease (CHD) remains the leader among the causes of death in both men and women. More than 7 million people die annually from CHD, which is 12.8% of all deaths [1]. Every 6th man and every 7th woman in Europe dies from myocardial infarction (MI). Over the past 10 years, all over the world, there has been a steady trend towards a decrease in the incidence of myocardial infarction with an increase in the BT segment (BMI) on the electrocardiogram with a simultaneous increase in the incidence of myocardial infarction without an increase in the BT segment (IBMPBT).

Key words: cardiovascular morbidity, left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH), glomerular filtration rate (GFR), blood pressure (BP).

Актуальность. В структуре сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний коронарная болезнь сердца (КБС) остается лидером среди причин смерти как у мужчин, так и у женщин. Более 7 млн человек умирают ежегодно от КБС, что составляет 12,8 % всех смертельных случаев [1]. Каждый 6-й мужчина и каждая 7-я женщина в Европе умирает от инфаркта миокарда (ИМ). За последние 10 лет во всем мире наблюдается устойчивая тенденция к снижению заболеваемости ИМ с подъемом сегмента БТ (ИМпБТ) на электрокардиограмме с одновременным повышением заболеваемости ИМ без подъема сегмента БТ (ИМбпБТ). Кроме того, снижается ранняя и отдаленная летальность при ИМ, но, по некоторым данным, отмечается менее эффективное ее снижение в женской популяции. Имеются значительные различия между полом, возрастом и типом ИМ. Результаты недавно проведенных исследований, показали, что в целом пожилые женщины имеют более благоприятный прогноз при ИМ, чем мужчины того же возраста, в то время как в более младших возрастных группах (до 60 лет) прогноз одинаков. Женщины с ИМбпБТ всех возрастных групп имеют более низкий риск смерти, чем мужчины. В отдаленном периоде ИМпБТ гендерных различий в прогнозе не выявлено, но в раннем постинфарктном периоде особенно высоким риск смерти остается среди молодых женщин по сравнению с мужчинами. У женщин до 60 лет выше риск развития таких осложнений, как кровотечения, сердечная недостаточность (СН), кардиогенный шок и острая почечная недостаточность. Вместе с тем это не повлияло на тактику ведения женщин с ИМ. В реальной клинической практике отчетливо прослеживаются гендерные различия в подходах к фармакотерапии, хотя в настоящее время каких-либо половых различий в стратегии лечения ИМ не предусматривается. В руководстве Американской коллегии кардиологов по ведению больных с ИМбпБТ и нестабильной стенокардией [11], напротив, подчеркивается, что у женщин, как и у мужчин, лечебные мероприятия для оказания неотложной помощи и вторичной профилактики должны осуществляться одинаково, но из-за высокого риска кровотечений у женщин при дозировании антиагрегантов и антикоагулянтов следует учитывать массу тела и почечную функцию. Женщины получают такую же, как и мужчины, пользу от лечения аспирином, клопидогрелом, антикоагулянтами, бета-блокаторами, ингибиторами ангиотензинпревращающего фермента и статинами, но, несмотря на это, врачи менее склонны назначать им эти препараты как во время госпитализации, так и при выписке из стационара. Кроме того, женщины реже, чем мужчины, подвергаются коронароангиографии (КАГ) и чрескожным коронарным вмешательствам (ЧКВ).

Цель исследования — изучение гендерных особенностей течения и лечения острого инфаркта миокарда (ИМ).

Материалы и методы. В исследование включены 244 пациента в возрасте от 30 до 85 лет (средний возраст $61,2 \pm 12,3$ года) с диагнозом ИМ, которые были разделены на 2 группы по половому признаку: 1-я группа — 80 (32,8 %) женщин, 2-я группа — 164 (67,2 %) мужчины. Оценивались демографические данные пациента, диагноз и его осложнения, сопутствующая патология, анамнез и факторы риска (ФР) коронарной болезни сердца (КБС), лечебные мероприятия, проводимые на госпитальном этапе, частота летальных исходов в период госпитализации и в течение 12 мес после перенесенного ИМ.

Результаты. У женщин ИМ статистически значимо чаще развивался на фоне артериальной гипертензии ($p < 0,01$), сахарного диабета ($p < 0,05$) и ожирения ($p < 0,05$), а распространенность курения была выше в мужской популяции ($p < 0,01$). Самым частым осложнением ИМ в обеих группах явилась острая сердечная недостаточность (СН), которая регистрировалась у 53,7 % женщин и 55,5 % мужчин (относительный риск (ОР) 0,96; 95 % доверительный интервал (ДИ) 0,75—1,23; $p > 0,05$), но тяжелая СН III—IV класса чаще встречалась в женской популяции (31,2 % против 23,7 %; ОР 1,31; 95 % ДИ 0,85—2,01; $p > 0,05$). Частота летальных исходов была статистически значимо выше у женщин (27,5 % против 15,2 %; ОР 1,8; 95 % ДИ 1,08—2,99; $p < 0,05$), у них чаще регистрировалась как госпитальная (18,7 % против 9,1%; ОР 2,05; 95 % ДИ 1,05—3,98; $p < 0,05$), так и постгоспитальная смертность (8,7 % против 6,1 %; ОР 1,43; 95 % ДИ 0,56—3,63; $p > 0,05$). В течение первых 6 мес после ИМ тенденция к большей частоте летальных исходов прослеживалась у женщин (6,2 % против 1,8 %; ОР 3,41; 95 % ДИ 0,83—13,9; $p > 0,05$), а у мужчин она была выше спустя 6—12 мес после выписки из стационара (4,3 % против 2,5 %; ОР 0,58; 95 % ДИ 0,12—2,75; $p > 0,05$).

Вывод. Наиболее значимыми факторами риска развития ИМ у женщин являются сахарный диабет, артериальная гипертензия и ожирение. Течение ИМ у женщин ассоциировано с развитием тяжелой СН, а ближайший прогноз и исход ИМ у женщин более неблагоприятны, чем у мужчин.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ТРУДА В БЮДЖЕТНОЙ СФЕРЕ

Аннотация: Организация труда во многом определяется уровнем его разделения и кооперации. Для обеспечения функционирования предприятия или учреждения необходимы определенная расстановка работников и наделение каждого из них конкретными трудовыми функциями.

Ключевые слова: организация труда, трудовые ресурсы, разделение труда, нормы труда, бюджетное управление.

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FEATURES OF LABOR ORGANIZATION IN THE BUDGETARY AREA

Annotation: The organization of labor is largely determined by the level of its division and cooperation. To ensure the functioning of the enterprise or institution, a certain distribution of workers and the endowment of each of them with specific labor functions are necessary.

Keywords: labor organization, labor resources, division of labor, labor standards, budget management.

В соответствии с характером и спецификой функций, выполняемых работником, его ролью в коллективе разделение труда предполагает обособление отдельных групп работников, выполняющих определенную часть общего объема работы. Наряду с функциональным разделением труда осуществляется обособление работников в зависимости от характера выполняемых ими работ, т. е. профессиональное разделение труда. Внутри каждой профессиональной группы характерно разделение труда в соответствии с уровнем квалификации работников, или квалификационное разделение труда.

Разделение труда предполагает и его кооперацию, т. е. соответствующие организационные формы объединения усилий работников,

выполняющих отдельные части работы, для достижения общей цели. Кооперация труда характеризует совместное участие работников в одном или разных, но связанных между собой процессах труда и предполагает совместную согласованную деятельность работников в трудовом процессе.

Одной из специфичных особенностей организации труда работников бюджетной сферы является, как уже говорилось выше, широкое использование совмещения профессий и функций. Считается также, что в этой сфере рационально использовать бригадную форму организации труда.

Под совмещением профессий понимается выполнение работником наряду с основной работой и дополнительной по другой профессии, осуществляемой с его согласия в течение установленной законодательством продолжительности рабочего дня (рабочей смены). Совмещение функций предполагает выполнение работником наряду с обязанностями по основной профессии части функций и работ по другой профессии.

Цель совмещения профессий и функций заключается в способности увеличить объем выполняемых работ с меньшей численностью персонала и образовать за счет высвобождения части работников экономию фонда заработной платы. Совмещение профессий и функций допускается в том случае, когда работником в течение установленной продолжительности рабочего дня обеспечивается качественное и своевременное выполнение обязанностей по основной и совмещаемой работе и не ухудшается качество работы.

В связи с различиями в организационно-технических условиях на предприятиях и в организациях образуются разные виды совмещения профессий. Например, совмещение профессий бывает: простое (одна профессия) и комбинированное (ряд профессий); полное (с выполнением всего объема работ) и частичное (с выполнением части функций); параллельное (одновременное выполнение основной и совмещаемой работы) и последовательное (разновременное выполнение работ); постоянное и временное; различной сложности по отношению к основной работе (низшего, аналогичного и высшего разрядов)

Каждый вид, совмещения профессий может иметь несколько различных вариантов, выбор которых зависит от состава работ и профессий.

Проведение совмещения профессий включает выбор вариантов их совмещения, определение необходимого объема работ по основной и совмещаемой профессии, разработку карт организации труда работника, совмещающего профессии. При организации такой формы труда важно изучить содержание трудового процесса по основной и совмещаемой профессиям, а также последовательность выполнения операций, выбрать рациональные условия труда и длительность трудового процесса, составить карты организации труда на рабочих местах, учитывать особенности труда и квалификацию работников.

Бригадная форма организации труда способствует обеспечению максимального снижения затрат труда при одновременном повышении качества получаемого результата. Данная форма организации труда укрепляет чувство коллективизма, позволяет связать воедино интересы отдельного работника и бригады в целом и добиваться высокого качества выполнения работ. Она стимулирует поиск резервов труда, так как работники стремятся выполнять задания меньшей численностью, совмещая профессии и расширяя зоны обслуживания. Бригадная форма работы создает более широкие возможности для применения научной организации труда, повышения его содержательности. Организационные формы бригад, их численный и квалификационный состав устанавливаются исходя из содержания и характера выполняемых работ, их объема и сложности.

При бригадной форме организации труда лучше используется рабочее время и рациональнее распределяются обязанности. Ответственность за состояние дел на общем участке деятельности, четкая зависимость личной заработной платы от коллективного результата и собственной старательности — все это при правильном применении может стать мощным фактором повышения трудовой активности в работе, взаимной требовательности.

Для функционирования рабочей силы и достижения необходимой эффективности трудовой деятельности большое значение имеют условия труда, т. е. внешняя среда и обстановка, окружающая работников в процессе их трудовой деятельности. Специфика бюджетных отраслей диктует высокие требования к созданию благоприятных условий труда. И это не случайно, так как именно здесь их влияние ощущают не только те, кто оказывает услугу, но и те, кто за ней обращается.

Проблема условий труда в бюджетных отраслях неразрывно связана с сокращением доли ручного и тяжелого физического труда в них. В настоящее время доля ручного труда в отраслях непроизводственной бюджетной сферы существенна. Так, например, в лечебно-диагностической работе недостаточно используются возможности для сокращения малопродуктивного труда (оформление медицинской документации и др.).

Необходимо помнить, что улучшение условий труда в бюджетных отраслях дает двоякую выгоду: во-первых, облегчает труд занятых в них работников; во-вторых, повышает качество работы.

НОРМИРОВАНИЕ ТРУДА РАБОТНИКОВ ОТРАСЛЕЙ БЮДЖЕТНОЙ СФЕРЫ

Существенное влияние на повышение эффективности труда в непроизводственной сфере оказывает научно обоснованное нормирование труда. В нормировании труда работников непроизводственной сферы имеются объективные трудности, поскольку результаты их труда не всегда находят вещественное воплощение, а выступают главным образом в форме

полезного эффекта. В связи с этим оценка затрат труда состоит в том, что контролируется лишь отработанное время, которое не дает полного представления о загруженности работника в течение рабочего дня, об интенсивности и эффективности его труда с точки зрения получения конкретных результатов. Именно здесь, исходя из общих норм затрат труда, разрабатываются технически обоснованные нормы затрат времени, выработки, обслуживания, чертежных и копировальных работ и т. д. в зависимости от характера деятельности учреждения, организации.

При установлении технически обоснованных норм учитываются условия труда в бюджетной сфере в сопоставлении с межотраслевыми и отраслевыми нормативами с широким привлечением хронометражных наблюдений и самофотографией рабочего дня.

В бюджетной сфере нормирование труда опирается на общие принципы экономически обоснованного нормирования:

- 1) общегосударственный подход к нормированию труда;
- 2) прогрессивность норм труда,
- 3) научная обоснованность норм труда;
- 4) всеобщность норм труда, позволяющая с одинаковой точностью определять трудовой вклад работников как физического, так и умственного труда,
- 5) единство норм труда на одинаковые работы, выполняемые в аналогичных условиях.

В то же время особенности процесса и результатов труда в непроизводственной бюджетной сфере обуславливают определенные трудности и специфику организации нормирования труда. В частности, творческий невоспроизводимый характер труда в ряде отраслей, нематериальный характер результатов трудовой деятельности, значительная доля ручного труда обуславливают более низкий уровень нормирования в непроизводственной сфере.

Однако, накопленный опыт и проводимые исследования, позволяют использовать достаточно прогрессивные нормы. Так, в настоящее время новыми штатными нормативами охвачено в системе Министерства образования РФ, в учреждениях Министерства культуры около 70% работников, в учреждениях Министерства здравоохранения 90% работников.

В аппарате органов управления применяются типовые штаты, утверждены нормы управляемости для руководства структурных подразделений, установлены соотношения численности отдельных категорий работников в аппарате министерств и ведомств РФ, в аппарате местных органов исполнительной власти. В большинстве учреждений применяются типовые и единые нормы времени на вспомогательные работы: машинописные, по хозяйственному и канцелярскому обслуживанию, по уборке помещений. Однако, как свидетельствует зарубежный опыт, область нормируемых

работ в аппарате управления может быть расширена за счет нормирования труда основного персонала. Без особого труда поддаются учету затраты времени на операции по делопроизводству, подготовке ответов на письма, контролю за сроками исполнения и др.

Особенностью нормирования труда в бюджетной сфере, связанной с нематериальным характером результатов труда ее работников, а также полезным эффектом труда, потребляемым в процессе производства, является преимущественное использование норм времени и норм обслуживания.

Нормы труда в непроизводственной бюджетной сфере выполняют те же функции, что и в материальном производстве. Они являются измерителями индивидуальных и коллективных результатов труда.

Рассмотрим основные виды трудовых норм и нормативов, разрабатываемых и используемых в отраслях бюджетной сферы.

Исходным видом нормативных материалов, разрабатываемых во всех бюджетных отраслях, являются нормативы времени. В непроизводственной бюджетной сфере применяются нормы времени, нормы нагрузки (учебной) и нормы времени обслуживания.

Основой нормирования труда работников бюджетных организаций является разработка нормативов времени на комплексы приемов. В каждой из непроизводственных бюджетных отраслей используются такие нормативы, на базе которых разрабатываются остальные нормы затрат труда.

Норма времени в общем виде определяется по формуле:

$$T = T_{\text{оп}} + T_{\text{обс}} + T_{\text{отл}},$$

где T — норма времени, $T_{\text{оп}}$ — время оперативной работы, $T_{\text{обс}}$ — время обслуживания рабочего места, $T_{\text{отл}}$ — время перерывов на отдых и личные надобности.

В ряде отраслей непроизводственной сферы разрабатываются комплексные нормы времени на циклы работ, объединяющие несколько взаимосвязанных операций, регулярно повторяющихся в определенной технологической последовательности. Например, такие нормы установлены для универсальных библиотек страны на следующие виды работ: учет библиотечного фонда, обработка фондов и организация каталогов, расстановка изданий в фонде, исключение изданий из фондов и каталогов, обслуживание читателей.

Нормативы и нормы времени в настоящее время находят применение в непроизводственной сфере для *следующих целей*:

- 1) расчета численности работников учреждений и совершенствования их расстановки;
- 2) расчета экономической эффективности внедрения мероприятий по совершенствованию организации и механизации труда;
- 3) оценки экономической эффективности труда работников;

4) совершенствования оплаты труда и экономического стимулирования;

5) проектирования рациональных методов и приемов выполнения работ;

6) совершенствования организации рабочих мест.

В бюджетной сфере широко применяются нормы обслуживания, которые имеют несколько разновидностей в зависимости от специфики отрасли. К ним относится также норматив числа подчиненных, представляющих собой регламентированную численность работников, которыми в определенных организационно-технических условиях должен управлять один руководитель

В здравоохранении используется несколько видов норм обслуживания: нормы нагрузки врачей на один час амбулаторного приема, функция врачебной должности, штатные нормативы для амбулаторно-поликлинических учреждений и стационаров, нормативы потребности в медицинских кадрах.

Использование обоснованных норм обслуживания позволяет решать различные задачи, расставлять работников по рабочим местам, оценивать результат их труда, определять общую численность работников и рассчитывать мощность учреждений бюджетной сферы.

Нормативы численности в непроизводственной бюджетной сфере предназначены для нормирования труда на тех работах, где для расчета численности не имеется дифференцированных нормативов обслуживания.

Помимо нормативов численности в непроизводственной сфере разрабатываются нормативы соотношения численности, представляющие собой регламентированную величину соотношения численности различных категорий работников, обеспечивающую наилучшее использование нормируемых работников в соответствии с уровнем их квалификации в определенных организационно-технических условиях. Основными видами соотношений являются соотношения между рабочими и служащими, между руководителями, специалистами и техническими исполнителями, между основными и вспомогательными работниками и др. В числе нормативов соотношения численности можно выделить норматив централизации работ — регламентированное соотношение численности работников на одном из уровней управления к общей численности служащих по функциям управления или в целом по организации в определенных организационно-технических условиях.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ БЮДЖЕТНОЙ СФЕРОЙ

Аннотация: Система управления бюджетной сферой постоянно совершенствуется. Ее улучшение органически включено в общий процесс развития механизма государственного управления. Отличительную черту этого процесса составляет повышение действенности централизованного руководства в гармоничном сочетании с расширением самостоятельности основных звеньев экономики.

Ключевые слова: система управления, бюджетная сфера, государственное управление, бюджетное управление.

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IMPROVEMENT OF STATE GOVERNANCE OF THE BUDGET SPHERE

Annotation: The budget management system is constantly being improved. Its improvement is organically included in the general process of development of the government mechanism. A distinctive feature of this process is the increase in the effectiveness of centralized leadership in a harmonious combination with the expansion of independence of the main links of the economy.

Key words: management system, budget sphere, public administration, budget management.

Система управления социально-культурной сферой постоянно совершенствуется. Ее улучшение необходимо для эффективности государственного управления.

Ряд ключевых проблем улучшения управления бюджетной сферой непосредственно связан с совершенствованием прогнозирования, хозяйственного расчета, сметного финансирования, организации и оплаты труда. Однако наряду с ними большое значение имеет организационный

аспект повышения эффективности управленческой деятельности. Наиболее актуальными для бюджетной сферы задачами в этой области являются прежде всего усиление межотраслевого начала в управлении, совершенствование организационных структур на основе создания объединений, рациональное использование автоматизированных систем управления, достижений управленческой науки и улучшение стиля и методов работы управленческого аппарата.

Межотраслевое взаимодействие. Предприятия и учреждения различных бюджетных отраслей нередко развиваются на единой ресурсной основе, и, что особенно важно, деятельность их зачастую направлена на достижение общих целей межотраслевого характера.

Например, повышение культурного уровня населения обеспечивается усилиями работников образования, культурно-просветительных учреждений, театрально-зрелищных предприятий, кинематографии, средств массовой информации и т.д.

В современных условиях основным средством, обеспечивающим тесную взаимоувязку работы всех структурных звеньев государственной экономики, является народнохозяйственное планирование. Однако эффективность взаимодействия повышается, если межведомственное начало в управлении представлено не только на стадиях разработки и утверждения плана, но и в процессе непосредственной организации его выполнения. Это предполагает, как правило, использование программно-целевого подхода и матричных организационных структур при решении наиболее сложных и ответственных задач межотраслевого характера. Для структуры матричного типа характерно, что исполнители и звенья управления, сохраняя ведомственную принадлежность и подотчетность вышестоящим органам своего ведомства или организации, в то же время по конкретному кругу вопросов, относящихся к реализации программы, непосредственно подчиняются органу, ответственному за достижение общей цели, даже если этот орган относится к другому ведомству.

Создание объединений. Преимущества специализации и кооперации, а также концентрации хозяйственной деятельности объективно порождают тенденцию к укрупнению первичных ячеек и звеньев бюджетных отраслей, в конечном счете к централизации управления и созданию объединений. В рамках объединений обеспечивается, как правило, более квалифицированное и рационально организованное управление. В них создаются организационные возможности для масштабного маневра ресурсами в целях повышения эффективности и качества работы. Наконец, при создании объединений, как правило, достигается относительная экономия затрат на осуществление управленческих функций.

В то же время в специфических условиях непроизводственной сферы, особенно в отраслях, удовлетворяющих повседневные запросы населения, важно обеспечивать приближение звеньев управления к многочисленным

пунктам непосредственного оказания услуг и их потребителям. В противном случае возможны недоучет местных особенностей, утрата гибкости и оперативности руководства. Это в определенной мере лимитирует централизацию управления, подчас порождая тенденцию к многозвенности.

Автоматизация системы управления. Разработка и реализация управленческих решений в непроизводственной сфере требуют обычно учета большого числа взаимосвязанных экономических и социальных факторов. В то же время в этой сфере, как правило, высоки требования к срокам и ритмичности проводимой работы. Ведь услуги нельзя производить «впрок», и вместе с тем, необходимо оперативно удовлетворять вновь возникающие и меняющиеся запросы потребителей. Все это придает особую значимость проблеме сбора и быстрой обработки больших массивов информации, необходимой для принятия рациональных управленческих решений, а также контроля и своевременного воздействия на ход их выполнения. Преодолению возникающих в этой связи трудностей способствует использование современных средств обработки данных.

Необходимо отметить, что в этом вопросе существуют объективные трудности, ведь в рассматриваемой сфере далеко не все обстоятельства, существенные с точки зрения управления, поддаются формальному отображению в моделях, которые реализуются на ЭВМ, кроме того, финансовые возможности государства не позволяют провести полномасштабное оснащение бюджетных организаций современными средствами вычислительной техники и соответствующего программного обеспечения.

В крупных масштабах (страна, область, край, город) проблема решается за счет доступа работников органов управления к разносторонней информации, имеющейся в статистических, налоговых и пр. организациях.

Сложной проблемой отечественного управления является излишняя бюрократизация. Основным методом борьбы с этим явлением необходимо считать использование современных достижений управленческой науки, обладающей необходимой универсальностью.

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НЕСТАБИЛЬНАЯ СТЕНОКАРДИЯ: ВОПРОСЫ ПАТОГЕНЕЗА И ПРИНЦИПЫ ФАРМАКОТЕРАПИИ

Аннотация: В качестве независимых маркеров и предикторов развития ИБС и сердечно-сосудистых осложнений изучены показатели периферического атеросклероза (лодыжечно-плечевой индекс) и функционального состояния почек (клиренс креатинина) у лиц без ИБС и пациентов с различными проявлениями ишемии миокарда.

Предложено мониторирование изучаемых показателей для улучшения прогноза здоровых лиц и пациентов ИБС.

Ключевые слова: ишемическая болезни сердца, эпидемиология, стенокардия.

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UNSTABLE STENOCARDIA: ISSUES OF PATHOGENESIS AND PRINCIPLES OF PHARMACOTHERAPY

Resume: The indices of peripheral atherosclerosis (ankle-brachial index) and functional state of the kidneys (creatinine clearance) in patients without coronary artery disease and patients with various manifestations of myocardial ischemia were studied as independent markers and predictors of the development of ischemic heart disease and cardiovascular complications.

Monitoring of the studied parameters is proposed to improve the prognosis of healthy individuals and patients with coronary artery disease.

Key words: ischemic heart disease, epidemiology, angina pectoris.

Актуальность. Несмотря на то, что нестабильная стенокардия (НС), как одно из наиболее распространенных, но слабо предсказуемых клинических проявлений ишемической болезни сердца (ИБС), изучается уже более 50 лет, эта форма стенокардии и сегодня относится к числу актуальных проблем кардиологии[2,6]. По современным представлениям НС, наряду с инфарктом миокарда без зубца Q (мелкоочаговый инфаркт) и крупноочаговым инфарктом, входит в единое понятие «острый коронарный синдром» (ОКС). Это свидетельствует об ее опасности для здоровья и жизни пациента, в то же время, в структуре ОКС эта форма ИБС, как никакая

другая, позволяет с большей долей вероятности предупредить ближайшие и отдаленные неблагоприятные исходы[1,8].

В иностранной и отечественной медицинской литературе представлено значительное количество работ по различным аспектам НС. Подавляющее большинство из них посвящено вопросам диагностики и лечения этой патологии преимущественно в условиях стационара. Однако, существуют и другие важные вопросы, связанные с НС, которые исследованы явно недостаточно или не исследованы совсем. Фактически отсутствуют работы по изучению клинической структуры НС, частоты заболеваемости данной патологией на популяционном уровне как в целом, так и отдельных ее клинических форм[4].

Крайне мало исследований, посвященных длительному проспективному наблюдению за больными с НС. Явно недостаточно работ по выявлению наиболее угрожаемых, в- плане развития острого инфаркта миокарда (ОИМ), клинических форм НС, а также определению факторов, влияющих на дальнейшее течение и прогноз ИБС. Приводимые в литературе данные по указанным выше проблемам отрывочны, противоречивы и иногда достаточно «возрастные»[3,5].

За последние годы стало актуальным изучение вопросов диагностики и организации медицинской помощи больным с НС на догоспитальном этапе.

Цель настоящего исследования. На основе изучения особенностей патогенетических механизмов развития различных клинических вариантов нестабильной стенокардии разработать новые подходы к ее эффективному медикаментозному лечению.

Материалы и методы исследования. Для решения поставленных задач, мы обследовали 35 пациенток с диагнозом ИБС.

Результаты исследования. Хотя эти методики позволяют оценить распространение пациентов с ангинозным синдромом в популяции, точный диагноз истинной стенокардии (т.е. болевой синдром в грудной клетке, вызванный изменениями венечных артерий) требует документированного подтверждения ишемии миокарда в связи с ограниченной точностью симптомов - предикторов заболевания венечных артерий.

Несколько исследований в различных когортах больных показало, что ежегодный уровень неосложненной стенокардии составляет около 0,5% у жителей западных стран в возрасте старше 40 лет, хотя географические колебания очевидны. Например, частота встречаемости стенокардии составила 0,54% в Белфасте (Северная Ирландия) и только 0,26% во Франции. Такая географическая вариабельность также была подтверждена в недавних исследованиях, показывающих, что частота встречаемости стенокардии соответствует уровню смертности от ИБС. В целом, картина может выглядеть так: в большинстве европейских стран каждый год появляется от 20 000 до 40 000 новых больных

стенокардий. Распространение стенокардии возрастает с возрастом среди обоих полов. В возрасте 45-54 лет частота встречаемости стенокардии составляет около 2-5%, тогда как в возрасте 65-74 лет - 10-20%.

Распространенность хронической ИБС, однако, значительно больше и обусловлено частым отсутствием болевого синдрома у больных со стабильной или стабилизированной ИБС. Интересно, что распространенность стенокардии на протяжении нескольких десятилетий и в разных странах мира представляется несколько более высокой среди женщин, чем среди мужчин, со средним соотношением 1,2.

Эти данные относятся к оценке только симптомов, тогда как определенный диагноз обструктивного атеросклеротического поражения коронарного русла среди больных стенокардией устанавливается чаще у мужчин, чем у женщин. Действительно, среди больных с загрудинными болями, подозрительными на ишемию миокарда, которым выполняется коронароангиография, 10-30% имеют нормальные или почти нормальные (мало измененные) венечные артерии. 70-80% среди них женщины.

Вывод. Полученные результаты могут быть использованы при организации медицинской помощи больным с нестабильной стенокардией. Реализация высказанных рекомендаций может способствовать повышению эффективности ее деятельности.

Определены факторы, влияющие на ближайший и отдаленный прогноз нестабильной стенокардии, выявлены те клинические проявления данной патологии, которые являются наиболее угрожаемыми в отношении развития острых коронарных катастроф (ОКК).

Предложенная модель прогнозирования ближайших исходов НС - рекомендована к использованию врачам первичного звена для расчета шансов развития неблагоприятных исходов и определения оптимальной лечебной тактики по отношению к больному НС.

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ЭХОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА СИСТЕМНЫХ ПОРАЖЕНИЙ У БОЛЬНЫХ ЦИРРОЗОМ ПЕЧЕНИ АССОЦИИРОВАННОГО ВИРУСОМ ГЕПАТИТА В ЖЕНЩИН

Аннотация: В последние годы выявлен ряд особенностей морфо-функционального состояния печени в норме и в патологии. Анатомо-топографические и физиологические взаимосвязи печени и других органов обуславливают развитие сочетанных поражений, как органов системы пищеварения, так и других органов и систем всего организма. Также причины системных проявлений патологии печени, по-видимому, связаны с общностью самого этиологического фактора, иммуно-патологическими и аутоиммунными процессами, а также вследствие нарушения многогранной регулирующей функции печени над другими системами организма.

Ключевые слова: патология печени, латентно, атипично, хронических инфекций HBV, хронических инфекций HCV, эхографических данных печени

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ECHOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYSTEMIC LESIONS IN PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRROSIS ASSOCIATED WITH HEPATITIS VIRUS IN WOMEN

Summery: In recent years, a number of features of the morpho-functional state of the liver in normal and pathological conditions have been identified. Anatomical, topographic and physiological relationships of the liver and other organs cause the development of combined lesions, both of the digestive system organs and other organs and systems of the whole organism. Also, the causes of

systemic manifestations of liver pathology, apparently, are associated with the generality of the etiological factor itself, immuno-pathological and autoimmune processes, as well as due to a violation of the multifaceted regulatory function of the liver over other body systems.

Key words: liver pathology, latent, atypical, chronic HBV infections, chronic HCV infections, liver echographic data

Актуальность проблемы: В последние годы выявлен ряд особенностей морфо-функционального состояния печени в норме и в патологии. Анатомо-топографические и физиологические взаимосвязи печени и других органов обуславливают развитие сочетанных поражений, как органов системы пищеварения, так и других органов и систем всего организма. Также причины системных проявлений патологии печени, по-видимому, связаны с общностью самого этиологического фактора, иммунопатологическими и аутоиммунными процессами, а также вследствие нарушения многогранной регулирующей функции печени над другими системами организма. При этом клинические синдромы сочетанной патологии проявляются латентно, атипично и под маской, затрудняющими своевременно диагностировать как само основное заболевание, так и его осложнения. Следует подчеркнуть ряд особенностей внепеченочных проявлений хронических инфекций HBV и HCV.

1. Они наблюдаются чаще у женщин.
2. Частота их выявления нарастает по мере увеличения длительности персистенции вирусов и существования болезни печени.
3. Внепеченочные проявления болезни наблюдаются в разных сочетаниях, что создает картину системного заболевания.
4. Активность хронического вирусного заболевания печени не всегда совпадает с наличием и выраженностью внепеченочных проявлений.
5. Внепеченочные проявления могут приобретать ведущее значение в картине болезни и определять ее прогноз (миокардит, легочный васкулит, узелковый периартериит и др. Системные проявления хронических вирусных заболеваний печени изучены недостаточно, между тем, прогноз заболевания зачастую зависит не только от степени изменения печени, но и от вовлеченности в патологический процесс других органов и систем.

Цель исследования: Изучить распространенность и особенность эхографических проявлений системных поражений у больных циррозом печени ассоциированного вирусом гепатита В, женщин репродуктивного возраста.

Материалы и методы исследования: Обследованы 93 больных циррозом печени класса В по Чайлд-Пью в возрасте 20-49 лет: (20-29 летних было 13, 30-39 летних - 53 и 40-49 летних - 42 больные). Для получения собственных нормативных эхографических данных печени, желчного пузыря, поджелудочной железы и селезенки обследованы 80

практически здоровых людей в возрасте от 20-49 лет, средний возраст $32,8 \pm 8,0$ лет. Ультразвуковое исследование в В – режиме осуществлялось на аппарате MINDRAY DC – 6 Expert. Пациенты обследовались натошак полипозиционно, комплексно. Сократительную способность желчного пузыря с помощью УЗИ оценивали по общепризнанной специальной методике. Диагноз вирусной этиологии верифицирован на основании анализа ИФА диагностики.

Результаты исследования: 1. Ультразвуковая характеристика печени у здоровых женщин репродуктивного возраста. На эхограммах физиологическая подвижность печени сохранена в полном объеме. Линейные размеры печени не отличаются от литературных данных: высота правой доли составила $140,4 \pm 6,7$ мм, толщина правой доли - $120,5 \pm 5,5$ мм, высота левой доли - $82,7 \pm 6,9$ мм, толщина левой доли - $53,6 \pm 7,2$ мм, толщина хвостатой доли - $18,6 \pm 2,3$ мм. Капсула печени отчетливо визуализировалась в виде гиперэхогенной структуры, окружающей паренхиму печени. Внутripеченочные структуры хорошо дифференцированы. Паренхима однородная, мелкозернистая за счет равномерно распределенных по всему органу эхосигналов с одинаковой интенсивностью, без признаков очаговых и диффузных изменений. Звукопроводимость печени не нарушена, уровень яркости близлежащих и глубоких эхоструктур практически одинаков, эхоплотность средняя. Визуализируемые фрагменты внутripеченочных сосудов и желчных протоков не расширены, их стенки не изменены. Угол нижнего края левой доли печени не превышал 41° , правой доли - 66° . Внутренний диаметр воротной вены составлял $10,8 \pm 0,92$ мм.

2. На эхограммах у больных циррозом печени выявлены следующие изменения: гепатомегалия, преимущественно правой доли (92%), резкое повышение эхоплотности паренхимы печени (99%), диффузная неоднородность крупная зернистость структуры паренхимы - положительный симптом «снежной бури» (79%), мелко- и крупноволнистая неровность контуров печени (99%), значительное понижение звукопроводимости (92%), резкое сужение внутripеченочных ветвей нижней поллой вены их неровность, уплотнение стенок (92%), расширение портальной вены более 13 мм (32%) и селезеночной вены более 8 мм (100%), выраженная спленомегалия (99%).

3. У здоровых женщин на эхограммах селезенка имела полулунную форму, ограниченная капсулой толщиной до 2 мм, которая определялась в виде гиперэхогенной полоски по всему органу за исключением области ворот. Длина селезенки составила $100,2 \pm 7,9$ мм, толщина - $36,5 \pm 3,9$ мм. Селезеночный индекс, определяемый путем умножения толщины селезенки на расстояние от ворот селезенки до нижнего полюса в норме не превышал 2200 кв.мм. Структура паренхимы селезенки была однородной, мелкозернистой, эхогенность селезенки - сопоставима с эхогенностью

коркового слоя почки. Селезеночная вена визуализировалась в норме как анэхогенный тяж, диаметр которого равнялся $5,8 \pm 0,5$ мм.

4. Эхограммы селезенки при циррозе печени вирусной этиологии в стадии субкомпенсации с портальной гипертензией характеризовались: увеличением длины у 80% больных в среднем на 30-35%; утолщением капсулы (более 3 мм) отмечено у 55% больных в среднем на 25-30%; увеличение толщины селезенки более 50 мм наблюдалось у 80% больных; расширение селезеночной вены (более 8 мм) выявлено у 85% больных, в среднем на 40%; повышение селезеночного индекса по сравнению со здоровыми наблюдалось в 77% случаях в среднем на 25%; у 5% больных с циррозом печени обнаружено варикозное расширение вен стенок желчного пузыря.

5. При ультразвуковом исследовании билиарного тракта у здоровых женщин желчный пузырь во всех случаях имел типичную локализацию (в проекции границы 4-5 сегментов) и правильную форму (грушевидная, овальная). Размеры желчного пузыря натошак составляли: длинник - $72,0 \pm 8,4$ мм, поперечник - $26,4 \pm 3,9$ мм. Толщина передней стенки пузыря на уровне тела не превышала 3 мм и была равномерной. Внутренний и внешний контуры желчного пузыря визуализировались как четкие и ровные. Содержимое желчного пузыря было гомогенным, внутрисполостных образований не определялось.

Общий желчный проток визуализировался над портальной веной и внутренний диаметр его не превышал 5,8 мм. Внутривенечные желчные ходы не были расширенными.

6. При циррозе печени функционального класса «В» по Чайлд-Пью поражение желчного пузыря наблюдалось у 88,7% больных и характеризовалось следующими эхографическими изменениями: увеличение размеров желчного пузыря ($41,3 \pm 5,5\%$), неомогенность содержимого ($88,7 \pm 3,5\%$), неравномерное утолщение стенки более 5,0 мм ($75,0 \pm 4,8\%$), удвоение стенки за счет варикозного расширения вен подслизистого слоя ($13,8 \pm 3,8\%$) и снижение моторно-эвакуаторной функции желчного пузыря ($53,7 \pm 5,5\%$). У $12,5 \pm 3,6\%$ больных также выявляли конкременты различных диаметров, у $1,3 \pm 1,2\%$ - холестероз.

7. При эхографическом исследовании поджелудочной железы у здоровых лиц получены следующие биометрические показатели: толщина поджелудочной железы в области головки составила $22,9 \pm 2,6$ мм, в области тела - $14,7 \pm 2,2$ мм и хвостовом отделе - $18,0 \pm 2,5$ мм. Во всех случаях визуализировался главный панкреатический (Вирсунгов) проток, его внутренние контуры были ровными и диаметр в области тела не превышал 1,6 мм. Контуры поджелудочной железы выглядели ровными и четкими, структура была однородной, мелкозернистой, эхогенность средней и сравнимой с эхогенностью нормальной ткани печени. Дыхательная подвижность поджелудочной железы сохранена.

8. Частота поражения поджелудочной железы при циррозе печени зависит от степени активности процесса и длительности заболевания. Согласно нашим наблюдениям, поражение поджелудочной железы при этом заболевании выявлено у 23,8% больных и характеризовалось: диффузным и/или локальным увеличением размеров поджелудочной железы ($20,0 \pm 4,4\%$), повышением эхогенности ($48,8 \pm 5,5\%$), структурными изменениями в виде очагов фиброза и липоматоза ($23,8 \pm 4,7\%$), неровностью и нечеткостью контуров железы ($42,5 \pm 5,5\%$), расширением вирсунгова протока ($17,5 \pm 4,2\%$)..

9. Ультразвуковая картина поражения почек при циррозе печени отмечены у 60% больных и характеризовалась увеличением размеров почек (53,0%), нарушением (неровностью) контуров (52,0%), повышением (1-2 степени) эхогенности паренхимы (42%), деформацией чашечно-лоханочной системы (49,0%), органичением дыхательной экскурсии (15%), солевыми включениями в ЧЛС (нефролитиаз – 15%). Важно отметить, что левостороннее поражение почек преобладало в 5-10 раз.

10. При ультразвуковом исследовании поражение щитовидной железы выявлено у 23 (39,6%) больных. При этом диффузное увеличение размеров щитовидной железы 3 степени отмечено у 4 (6,8%) больных, 2 степени – у 9 (15,5%) больных и 1 степени - у 23 (39,6%) больных. Очаговое поражение щитовидной железы в виде коллоидных кист диаметрами от 4 до 11 мм выявлено у 5 (8,6%) больных, в виде солидных узлов диаметрами от 8 до 19 мм – у 4 (6,8%) больных, в виде очагов петрификации со слабой акустической тенью - у 1 (5,8%) больного.

Выводы: 1. Разработаны нормативные показатели эхограмм внутренних органов у женщин репродуктивного возраста, проживающих в областях Ферганской долины.

2. Определены ультразвуковые диагностические критерии цирроза печени класса В у женщин репродуктивного возраста.

3. При циррозе печени ассоциированного вирусом гепатита В в стадии класса В в 30-60% случаев наблюдается поражение панкреато-билиарного тракта, почек и щитовидной железы с латентным течением.

4. Эхографическими отличительными проявлениями поражения желчного пузыря являлись: неравномерное утолщение уплотнение (фиброз) его стенок, экстравезикулярная деформация, внутрипузырные включения (в виде билиарных осадков, холестероза, множественных мелких конкрементов) и нарушение моторно-эвакуаторной функции желчного пузыря преимущественно по гипомоторному типу.

5. Эхографические проявления поражения поджелудочной железы выражались увеличением ее размеров локального или диффузного характера, повышением эхогенности, структурной неоднородностью за счет очагов фиброза и участков кальцинации, нечеткостью и неровностью контуров, расширением главного панкреатического протока более 2 мм в

области тела, волнистостью его внутренних контуров. Эхографическая картина поражения поджелудочной железы соответствовала отечно-интерстициальному и (или) фиброзно-склеротическому вариантам клинического течения хронического панкреатита.

6. Эхокартина поражения почек выражалась: увеличением их размеров, повышением эхогенности, неровностью контуров и деформацией чашечно-лоханочной систем.

7. При обследовании больных циррозом печени необходимо учитывать его системное течение и для ранней диагностики патологии этих органов рекомендуется эхографическое исследование. Это позволяет проводить адекватную терапию.

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РАСПРОСТРАНЁННОСТЬ ИНФЕКЦИЙ HCV В РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ГРУППАХ ДЕТЕЙ И ВЗРОСЛЫХ

Аннотация: Под наблюдением находились 977 человек (570 взрослых и 402 детей) составляющие 4 группы. В I группу вошли 260 практически здоровые дети в возрасте от 1 до 14 лет организованные в детские ясли, сады и школы. 2-ю группу составили 104 практически здоровые взрослые, в возрасте 18-50 лет. 3-ю группу составили 471 кадровые доноры постоянно сдающие кровь в станцию переливания крови, г. Андижана. В 4-ю группу вошли 142 детей - пациенты реанимационного отделения, находящиеся там с тяжелыми формами ОКИ, сепсиса и других заболеваний. Обследованные дети и взрослые в указанных выше группах отрицали в анамнезе перенесенные парентеральные вирусные гепатиты.

Ключевые слова: вирусный гепатит, хронический гепатит, цирроз печени, генотип, маркеры.

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PREVALENCE OF HCV INFECTIONS IN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Resume: 977 people (570 adults and 402 children) from 4 groups were under observation. The first group included 260 practically healthy children aged from 1 to 14 years organized in nurseries, kindergartens and schools. Group 2 consisted of 104 practically healthy adults, aged 18-50 years. The 3rd group consisted of 471 professional donors who constantly donate blood to the blood

transfusion station in Andijan. The 4th group included 142 children - patients of the intensive care unit, who are there with severe forms of acute respiratory infections, sepsis and other diseases. The examined children and adults in the above-mentioned groups denied a history of parenteral viral hepatitis.

Key words: viral hepatitis, chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis of the liver, genotype, markers.

Во многих регионах мира складывается неблагоприятная ситуация по парентеральным вирусным гепатитам (ВГ). По данным ВОЗ, в мире количество инфицированных вирусом гепатита С (HCV) составляет не менее 500 млн. человек, при этом более 170-200 млн. из них являются больными хроническим гепатитом С (ХГС) (5,6,7). Маркеры HCV - диагностированы у 1-3% населения земного шара. В США HCV инфицировано более 4 млн. человек. Эпидемиологическая ситуация по вирусному гепатиту С в Узбекистане также не спокойная (1,23*4,7). Страдающие HCV - инфекцией являются основной причиной развития хронического гепатита, цирроза печени и гепатоцеллюлярной карциномы. При этом в 60-70% случаев и более исходы данной инфекции ,развивающиеся в поздние сроки (спустя 15-25 лет после инфицирования) являются причиной смерти больных. Отсутствие до сих пор специфической профилактики гепатита С, известные сложности лечения определяют сложность и актуальность данной проблемы медицины.

Цель исследования. Установление широты распространения ВГС и его генотипов среди здоровых детей и взрослых, а также разных групп риска в г. Андижане относящиеся, как и вся Ферганская долина к гиперэндемической зоне по заболеваемости вирусными гепатитами.

Материал и методы исследования. Под наблюдением находились 977 человек (570 взрослых и 402 детей) составляющие 4 группы. В I группу вошли 260 практически здоровые детив возрасте от 1 до 14 лет организованные в детские ясли, сады и школы. 2-ю группу составили 104 практически здоровые взрослые, в возрасте 18-50 лет. 3-ю группу составили 471 кадровые доноры постоянно сдающие кровь в станцию переливания крови, г. Андижана. В 4-ю группу вошли 142 детей - пациенты реанимационного отделения, находящиеся там с тяжелыми формами ОКИ, сепсиса и других заболеваний. Обследованные дети и взрослые в указанных выше группах отрицали в анамнезе перенесенные парентеральные вирусные гепатиты.

У всех наблюдаемых наряду с общеклиническими обследованиями проведённого стандартного набора лабораторных исследований, определяли антитела к гепатиту С (анти- HCV) методом иммуноферментного анализа (ИФА)- 3 поколения.

С целью изучения распространения различных генотипов ВГС в г Андижане была проведена индикация РНК ВГС методом RT-PCR в

сыворотках крови, положительных на анти- ВГС с последующим генотипированием выделенных образцов РНК ВГС (лаборатория НИИ иммунологии г.Ташкента). Исследовано 80 образцов по 20 образцов с каждой обследованной группы.

Результаты обследования и их обсуждение. Результаты исследования показали, что в 1- группе практически здоровых детей - HCV обнаружены у 14 (53%), а среди обследованных здоровых взрослых у 7 (6,6%).

Среди кадровых доноров анти-HCV выявлены у 90 лиц среди больных реанимационного отделения, относящиеся к группе высокого риска анти - HCV выявлен больше всех у 36(25.3%).

Результаты изучения генотипов ВГС показали, что наибольшее разнообразие генотипов ВГС отмечены в группе пациентов реанимационного отделения, где у 70,0% выявлен генотип 1 и почти равномерно выявлялись генотипы 1а, 2а. 3а (соответственно: 10,5; 8,5 и 11%). А среди кадровых доноров генотип 1в выявлен в 80,0%, генотипы 1а соответственно – 9,5 и 10,5%.

Среди здоровых детей и взрослых были выявлены только 2 генотипа. Преобладающим генотипом у них был 1в (80,0% и 90,0% соответственно). Генотип 1а встречался реже (20,0 и 10% соответственно).

Выводы.

1. У пациентов с риском парентерального инфицирования выявлена высокая частота обнаружения анти - ВГС.

2. Наиболее высокие показатели выявляются у часто болеющих детей, пациентов реанимационного отделения, взрослых кадровых доноров и сравнительно низкие у практически здоровых детей и взрослых.

3. Высокий уровень носительства и многообразие генотипов ВГС объясняется множественностью источников инфекции, проведенными у них большого количества парентеральных манипуляций, включая переливания крови и ее препаратов по сравнению с группами практически здоровых детей и взрослых.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ БУХГАЛТЕРСКОГО УЧЕТА ПРИ ПРОВЕДЕНИИ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ БАНКРОТСТВА

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается особенность бухгалтерского учета при проведении процедуры банкротства, а так же динамика банкротства предприятий по регионам за 1 квартал 2019 гг. в процентах.

Ключевые слова: банкротство, динамика банкротства, отрасли хозяйства, кредиторская задолженность, убытки, исполнение обязательств, юридические лица, сделка.

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PECULIARITIES OF ACCOUNTING IN THE CONDUCT OF THE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

Annotation: The article discusses the features of accounting during the bankruptcy procedure, as well as the dynamics of bankruptcy of enterprises by region for the 1st quarter of 2019 in percentage.

Keywords: bankruptcy, dynamics of bankruptcy, industries, accounts payable, losses, performance of obligations, legal entities, transaction.

Предприятие, которое не может выполнить свои финансовые обязательства, арбитражным судом признается банкротом Федеральный закон "О несостоятельности (банкротстве)" от 26.10.2002 N 127-ФЗ (последняя редакция). Официальных документов, определяющих специфику ведения бухгалтерской отчетности в ходе процедуры банкротства, не существует. Состав финансовой документации во время конкурсного производства не имеет отличий от документации функционирующего предприятия. Отчетность предоставляется, пока ликвидация организации не завершится. Регламентирует данный процесс

Федеральный закон "О бухгалтерском учете" от 06.12.2011 N 402-ФЗ (последняя редакция).

Динамика количества банкротств* в экономике России

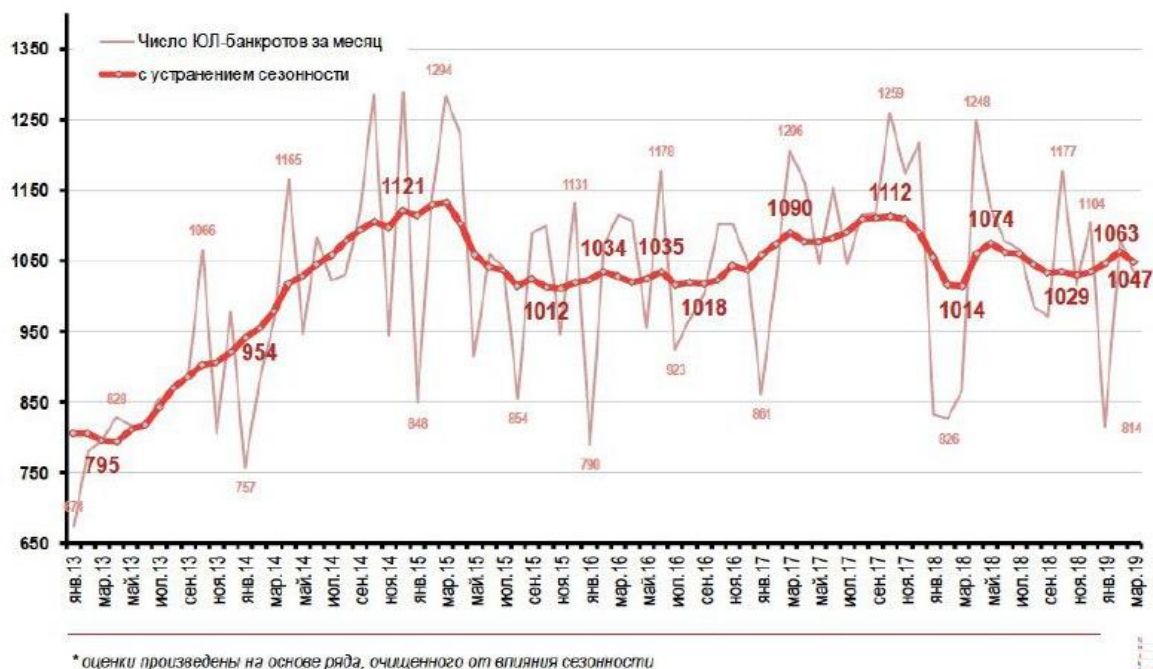


Рис.1. Динамика юридических лиц-банкротов в реальном секторе экономики России в 2019 гг.

Крупнейшие юр. лица-банкроты в стране (I кв. 2019г.)

Наименование	Возраст компани и	ИНН	Регион	Отрасль	Выручка за 2017 гг., млрд.ру б
1.ООО "КОМПАНИЯ ХОЛИДЕЙ"	15	5406277570	Новосибирска я область	Торговля розничная преимущественно пищевыми продуктами, включая напитки, и табачными изделиями в неспециализированны х магазинах	47.898
2. ООО "КАПСТРОЙ"	6	7724857184	Москва	Разработка строительных проектов	15.758
3. ООО "БЕЛАЯ ПТИЦА- КУРСК"	10	4604006115	Курская область	Производство и консервирование мяса птицы	12.259

Процедура банкротства не может отменить составление бухгалтерской отчётности. Однако она имеет ряд нюансов, которые должен знать бухгалтер. Для примера можно взять необходимость составления ликвидационного промежуточного баланса на этапе конкурсного производства. В этом документе обязательно должны быть отражены сведения о том, каким имуществом располагает должник, а также данные о требованиях кредиторов.

Такого рода отчёт преследует цель установки реальной цены имущества должника, который признаётся банкротом. При этом бухгалтеру нужно будет знать порядок ликвидации основных средств фирмы. Если произвести все манипуляции в соответствии с требованиями бухгалтерского учёта, то есть возможность вывести баланс фирмы хотя бы к нулю.

Число банкротств* в регионах по итогам I кв. 2019года

Регион	4 кв. 2018	1 кв. 2019	Кол-во ЮЛ в регионе**
Тюменская область	76	69	44605
Волгоградская область	62	63	44503
Вологодская область	50	51	39479
Нижегородская область	59	56	90566
Республика Башкортостан	63	66	79228

Основные выводы

□ В экономике России тенденция снижения числа корпоративных банкротств, имевшая место во второй половине 2018 г., прекратилась. В I квартале 2019 г. число банкротств слабо увеличилось – на 1,9% относительно предыдущего квартала:

▢ зафиксированный уровень оказался на 2,4% выше, чем годом ранее (I кв. 2018 г.);

▢ тем не менее, общее число банкротств за квартал на 9,9% выше, чем аналогичный (докризисный) показатель I кв. 2014 г. (рис.1)

□ Снижение числа банкротств по итогам квартала отмечается лишь в электроэнергетике, в большинстве непромышленных отраслей наметился рост:

▢ повышение числа банкротств наметилось в строительстве, коммерческих услугах, сельском хозяйстве и машиностроительном комплексе;

▢ интенсивность корпоративных банкротств существенно не изменилась в торговле, пищевой промышленности, транспорте и связи, а также металлургии.

□ В списке топ-20 крупнейших по выручке банкротов 7 компаний зарегистрированы в Москве, 11 компаний были старше 10 лет (две – старше 20 лет).

□ Среди регионов наибольшая интенсивность банкротств* была зафиксирована в Тюменской области (0,15%), Волгоградской области (0,14%) и Вологодской области (0,13%)

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**ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ
ПЕРСОНАЛОМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ООО
МОЖГАМОЛОКО)**

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены проблемы управления персоналом предприятия ООО «МожгаМолоко». Описаны кадровой политики предприятия. Для совершенствования процесса управления персоналом, по мнению трех экспертов (директора, заместителя, главного бухгалтера), в «МожгаМолоко» необходимо следующее: внедрение системы внутренних коммуникаций, проведение тренингов и совместных праздников, проведение вакцинации. На основании данных мероприятий улучшится управление персоналом «МожгаМолоко».

Ключевые слова: кадровая политика предприятия, эксперты, кадры, удовлетворенность, мотивация.

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**INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE PERSONNEL
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE ENTERPRISE (ON THE EXAMPLE
OF LLC MOZHGAMOLOKO)**

Annotation: The article deals with the problems of personnel management at the enterprise LLC "MozhgaMoloko". The personnel policy of the enterprise is described. To improve the personnel management process, according to three experts (director, deputy, chief accountant), MozhgaMoloko needs the following: introduction of an internal communications system, training and joint holidays, vaccination. Based on these measures, the personnel management of MozhgaMoloko will be improved.

Key words: personnel policy of the enterprise, experts, personnel, satisfaction, motivation.

Главной целью кадровой политики ООО «МожгаМолоко» является достижение стратегических целей ООО «МожгаМолоко» через обеспечение

высококвалифицированным персоналом, мотивированным к эффективной трудовой деятельности [2].

Задачи кадровой политики ООО «МожгаМолоко» включают следующие составляющие:

- организация работы по обеспечению набора, отбора, найма, ротации, расстановки, изучения и использования рабочих кадров и специалистов, а также безусловно участие в формировании стабильного коллектива ООО «МожгаМолоко»;
- кадрового резерва формирование и работа с ним;
- формирование текущих и перспективных планов комплектования предприятия кадрами с учетом изменений во внешней и внутренней среде;
- аттестация и переаттестация кадров;
- оформление приёма и увольнения работников в ООО «МожгаМолоко» в соответствии с Трудовым Кодексом РФ;
- анализ и оценка текучести движения кадров, их причин, формирование мероприятий по их снижению и ликвидации [4];
- принятие мер по трудоустройству высвобождающихся специалистов [2];
- осуществление систематического контроля и инструктажа работников ООО «МожгаМолоко» по учету кадров.

Кадровыми вопросами в ООО «МожгаМолоко» занимается один сотрудник – специалист по кадрам. В ходе исследования провели анализ удовлетворенности системой управления в организации методом анкетирования. Результаты удовлетворенности работой показаны в таблицах 1 - 2.

Таблица 1 - Результаты удовлетворенности работой ООО «МожгаМолоко»

Что больше всего не устраивает Вас в Вашей работе?	Количество человек ответивших «Да»	Удельный вес, %
Режим труда (график работы, выходные, часы работы)	3	10,71
Отношения с коллегами	11	39,29
Условия труда	2	7,14
Отношение с руководством (методы управления)	6	21,43
Размер заработной платы	2	7,14
Все устраивает	4	14,29
Итого	28	100,00

Таким образом, больше всего не устраивают условия и отношения с коллегами - 39,29 % и отношения с руководством (методы управления) - 21,43 %.

Таблица 2 - Результаты использования личностного потенциала ООО «МожгаМолоко»

На сколько процентов используется Ваш личностный потенциал?	Количество человек выбравших данный вариант ответа	Удельный вес, %
10-40%	3	10,71
40- 60%	12	42,86
60-80 %	11	39,29
80-100%	2	7,14
Итого	28	100,00

Таким образом, больше всего личностный потенциал используется на 40-60 % у большинства работников (42,86%), на 60 - 80 % у 39,29% работников ООО «МожгаМолоко». В работе оценим уровень потенциальной текучести (таблица 3).

Таблица 3 - Оценка уровня потенциальной текучести ООО «МожгаМолоко»

Планируете ли в ближайшее время уволиться из Общества	Количество человек, выбравших данный вариант ответа	Удельный вес, %
Да, планирую	1	3,57
Нет, не планирую	23	82,14
В зависимости от обстоятельств, могу уйти или остаться	4	14,29
итого	28	100,00

Из анализа таблицы 3 следует, что уровень потенциальной текучести невысокий, многое зависит от системы мотивации, разработанной в ООО «МожгаМолоко». В анкете оценим уровень потенциальной текучести ООО «МожгаМолоко» (таблица 4).

Таблица 4 - Оценка инновационного потенциала

Варианты ответа	Количество человек, выбравших данный вариант ответа	Удельный вес, %
Вы считаете, что в деятельности Компании необходимы изменения?		
Да, изменения необходимы	20	71,43
Нет, все устраивает	8	28,57
Если Вы считаете, что изменения в деятельности Компании нужны, то укажите какие?		
В системе оплаты труда	1	5,00
Во взаимодействии руководства и работниками	2	10,00
В организации работы сотрудников	1	5,00
В улучшении психологического климата на предприятии	13	65,00
В смене руководства подразделения	1	5,00
В области качества работ	2	10,00

Из анализа таблицы 4 следует, что большинство сотрудников хотят улучшения психологического климата в ООО «МожгаМолоко» (65,00 %), а именно 13 человек.

8 сотрудников отменили, что в работе их все устраивает.

Далее оценим психологический климат в ООО «МожгаМолоко» в таблице 5.

Таблица 5 - Оценка психологического климата в ООО «МожгаМолоко»

Что можете сказать о коллективе своего подразделения?	Количество человек, выбравших данный вариант ответа	Удельный вес, %
Коллектив не сплочен, но и разобщенности нет	35,71	35,71
Коллектив разбит на группировки, не дружный	50,00	50,00
Коллектив дружный, сплоченный	14,29	14,29

Следовательно, 14 работников (50%) утверждают, что коллектив разбит на группировки, не дружный. В то же время 10 работников считают, что коллектив не сплочен, но и разобщенности нет (28,5%). Это опять подтверждает необходимость улучшения психологического климата.

Для определения мероприятий по совершенствованию процесса управления персоналом были приглашены сотрудники предприятия «МожгаМолоко», которые выступали в роли экспертов:

- директор,
- заместитель директора,
- главный бухгалтер.

Варианты решения проблемы коммуникации:

- создание системы обратной связи,
- создание официального сайта,
- внедрение системы внутренних коммуникаций.

Таким образом, для совершенствования процесса управления персоналом, по мнению трех экспертов (директора, заместителя, главного бухгалтера), в «МожгаМолоко» необходимо следующее: внедрение системы внутренних коммуникаций, проведение тренингов и совместных праздников, проведение вакцинации. На основании данных мероприятий улучшится управление персоналом «МожгаМолоко».

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ ФИНАНСОВОГО МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ В ЭПОХУ БОЛЬШИХ ДАННЫХ

Аннотация: С развитием социальной экономики и интернет-технологий широко используются технологии больших данных, которые открывают перед предприятиями возможности для выполнения работы по управлению финансами, а также для обработки и отбора финансовых данных, что создает большие проблемы. В этом контексте предприятия должны углубленно изучать фоновые характеристики времени и проблемы в работе, с применением технологии big data application в качестве отправной точки, анализировать фактическое положение предприятий, глубоко исследовать инновационные способы финансового менеджмента, способствовать повышению уровня финансового менеджмента предприятий.

Ключевые слова: Эра больших данных; управление финансами предприятия; финансовые данные.

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RESEARCH OF INNOVATIVE STRATEGY OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE ENTERPRISE IN THE ERA OF BIG DATA

Summary: With the development of the social economy and Internet technologies, big data technologies are widely used, which open up opportunities for enterprises to perform financial management work, as well as to process and select financial data, which creates big problems. In this context, enterprises should study in depth the background characteristics of time and problems in their work, using big data application technology as a starting point, analyze the actual situation of enterprises, and deeply explore innovative ways of financial management, contribute to improving the level of financial management of enterprises.

Keywords: The era of big data; enterprise financial management; financial data.

Появление интернета так, что информационный процесс предприятия продолжает ускоряться, массовая информация оказывает большее влияние на финансовое управление предприятиями. Большие данные как большое количество сложных категорий сбора данных, содержащих информацию, изменяют бизнес-среду и методы управления предприятиями. В процессе реального развития доступ предприятий к каналам передачи данных продолжает увеличиваться, количество и тип доступа к данным также увеличиваются. В контексте больших данных, как предприятия должны адаптироваться к особенностям развития времени, использовать возможности развития эпохи больших данных, поражать текущее финансовое управление предприятиями в болевые точки, искать решения и активно осуществлять управленческие инновации, помогать долгосрочному развитию предприятий-вот в центре внимания данной статьи³¹.

1. Эра больших данных

Большие данные на самом деле представляют собой совокупность массивных данных, в то же время содержащих множество сложных дублирующих данных информации в массивных данных. В настоящее время непрерывное развитие информационных технологий, так что интернет был популяризирован в обществе, социальные виртуальные данные так что приход эры больших данных становится неизбежным. В условиях эры больших данных возможность эффективного расчета различных финансовых данных изменила проблему высокой стоимости и низкого использования ресурсов в традиционном процессе расчета в прошлом. В то же время под влиянием популярности мобильных устройств связи, технологии больших данных могут быть различные виды деятельности людей в повседневном производстве и жизни записываются и архивируются данные. Однако в реальной обработке больших данных, в силу своей собственной сложности, возникает необходимость в сложных взаимосвязях между грязными данными и различными данными в процессе расчета для эффективной обработки. В финансовом менеджменте анализ больших данных может помочь предприятиям лучше понять рыночные риски, принять предварительные решения и реальные изменения в работе³².

2. Необходимость инноваций в корпоративном финансовом менеджменте

① Адаптироваться к потребностям развития времени

Непрерывное развитие рыночной экономики и ускорение процесса глобализации, степень конкуренции на внутреннем и внешнем рынках становятся все более жесткими, предприятия сталкиваются с большим

³¹ Чжао Лэй. Инновационная стратегия финансового менеджмента предприятия в эпоху больших данных[J]. Китайский рынок, 2020(12): 185-186.

³² Чжао Лэй. Инновационная стратегия финансового менеджмента предприятия в эпоху больших данных[J]. Китайский рынок, 2020(12): 185-186.

конкурентным давлением. Что касается нашей страны, то с непрерывным развитием информационных технологий, макросистемы Китая и структуры предприятия в процессе непрерывной оптимизации и реформирования внутренняя и внешняя среда финансового управления предприятием претерпели большие изменения. Когда предприятие фактически осуществляет работу по финансовому управлению, рыночная среда выдвигает новые требования к качеству и уровню управления предприятием. Финансовый менеджмент как важное содержание в управлении предприятием, особенно важно усилить инновационную работу финансового менеджмента предприятия. Поэтому построение режима финансового управления, подходящего для собственных условий предприятия и традиционного финансового управления в части работы инновационного и корректировочного потенциала, является необходимым, единственным способом соответствовать тенденции развития времени, лучше соответствовать текущему фону больших данных требований развития предприятий, еще больше повышать уровень финансового управления предприятиями.

② Необходимость для предприятий стремиться к развитию

Обзор китайских предприятий в прошлом режиме финансового управления, в основном линейном режиме управления, а именно применение ручного способа работы с данными и счетами. Но с наступлением эры больших данных, информационных технологий, постепенно углубляющихся в работу управления предприятием, нынешняя работа по финансовому управлению во многих аспектах начала отказываться от характера взаимодействия, обращенного к работе в интернете, управление также начало меняться от прежнего линейного управления к горизонтальному перекрестному направлению Управления. В связи с этим предприятиям следует скорректировать направленность гомеопатии, уделять больше внимания управлению информационными активами, а также углубленному осознанию важности высокотехнологичных технологий и информации и ряда нематериальных активов в сложной среде для развития предприятий, поэтому для того, чтобы соответствовать требованиям развития новой рыночной среды, необходимо осуществлять финансовый менеджмент.

3. Влияние больших данных на корпоративный финансовый менеджмент

Финансовая деятельность может быть разделена на деятельность по сбору средств, операционную деятельность, инвестиционную деятельность и распределение прибыли и другие виды деятельности. Предприятия в реальном процессе финансового управления, если вы хотите обеспечить нормальное функционирование системы управления, необходимо организовать и скоординировать с помощью разумных методов управления финансовой деятельностью. В традиционном процессе управления

менеджеры обычно используют исторические данные в качестве основных справочных данных, объем и глубина анализа и принятия решений очень ограничены, полученные результаты более субъективны, подвержены проблемам в ходе финансовой деятельности. С наступлением эры больших данных, популярностью интернета и информационных технологий, так что темпы роста данных и скорость передачи продолжают ускоряться, менеджеры предприятий могут лучше дифференцировать финансовую модель и тип, добиться эффективного прогнозирования движения корпоративных средств, чтобы осуществлять финансовую деятельность более объективно.

Влияние больших данных на корпоративные финансовые отношения, главным образом, связано с непрерывным развитием интернета, чтобы сделать данные более прозрачными, прежняя информационная асимметрия значительно снижается, что приводит к снижению агентских издержек. Повышение прозрачности информации. В основном отражаются в приобретении информации и распространении информации два аспекта, прежде всего во время приобретения информации, предприятия через ассоциативный анализ и интернет-технологии, могут быть более своевременными для поиска потенциальной информации инвесторов; и в распространении информации, благодаря использованию платформы больших данных, могут изменить прошлое приобретение информации несвоевременно, чтобы достичь "реального времени". Финансовые отношения, возникающие в процессе хозяйственной деятельности предприятия, на протяжении всего процесса финансирования, инвестирования, эксплуатации, получения прибыли и распределения. Появление больших данных может быть своевременной и прозрачной обратной связью по операционной ситуации предприятий и собственной заработной плате работников, способствовать предприятиям и работникам четко сформулировать цель усилий, добиться производства, сбыта, получения финансовой информации своевременно и симметрично, а затем способствовать гармоничному развитию финансовых отношений предприятия.

4. Проблемы современного процесса финансового управления предприятиями

В настоящее время большинство предприятий Китая больше внимания уделяют ежедневной работе производственного сектора и доступу к прибыли в двух аспектах, преследованию интересов, поэтому предприятия уделяют больше внимания управлению показателями продаж во время производства, игнорируя управление финансовыми процессами. С тех пор финансовый отдел предприятия для корректировки режима управления инициативой будет отсутствовать, команда оператора будет более слепо исполняться, не думать, не обобщать, отсутствие мотивации и инициативы извлекать ценную информацию из финансовых данных для

принятия решений предприятием, в конечном счете, будет отсутствовать способность участвовать в управлении предприятием. Кроме того, в прошлом процессе финансового управления предприятиями предприятия уделяли больше внимания управлению материальными активами, легко игнорировали управление информацией и данными нематериальных активов, не обращали внимания или не осознавали ценности нематериальных активов и значимости принятия решений для развития предприятий. Наступление эпохи больших данных, так что нематериальные активы имеют более высокую стоимость, но нынешняя отсталая концепция финансового управления предприятиями, трудно сделать материальные активы и нематериальные активы синергетическим эффектом, но и повлиять на развитие предприятий³³.

Для повышения уровня финансового менеджмента предприятий, в первую очередь, необходимо применение информационных методов финансового менеджмента, с тем чтобы построить эффективную систему финансового менеджмента, а также в полной мере использовать эффективные информационные методы финансового менеджмента, на основе эффективной финансовой информации строить обратную связь. Но в настоящее время некоторые предприятия Китая, из-за отсутствия у него независимого духа инноваций, в реальном процессе разработки не имеют осознания информационно-ориентированного программного обеспечения финансового управления самостоятельным развитием использования. Кроме того, многим предприятиям трудно осознать важность обмена информацией и информационной симметрии, в результате чего в реальной финансовой системе эффективность обработки информации снижается. На самом деле китайским предприятиям в процессе финансового управления до сих пор трудно признать целостность финансового управления, независимые друг от друга между своими финансовыми и бухгалтерскими отделами и другими отделами, не имеют хорошего канала обмена информацией, в результате чего фактическая управленческая работа рассредоточена, различные отделы внутри предприятия для поддержания собственных интересов, как правило, не могут взять на себя инициативу. И, как правило, китайские предприятия не имеют осведомленности об информационном обмене, внутренние и внешние информационные стандарты не являются единообразными, что приводит к отсутствию хорошего эффекта согласования информации, не может быть своевременной передачи информационных данных и коммуникации, прямого влияния на научное принятие управленческих решений предприятием, влияющих на уровень корпоративного финансового управления.

5. Инновационные методы управления финансами предприятий в

³³ У Хэцюань. Сетевые технологии и умный город [N]. Liberation Daily, 2010-10-11 (14).

эпоху больших данных

① Обновление концепции управления и внедрение инноваций в систему управления

Сознание обладает способностью использовать действие, в инновационном методе управления финансами предприятия, прежде всего, следует обновить концепцию управления. Во время обновления концепции управления предприятия должны инициировать переход между целями финансового управления и индивидуальными финансовыми целями сотрудников для достижения относительного единства двух четких собственных целей управления, достижения стабильности корпоративных финансов и талантов команды. Во-вторых, предприятия, участвующие в работе по финансовому управлению, должны исходить из соответствующего персонала, сочетать его повседневное содержание работы с уточнением объекта финансового управления, сочетать с реальными задачами управления, через обновление методов управления адаптироваться к потребностям развития времени. Кроме того, в повседневной деятельности предприятия, для достижения прогресса в обновлении концепции финансового менеджмента, следует выбрать соответствующие средства поощрения финансового персонала к активному обучению, передовые методы анализа данных, в полной мере использовать эру больших данных технических условий для повышения индивидуального уровня поддержки, содействия общей способности финансового менеджмента предприятий, приведенная выше стратегия резюме применяется к фактическому производственному и операционному процессу, по сути, заключается в улучшении внутренней среды финансового менеджмента³⁴.

② Обновление концепций управления и достижение инноваций в методах

Для того чтобы удовлетворить потребности развития эпохи больших данных, добиться устойчивого развития предприятий, необходимо изменить традиционную философию управления. Предприятия должны полностью осознать важность финансового менеджмента, в полной мере использовать полезность информационного менеджмента, добиться собственного развития в направлении современных предприятий, что требует от предприятий полного осознания проблем в собственном финансовом менеджменте, научной трактовки, совершенствования собственного управления информационным уровнем. Поэтому в реальной работе предприятия должны активно осваивать передовые методы

³⁴ Ван Жуй, Ван Ван. Инновационная стратегия финансового менеджмента предприятия в эпоху больших данных [J]. Бухгалтерский учет городских предприятий в Китае, 2020 (02): 234-235.

обработки данных, менять традиционные единые средства компьютеризации бухгалтерского учета, стремиться к обновлению образа мышления финансового менеджмента, добиваться инноваций в финансовом менеджменте, ориентироваться на финансовый менеджмент, в то время как предприятия должны уделять внимание подготовке выдающихся кадров, формированию качественного эшелона талантов, способствовать развитию талантов, поощрять менеджеров к активному обучению.

③ Рациональное использование технологий, повышение уровня управления

В эпоху больших данных предприятия должны активно использовать передовые технологии финансового менеджмента для повышения собственного уровня управления. Во-первых, в процессе проведения финансового менеджмента предприятия должны полностью через систему сбора данных и большой центр обработки данных увеличить количество данных и отфильтровать высококачественные данные, а также данные полностью майнинга и анализа, повысить финансовый персонал финансового менеджмента более глубоким пониманием, изменить концепцию финансового менеджмента от источника. Во-вторых, предприятия должны исходить из своих собственных потребностей, признавать связь между технологией больших данных и собственным бизнесом, реинжинирингом существующих бизнес-процессов, соответствующим образом менять модель развития предприятия, от предприятия от принципа экономической эффективности выбирать методы использования технологий, обеспечивать хорошую жизненную среду для управления финансами предприятия большими данными. Короче говоря, предприятие находится в процессе применения передовых технологий, в соответствии с собственными финансовыми условиями и техническим уровнем выбирает применение передовых технологий.

Наступление эры больших данных принесло новые возможности для развития и новые вызовы для финансового менеджмента предприятий. Таким образом, перед лицом преимуществ и вызовов времени предприятия в процессе развития должны внимательно следить за фоновыми характеристиками эпохи больших данных в сочетании с собственным позиционированием развития, анализом собственных проблем финансового менеджмента в процессе достижения инноваций финансового менеджмента, а затем и достижения стратегических целей предприятий.

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ИННОВАЦИОННЫЙ ПУТЬ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ФИНАНСАМИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ В УСЛОВИЯХ ИНТЕРНЕТА

Аннотация: Интернет внес революционные изменения в производство и деятельность предприятий, но и на режим финансового управления и стратегию оказал значительное влияние и влияние. В связи с этим на фоне интернета в данной статье анализируется современное состояние финансового менеджмента предприятия и выдвигается инновационный путь с нескольких сторон.

Ключевые слова: Интернет; корпоративный финансовый менеджмент ;инновационный путь.

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AN INNOVATIVE WAY TO MANAGE THE COMPANY'S FINANCES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE INTERNET

Summary: The Internet has revolutionized the production and operation of enterprises, but it has also had a significant impact and impact on the financial management regime and strategy. In this regard, against the background of the Internet, this article analyzes the current state of financial management of the enterprise and puts forward an innovative path from several sides.

Keywords: Internet; corporate financial management; innovative way.

В последние годы интернет внес революционные изменения в производство и деятельность предприятий, но и на режим финансового управления и стратегию оказал значительное влияние и влияние. Современное управление финансами предприятий не только активно адаптируется к требованиям развития эпохи интернета, но и в соответствии с собственными актуальными инновациями бизнеса, с целью достижения скачкообразного развития предприятий³⁵.

³⁵ Ван Синьвэй . Анализ финансового менеджмента трансформации предприятия интернет + [J]. Северная экономика и торговля, 2015 (12): 79-81.

1. Анализ взаимосвязи интернета и финансового менеджмента предприятия

В контексте интернета управление финансами предприятия должно быть интегрировано с цифровыми подписями, аудитами безопасности и криптографическими технологиями, которые выдвигают более высокие требования к централизованному финансовому управлению и динамическому управлению в реальном времени. С помощью интернета предприятия могут усилить в режиме реального времени динамический мониторинг финансовой информации подчиненных подразделений, тем самым создав единый расчетный центр, обеспечивающий переход снизу бухгалтерской информации к верхнему сводному, благодаря чему качество бухгалтерской информации было значительно улучшено. Финансовый менеджмент полностью интегрирован с современными сетевыми технологиями, ориентируясь на онлайн-платежи, онлайн-расчеты и другое поведение для полного спектра надзора. Предприятие оригинальной финансовой работы с интернетом для получения деловой информации, значительно сокращая объем ручного ввода, оригинальные финансовые документы также могут быть обработаны с помощью программного обеспечения для управления финансами, так что в виде электронных бухгалтерских документов³⁶.

Сделайте отношения между финансовым отделом и деловым отделом более тесными. Содействие интернационализации системы финансового менеджмента предприятия. В условиях интернета современные предприятия с помощью интернет-технологий могут быть более удобным способом получения новейшей информации, связанной с отечественными и зарубежными отраслями промышленности, не только могут строить и адаптироваться к международным стандартам бухгалтерского учета, могут поддерживать разные языки, разные валюты системы финансового менеджмента, но и укреплять сотрудничество с зарубежными предприятиями, чтобы темпы интернационализации были выше. Оптимизация модели финансового управления предприятием. В условиях интернета современные предприятия с помощью интернета могут не только выстраивать динамичную систему управления и взаимодействия между клиентами, своевременно и эффективно понимать потребительский кредит, отвечать на вопросы клиентов, но и при меньших затратах комплектовать онлайн-офис, мобильный офис и дистанционную работу. Это не только значительно прорвало временные, географические ограничения, но и в значительной степени оптимизировало парадигму работы финансового персонала. Обогащение Информационных Ресурсов Управления Финансами Предприятия. Интернет обеспечивает удобные

³⁶ Ван Синьвэй . Анализ финансового менеджмента трансформации предприятия интернет + [J]. Северная экономика и торговля, 2015 (12): 79-81.

условия и техническую подготовку современных предприятий к получению быстро меняющихся финансовых информационных ресурсов, благодаря чему информационные ресурсы управления финансами предприятия становятся более обильными, а также повышают точность, научность и рациональность персонала управления финансами предприятия в соответствии с полученной финансовой информацией для принятия решений.

2. Современное состояние финансового менеджмента предприятия в контексте интернета

В настоящее время все больше предприятий в сфере финансового менеджмента с помощью интернета вступают на путь инноваций. Во-первых, это инновация концепции финансового менеджмента, затем трансформация режима финансового менеджмента и, наконец, оптимизация функций финансового менеджмента, так что первоначальные основные финансовые функции превращаются в деловые и стратегические. Предприятия стали уделять внимание полноценному использованию интернет-ресурсов, добиваться высокой степени интеграции бизнеса, капитала и информации. Интернет обогащает мышление и технологии финансового управления предприятием, так что концепция финансового управления была значительно инновационной; управление предприятием и технологии для достижения органического сочетания, не только является важным направлением для развития современного финансового управления предприятием, но и для решения информационной прозрачности финансового управления является низким, внутренние информационные стандарты противоречивы и многие другие вопросы. Современные предприятия используют интернет для решения задач своего финансового менеджмента, построения децентрализованного и повторяющегося развития, а также вертикальной и горизонтальной сегментации финансовой информации, так что информационный остров больше не будет существовать.

3. Инновационный путь управления финансами предприятия в условиях интернета

① Стандартизация процессов корпоративного финансового менеджмента

Использование интернета не только позволяет существенно повысить эффективность управления финансами предприятий за счет преодоления временных и пространственных ограничений, но и позволяет обрабатывать и передавать финансовую информацию в режиме реального времени в соответствии с потребностями. Для того чтобы способствовать глубокой интеграции управления финансами предприятия и интернета, необходимо также стандартизировать процесс управления финансами предприятия. В то же время предприятия должны быть полностью чувствительны к электронной коммерции, онлайн-банкингу и другим вещам, чтобы бизнес-

поток предприятий, поток капитала могли образовывать смесь с потенциалом изменения информационной асимметрии между финансами и бизнесом, чтобы финансовые управленческие ресурсы предприятий были оптимизированы для распределения³⁷.

② Корректировка парадигмы финансового анализа

Для того чтобы улучшить эффективность финансового управления предприятием, необходимо скорректировать парадигму финансового анализа таким образом, чтобы операции предприятия, бизнес, вопросы и прогнозы и другое финансовое поведение были оптимизированы и улучшены. В то же время, но и продолжают прорываться через традиционный режим финансового управления, с помощью интернета завершают продажи продукции, исследования и инновации и Управление человеческими ресурсами, а в конечном итоге формирование интернет-режима финансового управления позиционированием, чтобы добиться неструктурированного анализа и обработки финансовых данных.

③ Оптимизация модели финансового управления предприятием

В контексте интернета предприятия должны уделять особое внимание влиянию децентрализации на управление предприятием. Построить платформу анализа управления финансами предприятия, основанную на больших данных и технологии облачных вычислений, с помощью технологии интеллектуального анализа больших данных найти более ценную финансовую информацию, а в процессе ее расширения и гибкого использования обеспечить обработку финансовых данных информацией с полной семантикой для управления финансами предприятия. Это позволяет не только добиться интеграции и обмена финансовыми данными предприятия, но и построить хранилище финансовых данных, так что финансовое управление предприятием в рамках Интернета, полное производство, снабжение и маркетинг, люди и имущество и другие виды распределенных многоисточниковых гетерогенных данных финансового управления, так что предприятия более адаптируются к изменениям финансовых данных.

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ОЦЕНКА УРОВНЯ ГИПОДИНАМИИ СРЕДИ СТУДЕНТОВ ПУТЕМ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ РЕАКЦИИ ОРГАНИЗМА НА ФИЗИЧЕСКУЮ НАГРУЗКУ

Аннотация: В сложившейся эпидемической обстановке внутри страны и за рубежом актуальной становится проблема возрастающего уровня гиподинамии среди молодого населения, в частности, среди студентов. В данной статье представлены результаты исследований по изучению уровня физической подготовки студентов Барнаульского Базового Медицинского Колледжа, регулярно занимающихся физическими упражнениями. На основании медицинского осмотра, проходившем на базе КГБУЗ «Городская больница №4» города Барнаула, а также при анализе справок 086-у были отобраны студенты, не имеющие медицинских противопоказаний, а также лица, допущенные к занятиям физической культуры с ограничением нагрузок.

Ключевые слова: малоподвижность, гиподинамия, студент, спорт, ЗОЖ, активный образ жизни

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EVALUATION OF THE LEVEL OF HYPODYNAMIA AMONG STUDENTS BY STUDYING THE BODY'S RESPONSE TO PHYSICAL LOAD

Abstract: In the current epidemic situation in the country and abroad, the problem of increasing levels of physical inactivity among the young population, in particular, among students, is becoming urgent. This article presents the results of research on the level of physical fitness of Barnaul Basic Medical College students who regularly engage in physical exercises. Based on the medical examination held at the Regional State Budgetary Healthcare Institution «City hospital No. 4» in Barnaul, as well as the analysis of certificates 086-u, students were selected who do not have medical contraindications, as well as persons admitted to physical education classes with limited loads.

Keywords: sedentary, physical inactivity, student, sports, healthy lifestyle, active lifestyle

Введение. В современной России проблема здоровья, его поддержание и сохранение сложна и многогранна. Студенческая деятельность связана с большими умственными нагрузками, низкой физической активностью, неправильным питанием, недостаточным восстановлением сил, психосоматической нагрузкой, постоянным пребыванием в состоянии стресса, что приводит к снижению уровня здоровья [6]. Пассивный образ жизни приводит к различным предпатологическим и патологическим состояниям в организме человека. Основная причина гиподинамии среди студентов-медиков связана с учебными планами и программами, характеризующихся большим объемом когнитивной нагрузки и умственного напряжения. Большой объем сложной информации часто требует от студентов длительного вникания, анализа и обработки, закрепления материала путем выполнения домашних заданий, что также уменьшает количество свободного времени для занятий спортом. Снижению физической активности способствует высокий уровень стресса и психологическое напряжение: накопление глюкокортикоидов в организме

приводит к хронически пониженному настроению и сниженной мотивации, может стать причиной развития апатии, синдрома повышенной утомляемости и эмоционального выгорания.

Спорт повышает устойчивость организма к неблагоприятным воздействиям окружающего мира. Например, у физически тренированных людей по сравнению с нетренированными наблюдается лучшая переносимость гипоксии [3]. Ответная реакция организма на физическую нагрузку, в первую очередь, влияет на кору головного мозга. Подвержена изменению регуляция функций основных систем: меняется метаболизм, кардиореспираторная система, газообмен, и прочее. Упражнения усиливают функциональную перестройку всех компонентов опорно-двигательного аппарата, сердечно-сосудистой и других систем, улучшают процессы тканевого обмена. При адекватных физических нагрузках увеличивается работоспособность сердца, содержание гемоглобина, повышается фагоцитарная функция крови и количество эритроцитов. При кардиотренировке легкие и сердце работают в интенсивном режиме [5]. Во время таких занятий увеличивается частота сердечных сокращений, усиливается циркуляция крови и трофика внутренних органов. При постоянных нагрузках значительно повышается выносливость. Во время тренировок организм испытывает повышенную потребность в кислороде, дыхание становится более глубоким, таким образом, увеличивается объем легких [3].

Зачастую студенты, не занимающиеся дополнительной спортивной подготовкой, не задумываются о влиянии отсутствия физической активности на свой организм до возникновения дискомфорта, а в некоторых случаях до появления серьезных проблем со здоровьем [1]. Компьютеризация основных рабочих и учебных видов деятельности приводит к омоложению заболеваний, ранее нехарактерных для той или иной возрастной группы. Гиподинамия может принять хроническую форму, вызывая заболевания опорно-двигательного аппарата (артрит, артроз, остеохондроз и т.п.), сердечно-сосудистой системы (аритмия, атеросклероз, сердечная недостаточность, гипо- и гипертония), возникновение дыхательнолегочной недостаточности (появление кашля и одышки) и нарушения кровообращения [7]. «Сидячий» образ жизни ведет к застоям крови в кровеносном русле органов малого таза и влечет за собой замедление метаболических процессов, ожирению, понижению выносливости, мышечного тонуса, хроническому упадку сил. Становится труднее сконцентрироваться на поставленных задачах. Такой «сидячий» образ жизни негативно складывается на общем самочувствии человека, что было неоднократно доказано в различных исследованиях.

К сожалению, иногда бывает невозможно полностью устранить приобретенные последствия гиподинамии, поэтому важно сформировать у учащихся представление об опасности такого состояния для организма и

влияние отсутствия физической подготовленности на здоровье их организма в будущем. Несомненно, что такую проблему необходимо изучать и решать вкуче совместно с множеством и других внешних факторов. В этом ключе занятия по физической культуре не только поддерживают физическую форму молодежи, но несут воспитательный характер, направленный на стимуляцию студентов к физическому самосовершенствованию, слаженной работе в командных видах спорта и в поиске нестандартных решений разнообразных задач [4].

Цель исследования: Определить уровень гиподинамии среди студентов

Задачи:

1. Определить уровень физической подготовки у студентов
2. Определить эффективность оксигенации
3. Дать сравнительную характеристику собранным данным

Материалы и методы: В исследовании приняли участие 73 студента лечебного дела, акушерского, сестринского и отделения ортопедической стоматологии в возрасте от 18 до 21 года включительно. Обязательными условиями были: регулярные занятия спортом не менее 1,5 часа в неделю, отсутствие соматических заболеваний, отсутствие ограничений по группе физического здоровья. Подтверждением соответствия к предъявляемым требованиям служила медицинская карта студента (справка 086-у) а также прохождение планового медицинского осмотра на базе КГБУЗ «Городская больница №4» города Барнаула. Разделение по академической успеваемости, массе тела, полу, наличию разрядов в виде спорта и академической успеваемости не предусматривалось. Эксперименты проводилось с помощью спортивного инвентаря для занятий физической культуры, проб Штанге, секундомера. База данных формировалась по результатам измерений в программе «Microsoft Excel». Все добровольцы в день эксперимента находились в равных условиях, исследование производилось на базе главного корпуса Барнаульского Базового Медицинского Колледжа между десятью утра и часом дня в течение пяти рабочих дней строго в соответствии со всеми рекомендациями по социальному дистанцированию и профилактики новой коронавирусной инфекции.

До начала упражнений, в исходном спокойном состоянии в положении стоя произвели замер пульса подушечками указательного и среднего пальцев на общей сонной артерии в течение 30 секунд. Студентов попросили сделать базовую задержку дыхания в момент, когда давление снаружи и внутри грудной клетки, по их мнению, было одинаковым. Попросили сделать задержку дыхания на вдохе, не набирая примерно 2/3 объема легких от максимально возможного вдоха.

После часа интенсивных упражнений на силу, гибкость и выносливость тест был повторно поведен. Студентам предоставили трех

минутный отдых, после этого в положении сидя, попросили сделать 2-3 глубоких вдоха и выдоха. Затем медленно набрать в легкие воздух на 2/3 объема и задержать дыхание. Время задержки отсчитывалось по секундомеру, сразу после возобновления дыхания измерялся пульс подушечками указательного и среднего пальцев на общей сонной артерии в течение 30 секунд.

Вычислили показатель реакции по формуле: $ПР = ЧСС_2 / ЧСС_1$

Где $ЧСС_1$ - исходная частота сердечных сокращений; $ЧСС_2$ - частота сердечных сокращений после физических нагрузок;

Результаты исследования: Базовая задержка дыхания на вдохе в положении стоя (в секундах): более 60 – у 3 человек (4,11%), 40-60 – у 43 человек (58,9%), 30-40 – у 19 человек (26,03%) и менее 30 – у 8 человек (10,96%). Частота сердечных сокращений в исходном состоянии (за 30 секунд): более 50 – у 1 человека (1,37%), 45-49 – у 7 человек (9,59%), 40-44 – у 20 человек (27,4%), 35-39 – у 28 человек (38,35%) и 30-34 – у 17 человек (23,29%), соответственно.

Повторный тест Штанге после физических упражнений (в секундах): более 60 – у 1 человека (1,37%), 40-60 – у 31 человека (42,46%), 30-40 – у 23 человек (31,51%) и менее 30 – у 18 человек (24,66%). Измерение пульса после нагрузки и кратковременного восстановления (за 30 секунд): более 50 – у 16 человек (21,92%), 45-49 – у 23 человек (31,51%), 40-44 – у 20 человек (27,4%), 35-39 – у 10 человек (13,7%) и 30-34 – у 4 человек (5,48%), соответственно.

Обсуждение результатов: По оценочному листу Штанге, задержка дыхания более чем на 60 секунд является отличным показателем (3 человека – 4,11%). Показатель 40-59 секунд для нетренированных людей является выше среднего и в целом, приемлемым (43 человека – 58,9%). 30-39 секунд на вдохе является удовлетворительным показателем. Но учитывая тот факт, что этот показатель получен в состоянии покоя и до начала физических занятий, можно сделать вывод, что эта группа людей в данный момент в не очень хорошей физической форме, и возможно, подвержены гиподинамии в своем образе жизни (19 человек – 26,03%). Задержка менее чем на 30 секунд говорит о неудовлетворительной физической форме, возможных хронических заболеваний или наличии других факторов, снижающих нормальную оксигенацию организма (8 человек – 10,96%).

После эксперимента изменения по пробе Штанге для исследуемых групп составили: более 60 секунд – убыль 2 человека (-2,74%), 40-59 секунд – убыль 12 человек (-16,44%), 30-39 секунд – прирост 4 человека (+5,48%), менее 30 секунд – прирост 10 человек (+13,7%). Показатель реакции частоты сердечных сокращений позволяет провести оценку того, как эффективно организм справляется с физическими нагрузками, насколько вынослив и как хорошо обеспечивает ткани кислородом. У здоровых людей коэффициент не должен превышать 1,2. В противном случае это говорит о

неблагоприятной реакции сердечно-сосудистой системы на недостаток кислорода. Важно отметить, что для всех участников (100%) итоговый показатель был >1 . Переходя же от частного случая к общему, можно сказать, что 57,53% студентов (42 человека) дали результаты в интервале между 1-1,2 и соответственно, показали хорошую физическую форму, выносливость и скорость восстановления на адекватные физические нагрузки. Из этого следует, что большинство студентов Барнаульского Базового Медицинского Колледжа ведут активный и здоровый образ жизни, подвижны в повседневном быту.

Выводы: Профилактика гиподинамии состоит в повышении двигательной активности студентов. Ее повышение может происходить за счет применения различных методов и видов физической нагрузки. Организация занятий на свежем воздухе, спортивных игр и походов помогает разнообразить применяемые методики физического воспитания и повысить заинтересованность студентов в спортивном образе жизни [3]. Простыми и эффективными для профилактики гиподинамии видами физической активности являются ходьба в быстром темпе, бег, прыжки через скакалку [2]. Регулярные прогулки на свежем воздухе способствуют укреплению не только физического здоровья, но и повышению настроения, снятию стресса, возникшего в результате длительного умственного напряжения [4].

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РОЛЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В РАЗВИТИИ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКИХ НАВЫКОВ

Аннотация: В настоящее время на рынках сырья и материалов сложились условия, требующие постоянного наблюдения за состоянием рынка, его изменением, тенденциями его развития, необходимо уметь предвидеть дальнейшее развитие ситуации и быть готовым к смене стратегии, стиля деятельности, технологии производства для быстрейшего приспособления к новым внешним условиям.

Все это ведет к тому, что специалистам предпринимательских предприятий приходится иметь дело с таким большим количеством информации, она так быстро меняется, что ее часто становится просто невозможно обработать “вручную”. Кроме того, на больших предприятиях с большими оборотами предприятия и численностью работников существует необходимость учета и контроля большого объема финансовой, производственной, кадровой, закупочно-сбытовой, маркетинговой информации. Наличие хорошо отлаженной автоматизированной информационной системы на предприятии значительно упрощает процесс управления предприятием. Она позволяет вовремя собрать, отсортировать, отобрать необходимую информацию и принять верное решение. Иногда, несвоевременно принятое решение, из-за недостатка или недостаточная информация, может привести к гибели предприятия предпринимателя. Поэтому необходимо уделять большое внимание приобретению навыков работы с информационными технологиями.

Ключевые слова: система образования, информационно-коммуникационные технологии, новые информации, компьютерные технологии, экономические знания, умение и навыки, предпринимательские навыки, навыки цифровизации, видео-маркетинг, телеконференция.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS

Abstract: At present, conditions have developed on the markets of raw materials and materials that require constant monitoring of the state of the market, its changes, trends in its development, it is necessary to be able to foresee the further development of the situation and be ready to change the strategy, style of activity, production technology for the fastest adaptation to new external conditions.

All this leads to the fact that specialists of entrepreneurial enterprises have to deal with so much information, it changes so quickly that it often becomes simply impossible to process it “manually”. In addition, at large enterprises with high turnover of the enterprise and the number of employees, there is a need to record and control a large amount of finance, production, personnel, procurement and sales, marketing information. The presence of a well-functioning automated information system at the enterprise greatly simplifies the process of enterprise management. It allows you to collect, sort, select the necessary information in time and make the right decision. Sometimes, an untimely decision, due to lack or insufficient information, can lead to the death of the entrepreneur's firm. Therefore, it is necessary to pay great attention to the acquisition of skills in working with information technology.

Keywords: education system, information and communication technologies, new information, computer technologies, economic knowledge, skills and abilities, entrepreneurial skills, digitalization skills, video marketing, teleconference.

Введение. Наше правительство вкладывает значительные средства в стимулирование и развитие реформ в системе образования. Ежегодно развивающиеся информационно-коммуникационные технологии способствуют повышению качества и содержания образовательного процесса на более высокий уровень. В частности, использование современных средств компьютерной, мультимедийной, интернет – и других информационно-коммуникационных технологий дает свои положительные результаты.

Основная часть. Сегодня систему образования невозможно представить без информационно – коммуникационных технологий. Роль медиа-технологий в нашей повседневной жизни становится все шире. Возрастает значение эффективного использования большого объема новой

информации, различных передач на телевидении, компьютерных технологий в воспитании и обучении учащихся, в развитии их представлений, мышления о событиях социально-экономической жизни. Информация, материалы и данные о социально-экономическом развитии нашего общества передаются пользователям через информационно-коммуникационную сеть в считанные секунды.

Основной задачей предоставления экономических знаний студентам является обучение студентов специфике развития предпринимательства в нашей стране, организационно-правовым основам предпринимательства и вопросам их государственной поддержки, организации, управления, формам их финансовой деятельности и кредитного обеспечения, банковским, налоговым и аудиторским связям субъектов предпринимательства, методам информационного обеспечения и путям повышения экономической эффективности, а также разъяснение им с теоретической и практической стороны таких аспектов.

Требования к экономическим знаниям, умениям и квалификации обучающихся по особенностям предпринимательства находят свое отражение в следующем и реализуются в процессе освоения обучающимися:

- будущие экономисты должны знать сущность и содержание предпринимательства, место предпринимательства в экономике, организацию, планирование и анализ предпринимательской деятельности. Управление предпринимательством, отношения предпринимательства с такими организациями, как банковское дело, налоги, страхование, таможня, способы повышения эффективности малого бизнеса и предпринимательской деятельности;

- должен обладать навыками организации нового предприятия, порядка его государственной регистрации и лицензирования, технико-экономического обоснования и разработки бизнес-плана, управления малым предприятием, экономического анализа деятельности малых предприятий, методологическими основами организации деятельности субъектов хозяйствования.

Использование эффективных инструментов в развитии предпринимательских навыков является требованием современного времени. Информационные технологии сегодня являются одним из важнейших факторов, влияющих на развитие нашего общества. Информационные технологии особенность современного информатизированного общества состоит в том, что информационные технологии занимают ведущее место среди всех существующих технологий, в частности новых.

Широкое использование материалов, определяющих эффективность информационных технологий и технических средств, является одним из основных признаков современных педагогических технологий. Об этом

говорится в законе “Об образовании” “...обеспечение внедрения в учебно-воспитательный процесс прогрессивных форм обучения, новых педагогических технологий, технических и информационных средств обучения...”³⁸.

Информационные технологии - это способы и технические средства организации, хранения, развития, восстановления, передачи информации, развивающие знания людей, расширяющие их возможности по управлению технологическими и социальными процессами. Также под информационными технологиями понимается созидательная деятельность, состоящая из цепочки процессов, осуществляемых для достижения определенной цели. Эффективность любой технологии повышается, если обеспечить возможность использования ЭВМ в процессах, составляющих технологическую цепочку, организации информационного обмена между ними и его гармонизации³⁹.

На сегодняшний день основным направлением в информатизации образования стало создание педагогических программных средств по различным учебным дисциплинам. Но существующие и разрабатываемые педагогические программные средства на базе вычислительной техники могут привести к существенным сдвигам в плане обучения как образования. Одной из причин этого является то, что компьютерные технологии стали внедряться в традиционно организованный процесс обучения. Он не ориентирован на эти технологии по своему основному содержанию и методам и не испытывает в них необходимости.

Образовательные технологии всегда были информационными. Потому что они были связаны с хранением, передачей, доведением до пользователей самой разнообразной информации. С появлением вычислительной техники и средств связи технологии обучения кардинально изменились. Реализация информационных технологий в образовательном процессе предполагает наличие:

- компьютеры как технические средства обучения и средства коммуникации;
- соответствующее системное и прикладное программное обеспечение для организации образовательного процесса;
- соответствующие методические разработки по внедрению новых учебно-технических средств в учебно-воспитательный процесс.

В более поздние времена получило распространение понятие “компьютерные технологии обучения”, под которыми понимаются технологии обучения, реализуемые на базе ЭВМ. Однако понятие информационные технологии шире, чем понятие компьютерные технологии

³⁸ Закон Республики Узбекистан “Об образовании” № 637. 23 сентября 2020 г., ЗУР-637 www.lex.uz.

³⁹ А.Омонов. Педагогическая технология и педагогическое мастерство. Текст лекции. с-68.20.05.2013..<http://uz.denemetr.com/docs/235/index-8489-1.html>.

обучения, поскольку компьютеры являются составной частью технических средств информационных технологий.

Современные информационные технологии обучения - это технология не ученика, а, прежде всего, учителя(воспитателя). Студент не изучает современную информационную технологию, а использует ее продукт как техническое средство обучения. Учитель (воспитатель) готовится к уроку с использованием современных технологий, организует урок, контролирует знания учащихся - обучающихся, и его задачей будет внедрение в образовательный процесс информационных технологий наивысшего уровня компьютеризации с целью совершенствования содержания образования.

Таблица 1

Технические и программные информационные технологии

Информационные технологии	Возможность
Сети ЭВМ	В настоящее время во всех областях знаний широкое распространение получили ЭВМ или компьютерные (локальные или глобальные) сети. А глобальные сети воздействия позволяют осуществлять передачу информации на большие расстояния.
Спутниковые системы связи	На сегодняшний день эти системы используются для сбора данных и передачи телевизионной программы для связи между компьютерами
Системы искусственного интеллекта	Разница между элементарной ИКТ и искусственным интеллектом заключается в том, что элементарные ИКТ обрабатывают только статистические данные, тогда как системы искусственного интеллекта обрабатывают знания. Отдельным направлением информатики является искусственный интеллект.
Электронная почта	На основе электронной почты осуществлялось предоставление населению таких информационных услуг, как электронные газеты и журналы. В последние годы на мировом рынке все большее место занимают электронные издания.
Телеконференции	Посредством телеконференций возникают такие возможности, как оперативная организация обсуждения актуальных вопросов, использование любых иллюстративных материалов для обсуждения, расширение круга специалистов, участвующих в обсуждении актуальных вопросов, использование любой информации, содержащейся в международных банках данных.

Факторы развития информационного обеспечения образовательного процесса на базе информационных технологий, компьютеризации и

компьютерных сетей связаны с необходимостью развития обоих направлений компьютеризации. Для этого на основе нормативно-правовых актов, принятых в данной сфере, должна быть создана “концепция компьютеризации” на всех этапах системы непрерывного образования.

Компьютерные технологии развивают идеи программного обучения, открывают новые, еще не исследованные технологические варианты обучения, связанные с уникальными возможностями современных компьютеров и телекоммуникаций. Компьютерные (новые информационные) технологии обучения - это процесс подготовки информации и передачи ее обучаемому, средством реализации которого является компьютер, т.:

- подготовить личность «информационное общество»;
- обеспечение обучающихся необходимой информацией;
- формирование и развитие способности принятия оптимальных решений у студентов;

Важность информационных технологий в развитии предпринимательских навыков у студентов заключается в разумном эффективном использовании ограниченного капитала в предпринимательстве. С помощью информационных технологий можно развивать следующие навыки:

- умение выражать документы в цифрах и оцифровывать результаты бизнес-процессов; при этом избежать излишних затрат и при поиске необходимую информацию;
- навыки дистанционно организовать онлайн-встречи при работе с клиентами; в этом процессе сэкономятся время и создаются удобства при выставлении счетов, а платежи между клиентами осуществляются дистанционно;
- умение организовывать демонстрацию и продажу производимой продукции и оказываемых услуг через интернет; при этом информация о продуктах и услугах предприятия и реализация клиентам предоставляется через интернет;
- умение вести бухгалтерский учет с помощью компьютера; учет счетов осуществляется с помощью информационных технологий, что позволяет сэкономить время и сократить накладные расходы;
- демонстрация производимых продуктов и услуг посредством видео, т. е. навыки создания и развития видеомаркетинга; предоставление наглядной информации о продуктах и услугах;
- умение проводить телеконференции с партнерами, клиентами (удобный и эффективный способ экономии времени и затрат в случае, если партнеры и клиенты находятся в отдаленных районах, где нет возможности для совместного мышления);
- обучение, развитие знаний, навыков и навыков на онлайн-курсах и тому подобное.

Заключение. Учитывая стремительное развитие общественной жизни, расширение потребностей и возможностей прогресса, ускорение потока разнообразной информации, современная наука о педагогических технологиях диктует необходимость создания механизма использования в образовании новых форм, средств и методов. При этом более широкое использование имеющихся возможностей современных информационных технологий может способствовать развитию науки, производства, а также всех сфер экономики.

Таким образом, внедрение современных информационных технологий в овладение навыками и умениями дает следующие результаты:

- способствовать более индивидуальному подходу учащихся к процессу будущей деятельности с учетом их уровня подготовленности, способностей, темпа усвоения новшеств, интересов и склонностей;
- укрепление знаний и деятельности студентов, поддержка и развитие их самосовершенствования, профессиональных интересов и стремлений;
- укрепление в процессе обучения умения связывать предметы с практическими ситуациями, комплексно изучать явления бытия;
- постоянное и динамичное ее обновление за счет гибкости, креативности, совершенствования форм и методов организации образовательного процесса и производства;
- совершенствование технологической базы образовательного процесса путем внедрения современных технических средств.

Использованные источники:

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ООО ТЕЛЕЦ Г.КУНГУР)

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрена маркетинговая деятельность ООО Телец г.Кунгур, которая включает рекламу, продукт, цену и т.д.

Анализ товарной политики фирмы показал, что она акцентирует свои продажи именно на товарах, а дополнительные товары представлены очень узко. В статье определено, что сильными сторонами маркетинговой деятельности ООО «Телец» являются: высокое качество обслуживания клиентов; высокое качество товара; лучшее соотношение расценок и качества; высокий профессионализм работников. Слабыми сторонами ООО «Телец» являются: высокая степень конкуренции на рынке, отсутствует специалист по маркетингу, узкий ассортимент дополнительных товаров, отсутствуют связи с общественностью.

Ключевые слова: маркетинг, анализ, товар, реклама, стимулирование, цена, конкуренция.

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RESEARCH OF THE MARKETING ACTIVITY OF THE ENTERPRISE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF LLC TELETS, KUNGUR)

Annotation: The article discusses the marketing activities of LLC Taurus, Kungur, which includes advertising, product, price, etc. Analysis of the company's product policy showed that it focuses its sales on products, and additional products are presented very narrowly. in the article it is determined that the strengths of the marketing activities of LLC "Telets" are: high quality customer service; high quality of goods; the best ratio of prices and quality; high professionalism of employees. The weak points of LLC "Telets" are: a high degree of competition in the market, there is no marketing specialist, a narrow range of additional products, there are no public relations.

Key words: marketing, analysis, goods, advertising, incentives, price, competition.

Эффективность деятельности предприятия в рыночных условиях существенным образом зависит от степени использования в своей

деятельности маркетинга. Успешная маркетинговая деятельность обеспечивает предприятию прочную конкурентную позицию. Основой формирования эффективных маркетинговых стратегий на предприятии является комплекс маркетинга, т.е. те элементы деятельности на рынке, через которые в наибольшей степени проявляются основные маркетинговые функции и которые наиболее важны с точки зрения их влияния на потребителей и рынок.

Маркетинговая деятельность в ООО «Телец» состоит из:

1) товарная политика. Товарная политика заключается в продаже товаров и услуг предприятия. Плюсы заключаются в широком ассортименте товаров, минус – малое количество дополнительных товаров.

2) Анализ рынка и ценообразование. Ценообразование является рыночным. В цену товара вкладывается скидка 1-3% чтобы не потерять конкурентоспособность, постоянным клиентам дается скидка 5%. Ежедневно проводится анализ конкурентов, который заключается в анализе сайтов и групп в контакте конкурентов с целью выявить интересный, полезный, развлекательный тематический контент. Плюсы заключаются в ежедневном анализе рынка и конкурентов, минус – отсутствуют маркетинговые исследования.

3) Стимулирование сбыта. Стимулирование сбыта происходит не только с помощью предоставления скидок на товары. Кроме того, фирма активно использует в своей стимулирующей деятельности конкурсы и акции, проводимые в сети вконтакте, благодаря которым клиенты могут выиграть, например, продукцию предприятия. Предприятие эффективно использует следующие виды интернет-рекламы: медийная реклама, контекстная реклама, медийно-контекстная реклама. Большое количество пользователей интернет-поисковика «Яндекс» дает возможность привлечь внимание многих пользователей интернета [2]. То есть плюсы заключаются в том, что фирма использует медийно-контекстную рекламу самой популярной в России поисковой системы [3], минус – отсутствует должность маркетолога.

Нет однозначной точки зрения на состав комплекса маркетинга. Наиболее убедительной является концепция, предложенная ДЖ. Маккарти – модель «4Р», в составе элементов которой выделяются: товар, цена, место, продвижение (таблица 1).

Таблица 1 - Оценка элементов комплекса маркетинга

Элемент комплекса маркетинга	Достоинства	Недостатки	Оценка по шкала потребительских предпочтений
Продукт	Мясо, мясные полуфабрикаты	Узкий ассортимент дополнительных товаров	7
Продвижение	Данное предприятие имеет современные способы продвижения	-	4
Цена	На предприятии предоставляется клиентам скидка	В сравнении с конкурентами цены на товары предприятия выше	9
Распространение, расположение	Товары продаются в магазинах города Перми и Пермского края	-	8

Таким образом, проанализировав деятельность предприятия, можно сделать вывод, что у предприятия следующие недостатки: узкий ассортимент дополнительных товаров, в сравнении с конкурентами цены на товары предприятия выше.

Распределение функции маркетинга на предприятии представлено в таблице 2.

Таблица 2 – Распределение функции маркетинга на предприятии

Функции маркетинга	Ответственный
Аналитическая	Директор, технологи
Продуктово-производственная	Технологи
Сбытовая	Кладовщик
Формирующая	Директор, технолог
Управления и контроля	Директор

Каждая из функций прослеживается на предприятии, но этого мало, чтобы предприятие совершенствовалось в дальнейшем. Не нужно стоять на месте, нужно привлекать в работу квалифицированных сотрудников в области маркетинга. Каждый из работников должен заниматься своим делом.

Маркетинговая деятельность фирмы ООО «Телец» состоит из синтеза таких аспектов маркетинга как, анализ рынка и ценообразование, стимулирование сбыта, рекламная деятельность и товарная политика. Первые 3 составляющие позволяют фирме в наибольшей степени поддерживать конкурентоспособность, несмотря на то, что она не проводит

анализа рынка в крупных масштабах. Анализ товарной политики фирмы показал, что она акцентирует свои продажи именно на товарах, а дополнительные товары представлены очень узко. Негативные тенденции, выявленные в ходе анализа маркетинговой деятельности ООО «Телец» – отсутствует специалист по маркетингу, узкий ассортимент дополнительных товаров, отсутствуют связи с общественностью.

У ООО «Телец» много конкурентов, так как данный сегмент рынка является привлекательным. Увеличение конкуренции на рынке также отрицательно скажется на деятельности фирмы, т.к. поведет за собой дополнительные издержки на улучшение положения фирмы.

В таблице 3 проведем SWOT-анализ компании ООО «Телец».

Таблица 3 - SWOT -анализ компании ООО «Телец»

Сильные стороны	Слабые стороны
Наличие стратегического плана развития и бюджета. Долгосрочные контракты с поставщиками. Постоянное взаимодействие с клиентами. Взаимодействие с кредитными учреждениями. Наличие технологических карт. Индивидуальный подход в работе с клиентами	Слабый управленческий учет. Неполная загруженность персонала. Скорость развития бизнеса опережает скорость развития системы управления. Отсутствие высококвалифицированного персонала по управлению финансами и развитием компании.
Возможности	Угрозы
Рост рынка на 10-15% в год. Расширение внешнеэкономических связей в России. Наличие квалифицированного персонала	Выход на региональный рынок более конкурентов. Насыщение рынка, замедление темпов роста

Сильными сторонами предприятия ООО «Телец» являются:

- высокое качество обслуживания клиентов;
- высокое качество товаров;
- лучшее соотношение расценок и качества;
- высокий профессионализм работников.

Данные ценности реализуются благодаря профессионализму всего персонала, постоянному отслеживанию рынка товаров и главному требованию - предлагать только лучшее по доступным ценам.

Слабыми сторонами маркетинговой деятельности ООО «Телец» являются:

- высокая степень конкуренции на рынке;
- отсутствует специалист по маркетингу,
- узкий ассортимент дополнительных товаров, отсутствуют связи с общественностью.

Таким образом, сильными сторонами маркетинговой деятельности ООО «Телец» являются: высокое качество обслуживания клиентов; высокое качество товара; лучшее соотношение расценок и качества; высокий профессионализм работников. Слабыми сторонами ООО «Телец»

являются: высокая степень конкуренции на рынке, отсутствует специалист по маркетингу, узкий ассортимент дополнительных товаров, отсутствуют связи с общественностью.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МАРКЕТИНГОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ООО ТЕЛЕЦ Г.КУНГУР)

Аннотация: В статье представлены факторы негативно, влияющие на маркетинговую деятельность ООО «Телец». Самым важным мероприятием является создание маркетинговой функции. Поэтому предлагаем внедрять отдел маркетинга на предприятии из 4 человек. Для мясокомбината важен PR-менеджер, так как в последнее десятилетие корпоративные коммуникации признаны одним из наиболее ценных стратегических инструментов. PR играют основополагающую роль в целостной системе бизнеса

Ключевые слова: маркетинг, реклама, факторы, отдел маркетинга, план, функции.

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IMPROVEMENT OF THE MARKETING ACTIVITIES OF THE ENTERPRISE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF TELETS LLC, KUNGUR)

Annotation: The article presents the factors negatively affecting the marketing activities of LLC "Telets". The most important activity is the creation of a marketing function. Therefore, we propose to introduce a marketing department in an enterprise of 4 people. For a meat processing plant, a PR manager is important, since in the last decade corporate communications have been recognized as one of the most valuable strategic tools. PR play a fundamental role in a holistic business system

Key words: marketing, advertising, factors, marketing department, plan, functions.

Рынок мяса и мясной продукции является одним из самых крупных сегментов рынка продовольственных товаров как по емкости (объем продаж и покупок, число видов продаваемых товаров).

В настоящее время ассортимент мясных изделий достаточно разнообразен, в зависимости от способов подготовки сырья и его приготовления выпускают мясо охлажденное и замороженное, мясные полуфабрикаты, мясную гастрономию (мясные деликатесы, копчености,

колбасные изделия, мясные консервы), мясную кулинарию. Но так как требования потребителей постоянно растут, то многие мясоперерабатывающие предприятия внедряют новые виды продукции. Вместе с этим функционирование предприятий мясной промышленности требует не столько количественного увеличения основных фондов (за исключением детского питания), сколько технической оснащенности и внедрения новых технологий.

В ходе исследования выявили факторы негативно, влияющие на маркетинговую деятельность ООО «Телец», которые представлены в таблице 1.

Таблица 1 - Факторы негативно, влияющие на маркетинговую деятельность ООО «Телец»

Проблемы	Решение
Отсутствует специалист по маркетингу	Формирование маркетингового отдела на предприятии
Неэффективная деятельность по продвижению продукции	Использовать разные виды рекламы и способы связей с общественностью
Высокие издержки	Снижение издержек на основании замены поставщиков поставок
Узкий ассортимент дополнительных товаров	Расширение ассортимента
Низкие объемы реализации	Расширение ассортимента

Самым важным мероприятием является создание маркетинговой функции. Поэтому предлагаем внедрять отдел маркетинга на предприятии из 4 человек (рисунок 1).

Функции директора по маркетингу:

- разработка и внедрение маркетинговой стратегии компании;
- ценообразование;
- составление плана маркетинга и его корректировка;
- руководство маркетинговыми исследованиями;
- контроль работы отдела и выполнения планов.

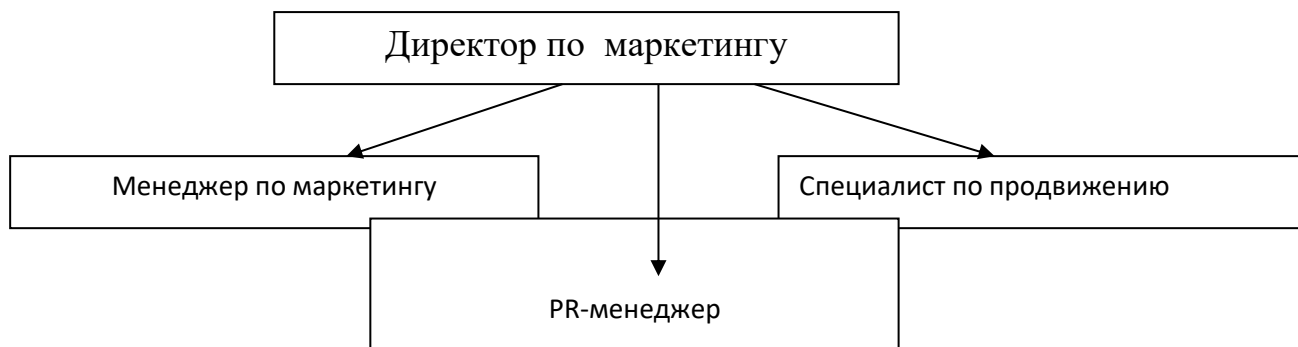


Рис. 1. Организационная структура маркетинговой службы

Функции менеджера по маркетингу:

- разработка рекомендаций и составление прогнозов положения предприятия на рынке;
- обобщение и систематизация маркетинговых оценок, различной маркетинговой информации, представление их в установленных форматах;
- составление отчетов о проведении региональных (выездных) маркетинговых исследований при подготовке к продвижению продукта компании в других регионах;
- представление руководству предприятия первого варианта плана маркетинга предприятия в соответствии с определенным регламентом и в установленные сроки;
- координация работ по подготовке плана маркетинга и отдельных мероприятий;
- информирование и консультирование работников службы сбыта при заключении договоров, других подразделений по вопросам разработки отдельных мероприятий плана маркетинга;

Функции специалиста по продвижению:

- реклама в полном объеме;
- управление работой промоутеров и мерчендайзеров;
- проведение маркетинговых исследований;
- поиск новых видов продукции;
- анализ сбытовой политики и ее корректировка.
- анализ товарной политики и ее корректировка.

Функции PR-менеджер:

- медиапланирование;
- поиск информационных поводов;
- написание и размещение в газетах и журналах статей, посвященных деятельности компании;
- организация интервью сотрудников и руководителей.

Для мясокомбината важен PR-менеджер, так как в последнее десятилетие корпоративные коммуникации признаны одним из наиболее ценных стратегических инструментов. PR играют основополагающую роль

в целостной системе бизнеса. PR-менеджеры объединяют в себе различные типологические функции: планировщик, контролер, инициатор, посредник, ученый, советник и доверенное лицо. PR-менеджеры должны глубоко осознавать суть и политику своей компании, корпоративную философию, стиль и структуру организации. Чтобы добиться эффективной работы, необходимо координировать свои действия с высшим руководством компании и ее сотрудниками. Характерными чертами роли PR-менеджера является гибкость и способность отвечать на необходимые перемены. Если стратегией данной функции является коммуникация или обучение, то соответствующим образом должна быть выстроена и поведенческая линия[2].

Разработанную структуру отдела маркетинга можно определить как функциональную, так как деятельность специалистов организована, исходя из функций маркетинга, которые они выполняют. Каждый специалист ответственен за выполнение отдельной локальной или сводной функциональной задачи отдела [1].

В штате компании ООО «Телец» желательно ввести должность социолога, который будет заниматься разработкой и проведением масштабных маркетинговых исследований. Все маркетинговые исследования проводятся собственными специалистами, не обращаясь в специализированные фирмы. В качестве вторичных данных используется информация, полученная через Интернет и проецируется на собственное исследование. На основе информации сети можно провести анализ деятельности конкурентов. Проводятся интерактивные опросы для изучения мнения покупателей и их предпочтений. Полезным источником маркетинговой информации является сетевой трафик, чтобы узнать посещаемость сайтов за определенный период [3]. Маркетинг компании можно рассматривать как часть менеджмента, ориентированную на отслеживание макроэкономической среды, внешних факторов и внутренних изменений, выработку адекватной реакции на них в виде управленческих решений.

Служба маркетинга, созданная на предприятии, является своеобразным мозговым центром, источником информации и рекомендаций не только рыночной, но финансовой политики предприятия. Применение маркетинговой концепции управления способствует снижению степени риска, стабилизации финансового положения предприятия в будущих периодах

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МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Методы, приемы и формы обучения Методы обучения — это способы совместной деятельности преподавателя и студентов, направленные на решение задач обучения.

Ключевые слова: метод, беседа, Воспроизводящая беседа, Словесные методы, Дискуссия.

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TEACHING METHODS

Abstract: Methods, techniques and forms of teaching Teaching methods are ways of joint activities of a teacher and students aimed at solving learning problems.

Key words: method, conversation, Reproductive conversation, Verbal methods, Discussion.

Прием - это составная часть или отдельная сторона метода. Отдельные приемы могут входить в состав различных методов. Например, прием записи студентами базовых понятий применяется при объяснении преподавателем нового материала, при самостоятельной работе с первоисточником. В процессе обучения методы и приемы применяются в различных сочетаниях. Один и тот же способ деятельности студентов в одних случаях выступает как самостоятельный метод, а в других — как прием обучения. Например, объяснение, беседа являются самостоятельными методами обучения. Если же они эпизодически используются преподавателем в ходе практической работы для привлечения внимания студентов, исправления ошибок, то объяснение и беседа выступают как приемы обучения, входящие в метод упражнения.

Классификация методов обучения в современной дидактике выделяют:

словесные методы (источником является устное или печатное слово);
наглядные методы (источником знаний являются наблюдаемые предметы, явления; наглядные пособия);

практические методы (студенты получают знания и вырабатывают умения и навыки, выполняя практические действия);

методы проблемного обучения.

Словесные методы занимают ведущее место в системе методов обучения. Словесные методы позволяют в кратчайший срок передать большую по объему информацию, поставить перед обучаемыми проблемы и указать пути их решения. Слово активизирует воображение, память, чувства студентов. Словесные методы подразделяются на следующие виды: рассказ, объяснение, беседа, дискуссия, лекция, работа с книгой.

Рассказ - устное образное, последовательное изложение небольшого по объему материала. Продолжительность рассказа по времени 20 — 30 минут. Метод изложения учебного материала отличается от объяснения тем, что он носит повествовательный характер и применяется при сообщении студентами фактов, примеров, описании событий, явлений, опыта работы предприятий, при характеристике литературных героев, исторических деятелей, ученых и т. д. Рассказ может сочетаться с другими методами: объяснением, беседой, упражнениями. Часто рассказ сопровождается демонстрацией наглядных пособий, опытов, диафильмов и кинофрагментов, фотодокументов.

К рассказу, как методу изложения новых знаний, обычно предъявляется ряд педагогически требований: рассказ должен обеспечить идейно-нравственную направленность преподавания;

содержать только достоверные и научно проверенные факты;

включать достаточное количество ярких и убедительных примеров, фактов, доказывающих правильность выдвигаемых положений;

иметь четкую логику изложения;

быть эмоциональным;

излагаться простым и доступным языком;

отражать элементы личной оценки и отношения преподавателя к излагаемым фактам, событиям.

Объяснение. Под объяснением следует понимать словесное истолкование закономерностей, существенных свойств изучаемого объекта, отдельных понятий, явлений. Объяснение характеризуется тем, что оно носит доказательный характер и направлено на выявление существенных сторон предметов и явлений, характера и последовательности событий, на раскрытие сущности отдельных понятий, правил, законов. Объясняя, преподаватель отвечает на вопросы: «Что это такое?», «Почему?». При объяснении должны хорошо использоваться различные средства наглядности, которые способствуют вскрытию существенных сторон, изучаемых тем, положений, процессов, явлений и событий. В ходе объяснения целесообразно ставить периодически вопросы перед студентами с целью поддержания их внимания и познавательной активности. Выводы и обобщения, формулировки и объяснения понятий, законов должны быть точными, ясными и краткими. К объяснению чаще всего прибегают при изучении теоретического материала различных наук,

решении химических, физических, математических задач, теорем; при раскрытии коренных причин и следствий в явлениях природы и общественной жизни.

Использование метода объяснения требует:

последовательного раскрытия причинно-следственных связей, аргументации и доказательств;

использования сравнения, сопоставления, аналогии;

привлечение ярких примеров;

безукоризненной логики изложения.

Беседа - диалогический метод обучения, при котором преподаватель путем постановки тщательно продуманной системы вопросов подводит студентов к пониманию нового материала или проверяет усвоение уже изученного. Беседа относится к наиболее распространенным методам дидактической работы.

Преподаватель, опираясь на знания и опыт студентов, последовательной постановкой вопросов подводит их к пониманию и усвоению новых знаний. Вопросы ставятся перед всей группой, и после небольшой паузы (8–10 секунд) называется фамилия студента. Это имеет большое психологическое значение — вся группа готовится к ответу. Если студент затрудняется ответить, не следует «вытягивать» из него ответ — лучше вызвать другого.

В зависимости от цели занятия применяются различные виды беседы: эвристическая, воспроизводящая, систематизирующая.

Эвристическая беседа (от греческого слова «эврика» — нашел, открыл) применяется при изучении нового материала.

Воспроизводящая беседа (контрольно-проверочная) имеет цель закрепления в памяти студентов ранее изученного материала и проверку степени его усвоения.

Систематизирующая беседа проводится с целью систематизации знаний студентов после изучения темы или раздела на повторительно-обобщающих уроках.

Одной из разновидностей беседы является собеседование. Оно может проводиться как с группами в целом, так и с отдельными группами студентов.

Успех проведения бесед во многом зависит от правильности постановки вопросов. Вопросы должны быть краткими, четкими, содержательными, сформулированными так, чтобы будили мысль студента. Не следует ставить двойных, подсказывающих вопросов или наталкивающих на угадывание ответа. Не следует формулировать альтернативных вопросов, требующих однозначных ответов типа «да» или «нет».

В целом, метод беседы имеет следующие преимущества:

активизирует студентов;

развивает их память и речь;
делает открытыми знания студентов;
имеет большую воспитательную силу;
является хорошим диагностическим средством.

Недостатки метода беседы:

требует много времени;
содержит элемент риска, (студент может дать неправильный ответ, который воспринимается другими студентами и фиксируется в их памяти).

Беседа, в сравнении с другими информационными методами, обеспечивает относительно высокую познавательную и мыслительную активность студентов. Она может быть применена при изучении любого учебного предмета.

Дискуссия. Дискуссия как метод обучения основан на обмене взглядами по определенной проблеме, причем эти взгляды отражают собственное мнение участников или опираются на мнение других лиц. Этот метод целесообразно использовать в том случае, когда студенты обладают значительной степенью зрелости и самостоятельностью мышления, умеют аргументировать, доказывать и обосновывать свою точку зрения. Хорошо проведенная дискуссия имеет обучающую и воспитательную ценность: учит более глубокому пониманию проблемы, умению защищать свою позицию, считаться с мнением других.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ПРОГРАММНО-ЦЕЛЕВОГО МЕТОДА ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье представлен анализ государственной программы «Развитие образования». Оценена результативность реализации государственной программы путем анализа динамики значений целевых показателей. Выявлено влияние увеличения финансирования государственной программы на утвержденные в ней показатели.

Ключевые слова: программно-целевой метод, государственная программа, целевые показатели

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAM-TARGETED FINANCING METHOD IN THE SPHERE OF EDUCATION

Resume: This article presents an analysis of the state program "Development of Education". Evaluated the effectiveness of the implementation of the state program by analyzing the dynamics of the values of target indicators. The influence of the increase in financing of the state program on the indicators approved in it is revealed.

Key words: program-target method, state program, target indicators

Одним из основных инструментов социально-экономической политики, активно применяемым на протяжении нескольких десятилетий в мировой практике, является программа, основанная на программно-целевом методе.

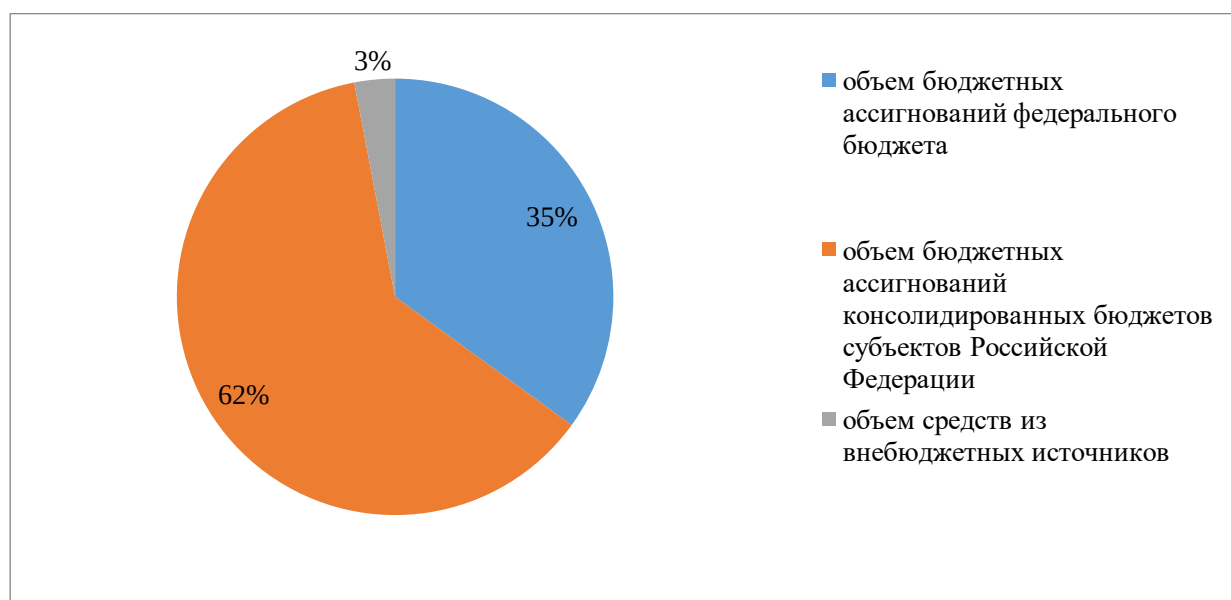
Основная ценность программы как инструмента управления общественными финансами заключается в прямой взаимосвязи между распределением бюджетных ресурсов и планируемыми или фактическими результатами их использования.

Смысл программно-целевого управления в том, чтобы достигнуть максимального результата при минимальных затратах, не только финансовых, но и интеллектуальных, трудовых, информационных. Программно-целевое планирование предполагает четкую постановку и систематизацию целей деятельности; установление средств, ресурсов, необходимых для осуществления программных мероприятий в заданные сроки, и источников их поступления [5, с. 141].

Программно-целевой подход к формированию расходов на образование не является статичным: действующие программы постоянно развиваются и адаптируются, в том числе на региональном и местном уровнях. Рассмотрено более подробно развитие программно-целевого метода планирования в сфере образования на федеральном уровне.

На сегодняшний день в сфере образования реализуется Государственная программа Российской Федерации «Развитие образования» со сроком реализации 2018-2025 гг. В ней содержится 4 подпрограммы:

- Развитие среднего профессионального и дополнительного профессионального образования;
- Развитие дошкольного и общего образования;
- Развитие дополнительного образования детей и реализация мероприятий молодежной политики;
- Совершенствование управления системой образования [3].



Источник: <https://programs.gov.ru>

Рисунок 1 – Финансовое обеспечение государственной программы «Развитие образования» за 2018-2025 гг.

Данные рисунка 1 свидетельствуют о том, что наибольшую долю в общем объеме финансирования занимают бюджетные ассигнования

консолидированных бюджетов субъектов РФ и составляют 62%, доля средств федерального бюджета составила 35%.

Для оценки результативности реализации программы, проанализировано финансирование программы по целевым показателям.

Обратим внимание на показатель подпрограммы «Совершенствование управления системой образования».

Таблица 1 – Динамика численности педагогических работников, прошедших повышение квалификации и переподготовку по вопросам совершенствования норм и условий полноценного функционирования и развития русского языка как государственного языка РФ, человек

Год	Значение показателя	Финансирование, млрд. руб.
2016	3300	412,43
2017	6600	455,43
2018	9900	456,7
2019	13200	458,96
2020	16500	644,31

Источник: <https://programs.gov.ru>

На основе данных таблицы 1, приходим к выводу, что за период 2016 – 2020 гг. с ростом объема финансирования увеличивалась и численность педагогических работников, прошедших повышение квалификации и переподготовку по вопросам совершенствования норм и условий полноценного функционирования и развития русского языка как государственного языка РФ. Следовательно, наблюдается результативность финансового обеспечения по данному направлению в плане роста данного показателя.

Далее проанализируем показатели подпрограммы «Развитие дошкольного и общего образования».

Таблица 2 – Динамика доли региональных систем общего образования, в которых разработаны и реализуются мероприятия по повышению качества образования в общеобразовательных организациях, показавших низкие образовательные результаты по итогам учебного года, и в общеобразовательных организациях, функционирующих в неблагоприятных социальных условиях, в общем количестве региональных систем общего образования, %

Год	Значение показателя	Финансирование, млрд. руб.
2015	4	441,1
2016	12	412,43
2017	22	455,43
2018	35	456,7
2019	47	458,96
2020	60	644,31

Источник: <https://programs.gov.ru>

В соответствии с данными таблицы 2, делаем вывод, что за период 2016-2020 гг. наряду с увеличением финансирования наблюдается тенденция роста показателя, что является положительной динамикой. Так если в 2016 г. доля региональных систем общего образования, в которых разработаны и реализуются мероприятия по повышению качества образования в общеобразовательных организациях, показавших низкие образовательные результаты по итогам учебного года, и в общеобразовательных организациях, функционирующих в неблагоприятных социальных условиях, в общем количестве региональных систем общего образования составляла 12%, то в 2020 году она достигла 60%.

Таблица 3 – Динамика количества новых мест в общеобразовательных организациях субъектов Российской Федерации

Год	Значение показателя	Финансирование, млрд. руб.
2016	98000	412,43
2017	98000	455,43
2018	98000	456,7
2019	792983	458,96
2020	792897	644,31

Источник: <https://programs.gov.ru>

Данные таблицы 3 свидетельствуют о том, что, несмотря на увеличение объема финансирования с 412,43 млрд. руб. до 456,7 млрд. руб. за период 2016-2018 гг. количество мест в общеобразовательных организациях субъектов Российской Федерации не изменилось. Однако в 2019 году наблюдается резкое увеличение значение рассматриваемого показателя с 98000 мест до 792983 мест.

В плане выполнения плановых значений складывается следующая ситуация.

Таблица 4 – Количество выполненных в 2019 г. целевых показателей (индикаторов) ГП в разрезе подпрограмм

Подпрограмма	Целевые показатели (индикаторы)		
	план	факт	% выполнения
подпрограмма «Развитие среднего профессионального и дополнительного профессионального образования»	5	4	80
подпрограмма «Развитие дошкольного и общего образования»	13	11	84,6
подпрограмма «Развитие дополнительного образования детей и реализация мероприятий молодежной политики»	11	10	90,9
подпрограмма «Совершенствование управления системой образования»	30	27	90
Всего	63	54	85,7

Источник: <https://ach.gov.ru/>

На основе данных таблицы 4 приходим к выводу, что уровень выполнения показателей (индикаторов) государственной программы составил 85,7%. Исполнение показателей (индикаторов) по подпрограмме «Развитие среднего профессионального и дополнительного профессионального образования» составило 80%, по подпрограмме «Развитие дошкольного и общего образования» 84,6%. И наилучшие результаты по исполнению показателей (индикаторов) были достигнуты по подпрограммам «Развитие дополнительного образования детей и реализация мероприятий молодежной политики», «Совершенствование управления системой образования» соответственно 90,9%, 90%.

Таким образом, механизм государственной программы «Развитие образование» характеризуется наличием определенных целей, сроков, участников, целевых показателей, направлений развития. Финансовое обеспечение государственной программы осуществляется преимущественно за счет консолидированных бюджетов субъектов Российской Федерации. В приоритете подпрограммы, которые напрямую связаны с установленными целями. На основе рассмотренных показателей выявлен рост их значений, при увеличении объема финансирования.

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ХРОНИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЧЕЧНАЯ НЕДОСТАТОЧНОСТЬ КАК ОСЛОЖНЕНИЕ ГИПЕРТОНИЧЕСКОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ

Аннотация: Артериальная гипертензия (АГ) может быть как причиной, так и следствием патологии почек. В статье рассмотрены особенности поражения почек при гипертонической болезни, а также клиническое течение, диагностика и подходы к терапии при вторичных формах АГ, связанных с заболеваниями почек. Приведены современные представления о хронической болезни почек как осложнение АГ.

Ключевые слова: артериальная гипертензия, хроническая болезнь почек.

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CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE AS A COMPLICATION OF HYPERTONIC DISEASE

Resume: Arterial hypertension (AH) can be both a cause and a consequence of kidney disease. The article discusses the features of kidney damage in hypertension, as well as the clinical course, diagnosis and approaches to therapy in secondary forms of hypertension associated with kidney disease. The current understanding of chronic kidney disease as a complication of hypertension is presented.

Key words: arterial hypertension, chronic kidney disease.

Частота возникновения артериальной гипертензии в Мире среди мужчин составляет 39,2%, среди женщин - 41,1%. Но информированы о своей болезни 37,1% мужчин и 58% женщин, а медикаментозное лечение проводится в 21,6% и 45,7% случаях, соответственно. Терапия при этом эффективна только у 5,7% мужчин и 17,5% женщин (Ощепкова Е.В., Долгушева Ю.А., Жернакова Ю.В. 2015).

В современной концепции оценки тяжести течения артериальной гипертензии большая роль отводится бессимптомному поражению органов-мишеней. Оцениваются изменения почек. Маркерами бессимптомного поражения органов-мишеней являются гипертрофия левого желудочка (ГЛЖ), повышение скорости пульсовой волны (СПВ), бляшки в сонных артериях и микроальбуминурия. Любой из этих маркеров является независимым от показателей шкалы SCORE предиктором неблагоприятного исхода (Шишкова В.Н. 2015). Чем больше органов вовлечено в патологический процесс, тем выше риск и хуже прогноз.

Выявить гипертрофию левого желудочка можно с помощью расчета индекса Соколова — Лайона или индекса Корнелла, но более точным и чувствительным методом является, конечно, эхокардиография. Скорость пульсовой волны отражает степень жесткости артерий: чем быстрее распространяется волна крови по артериям, тем выше СПВ, тем хуже прогноз. Бляшки в сонных артериях и толщина их стенок, если она выше 0,9 мм, также являются неблагоприятным фактором и легко выявляются с помощью ультразвукового сканирования брахицефальных сосудов (Jamerson K, Weber MA, Bakris GL, et al. 2008).

На сегодняшний день артериальная гипертензия (АГ) сохраняет лидирующие позиции среди причин стойкого ухудшения функции почек в общей популяции. Это связано с тем, что повышение уровня системного артериального давления (АД) приводит к возрастанию давления в капиллярах клубочков, что, в свою очередь, ведет к увеличению фильтрации белка через базальную мембрану, повреждает эндотелий и вызывает выброс цитокинов и других растворимых медиаторов, вызывая в конечном итоге замещение нормальной почечной ткани фиброзной (Тарловская Е.И. 2016). Ключевую роль при этом играет активация ренин-ангиотензин-альдостероновой системы (РААС), основным эффекторным пептидом которой является ангиотензин II (А-II) — мощнейший прессорный фактор организма.

В присутствии А-II усиливаются пролиферация мезангиальных, интерстициальных и других клеток паренхимы почек, миграция макрофагов /моноцитов, воспалительные процессы, нарастают эндотелиальная дисфункция, жесткость сосудов, что в конечном счете приводит к возникновению хронической болезни почек (ХБП), усугубляющей течение уже имеющейся гипертензии и являющейся одной из основных причин резистентности больных к антигипертензивной терапии (Bart BA, Goldsmith SR, Lee KL, et al. 2012).

Так, по данным многочисленных проспективных исследований даже незначительное снижение функции почек ассоциировано с увеличением риска сердечно-сосудистой заболеваемости и смерти независимо от других факторов риска. Было показано, что распространенность сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний в популяции больных со сниженной

функциональной способностью почек на 64 % выше, чем у лиц с сохранной функцией.

Выявлена независимая обратная связь между снижением скорости клубочковой фильтрации (СКФ) < 60 мл/мин/1,73 м² и увеличением риска смерти, сердечно-сосудистых событий и госпитализации (Baigent C, Landray MJ, Reith C, et al. 2011). Поэтому несомненно, что более своевременная диагностика поражения почек при АГ является очень актуальной, так как выявление начальных признаков гипертензивной нефропатии позволяет сформулировать принципы ранней, эффективной и безопасной терапии пациентов с кардиоренальной патологией и замедляет прогрессирование АГ.

В многочисленных исследованиях доказана тесная связь между артериальной гипертензией и хронической болезнью почек. Почки выступают одним из органов-мишеней при АГ, поэтому АГ находится на лидирующих позициях в группе причин, ведущих к стойкому ухудшению функции почек среди общей популяции (Миронова С.А., Звартау Н.Э., Конради А.О. 2016).

Согласно данным исследования ЭССЕ в мире среди пациентов, страдающих артериальной гипертензией, сниженная скорость клубочковой фильтрации (СКФ) отмечается у женщин в 76,8% случаев и у мужчин в 23,2% случаев; у больных АГ в сочетании с метаболическим синдромом или СД ситуация является еще более неблагоприятной (Смирнов А.В., Добронравов В.А., Каюков И.Г. 2005). Установлено, что систолическое артериальное давление (САД), повышенное на 10 мм рт. ст., способствует увеличению риска развития ХБП на 6% (Patel A, MacMahon S, Chalmers J, et al. 2007).

Повышенное артериальное давление (АД) значительно ухудшает прогноз пациентов с уже имеющейся ХБП, так как увеличивает вероятность исхода в терминальную почечную недостаточность (ТПН). Согласно исследованию MRFIT, длившемуся 16 лет, в котором приняли участие 332 544 мужчин, у людей, имеющих высокое нормальное АД, в отличие от пациентов с оптимальными цифрами АД (менее 120/80 мм рт. ст.), вероятность развития ТПН выше в 1,9 раза. Однако сниженная функция почек с развитием ХБП усугубляет течение уже имеющейся гипертензии и является одной из главных причин на пути к формированию резистентности пациентов к проводимой антигипертензивной терапии.

Недавнее исследование, проведенное Kearney и соавт. с использованием различных методик, показало, что АГ присутствует у 26 % взрослой популяции, а число лиц с гипертензией в мире в 2002 г. составило 972 млн, а в 2025 г. достигнет 1,6 млрд (Parving HH, Brenner B.M., McMurray JJV, et al. 2012).

Исторически диастолическому АД придавалось большее значение как предиктору cerebrovasкулярных осложнений и ИБС, что отражалось на организации основных исследований, посвященных лечению АГ. Под это

влияние в свое время попали и мы, сконцентрировавшись на преимущественной коррекции диастолического АД, предполагая, что ее величина косвенно определяет основную зону интереса урологов - периферическое сопротивление и тканевую перфузию. Впоследствии оказалось, что медикаментозная коррекция систолического АД достижима даже труднее, чем диастолического, да и последнее корректируется неудовлетворительно.

Данные эпидемиологических исследований до и после 1990-х годов подтверждают, что как диастолическое, так и систолическое АД независимо и линейно связаны с риском почечных осложнений. Также оказалось, что потенциальной причиной поражения почек может являться любая степень повышения АД. Сегодня известно, что уровни как систолического, так и диастолического АД коррелируют с развитием и прогрессированием почечной недостаточности, причем уровень систолического АД является даже более значимым фактором риска поражения почек (Mann J.F., Schmieder R.E., McQueen M, et al. 2008).

Почечная недостаточность главное осложнение дисфункции почек при повышенном артериальном давлении. Недостаточность может развиваться внезапно или в течение длительного времени. Повышение давления провоцирует сужение почечных артерий и ухудшение кровотока. В результате происходит гибель нефронов (клеток). Чем больше площадь пораженного участка, тем хуже осуществляется выделительная функция органа (Ощепкова Е.В., Долгушева Ю.А., Жернакова Ю.В. 2015).

Токсичные вещества, которые должны выводиться из организма, задерживаются в нем и отравляюще действуют на все органы.

Поражение почек при АГ при усугублении степени тяжести АГ недостаточно изучено.

Хроническая почечная недостаточность (ХПН) — симптомокомплекс, развивающийся при хронических двусторонних заболеваниях почек вследствие постепенной необратимой гибели нефронов и характеризующийся нарушением гомеостатической функции почек. Терминальная ХПН (ТХПН) — исход заболеваний почек с хроническим прогрессирующим течением — соответствует понятию «почечной смерти». Морфологической основой ТХПН является нефросклероз, а функциональной — утрата почечных функций, приводящая к нарушению гомеостаза и смерти пациента (Haller H, Ito S, Izzo JL Jr, et al. 2011). Заболевание становится не-обратимым задолго до ТХПН, практически с момента установления ХПН. Отмечается неуклонный рост уровня ХПН в мире.

В США распространенность ХПН в период с 2004 г. по 2018 г. составляла 173,1—182,4 на 1 млн населения, в 2006 г. — уже 298 на 1 млн населения, в последние годы — до 800—900 на 1 млн населения. Ежегодная

заболеваемость — 50—100 случаев на 1 млн населения(de Galan BE, Perkovic V, Ninomiya T, et al. 2009).

Поскольку сведения о распространенности основаны либо на данных обращаемости, либо на данных диализных центров, истинная распространенность и заболеваемость ХПН может недооцениваться(Bakris GL, Serrano DA, Weir MR, et al. 2010).

Важная роль в формировании поражений почек принадлежит артериальной гипертензии(Adams KF, Fonarow GC, Emerman CL, et al. 2005). Патология почек и мочевых путей занимает 12-е место среди причин смерти и 17-е — как утрата трудоспособности. Количество больных с ТХПН в мире, получающих заместительную почечную терапию, в течение последних 20 лет возросло более чем в 4— 5 раз (Поликаров А.В., Александрова Г.А. 2018).

Длительное время единственным проявлением поражения почек при АГ считали гипертонический нефросклероз — прогрессирующий глобальный нефросклероз, начинающийся со структур почечного клубочка. К развитию гипертонического нефроангиосклероза предрасполагают и часто сопутствующие АГ обменные нарушения — СД 2 типа и гиперурикемия, сами по себе приводящие к развитию хронических нефропатий.

Факторы, приводящие к развитию нефропатий, во многом связаны с особенностями образа жизни, их своевременное и, по возможности, полное устранение — один из основных подходов к глобальной профилактике ХПН (Ronco C.Mc., Cullough P., Anker S, et al. 2010).

В последние годы отмечается тенденция к снижению количества больных с хронической почечной недостаточностью (ХПН), причиной которой являются первичные заболевания почек, такие как гломерулонефрит.

В то же время значительно возросло количество больных, у которых ХПН обусловлена артериальной гипертензией. При этом диагностика почечной недостаточности зачастую осуществляется в далеко зашедших стадиях, когда уже необходимо проведение гемодиализа и прогноз у больного значительно хуже.

За последние 15-20 лет количество больных получающих заместительную почечную терапию возросла в 4-5 раз (). Так в Беларуси сегодня работает 38 отделений гемодиализа и потребность в этих отделениях возрастает. Отмечается неуклонный рост ХПН в мире. По данным популяционных регистров распространенность ХПН составляет около 10%.

При этом термин ХПН трактуется очень широко. С одной стороны, понятие «ХПН» соответствует необратимому состоянию почечной ткани (нефросклерозу) и уровню скорости клубочковой фильтрации (СКФ) менее 60 мл/мин/1,73 м², с другой — в классификациях

ХПН данный термин объединяет изменения функции почек на всех стадиях прогрессирующей нефропатии, в том числе и на ранних. В существующих классификация ХПН одноименным стадиям соответствуют различные уровни креатинина, мочевины крови и СКФ. Кроме того, сам термин «ХПН» ассоциируется со сморщенной почкой, почечной смертью и гемодиализом. В то же время ранние стадии ХПН обратимы, а на более поздних стадиях можно замедлить или стабилизировать функцию почек.

Для унификации подходов к оценке стадии хронических заболеваний почек в странах Европы и США ассоциациями нефрологов, трансплантологов и врачей гемодиализа — NKF/KDOQI (National Kidney Foundation/Kidney Disease –Outcomes Quality Initiative) в 2002 г. принята классификация хронической болезни почек (Bart BA, Goldsmith SR, Lee KL, et al. 2012).

Эксперты рабочей группы NKF преследовали ряд целей по созданию концепции ХБП: определение понятия ХБП и ее стадий; выбор лабораторных показателей, адекватно характеризующих течение ХБП; изучение связи между степенью нарушения функции почек и осложнениями ХБП; стратификация факторов риска прогрессирования ХБП.

В 2005 г. самая авторитетная организация— KDIGO (KidneyDiseases:ImprovingGlobalOutcomes)— подтвердила инициативу K/DOQI широкого использования термина ХБП. В МКБ-10 ХБП не классифицируется. Вместе с тем в международной классификации ICD-9-СМ, начиная с 1 октября 2005 г., всем пяти стадиям ХБП присвоены свои коды. Критерии определения ХБП у взрослых и детей идентичны (Haller H, Ito S, Izzo JL Jr, et al. 2011).

В структуре осложнений ХПН, при хронической почечной недостаточности, синдром артериальной гипертензии (АГ) занимает одно из лидирующих мест вне зависимости от этиологических факторов. Существует тесная взаимосвязь между АГ и функциональным состоянием почек (Остроумова О.Д., Ищенко К.А.2007).

Дефект функции почек, заключающийся в недостаточном выведении натрия и воды, считают важнейшим патогенетическим звеном повышения артериального давления (АД). В свою очередь, АГ способствует поражению почек вследствие вазоконстрикции, структурных изменений в почечных артериолах, ишемизации паренхимы. По образному выражению N.M. Kaplan, почки являются и жертвой, и виновником АГ.

Хроническая болезнь почек (ХБП) - это повреждение почек либо снижение их функции в течение 3 мес. и более. Классифицируется это заболевание на 5 стадий, которые различаются по тактике ведения и риску развития терминальной почечной недостаточности и как осложнений АГ.

Концепция хронической болезни почек (ХБП) была сформулирована экспертами Национального почечного фонда США в 2002г и к настоящему времени получила признание мирового медицинского сообщества. В 2007г

ХБП была введена в Международную классификацию болезней 10-го пересмотра, а термин "хроническая почечная недостаточность" был из нее изъят как устаревший (Mann J.F., Schmieder R.E., McQueen M, et al. 2008).

В многочисленных крупномасштабных международных исследованиях была подтверждена высокая распространенность ХБП, как осложнений АГ. Результаты изучения прогноза ХБП (Chronic Kidney Disease Prognosis Consortium) продемонстрировали достоверную и самостоятельную связь расчетной скорости клубочковой фильтрации (pСКФ) и альбуминурии с общей и сердечно-сосудистой смертностью, прогрессированием ХБП и риском развития острого повреждения почек (ОПП) (Baigent C, Landray MJ, Reith C, et al. 2011)..

В 2008г была разработана и принята концепция кардиоренальных взаимодействий, выделены разные типы кардиоренального синдрома (Haller H, Ito S, Izzo JL Jr, et al. 2011). За период с 2008г завершилось несколько крупных рандомизированных клинических исследований, позволивших оценить эффективность и безопасность антигипертензивных, липидмодифицирующих, диуретических препаратов и ультрафильтрации у пациентов с сердечно-сосудистыми заболеваниями (ССЗ) и ХБП, разработать новую стратегию и тактику кардио-нефропротекции.

Заболевание почек как причина АГ указывается в пределах различий до 100 раз – от 0,3 % до 30 %. В большой степени диагноз зависит от случайного фактора - профессиональной специализации врача. В последнее время наиболее реальными цифрами признаются 3-5% заболеваний почек вследствие АГ среди всех случаев АГ. Из числа больных, госпитализированных по поводу АГ, лишь в 1-3% случаев ее причиной является вазоренальное поражение. Среди пациентов с различными симптоматическими АГ на долю злокачественных форм приходится приблизительно 10 %. Столь широкий диапазон мнений в констатации нефрогенного характера АГ создает неизбежную путаницу не только в формулировании диагноза, но и в подходах к лечению. Чаще всего это заканчивается эмпирическим подбором комбинаций гипотензивных препаратов и их дозировки без патогенетического осмысления механизмов АГ, т.к. «по конституции советский человек имеет право иметь несколько болезней сразу».

Пожалуй, ни одному патологическому состоянию из болезней человека не посвящено такого количества программ, контролируемых испытаний и исследований, факторных анализов, «двойных», «слепых», «рандомизированных», «доказательных», «многоцентровых» исследований, не организовано столько профессиональных сообществ и национальных регистров, не говоря уже о сотнях монографий и научных статей, публикуемых ежегодно.

В клинической практике, нашедшей отражение в многочисленных международных и отечественных рекомендациях по АГ, основанных на

«стратификации факторов риска», низкая эффективность контроля АД на популяционном уровне обуславливает рассуждения на эту тему в основном в тональности разочарования и надежды. Артериальная гипертензия (АГ), без сомнения, является ведущей медико-социальной проблемой современности, роль которой в смертности и инвалидизации людей продолжает расти, несмотря на огромное внимание, уделяемое этой проблеме научным сообществом, практическими врачами и органами власти.

На фоне роста знаний и успехов в области фармакологии и терапии АГ, частота достижения целевого АД сегодня в США и европейских странах стабилизировалась на 25-34 %, в России 1990-х гг. составляла - у мужчин 5,7 %, у женщин – 17,5 %, уменьшаясь с возрастом (Baigent C, Landray MJ, Reith C, et al. 2011).

Согласно Национальным рекомендациям по профилактике, диагностике и лечению артериальной гипертензии (проект) в России в 2006 г. этот показатель несколько улучшился (21,5 %) (Остроумова О.Д., Ищенко К.А.2007). По всей видимости, именно в этих пределах можно говорить о границе популяционных возможностей безусловно сегодня доминирующей медикаментозной терапии гипертензивных состояний.

Таким образом, ранняя диагностика поражения почек при гипертонической болезни чрезвычайно важна для предотвращения как почечной, так и сердечной недостаточности.

Несмотря на наличие достаточно большого количества современных методов диагностики ХБП, поиск новых путей распознавания почечной дисфункции на начальном этапе должен продолжаться. Одним из этих путей является доплерографическое исследование внутривисцерального кровотока, которое должно назначаться всем больным ЭАГ.

Повышение RI и удлинение времени ускорения кровотока в ортотроне, особенно в сочетании со снижением СКФ и наличием микроальбуминурии, требует немедленного принятия решения об изменении терапевтической тактики с направлением ее на усиление контроля АД и поддержание почечной функции.

Полученная в результате исследования информация позволяет оценить риск почечного поражения у больных с АГ. При выявлении высокого риска необходимо осуществлять первичную и вторичную профилактику нефропатии и почечной дисфункции с помощью современных методов нефропротекции.

Повышение уровня NGAL в моче можно использовать для оценки тяжести ХБП у больных с АГ.

Выявление гиперкреатининемии позволяет прогнозировать высокий риск ишемического инсульта у больных с АГ.

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БИЗНЕС-ПЛАН ФИНАНСОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В СФЕРЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ УСЛУГ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы финансовая деятельность бизнес плана в агросервисных службах, стратегия в маркетинге и анализа спроса, состояние и обеспеченность оборотными средствами, организация лизинговых операции.

Ключевые слова: Сельское хозяйство, эффективность, отрасль

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BUSINESS PLAN FOR FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURAL SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN

Summary: In article questions of financial activity, plan business in agroservices, services, strategy in marketing and poll analysis, a condition and security by circulating assets, the organization of leasing operations are considered.

Key words: Agriculture, efficiency, industry

В сельском хозяйстве Республики Узбекистан и в том числе в Каракалпакстане созданы потенциально эффективные, крупные коллективные производства-агрофирмы фермерские хозяйства, средние и малые предприятия, при котором требуются свои решения:

- рациональное сочетание отраслей, что дает кроме выгоды специализация еще и наиболее полное использование ресурсов труда;
- осуществление программы научно-технического прогресса, прогрессивные технологии и социального развития села;
- организация фермерских хозяйств по совместному использованию техники и других материальных ресурсов.

В своем выступлении Президент И.А.Каримов на совместном заседании Законодательной палаты и Сената Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан в 12-ноябрь 2010-года отметил, для расширения малого бизнеса и предпринимательства настало время законодательно определить новую организационно-правовую форму бизнеса семейный бизнес. Эта форма организация бизнеса в нашей стране полностью соответствует сложившимся национальным традициям ведения бизнеса и объективным реальным хозяйственной деятельности. Далее он подчеркнул что создание законодательной базы его организации позволит повысить правовые гарантии семейного бизнеса, создать условия для быстрого и широкого развития семейного бизнеса в различных сферах экономики и открытия новых рабочих мест.

У предприятий агротехнического сервиса имеются две группы поставщиков: основные, поставляющие машины, оборудование, запасные части, узлы и агрегаты, минеральные удобрения, химикаты, строительные материалы и прочие, снабжение их ремонтными и другими материалами. Соответственно различаются и формы взаимоотношений с ними. Для первых агротехнических сервис- это основной канал сбыта продукции, поэтому обычно взаимоотношения строятся на долговременной основе, вплоть до оказания поставщиками финансовой и технической помощи своим техническим центром, установления над ними той или иной формы контроля. Поэтому главная задача для принятия агротехнического сервиса – это создание механизации взаимовыгодных отношений с поставщиками технических и материальных ресурсов. Здесь важен анализ условий поставок с точки зрения надежности поступления ресурсов и установленных ими цен.

После учета всех аспектов составляется смета затрат на приобретение техники и материалов, включаемых в себестоимость работ и услуг. При этом следует иметь в виду, что реализация техники и других материалов может проводиться на комиссионных началах без предварительной оплаты и на лизинговой основе.

Для окончательной выработки производственной программы необходимо провести анализ состояния производственных мощностей, себестоимости работ и услуг. В результате из прогноза емкости рынка исключаются те работы и услуги, выполнение которых невозможно из-за отсутствия соответствующих производственных мощностей или нецелесообразно из-за низкой рентабельности.

Помимо уточненных показателей производственной программы в этой финансовой деятельности бизнес-плана определяются инвестиции на создание новых производственных мощностей, обеспеченных платежеспособным спросом. Для оптимизации производственного процесса по времени с тем, чтобы минимизировать затраты на хранение материально-технических ресурсов, ремонтного фонда, потребность в оборотных

средствах, а следовательно, и привлечении для этой цели дополнительного капитала.

В этой части финансовая деятельность бизнес-плана составляются итоговая сумма потребности в инвестициях и определяются источники поступления средств. Отличительной чертой организации агротехнического сервиса является то, что в сферу их деятельности входят лизинговые операции, поэтому инвестиции, необходимы не только для развития собственного производства, предприятия, но и для кредитования покупок, заказов возможных потребителей (заказчиков).

Следует стремиться к тому, чтобы основная часть средств на развитие собственного производства финансировались из источников собственных средств (отчисления от прибыли в фонд развития) и привлеченных (за счет продажи акций своим работникам и другим категориям инвесторов) средств.

В качестве заемных источников много указать кредиты банков займа, в том числе на основе договоров о совместной деятельности.

Для подведения итогов расчетов по этой статье составляется баланс источников поступления инвестиций и направлений их использования. В нем отдельным разделом отражается поступление и расходование средств по лизинговым операциям.

Итогом всей работы финансовая деятельность развития сервисной службы бизнес-плана является сумма чистой прибыли и размер дивидендов т.е. финансовые результаты. Для этого составляется баланс доходов и расходов. В числе доходов включаются выручка от реализации продукции, товаров, работ и услуг, прибыли (полученные штрафы, пени, неустойки, проценты по банковским вкладам, долгосрочным финансовым вложения и т.п), субсидии и дотации из бюджета, доходы от эмиссии акций и облигаций. В составе расходов: себестоимость продукции, работ и услуг, суммы, уплаченные за поступившие товары и услуги, налоговые платежи, не включаемые в себестоимость продукции, уплаченные штрафы, пени, неустойки, прочие расходы. Полученная как разность доходов и расходов балансовая прибыль уменьшается на суммы налога на прибыль, погашения долгосрочных кредитов и займов, выплат по привелированным акциям и облигациям. Образовавшаяся в итоге чистая прибыль распределяется на фонд развития и дивиденды.

При определении прибыли (дохода) агросервисных предприятий необходимо учитывать особенности формирования объема реализации продукции, работ и услуг, как предприятий отдельных отраслей обслуживания, так и их подразделений. Так, объем реализации ремонтных мастерских, входящих в состав ремонтно-технических, ремонтно-транспортных предприятий и объединений, определяется в соответствии с заказами обслуживающих предприятий на капитальный, текущий и другие виды ремонта сельскохозяйственной техники, автомобилей, тракторов,

оборудования, предприятий перерабатывающих отраслей промышленности, машин и оборудования для животноводства и кормопроизводства, производства ремонтно-технологического и торгово-технологического оборудования, на прочие работы и услуги.

Стоимость продукции ремонтной мастерской, учитываемая при планировании прибыли, определяется по действующим договорным ценам на единицу изделий или работ.

Прибыль (доход) автотранспортных предприятий на самостоятельном балансе и автотранспортных подразделений ремонтно-технических предприятий и объединений определяется как разница между выручкой от реализации выполняемых работ, исчисленной исходя из грузо-оборота, формируемого по заявкам обслуживаемых хозяйств и в соответствии с заключенными договорами на транспортное обслуживание в тонно-километрах и средней действующей ставки (среднего тарифа) на один тонно-километр и себестоимостью (материальными затратами) работ автотранспорта, исчислены исходя из грузооборота и себестоимости одного тонна-километра.

Планирование себестоимости и прибыли должно осуществляться с учетом использования имеющихся резервов снижения затрат на производство за счет повышения производительности труда, фондоотдачи, фонда вооруженности и фондооснащенности, снижения затрат ручного труда, внедрения комплексной механизации и автоматизации производственных процессов; нового высокопроизводительного оборудования, сокращения непроизводительных расходов и потерь, ликвидации нерациональных грузоперевозок, ускорения оборачиваемости собственных оборотных средств и др.

Для обеспечения в будущем устойчивости финансового состояния, необходимо составить его прогноз. Это требует составления баланса предприятия по принятой для годовой отчетности форме, исходя из прогнозируемых перспектив деятельности агротехнической сервисной службы.

В качестве средства оценки финансового состояния можно использовать следующие показатели: отношение чистой прибыли к чистым активам предприятия (валюта, итог баланса за вычетом заемных средств); коэффициент выплаты дивидендов (удельный вес дивидендов в массе чистой прибыли).

Чтобы предотвратить в будущем возможность признания хотя бы временно структуру баланса неудовлетворительной, влекущей наступление несостоятельности (банкротство), следует рассчитать коэффициенты текущей ликвидности и обеспеченности собственными средствами.

Важно также знать прогноз «критической» оценки. Этот показатель представляет собой модификацию коэффициента текущей ликвидности. Разница заключается в том, что при его расчете в состав оборотных средств

включаются только средства в кассе, на расчетном счету, сумма дебиторской задолженности.

Помимо этого жизненно важно в рыночной экономике обеспечить уровень дивидендов, превышающий уровень дохода от долгосрочного вложения денег в банк. Соблюдаемость этих условий позволяет сделать расчет показателя чистого приведенного эффекта (стоимости), который должен иметь положительное значение.

Немаловажно обеспечить не только приемлемые финансовые результаты, но и предотвратить угрозу возникновения временной неплатежеспособности предприятия. Для этого следует составить подробный по временным интервалам баланс поступлений и выплат денежных средств, чтобы свести к минимуму потребность в краткосрочных кредитах из-за неправильного распределения денежных потоков во времени.

В этой связи соблюдение нормативов собственных оборотных средств имеет важное значение. Поэтому предприятие агробизнеса самостоятельно разрабатывает, утверждает нормы и нормативы запасов и оборотных средств и контролирует соответствие им остатков материальных ресурсов с тем, чтобы не допускать образования сверхнормативных запасов товароматериальных ценностей. Потребность в кредитах планируется с учетом производственной необходимости.

На агросервисных предприятиях к нормируемым оборотным средствам относятся денежные средства для образования минимального запаса товароматериальных ценностей, необходимых для обеспечения бесперебойного процесса производства машин и агрегатов обменного фонда, запасных частей, технологического оборудования для монтажа на животноводческих фермах и производственных комплексах, ремонтных и вспомогательных материалов, малоценных и быстроизнашивающихся предметов, нефтепродуктов, тары, топлива, незавершенного производства, расходов будущих периодов, готовой продукции.

Нормированные оборотных средств агросервисных предприятий имеет ряд существенных особенностей. В частности, норматив собственных оборотных средств обменного фонда машин и агрегатов определяется исходя из объема обменных операций в году, предшествующем планируемому, с учетом объема поставки в планируемом году новых полнокомплектных тракторов.

Норма оборотных средств определяется делением норматива собственных оборотных средств предыдущего года на объем обменных операций (стоимость капитально отремонтированных машин и агрегатов) по плану предыдущего года и умножением на объем обменных операций планируемого года. К полученному результату прибавляется стоимость объема поставки в планируемом году полнокомплектных тракторов с

учетом транспортно-заготовительных расходов и исключается спросом и подлежащих списанию.

Норма оборотных средств по запасным частям может определяться делением минимального остатка на квартальную или месячную дату на годовой расход в предыдущем году. Норматив собственных оборотных средств по запасным частям определяется путем умножения полученной нормы запаса на планируемый расход запасных частей.

Для определения норматива собственных оборотных средств по ремонтным материалам в качестве нормы запаса используется отношение прошлогоднего норматива этих материалов к нормативу оборотных средств по запасным частям того же года.

Норматив оборотных средств для оборудования, подлежащего монтажу

на животноводческих фермах, определяется исходя из планируемого объема его реализации с учетом транспортно-заготовительных расходов на начала планируемого года планируемых расходов и его минимального запаса в размере 15 дневной потребности.

Норматив собственных оборотных средств по незавершенному производству устанавливается по норме, определяемой отношением среднегодового остатка за предыдущий год к затратам на производство за тот же период. Аналогично определяется норматив собственных оборотных средств по готовой продукции.

Норматив собственных оборотных средств по расходам будущих периодов определяется путем прибавления к остатку этих расходов будущих периодов и исключения суммы плановых расходов подлежащих отношению на себестоимость в планируемой году.

Норматив собственных оборотных средств по статьям «Топливо», «Прочие материальные ценности», «Тара», «Малоценные и быстро изнашивающие предметы» устанавливаются на основе нормы оборотных средств, определяемой как отношение остатков этих материальных ценностей к сумме затрат на производство.

Путем сложения частных нормативов определяется совокупный материал на конец планируемого года, а затем путем сравнения с аналогичным нормативом на начало года рассчитывается размер его прироста или снижения с учетом изменений, вносимых в течение планируемого года в связи с корректировкой планов производства продукции, выполнения работ и услуг, уровня затрат на производства, дооценкой или уценкой товарно-материальных ценностей при пересмотре договорных цен и др.

При этом в заключении бизнес-плана указать стоимость работ и услуг оказываемых сервисными предприятиями для сельхозтоваропроизводителей. При составлении договора между сервисными и предприятиями и сельхозтоваропроизводителями

целесообразнее учесть экономические показатели и научно-обоснованные тарифы в бизнес-плане и тогда будут учтены экономические интересы обеих сторон.

Использованные источники:

1. Концепция дальнейшего углубления демократических реформ и формирования гражданского общества в стране.
Доклад Президента Республики Узбекистан Ислама Каримова на совместном заседании Законодательной палаты и сената Олий Мажлиса Республики Узбекистан 12-ноябрь 2010- г
2. Байжанов С.Х. Методические рекомендации по совершенствованию экономических взаимоотношений между сервисными предприятиями и сельхозтоваропроизводителями различных форм собственности и составлению бизнес-плана Издательства «Мехнат» Ташкент 2000 г.

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ЛИЗИНГ В ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ СУБЪЕКТОВ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются вопросы роль и место лизинга в активизации инвестиционного рынка в Республике Узбекистан.

Ключевые слова: Лизинг, эффективность, отрасль

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LEASING IN THE INVESTMENT ACTIVITY OF SMALL BUSINESSES

Summary: This article discusses the matters of the role and importance of leasing in the activization of the investment market in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: Leasing, efficiency, industry

Эффективность функционирования экономики в условиях рынка является необходимым условием устойчивого социально-экономического развития государства. Увеличение объема производимых товаров, работ и услуг, которые направлены на удовлетворение потребностей рынка, стимулирует расширение предприятиями сфер своей деятельности путем осуществления инвестиционных вложений. Обновление основных производственных фондов является основой наращивания производственно-технологического потенциала предприятий и их уровня, благодаря которым создаются условия для повышения конкурентоспособности продукции. Предприятия малого бизнеса наиболее активно стремятся использовать свои преимущества для расширения рынка и развития деятельности, в связи с чем, им постоянно требуется совершенствовать формы, методы и организацию своей инвестиционной деятельности.

Лизинг, как инструмент инвестирования, приобретает особое значение в условиях структурной перестройки экономики страны и ускоренной реконструкции устаревшей материально-технической базы производства. Как форма инвестиционной деятельности он отвечает требованиям научно-технического прогресса и формирует новые, более мощные мотивационные стимулы в производстве. Лизинг способствует повышению инвестиционной активности субъектов малого бизнеса в сфере

материального производства. Это позволяет стабилизировать и развивать экономику, обеспечивать устойчивые и высокие доходы всем слоям населения. Использование лизинговых отношений активизирует инвестиции частного капитала в сферу производства, улучшает финансовое состояние товаропроизводителей и повышает конкурентоспособность малого бизнеса, деятельность которого является дополнительным ресурсом развития производственного комплекса страны и ее регионов, так как увеличение доходной части местных и региональных бюджетов напрямую зависит от роста объема продукции, производимой малыми предприятиями.

Основные задачи решаемые в данной статье

- определение сущности лизинга, отличий лизинга от кредита;
- изучение истории развития лизинговой деятельности;
- определение преимуществ и выявление недостатков лизинга;
- классификация и характеристика отдельных видов лизинга.

Сегодня лизинг представляет собой эффективный механизм для инвестирования средств в модернизацию производственных мощностей предприятий малого бизнеса, расширения частного предпринимательства и создания на его основе мобильных производств товаров народного потребления. Он выгоден обеим сторонам - инвестору и предпринимателю, так как в первом случае позволяет без особых рисков вкладывать финансовые средства, а во втором привлекать эти средства на расширение сферы деятельности и модернизацию имеющегося оборудования.

В развитых странах мира объемы лизинга в среднем составляют 20-30% от общей суммы прямых инвестиций. Кроме того, 80% новых видов продукции производится на оборудовании, взятом в лизинг. Это подтверждает особую значимость лизинга для развития инновационной экономики. Сегодня как в зарубежной, так и в отечественной практике лизинг в основном перестал быть новым инструментом. Однако в тех случаях, когда лизинг как способ инвестирования обеспечивает инновационную деятельность, он приобретает новый экономический смысл - становится инновацией. В этом понимании лизинг не потерял своей актуальности как в практическом применении, так и теоретическом его осмыслении. По существу лизинг занимает в Узбекистане третье место по объемам финансирования после банковского кредита и эмиссии ценных бумаг, и его можно отнести к потенциально очень важному сегменту финансового рынка.

Среди преимуществ предприятий-лизингополучателей особое значение имеют такие, как экономия средств при эксплуатации оборудования, приобретенного по лизингу, возможность в достаточно короткие сроки возратить стоимость основных фондов, возникающая в результате быстрого накопления амортизационного фонда. Совершение лизинговых платежей возможно из выручки, полученной от эксплуатации оборудования. Лизинг позволяет быстро обновлять основные

производственные фонды без значительных единовременных денежных затрат и на этой основе повысить конкурентоспособность своей продукции. Особенно важно то, что применение лизинга открывает путь для пробной эксплуатации принципиально нового дорогостоящего оборудования с целью уменьшения различных видов инновационного риска. К тому же лизингополучатель не сталкивается с проблемой кредитных гарантий или залога, возникающих при обычном кредите. Экономические реформы, ориентированные на развитие реального сектора экономики и поддержку малого и частного бизнеса, сегодня открывают широкие возможности для дальнейшего развития лизинговых услуг в Узбекистане. Являясь более доступным по сравнению с банковским кредитованием методом финансирования основных средств, не требующим от предприятий выполнения ряда условий, необходимых для получения кредита, таких как предоставление обеспечения в размере не менее 120% от суммы кредита; финансирование за счет собственных средств более 25% стоимости проекта, лизинг при соответствующей поддержке государства способен значительно расширить доступ предприятий Узбекистана к современным мировым технологиям для производства.

В Узбекистане на рынке лизинговых услуг существует ряд налоговых льгот и преференций:

- оборудования, ввозимое для передачи в лизинг, освобождается от НДС и таможенных платежей;
- объект лизинга освобожден от налога на имущества;
- лизинговые платежи освобождены от НДС;
- уменьшение налогооблагаемой базы лизингополучателя на сумму процентов по лизингу;

Однако в Узбекистане такой важный инструмент ускорения инновационных процессов и модернизации производственной базы, как лизинг, еще в полном объеме не работает. Существует несколько факторов, сдерживающих развитие лизинга: невыгодные условия предлагаемых лизинговых схем, неразвитость региональных и вторичных рынков, малая капитализация большинства лизинговых компаний. Сама лизинг сфера все еще относительно невелика, ей не хватает хорошо подготовленных профессионалов, и кроме того не совсем понятен лизингополучателям механизм функционирования лизинга.

Лизинговые операции во всем мире используется не только в целях финансирования капитальных затрат крупных предприятий, но и в качестве альтернативного банковскому кредиту источника финансирования для малых и средних предприятий. Коммерческие банки Узбекистана так же предлагают услуги финансового лизинга субъектами малого и среднего бизнеса, но доля этих операций в общем портфеле банковских услуг остается незначительной.

Однако, учитывая большую, по сравнению с лизинговыми компаниями, ресурсную базу банковского сектора Узбекистана, в целом банки играют заметную роль на рынке услуг финансового лизинга страны.

В настоящее время можно говорить о сформировавшейся в основном инфраструктуре лизингового рынка. Имеется правовая база, регламентирующая осуществления лизинговых операций. В республике действуют несколько законодательных и нормативных документов, регулирующих лизинговую деятельность.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ БУДУЩЕГО УЧИТЕЛЯ НЕМЕЦКОГО ЯЗЫКА ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ВИДЕОКОНТЕНТОВ И ИХ ДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ФУНКЦИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются наиболее эффективные компетенции, формирующие профессиональную компетентность будущего учителя немецкого языка и их дидактические функции, которые опираются на компетенции контроля знаний.

Ключевые слова: компетенции, речевая, дискурсивная, языковая, социокультурная, дидактические функции, коммуникативная, мотивационная.

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FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE OF THE FUTURE TEACHER OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE THROUGH VIDEO CONTENT AND THEIR DIDACTIC FUNCTIONS

Annotation: The article examines the most effective competencies that form the professional competence of the future teacher of the German language and their didactic functions, which are based on the competence of knowledge control.

Key words: competencies, speech, discursive, linguistic, sociocultural, didactic functions, communicative, motivational.

В Республике в последние годы растет большой интерес к немецкому языку. В связи с этим в стране в сложившихся условиях возникает потребность в пересмотре содержания учебных программ по немецкому языку и разработки новой модели обучения, учитывающей специфику формирования профессиональных компетенций будущего учителя немецкого языка посредством видеоконтентов. Большое внимание придается их двусторонним связям в культурно-гуманитарной области. Были обсуждены перспективы взаимодействия в области политики и безопасности, торговли, технологий и инноваций, инвестиций, образования и культуры между двумя странами [1]. Деятельность будущего учителя немецкого языка по организации процесса коммуникации складывается не

только из обладания им профессиональными знаниями, навыками и умениями. Наиболее эффективными компетенциями, формирующими профессиональную компетентность будущих учителей немецкого языка, являются: - речевая компетенция (владение речевыми умениями на практике); - дискурсивная компетенция (способность строить высказывание в соответствии с определенной речевой ситуацией); - языковая компетенция (владение фонетикой, лексикой, грамматикой, синтаксическими правилами применения); Для формирования профессиональной компетентности будущих учителей немецкого языка необходимо определить их дидактические функции. К данным дидактическим функциям мы относим:

1) Коммуникативную функцию, которая развивает такие компетенции как: - умения объяснять конкретные задачи каждого урока; - умения определять объем, форму, способы сообщения информации о языковом изучаемом материале; - умения ориентировать учащихся относительно ситуации и условий использования иностранного языка как средства коммуникации; - владение знаниями фонетики, лексики, морфологии, синтаксиса изучаемого языка;

2) Мотивационную функцию, формирующую у будущего учителя желание строить свою речь на иностранном языке в соответствии с речевой обстановкой; - умение создавать дидактические игры с целью побуждения интереса у учащихся; - умение вырабатывать прочные знания у обучающихся с помощью речевых упражнений и коммуникативных заданий; - знания всех нетрадиционных, нестандартных форм обучения, интерактивных технологий и методов обучения немецкому языку.

3) Прогностический-конструктивную функцию, которая опирается на компетенции контроля знаний, учащихся с последующим анализом типичных коммуникативно важных ошибок в процессе изучения немецкого языка, выявляет их причины, применяет приемы их предупреждения и исправления, при необходимости внесения изменений в методику системы преподавания будущих учителей и преподавателей;

4) Развивающую педагогическую функцию, призванная формировать умения

самостоятельной работы будущего учителя в процессе обучения немецкому языку, развивать умения намечать пути формирования и развития интеллектуальной, сенсорной, эмоциональной сфер личности будущих учителей, их познавательных сил и способностей с учетом выявленных возможностей, специфики содержания и процесса обучения немецкому языку и во внеклассной работе. Реализация развивающей функции предполагает наличие таких методических умений, как: - анализировать и уметь обобщать языковые факты: - самостоятельно делать выводы о речевых и языковых закономерностях; - развивать в процессе аудирования, говорения, чтения и письма различные виды памяти, обеспечивающие хранение, узнавание и воспроизведение речи и единиц

языка; - воссоздавать ситуацию общения с элементами перевоплощения, уметь совершенствовать воображение; - развивать языковую догадку незнакомых слов и их значений, в ходе рецепций смысловой обработки текстов, развивать у будущего учителя обще речевых умений в построении самостоятельных высказываний и логической связности; - создавать ситуации затруднения, стимулирующие познавательные силы будущего учителя, развивающие их иноязычные и речевые способности (фонетический слух, речевую догадку и т.д.); - формировать умения к самостоятельной работе (подготовке) с языком на занятии и дома в разных видах речевой деятельности; - развивать познавательной силы и способности на факультативных занятиях, во внеурочной и внеаудиторной работе [2]. щего учителя в процессе его подготовки к внеаудиторной работе по немецкому языку и включающую в себя следующие общеметодические умения; - максимальное использование процесса обучения немецкому языку и внеаудиторную работу для воспитания, интернационализма, уважения к культурным традициям, литературе и искусству народа, язык которого изучается; - отбор и интерпретация учебного материала о стране изучаемого языка; - нахождение путей и форм воспитания общественной активности и самостоятельности будущего учителя; - создание условий для сознательного выбора профессии и получения первоначальной профессиональной подготовки; - воспитание коллективизма, принципиальности, активной нравственной позиции, ответственности за качество учебы, соблюдение учебной, трудовой, общественной дисциплины как основы нравственного воспитания будущего учителя.

6) Гностическую функцию, которая опирается на знания особенностей овладения разными видами речевой деятельности, на глубокое осознание конечных целей обучения немецкому языку, на знания специфики и структуры содержания учебного предмета и методов его обучения.

7) Организаторскую функцию, направленную на реализацию предварительно составленного плана занятия. Она включает в себя следующие умения; - учитывать развитие коллектива по овладению немецким языком на протяжении всего курса обучения, организовывать аудиторный коллектив и педагогически целенаправленно управлять его деятельностью;

8) Контролирующую функцию, заключающуюся в определении уровня владения языком, достигнутого учащимися за определенный период обучения.

Данная функция включает в себя следующие умения: - определять способы контроля знаний и совершенствования, навыки и умения во всех видах речевой деятельности выделять объекты; - на основе планируемого учебного взаимодействия преподавателя с учениками руководить

процессом обучения; - корректировать обучающие упражнения и достигать адекватности приемов контроля учебным задачам.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ГРУППОВОГО ПРЕСЛЕДОВАНИЯ В ЛИНЕЙНОЙ РЕКУРРЕНТНОЙ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЛЬНОЙ ИГРЕ

Аннотация: Приведены условия поимки одного убегающего в линейных нестационарных задачах группового преследования в предположении, что все участники обладают равными возможностями и фундаментальная матрица однородной системы является рекуррентной.

Ключевые слова: дифференциальная игра, групповое преследование, рекуррентные функции, поимка, контрстратегии.

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ISSUES OF CATCHING UP AS A GROUP IN A LINEAR REKURRENT DIFFERENTIAL GAME

Abstract: The conditions for the capture of one escapee in linear non-stationary group pursuit problems are given under the assumption that all participants have equal opportunities and the fundamental matrix of a homogeneous system is recurrent.

Keywords: differential game, group pursuit, recurrent functions, capture, counterstrategies.

§ 1. Постановка задачи

В пространстве R^k ($k \geq 2$) рассматривается дифференциальная игра Γ $n + m$ лиц: n преследователей $P_1, \dots, P_n$ и m убегающих $E_1, \dots, E_m$ [1-7]. Закон движения каждого из преследователей P_i имеет вид

$$\dot{X}_i = A(t)x_i + U_i, \quad X_i(t_0) = x^0, \quad x^0 \in V.$$

Закон движения каждого из убегающих E_j имеет вид

$$\dot{y}_j = A(t)y_j + V_j, \quad y_j(t_0) = y_j^0 \in V,$$

где $X_i, y_j, U_i, V_j \in R^k$, $A(t)$ — непрерывная матричная функция, V — строго выпуклый компакт с гладкой границей, $z_j = x^0 \rightarrow y^0$.

Предположение 1. Фундаментальная матрица $\Phi(\cdot)$ системы $\dot{w} = A(t)w$, $\Phi(\cdot) = E$ является рекуррентной на $[t_0, t_0 + \tau)$, а $\|\Phi(t)\|$ равномерно ограничена на $[t_0, t_0 + \tau)$.

§ 2. Поимка одного убегающего

Пусть $m = 1$, преследователи используют квазистратегии, условие поимки убегающего — $x_p(m) = y_1(r) \in M_p$ при некоторых p, m , где $M_1, \dots, M_n$ — заданные выпуклые компакты, причем $x_0 = y_0 \in M_i$ для всех i .

Теорема 1. Пусть выполнено предположение 1 и $y^0 \in \text{Intco}\{x_0 = M_i, \dots, x_n = M_n\}$. Тогда в игре Γ происходит поимка.

§ 3. Поимка скоординированных убегающих

Предполагается, что все убегающие используют одно и то же управление. Цель группы преследователей — поймать хотя бы одного убегающего, условие поимки убегающего — $x_p(m) = y_q(m)$ при некоторых p, q, T , причем $z^0_j = 0$.

Теорема 2. Пусть выполнено предположение 1 и

$$\text{Intco}\{x^0, \dots, x_n\} \cap \text{co}\{y^0, \dots, y_m\} = \emptyset. \quad (1)$$

Тогда в игре Γ происходит поимка. *Следствие 1* (см. [4]). Пусть $A(t) = 0$ для всех $t \geq 0$, $V = \text{Di}(0)$ и выполнено условие (1). Тогда в игре Γ происходит поимка.

Пример 1. Пусть $k = 2$, $t_0 = 0$, матрица $A(t)$ имеет вид

$$A(t) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \cos t & 0 \end{pmatrix}, & t \in [0; 4\pi), \\ \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & 0 \\ \cos t & \sin t \end{pmatrix}, & t \geq 4\pi. \end{cases}$$

Тогда фундаментальная матрица $\Phi(t)$ имеет вид

$$\Phi(t) = \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \sin t & 1 \end{pmatrix}, & t \in [0; 4\pi), \\ \begin{pmatrix} e^{1-\cos t} & 0 \\ \sin t \cdot e^{1-\cos t} & e^{1-\cos t} \end{pmatrix}, & t \geq 4\pi. \end{cases}$$

Матрица $\Phi(t)$ является рекуррентной.

Утверждение 1. Пусть выполнено условие (1). Тогда в игре Γ происходит поимка.

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ЦЕЛИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ДОХОДНЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ БЮДЖЕТОВ

Аннотация: Статья посвящена характеристике целей формирования доходных источников бюджета. В ней особенно отмечено то, что эффективное функционирование местного самоуправления возможно при условии соответствия доходных источников делегируемым обязательствам.

Ключевые слова: доходы местных бюджетов, финансовая дисциплина, стабилизация доходной базы бюджетов.

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PURPOSE OF FORMATION OF INCOME SOURCES BUDGETS

Abstract: The article is devoted to the characteristics of the formation the budget revenue sources. It is especially noted that effective functioning of local self-government is possible, provided that the revenue sources correspond to the delegated obligations.

Keywords: revenues of local budgets, financial discipline, stabilization of the revenue base of budgets.

Регулирование доходных источников формирования бюджетов всех уровней носит целевой характер, т.е. предусматривает постановку и достижение определенных целей. Будучи четко выраженным, целевой характер доходных источников становится средством повышения эффективности финансовой деятельности налогоплательщиков в

долгосрочной перспективе, ее координации и контроля за соблюдением требований законодательства, состоянием налоговых платежей в доходах бюджетов всех уровней, а также базой для принятия ими управленческих решений по всем основным направлениям развития финансового потенциала налогоплательщика, позволяющего им направлять свою деятельность в долгосрочной перспективе и оценивать ее результаты на уровне местного самоуправления.

В значительной мере эффективное функционирование местного самоуправления возможно при условии соответствия доходных источников делегируемым обязательствам. В связи с этим одной из актуальных является проблема стабилизации доходов бюджетов разных уровней, решение которой позволило бы не только перейти от прогнозирования к планированию доходной базы бюджета, а соответственно - и к планированию расходов не только на очередной финансовый год, но и в значительной мере позволило бы минимизировать субвенции, т.е. выделение средств за счет финансовой помощи из республиканского бюджета Республики Узбекистан. Это, на наш взгляд, и есть реальное отражение действующего уровня качества финансового управления на местном уровне. Несомненно, при этом органы местного самоуправления могли бы получить достаточно надежную финансовую базу для реализации долгосрочных инвестиционных проектов, направленных на социально - экономическое развитие республики.

Из изложенного следует, что цели стабилизации доходной базы бюджетов всех уровней, в частности, обусловлены созданием условий для стабилизации собственных доходных источников местных бюджетов, представляющих собой совокупность форм и методов формирования доходной базы бюджетов, достаточной для обеспечения выполнения возложенных на налогоплательщиков функций и задач. Механизм стабилизации имеет сложную структуру, представленную взаимодействием следующих блоков: правового и информационного.

Первое обусловлено разработкой налоговой концепции, призванной в корне изменить порядок финансовых взаимоотношений между государством и предпринимательскими субъектами в сфере промышленности. Но концепция направлена, прежде всего на пополнение доходов бюджетов всех уровней. Концепция также призвана в контексте реформ Республики Узбекистан формировать новую законодательную базу в целях оптимального перераспределения налоговой нагрузки между различными группами участников производственной деятельности и значительного расширения сферы легальной экономики, укреплению предприятий с целью их модернизации через внедрение инновационных технологий и т.п. Справедливости ради, следует отметить, что условия для обеспечения бюджетов всех уровней доходными источниками - это Налоговый Кодекс Республики Узбекистан, Таможенный Кодекс

Республики Узбекистан, Бюджетный Кодекс Республики Узбекистан. Значительное место в законодательных актах отводится пока действующим законодательным актам, призванным также «регулировать» процессы формирования доходной базы местных бюджетов, опираясь на результативность финансовой деятельности налогоплательщиков. Однако эти нормы зачастую вступают в противоречие, претерпевают ежегодно значительные изменения, что не позволяет формировать на долговременной и стабильной основе политику по обеспечению доходными источниками бюджетов всех уровней.

В случае успешной реализации новой налоговой концепции (т.е. с 2019 года), значительно возрастут денежные доходы населения, хотя и не известно, каким образом они будут покрываться необходимыми объемами сырья, материалов, товаров и др. Здесь речь идет о том, что новые процессы, происходящие в жизни Республики Узбекистан, требуют совершенствования сложившейся системы управления деятельностью налогоплательщика, в том числе на местном уровне, где началась масса проблем, а результаты их решения сказываются на бюджетном потенциале всех уровней. Поэтому формирование целей финансовой дисциплины налогоплательщиков должно отвечать определенным требованиям, основными из которых являются:

- ориентация налогоплательщиков на высокий результат финансовой деятельности;
- реальность (достижимость);
- измеримость налогооблагаемых объектов;
- однозначность сроков налоговых платежей и налоговых ставок с учетом устанавливаемых налоговых льгот.

В контексте вышеперечисленного необходимо обеспечить однозначность восприятия трактовки тех или иных положений, вытекающих из законодательных актов. Каждая из финансовых целей должна однозначно и ясно восприниматься всеми руководителями-предпринимателями хозяйствующих субъектов, связанных с ее реорганизацией.

Эти требования обеспечиваются четким установлением перспективного периода (или отдельными его интервалами), дифференциацией по различным объектам стратегического управления, сопоставимой системой единиц, измерением количественных значений и другими факторами, обеспечивающими ясность восприятия целей. В связи с этим требуется усовершенствовать правовые аспекты регулирования налоговых платежей.

Для решения правовых проблем предлагается:

- утвердить на долговременной основе расходные полномочия органов местного самоуправления и запретить их изменение в течение определенного (5-10 лет) периода времени;

- определить и законодательно закрепить устойчивый блок налогов и сборов, поступающих напрямую в местные бюджеты и гарантирующих минимально необходимый уровень собственных доходов, требующийся местным органам самоуправления для обеспечения их потребностей на финансовые ресурсы в целях обеспечения прочного финансового потенциала конкретной территории Республики Узбекистан (т.е. имеется ввиду область, город, район).

Второе обусловлено проведением анализа структуры и объемов поступления налогов в доходы бюджета, нацеленных на регулирование расходов бюджета и охватывающих все этапы бюджетного процесса, также выявлением причины их увеличения (уменьшения), разработкой прогноза формирования доходной базы бюджета на очередной финансовый год и (или) на перспективу. Это, прежде всего, требует создания единой базы данных, к которой должны иметь доступ (в том числе) органы местного самоуправления. Для этого необходимо решить следующие задачи:

- формирование территориально-распределенных информационных ресурсов на основе современных информационных технологиях;
- создание условий для сбора, обработки и распределения информации о доходах и расходах бюджетов всех уровней;
- обеспечение взаимодействия органов государственной власти и местного самоуправления между собой и с внешними информационно-ресурсными источниками, в целях оптимального распределения доходов бюджета и с учетом конкретной потребности получателей бюджетных средств;
- обеспечение электронного взаимодействия между информационно-технологическими системами, действующими в органе кассового исполнения бюджета.

Отсюда можно сделать вывод о том, что на первых этапах внедрения инновационных систем налогообложения в целях пополнения доходов бюджетов всех уровней необходимо местным органам управления уделять внимание разработке механизмов бюджетного планирования, управлению бюджетными расходами и финансовому контролю с упором на эффективность и результативность от формирования и расходования бюджетных средств.

Заключение:

1. Планирование доходной и расходной частей местных бюджетов осуществляется строго по согласованию с центральным правительством. Порядок определения нормативов отчислений общегосударственных налогов в местные бюджеты является своего рода механизмом, регулирующим величину доходов местных бюджетов в том числе в целях обеспечения равномерного социально-экономического развития регионов и выполнения социальных гарантий государства.

2. Существующая система формирования местных бюджетов ограничивает стимулы к наращиванию налогового потенциала и оптимизации использования бюджетных средств на местном уровне. Концептуальным подходом, который позволяет создать предпосылки для повышения эффективности управления финансами на местном уровне является фискальная децентрализация.

По мнению авторов, уже сегодня в Узбекистане вполне реально осуществить частичную децентрализацию, расширяющую полномочия и ответственность местных органов власти за формированием и использованием местных бюджетов.

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ВИРТУАЛЬНАЯ ВАЛЮТА: РИСКИ ОД/ФТ И МЕРЫ ПО ИХ СНИЖЕНИЮ В РОССИИ

Аннотация: в статье рассмотрен феномен криптовалюты как нового платежного инструмента. Проанализированы ключевые риски использования криптовалют в целях отмыывания доходов и финансирования терроризма. Рассмотрена нормативная база, регламентирующая контроль над функционированием криптовалют. Предложены меры по снижению рисков ОД/ФТ от использования криптовалюты.

Ключевые слова: криптовалюта, виртуальная валюта, ОД/ФТ, майнинг, блокчейн.

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VIRTUAL CURRENCY: ML/FT RISKS AND MEASURES TO REDUCE THEM IN RUSSIA

Abstract: the article considers the phenomenon of cryptocurrency as a new payment instrument. The key risks of using cryptocurrencies for money laundering and terrorist financing are analyzed. The regulatory framework regulating the control over the functioning of cryptocurrencies is considered. Measures to reduce the risks of ML/FT from the use of cryptocurrency are proposed.

Keywords: cryptocurrency, virtual currency, ML / FT, mining, blockchain.

Электронные деньги, виртуальная валюта, криптовалюта – за последние годы мы все чаще и чаще сталкиваемся с новыми платежными инструментами. Несмотря на то, что «крипта» на сегодняшний день еще не завоевала устойчивого юридического фундамента и не получила конкретного определения в финансовой науке, ее большую роль в современной платежной системе от этого нельзя не признать. Это следствие непрерывного развития современного мира, разработки новых технологий, которые можно применять в современной экономике. Тем не менее,

введение в пользование новых платежных инструментов также ведет к обострению угроз, связанных с использованием криптовалют недобросовестными участниками рынка.

Так с чем же все-таки связать использование виртуальных валют сегодня: с принципиально новыми возможностями развития экономической сферы или с возможностью полного краха из-за потенциальных рисков использования в противоправных целях?

С чем связано отсутствие устойчивого правового определения криптовалюты? В различных юрисдикциях виртуальные валюты могут рассматриваться как деньги, как товар, как платежное средство, как финансовый инструмент и даже как имущество. Статус виртуальных денег определяется по-разному в зависимости от особенностей правовой системы и судебных решений. Это значит, что феномен криптовалюты на сегодняшний день требует детального изучения, особенно актуальна эта проблема в условиях стремительной цифровизации экономики. Необходимо выявить риски использования криптовалют как составляющих цифровой экономики, а также перспективы их развития.

Наверное, наиболее известный пример уголовно-правовой практики в сфере виртуальных валют – это уголовное преследование создателей американского веб-сайта «Silk Road», который фактически был интернет-магазином незаконных услуг и продуктов: на сайте продавались наркотики, оружие, украденная персональная информация; общий доход от продаж через этот сайт по оценкам правоохранительных органов США составил более 1,2 миллиардов долларов. Интересно, что в качестве средства расчетов на этом сайте в первую очередь использовалась наиболее известная криптовалюта Биткоин, а применение так называемых программ-«миксеров» позволяло обеспечить конфиденциальность клиентов и продавцов при помощи дополнительной маскировки.

С использованием криптовалюты также осуществлялась торговля незаконными товарами и услугами создателями сайта и участниками форума Darkode. [4]

Сложившаяся международная практика свидетельствует о том, что риски использования криптовалют велики как для финансовой безопасности государства, так и для обеспечения безопасности от террористических действий. В настоящее время криптовалюты широко используются как средства анонимного и высокоскоростного перемещения денег, что может быть «ширмой» для прикрытия операций по отмыванию денег, ведь это вызывает озабоченность по поводу легитимности источника и назначения переданных средств. При этом даже если пользователь криптовалюты – добросовестный участник рынка, не пытается с помощью использования криптовалют обходить закон, существуют большие сложности с установлением налоговых выплат с криптоактивов как физических, так и юридических лиц.

Еще в 2014 году ФАТФ выпустила Отчет «Виртуальные валюты – ключевые определения и потенциальные риски в сфере ПОД/ФТ». Было замечено, что виртуальная валюта является средством выражения стоимости, функционирующим в качестве средства обмена и расчетной единицы, которым можно торговать в цифровой форме. Но при этом не обладает статусом законного платежного средства ни в одной юрисдикции.

Тем не менее, в 2015 году после более детальной проработки проблемы ФАТФ выпустила Руководство по применению риск-ориентированного подхода в отношении виртуальных валют. Были предложены подходы к выявлению рисков отмывания денег и финансирования терроризма с использованием виртуальных валют, а также меры по их снижению и контролю за ними. К таким мерам можно отнести лицензирование или регистрацию субъектов, которые оказывают услуги по обмену конвертируемой виртуальной валюты на фиатную; идентификация личности, которая пользуется данными услугами, при помощи выявления IP клиента; хранение информации и анализ данных, которые содержат сведения об использованных счетах, адрес, дату проведения операции, перечисленную сумму. [3]

Но при этом большой проблемой может являться техническое обеспечение этих мер. Необходима разработка технологий независимой цифровой идентификации личности. Здесь важным моментом выступает возможность использования так называемых «терминалов криптовалют». В качестве решения этой проблемы можно предложить повсеместную установку технологии биометрической идентификации личности. А при использовании интернет-ресурсов необходима разработка интерфейсов прикладного программирования, которые обеспечили бы ограничение объемов и скорости осуществления операций.

Уже в 2018 году ФАТФ опубликовала документ, в котором говорится о срочной необходимости принятия всеми государствами мер по предотвращению использования виртуальных валют в целях отмывания денег и финансирования терроризма. Поэтапно ФАТФ подготовит новые стандарты, основываясь на риск-ориентированном подходе, которые будут включать надзор и мониторинг провайдеров, предоставляющих услуги, связанные с виртуальными валютами.

В начале 2019 года в информационной системе Федеральной службы по финансовому мониторингу появился пакет программного обеспечения для пресечения преступной деятельности, включающий аналитические программы, направленные на получение и обработку информации о транзакции криптовалют и операциях с электронными кошельками. [1]

На сегодняшний день в условиях цифровизации экономики юрисдикции стремятся развивать блокчейн-индустрию. Технология блокчейн используется для записи и последующего хранения больших объемов информации. Базы данных блокчейн, как правило, не имеют

единого центра, состоят из цепочек блоков транзакций, которые содержат информацию обо всех действиях с виртуальной валютой, включая номера и адреса кошельков адресатов и адресантов операций.

Блокчейн-технологии имеют свои плюсы и минусы. С одной стороны, обеспечивается высокая степень безопасности, так как применяется асимметричное шифрование, система устойчива к хакерским атакам и сбоям, работа в ней прозрачна, так как операции невозможно проводить задним числом, о «фигурантах» сохраняется вся информация. С другой стороны, использование блокчейн-технологии может усложнять идентификацию пользователя и исключать возможность наблюдения за майнингом. В то же время наравне с риском отмыывания доходов возрастает риск киберпреступлений. [2]

С 1 января в нашей стране действует запрет на использование Биткоина и других цифровых активов в качестве средства платежа.

Это может оказать влияние на майнинг-сферу в России. Но это влияние не будет судьбоносным, так как те компании, которые организуют работу с добытыми цифровыми монетами за пределами РФ, смогут продолжить функционировать на ее территории.

В России делается все возможное для того, чтобы уменьшить риски, связанные с отмыыванием доходов и финансированием терроризма с использованием виртуальных валют. Тем не менее, совсем запретить использование криптовалют не представляется целесообразным, ведь это путь в принципиально новую реальность, у которого имеется множество положительных аспектов. Как отмечают пользователи виртуальных валют, положительными сторонами является скорость проведения платежей, отсутствие инфляции, ничтожно малые комиссии и отсутствие посредников при проведении платежей, так как многие беспокоятся о безопасности личных данных. [2]

Возможно, при разработке новых эффективных технологий контроля и мониторинга за проводимыми операциями спецслужб феномен криптовалют займет лидирующую позицию в инструментах платежной системы. Но для этого, в первую очередь, необходимо разработать устойчивую правовую базу, ввести в пользование спецслужб программное контрольное обеспечение, привлечь специалистов ИТ-сферы, реформировать процедуру проведения финансовых расследований на основании нововведений, усилить идентификацию личности при пользовании виртуальными валютами, а также сделать технологию блокчейн основой для совершения виртуальных платежей.

Работа долгая и тяжелая, но, возможно, благодаря именно этим мерам цифровая экономика выйдет на новый уровень развития.

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ПЕДАГОГИКА И ВОСПИТАНИЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассмотрена наука о законах и закономерностях воспитания, образования, обучения, социализации и творческого саморазвития человека, и каждый педагог, воспитатель должен быть всесторонне развитой личностью

Ключевые слова: Педагогика, психология, воспитание, образование, наука

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PEDAGOGY AND EDUCATION

Annotation: This article examines the science of the laws and patterns of upbringing, education, training, socialization and creative self-development of a person, and every teacher, educator must be a comprehensively developed personality

Key words: Pedagogy, psychology, upbringing, education, science

Современная жизнь требует, чтобы человек был образован, наступил момент в жизни людей, когда образование стало играть большую роль. И очень важно получать это воспитание и образование с самого раннего детства. Несомненно, что успех развития цивилизации во многом зависит от воспитания и образования отдельных поколений. Первопричиной возникновения всех научных областей является потребность жизни. Возникает необходимость в обобщении опыта воспитания, ведь становление личности начинается с самого раннего детства, так как образование и воспитание начинает играть важную роль в жизни людей.

Педагогика — это наука о законах и закономерностях воспитания, образования, обучения, социализации и творческого саморазвития человека, и каждый педагог, воспитатель должен быть всесторонне развитой личностью. Педагогика в широком смысле — влияние всех внешних воздействий естественной и социальной среды. В узком смысле педагогика — целенаправленная деятельность воспитателей в системе учебно-воспитательных учреждений. Исходя из данного определения, предметом исследования педагогики будет являться целостная система

воспитания, образования, обучения, социализации и творческого саморазвития человека.

Педагогика прошла довольно нелегкий путь к становлению ее как науки. Преградами на ее пути к развитию были разрозненные взгляды, идеи и теоретические положения. А воспитательно-образовательные институты всю историю своего существования находились в противоречивом и неоднозначном процессе развития.

Педагогика возникла как наука про воспитание детей, но в процессе расширения границ образования, воспитания и влияния субъективных факторов на жизнь социума, педагогика становится наукой про общие закономерности образовательного и воспитательного воздействия на человека любого возраста. Поэтому на сегодняшний день уже появился такой институт педагогики, как педагогика взрослых. Это связано с тем, что на современном рынке образование стало товаром с долговременным инвестированием. А также сегодня во всем мире распространена тенденция о повышении образования человека во время всей его жизни. Научно-технический прогресс не стоит на месте. С каждым годом появляются новые достижения и разработки в разных областях науки. Поэтому, чтобы «идти в ногу» со стремительным развитием мира человек должен совершенствовать себя в продолжении всей своей жизни.

Развиваясь, каждая наука наполняет свою теорию все новым содержанием, совершает дифференциацию этих исследований. Естественно, такой процесс дотронулся и до педагогики. В наше время в понятие «педагогика» входит система разных педагогических наук, то есть педагогика включает в себя несколько самостоятельных дисциплин. Это общая педагогика, возрастная, специальная педагогика, частная методика, а также история педагогики.

Рассмотрим их детальнее. Общая педагогика изучает закономерности воспитания, раскрывает его цели, задачи и сущность, его роль для развития личности человека в отдельности и всего общества в целом. Возрастная педагогика исследует воспитание человека в разном возрасте. Специальная педагогика или дефектология исследует развитие, воспитание и образование детей с физическими или психическими аномалиями. Такая педагогика имеет несколько отраслей. Например, обучением глухих и глухонемых занимается сурдопедагогика; слепыми и слабовидящими занимается тифлопедагогика. Олигофренопедагогика обучает и воспитывает детей с умственной отсталостью. А логопедия – это отрасль педагогики, которая изучает расстройства речи у детей с нормальным слухом. Частная методика – это совокупность специальных методов и приемов, которые используются в преподавании определенного предмета (например, иностранного языка, психологии, юридической деонтологии и других дисциплин). История педагогики являет собой не только науку и научную дисциплину, которая изучает развитие педагогической мысли и

практики при воспитании людей в разные исторические эпохи, это и весь исторический процесс возникновения и развития педагогических идей, отраслей, институтов с древних времен до нашего XXI века.

Педагогика в современном мире в этом случае представляет собой науку, изучающую сущность, закономерности, тенденции и перспективы развития педагогического процесса (образования) как фактора и средства развития человека на протяжении всей его жизни. На этой основе педагогика разрабатывает теорию и технологию его организации, формы и методы совершенствования деятельности педагога (педагогическая деятельность) и различных видов деятельности обучаемых, а также стратегий и способов их взаимодействия. Как известно, система педагогических знаний – взаимосвязанные теоретические знания о закономерностях и принципах обучения и воспитания, о фактах педагогической практики, о знаниях педагогической теории.

Образование и воспитание связано со становлением способностей человека, развитием общих способностей: интеллекта, креативности, обучаемости. Развитие – это объективный процесс и результат внутреннего последовательного количественного и качественного изменения физических и духовных сил человека (физическое развитие, психическое, социальное, духовное); Это изменение, представляющее собой переход качества от простого к более сложному, от низшего к высшему; процесс, в котором постепенное накопление количественных изменений приводит к наступлению качественных. Являясь процессом обновления, рождения нового и отмирания старого, развитие противоположно регрессу, деградации. Развитие отличается от всяких других изменений объекта. Объект может изменяться, но не развиваться.

Педагоги и воспитатели должны видеть завтрашний день развития ребенка: то, что он сегодня может делать при помощи взрослых, завтра он должен делать сам. Формирование – это процесс становления человека, как социального существа под воздействием определенных факторов: социальных, экономических, психологических, идеологических, воспитания и др. Социальная сущность человека – личность. Педагогическая наука в отличие от житейских знаний в области воспитания и обучения обобщает разрозненные факты, устанавливает причинные связи между явлениями. Она не столько описывает их, сколько объясняет, отвечает на вопросы, почему и какие происходят изменения в развитии человека под влиянием обучения и воспитания. Эти знания необходимы, чтобы предвидеть и управлять процессом развития личности. Педагогика сегодня является фундаментальной наукой по вопросам обучения и воспитания. Без умелого использования теоретических и методических идей педагогики нельзя завершить образовательную реформу, совершенствовать деятельность образовательных учреждений. В свою очередь, на развитие педагогики влияют идеология, политика, объективные

потребности общества в воспитании и образовании, связь педагогики с другими науками; исследование педагогических процессов и явлений; инновационное обогащение педагогических методов.

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КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ ПРИ ИЗУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрены компетенции при изучении английского языка, а также роль методики на уроках

Ключевые слова: Компетенция, информационно-коммуникационные технологии, электронные средства, мотивация, коммуникативная компетентность, восприятие

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COMPETENCES IN LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Annotation: The article discusses competencies in learning English, as well as the role of methods in the classroom

Key words: Competence, information and communication technologies, electronic means, motivation, communicative competence, perception

Будущее Узбекистана зависит не только от образования молодежи, но и от ее воспитания, здорового роста, воспитания в духе национальной идеологии и преданности своей Родине. Это одна из текущих задач.

Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О коренном реформировании системы образования, обучения и воспитания, воспитании гармонично развитого поколения» и «Меры по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы изучения иностранных языков» ПП-1875 Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева № ПП-2909 «О мерах по дальнейшему развитию системы высшего образования» и № ПП-3151 «О повышении качества подготовки специалистов с высшим образованием». Постановления о мерах по дальнейшему расширению участия отраслей и созданию новых инновационных педагогических технологий на основе положительного опыта образования в развитых демократических зарубежных странах, подготовки конкурентоспособных специалистов в высших учебных заведениях, как это определено в Национальной программе обучения и передача практических знаний стала одной из самых актуальных проблем на сегодняшний день.

Целью иноязычной науки является формирование коммуникативных компетенций (лингвистических, социолингвистических, прагматических и других компетенций, входящих в его состав) в деятельности студентов в

профессиональной, научной и повседневной сферах в поликультурном мире.

Компетентность — это набор знаний, навыков, умений и личных качеств, которые позволяют участникам развивать речевую деятельность, направленную на конкретные цели обучения.

Коммуникативная компетенция иностранного языка - умение и готовность к общению с носителями языка, а также способность студентов познакомиться с культурой страны, в которой изучается язык, лучше понять культуру своей страны, представить ее в общении. держит. В основные задачи изучения данного предмета входит развитие у студентов следующих компетенций:

Лингвистическая компетенция предполагает достаточное знание языковых материалов (фонетики, лексики, грамматики) и умение использовать их в различных речевых действиях (аудирование, говорение, чтение и письмо) для общения с учащимися.

Социолингвистическая компетентность — это способность говорящего выбирать подходящую языковую форму, способ выражения и т. Д. В зависимости от любой речевой ситуации, коммуникативной цели и желания, навыки и умения.

Социокультурная компетентность — это способность представить национальные характеристики аутентичной речи: обычаи, ценности, ритуалы и другие национально-культурные особенности страны, в которой они живут, путем сравнения их со страной, в которой изучается язык.

Социокомпетентность включает социолингвистические и социокультурные компетенции. Он учил студентов в современном многокультурном мире важности изучения иностранного языка, формирования и развития потребности общаться на иностранном языке, работать самостоятельно и использовать это как средство социальной адаптации, развивать гражданские, патриотические качества через иностранный язык. проявляется в желании и желании осуществлять межкультурное общение.

Прагматическая компетенция включает:

Дискурсивная компетенция (дискурс - устный или письменный речевой текст) правильно интерпретировать и составлять текст, а также составлять устные и письменные (подразумевающие знание стилистики и компонентов) тексты для выбора подходящего типа устного общения навыки и компетенции.

Стратегическая (компенсаторная) компетенция успешно преодолевает сложные ситуации в иностранной языковой среде, заполняя пробелы и недостатки в практике речевого и социального общения вербальными / невербальными средствами, повторяя извинения в случае недопонимания в коммуникативной ситуации, извинения и т. Д. подразумевает умение ходить.

Когнитивная компетенция — это совокупность компетенций по изучению иностранных языков и культур при самостоятельной учебной деятельности студента, логической, методической и общеобразовательной, связанной с использованием современных образовательных технологий.

Обучение иностранному языку основано на дидактических, методических, лингвистических принципах и использовании современных образовательных технологий.

Метод как систему целенаправленных действий учителя, с одной стороны, и учебных действий учащихся с другой.

Важное для методики значение имеют связи с психолингвистикой, сложившейся на стыке психологии и лингвистики и изучающей механизмы порождения речи (выражения мыслей) и распознавания речи (понимания речи). Знание механизмов осуществления речевой деятельности имеет особое значение для правильного построения учебного процесса, ибо обучение языку — это обучение речевой деятельности. Вклад психолингвистики в методику обучения ИЯ сводится к следующим 11 положениям: обучение языку предусматривает развитие речевой деятельности; поскольку в обучении иностранным языкам особое значение приобретает его коммуникативная функция, следовательно учитывается ситуативность речи и наличие соответствующих ситуаций; упражнения должны представлять собой задачу, решение которой развивает навыки учащихся, активизируя в то же время его мыслительную деятельность; для того чтобы речевая деятельность могла заинтересовать учащихся, необходима мотивация.

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ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПАТОГЕНЕЗА САХАРНОГО ДИАБЕТА ПРИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫЙ МОДЕЛИ НА ЛАБОРАТОРНЫХ ГРЫЗУНОВ

Аннотация: Сахарный диабет (СД) – одно из самых распространенных неинфекционных заболеваний человека. По данным эпидемиологов, в индустриально развитых странах распространенность этой патологии достигает 10-15%. Однако значительная часть случаев СД протекает без очевидных клинических симптомов и остается нераспознанным в течение длительного времени. В результате, СД выявляется уже на стадии тяжелых, необратимых поздних осложнений, которые могли бы быть успешно предотвращены при своевременном начале лечения. Например, в Узбекистане в 2019 г. официально зарегистрировано около 455 тысяч больных СД.

Ключевые слова: бета-клетки, патогенез, сахарный диабет, стрептозотоцин, экспериментальные лабораторные животные.

Актуальность: Сахарный диабет (СД) является мировой медико-социальной проблемой и приоритетом первого порядка национальных систем здравоохранения всех без исключения стран мира. Распространенность СД в настоящее время достигла катастрофических масштабов, удваиваясь каждые 10-15 лет и приобретая характер неинфекционной эпидемии. Большая часть случаев СД (70-85%) приходится на 2 тип. По данным экспертов Международной Диабетической Федерации (International Diabetes Federation, IDF) в настоящее время на нашей планете насчитывается 415 млн. больных СД, что составляет 8,8% от населения Земли, у половины из них СД не диагностирован. Учитывая темпы распространения этого заболевания, эксперты IDF прогнозируют, что количество больных СД к 2040 г. увеличится в 1,5 раза и достигнет 635 милн. человек, т.е. будет болеть каждый 10-й взрослый житель планеты

(IDF, 2015). Еще более стремительно увеличивается доля населения с предиабетом (нарушением толерантности к глюкозе), их численность уже сейчас составляет более 415 млн. человек, а к 2040 г. увеличится до 571 млн. человек.

Цель: Изучение патогенеза сахарного диабета при экспериментальной модели на лабораторных грызунов.

Материал и методы: В Японии получили линию мышей NOD – это так называемые Non Obese Diabetic mice – мыши с диабетом без ожирения. Эти мыши, наряду с другими грызунами, такими, как мыши AKITA, биобридинговые (BB) крысы, крысы LEW.1AR1 и др., характеризуются способностью к спонтанному развитию аутоиммунного диабета. В основе спонтанного развития сахарного диабета, по всей видимости, лежит генетическая мутация, влияющая на селекцию Т-лимфоцитов и приводящая к нарушению механизмов контроля ауто толерантности. Последние 25 лет в качестве модели спонтанного аутоиммунного сахарного диабета 1 типа наиболее широко используются мыши линии NOD, иммунологические характеристики которых сходны с характеристиками при инсулинзависимом СД1 у человека. Через 3–4 недели после рождения у этих мышей развивается инсулит. На этой преддиабетической стадии панкреатические островки инфильтрированы преимущественно CD4⁺ и CD8⁺ лимфоцитами. Инсулит вызывает разрушение β -клеток, но еще на 10–14 неделе поджелудочная железа этих животных вырабатывает до 80% инсулина, и диабет у них может развиваться до 30-недельного возраста. У мышей NOD диабет чаще встречается у самок (55–80%), в то время как в большинстве колоний заболевают 10–20% самцов. Для мышей линии NOD характерно проявление типичных клинических симптомов СД (гипергликемия, глюкозурия, полидипсия и полиурия), но у них не развивается кетоацидоз и, если не вводить эндогенный инсулин, то через 2–4 недели после заболевания животные погибают в результате обезвоживания, а не от кетоацидоза. У мышей NOD многие гены связаны с предрасположенностью к СД1, и важную роль в этом процессе, как и у людей, играют аллели МНС. Однако МНС класса II, придающие устойчивость или восприимчивость к заболеванию, у мышей линии NOD отличаются по структуре от МНС класса II человека.

Результаты исследования: Отличия иммунной системы грызунов и человека связаны, в первую очередь, с главным комплексом гистосовместимости (МНС). Пересадка человеческих иммунных клеток и тканей иммунодефицитным мышам позволяет получать перспективные мышинные модели, используемые для изучения естественных человеческих иммунных реакций. Экспериментальные модели сахарного диабета пытались улучшить, используя для этой цели «гуманизированных» трансгенных мышей, экспрессирующих предрасполагающие к диабету человеческие молекулы МНС класса II. Созданы новые линии мышей с

иммунодефицитом, в которых приживаются трансплантированные функциональные ткани человека, включая гемопоэтические стволовые клетки, зрелые лимфоциты и островки поджелудочной железы. Так, на основе мышей NOD-SCID получены уникальные линии мышей NSG, с целенаправленной мутацией рецептора IL2rynull общей γ -цепи. Мыши NSG считаются идеальными для исследования функций иммунной системы человека *in vivo* и определения механизмов действия лекарственных средств при СД1, несомненно, считаются очень полезным инструментом для изучения патофизиологии и клинических аспектов заболевания и используются в качестве первого шага для исследования перспективной новой терапии. Однако животные модели в целом и модели СД 1 типа на грызунах в частности являются несовершенными и обладают некоторыми недостатками, когда результаты экстраполируются на человека.

Следует подчеркнуть, что адекватное моделирование СД1 является необходимой основой доклинических испытаний антидиабетических средств, а использование разнообразных моделей дает возможность для обоснований экстраполяции экспериментальных результатов на больных СД1.

Вывод: Несмотря на значительный вклад исследований, выполненных на линиях генетически модифицированных животных, в понимание механизма патогенеза сахарного диабета, их роль не следует переоценивать. При использовании этих моделей вне поля зрения могут остаться вопросы приобретенной предрасположенности, играющие не меньшую роль в возникновении сахарного диабета 1 типа. Известно, что СД1 генетически жестко детерминирован лишь в 5–7% случаев, в то время как в остальных случаях заболевание развивается без существенной наследственной предрасположенности. Установлено, что заболевание развивается далеко не у всех носителей аллелей, ассоциированных с диабетом. Таким образом, перспективным представляется экспериментальное изучение механизмов действия неблагоприятных факторов внешней среды. При этом механизмы гибели β -клеток в значительной мере универсальны и во многом не зависят от действующего фактора, что позволяет экстраполировать на человека результаты, полученные на экспериментальных моделях.

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РАЗРАБОТКА МОДЕЛИ ЭКСПЕРТНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ НА ОСНОВЕ ПРЕЦЕДЕНТОВ В СФЕРЕ ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИИ

Аннотация: в данной статье изучаются прецеденты в сфере юриспруденции, описывается функциональная схема и алгоритм.

Ключевые слова: экспертная система, прецеденты, модель.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL OF EXPERT SYSTEM BASED ON PRECEDENTS IN THE SPHERE OF JURISPRUDENCE

Abstract: This article examines precedents in the field of jurisprudence, describes a functional diagram and an algorithm.

Keywords: expert system, precedents, model.

Вопрос о возможности применения экспертных систем в правотворческой и правоприменительной деятельности неоднозначно решается разными авторами. Начиная с 60-х годов XX в. в юридической научной литературе ведется широкая дискуссия на эту тему. Одни сначала ограничили роль автоматизированных систем правовой информации только задачами сбора, хранения и поиска нужной правовой информации, другие пытались доказать возможность моделирования с помощью ЭВМ процесса принятия волевого решения.

Таким образом, экспертные системы в области права - это системы, в которых на основе специально систематизированной правовой информации решаются конкретные задачи юридической практики. Данные системы при решении определенного класса задач могут заменить собой эксперта-юриста. Привлекая знания экспертов, заложенные в их информационный банк данных, они объясняют, аргументируют и делают выводы.

В большинстве случаев экспертные системы решают трудно формализуемые задачи или задачи, не имеющие алгоритмического решения. По совокупности признаков события юридические экспертные системы могут дать правовую оценку и предложить порядок действий, как для обвиняющей стороны, так и для защищающейся.

Наиболее применяемыми экспертными системами стали системы, основанные на прецедентах. В подобных системах база знаний содержит описания конкретных ситуаций (прецеденты). Поиск решения осуществляется на основе аналогий и включает следующие этапы:

- получение информации о текущей проблеме;
- адаптация выбранного прецедента к текущей проблеме;
- проверка корректности каждого полученного решения;
- занесение детальной информации о полученном решении в БЗ.

Прецеденты описываются множеством признаков, по которым строятся индексы быстрого поиска. Однако в системах, основанных на

прецедентах, допускается нечеткий поиск с получением множества допустимых альтернатив, каждая из которых оценивается некоторым коэффициентом уверенности. Наиболее эффективные решения адаптируются к реальным ситуациям с помощью специальных алгоритмов.

Модель системы учета прецедентов в сфере права можно представить, согласно, в виде нелинейного объекта с множеством входных $\{x_i\}$ и выходных переменных $\{y_k\}$.

$$\begin{cases} \{x_i\}, i = \overline{1, n}; \\ \{y_k\} = f_y(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), k = \overline{1, q} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Входные переменные представляют собой характеристики возникшей ситуации. В качестве выходных переменных выступают причины, повлекшие возникновение ситуации. Входные $\{x_i\}$, $i = \overline{1, n}$ и выходные $\{y_k\}$, $k = \overline{1, q}$ переменные могут принимать только качественные значения, причем известно множество всех возможных значений этих переменных:

$$U = \{u_j, u_{j+1}, u_m\}, \quad (2)$$

где u_j – оценка наименьшего значения входной x_i (или выходной y_k) переменной; u_m – оценка, соответствующая наибольшему значению входной x_i (или выходной y_k) переменной; m – мощность множества U .

Функциональная схема НЭСП представлена на рисунке 1.

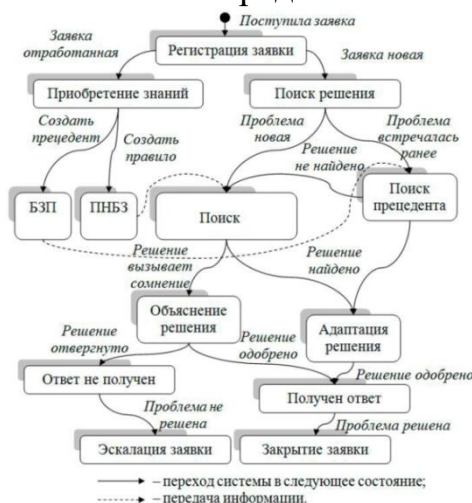


Рисунок 1 - Функциональная схема НЭСП

Сначала выполняется процедура сбора первичных данных – принятие и регистрация заявки. Следующий этап работы НЭСП включает два режима: 1 – режим приобретения знаний и настройка интеллектуальных компонентов; 2 – режим поиска решения.

Алгоритм поиска прецедента представлен на рисунке 2.

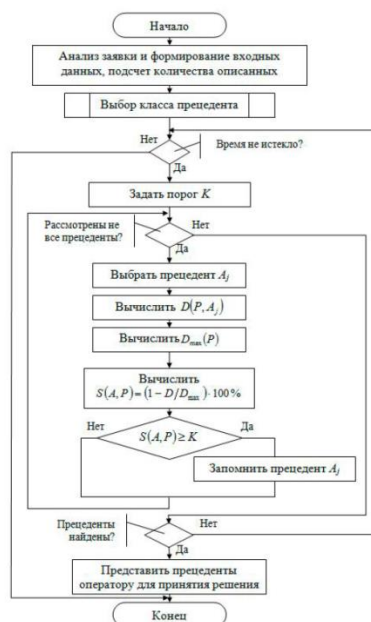


Рисунок 2 - Алгоритм поиска прецедента

Входными данными для алгоритма являются: описание проблемы $P = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$, включающее n значений параметров, характеризующих проблему абонента; BP – непустое множество прецедентов; $W = \{W_1, W_2, W_n\}$ – веса (коэффициенты важности) параметров; M – количество рассматриваемых прецедентов из БЗП; K – пороговое значение степени сходства. Выходные данные: множество прецедентов SP , которые имеют степень сходства больше (или равную) порогового значения K . Обобщенный алгоритм представлен на рисунке 3.

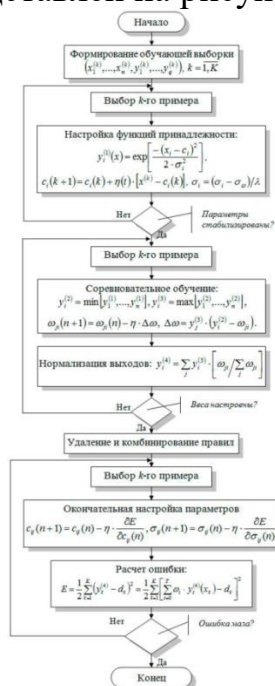


Рисунок 3 – Обобщенный алгоритм обучения

Внедрение в юридическую практику экспертных систем позволит оптимизировать рабочее время юристов и высвободить часть рабочей силы, занимающейся работой по вышеуказанным функциям.

Учитывая функционал экспертных систем и направления деятельности юристов, можно предположить, что наиболее востребованными будут системы, предполагающие: создание и проверку локальных нормативных актов для организаций всех форм собственности, договоров с контрагентами.

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АДАПТАЦИЯ УЧЕНИКОВ НАЧАЛЬНЫХ КЛАССОВ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается оценочная практика педагога у начальных классов и основные задачи при диагностике

Ключевые слова: Педагогика, психология, воспитание, ученик, диагностика, родители, педагог

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ADAPTATION OF STUDENTS IN ELEMENTARY CLASSES

Annotation: This article examines the evaluative practice of a teacher in primary grades and the main tasks in diagnosing

Key words: Pedagogy, psychology, education, student, diagnostics, parents, teacher

Поступление ребенка в школу ведет к смене его социальной роли и ведущего типа деятельности. От того, насколько быстро и полноценно ребенок интегрируется в образовательный процесс, зависит его социальный и интеллектуальный статус в дальнейшем. Поэтому данный процесс нельзя оставлять вне пристального внимания педагогов, психолога и родителей. Существуют различные методики диагностики адаптации первоклассников к школе, позволяющих определить успешность прохождения этого процесса.

Педагогу необходимо знать интересы и увлечения учащихся, взаимоотношения со сверстниками, родными и взрослыми людьми, особенности характера, эмоциональное состояние ребёнка. Для этого классный руководитель может воспользоваться методами изучения личности младшего школьника. Такие методы должны гармонично включаться в воспитательную работу, не травмировать детей. Результаты диагностических исследований можно обсудить с психологом.

Диагностика является одним из компонентов педагогического процесса. Диагностика — это оценочная практика, направленная на изучение индивидуально-психологических особенностей ученика и социально- психологических характеристик детского коллектива с целью оптимизации учебно-воспитательного процесса.

Основные задачи диагностики в начальной школе:

1. Определить уровни развития ребёнка.
2. Обнаружить изменения основных характеристик и признаков личности в лучшую или худшую сторону.
3. Увидеть норму и отклонение (ориентируясь на эталон).
4. Проанализировать полученные факты.
5. Установить причины изменений.
6. Выработать план дальнейшей коррекционной работы по результатам диагностики.

Работая с диагностическими методиками, классный руководитель должен придерживаться следующих правил:

- содержание диагностической методики должно предполагать ожидаемый результат;
- диагностика должна быть достаточно информативной и создавать широкое поле исследовательской деятельности;
- результаты диагностического исследования должны анализироваться компетентными людьми;
- любые результаты исследования должны служить не во вред учащимся и родителям, а во благо.
- по результатам диагностического исследования должна проводиться систематическая коррекционная работа.
- необходимость педагогической диагностики должна разъясняться учащимся и их родителям.

Беседа является одним из главных методов педагогической диагностики. Беседа может стать важным способом в изучении интеллектуальной и личностной сфер ребёнка, его индивидуальных особенностей, существующих у него проблем. Этой цели может служить беседа как с самим ребёнком, так и со взрослыми, входящими в его окружение. Отличие беседы от обычного разговора состоит в том, что содержание её разворачивается вокруг узкой темы, значимой для ребёнка и взрослого.

Ребёнок выступает в роли отвечающего на вопросы, а взрослый в роли задающего вопросы. В связи с этим метод беседы имеет недостатки, а именно: слабость анализа и синтеза информации ребёнком; недостаточность рефлексивных способностей; утомляемость и невнимательность; сложность вербализации переживаний.

Использование игровых форм организации учебной деятельности способствует повышению познавательной активности обучающихся, формированию интереса к знаниям, развитию учебной мотивации и инициативы, стремлению к творческой деятельности. Кроме того, использование игровых форм обучения предупреждает утомление.

При использовании дидактических игр решаются и воспитательные задачи, например, воспитание терпения и терпимости, формирование

аккуратности и умения доводить начатое дело до конца. В групповой работе – развитие умения работать сообща, прислушиваясь к мнению других учеников, терпимо относясь к критике в свой адрес, деликатно отзываясь об ошибках своих товарищей; приобретаются навыки публичных выступлений, желание и умение добиваться поставленной цели. Это универсальные учебные действия, выдвигаемые стандартами. Игра позволяет заинтересовать учащихся изучаемым материалом, преподнести знания в более легкой и «ненавязчивой» форме.

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«БЕЗОПАСНОЕ МАХАЛЛЯ» И НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ЕГО КРИТЕРИЕВ

Аннотация: В статье исследуется принцип «безопасного соседства» с точки зрения критериев и компонентов. На основе критериев разработаны соответствующие меры и уточнено содержание критериев «Безопасного махалля».

Ключевые слова: Благополучная махалля, Безопасная махалля, повышение правовой культуры населения, создание среды, свободной от преступности, предотвращение негативного воздействия на социально-духовную среду в махалле и семьях, поддержание общественного порядка и обеспечение общественной безопасности, широкое вовлечение социально активного старшего поколения в образование молодежи, эффективное использование информационных и коммуникационных технологий в обеспечении общественной безопасности.

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“SAFE MAHALLA” AND SOME ASPECTS OF ITS CRITERIA

Abstract: The article examines the principle of "safe neighborhood" in terms of criteria and components. On the basis of the criteria, appropriate measures have been developed and the content of the criteria for "Safe makhalla" has been clarified.

Keywords: Safe makhalla, Safe makhalla, raising the legal culture of the population, creating an environment free of crime, preventing negative impact on the social and spiritual environment in the makhalla and families, maintaining public order and ensuring public safety, broad involvement of the socially active older generation in education youth, effective use of information and communication technologies in ensuring public safety.

Сегодня в обеспечении общественного мира и поддержание общественного порядка в Республике Узбекистан органы государственного

управления во взаимодействии с органами самоуправления граждан играют важную роль на основе нового подхода.

В частности, в видеоконференции под председательством Президента Республики Узбекистан Шавката Мирзиёева 12 февраля 2020 года по вопросам совершенствования системы махаллей, укрепления мира и порядка в махаллях, предупреждения преступности, сходов граждан махаллей сейчас. Было отмечено, что обсуждаются вопросы экологической стабильности и спокойствия, широкого вовлечения населения в предпринимательскую деятельность, эффективного использования земель, предотвращения незаконного захвата земель, благоустройства территории [1].

Для реализации поставленных задач принцип «Благополучного и безопасного махалля» разделен на принципы «Благополучного махалля» и «Безопасного махалля» и распространяется на общество.

В частности, внедрение принципа «Безопасное махалля» для обеспечения общественного мира и поддержание общественного порядка в регионах критерии были разработаны.

По его словам, критериями «безопасного махалля» являются:

- повышение правовой культуры населения;
- создание среды, свободной от преступности;
- предотвращение ситуаций, негативно влияющих на социально-эмоциональную среду в обществе и семье;
- поддержание общественного порядка и обеспечение безопасности граждан;
- широкое вовлечение в воспитание детей социально активного старшего поколения;
- эффективное использование информационных и коммуникационных технологий в обеспечении общественной безопасности.

Целесообразно установить следующие меры по реализации этих критериев.

Первый, для повышения правовой культуры населения:

- Внедрение системы «Правовая информация» в махаллях для предоставления юридических консультаций населению с привлечением сотрудников районного (городского) управления юстиции и юристов, проживающих в махалле;
- общественный контроль за исполнением законов и иных законодательных актов на соответствующей территории;
- Проведение мероприятий по предупреждению преступности, повышению правосознания и культуры граждан, воспитанию у них чувства уважения к закону с привлечением представителей государственных органов и организаций, институтов гражданского общества;
- Проведение дней «Правовые знания» и «Профилактика преступности» в махалле.

Во-вторых, по формированию среды, свободной от преступности:

- изучить криминогенную обстановку в регионе, причины правонарушений, условия, в которых они разрешены;

- Обследование мест совершения преступлений и правонарушений (недостроенные и заброшенные дома, загородные дома, предприятия и др.)

И организация профилактической разъяснительной работы с их владельцами;

- Осуществление мероприятий по социально-трудовой реабилитации и предупреждению преступности лиц, освобожденных из мест лишения свободы, совместно с центрами социальной адаптации;

- проведение профилактических мероприятий по выявлению и пресечению правонарушений, причин их возникновения и устранение условий, позволяющих это сделать, осуществление профилактической работы с лицами, склонными к правонарушениям;

- проведение профилактической работы с лицами, осужденными за правонарушения, не связанные с тюремным заключением, а также с лицами, в отношении которых применена мера пресечения, не связанная с содержанием под стражей, находящаяся на балансе службы пробации органов внутренних дел;

- Осуществление воспитательно-профилактических мероприятий для лиц, освобожденных из пенитенциарных учреждений и находящихся под административным контролем.

В третьих, по предотвращению ситуаций, негативно влияющих на социально-эмоциональную среду в районе и семьях:

- принять меры, обеспечивающие полную и эффективную реализацию принципа «Благополучного и безопасного махалля» на соответствующей территории;

- изучить каждую семью района, выявить неблагополучные семьи и провести с ними профилактическую работу;

- ежеквартально предоставлять информацию по актуальным вопросам на территории своей махалли руководителям секторов комплексного социально-экономического развития регионов и Общественная приемная;

- Регулярно направлять в письменной форме руководителям секторов и общественных приемных о результатах работы, проводимой в регионе должностными лицами государственных органов и иных организаций, приданных региону, сотрудниками сектора, представителями дорожного строительства, электроэнергетики, газа, водоснабжения, канализации, коммунального хозяйства и социальной сферы;

- Регулярная работа с родственниками по выявлению и учету лиц, длительно покинувших место жительства, определение места и продолжительности их пребывания за границей, проведение профилактических работ с лицами, давно вернувшимися за границу;

- Реализация социальных проектов, направленных на улучшение социально-духовной среды в семьях, повышение их правовой грамотности с целью защиты женщин, особенно молодых девушек, от различных чужеродных идей.

Четвертый по поддержанию общественного порядка и обеспечению безопасности граждан:

- Сотрудничество с правоохранительными органами и общественными организациями в поддержании общественного порядка и безопасности в регионе;

- Проведение рейдов по профилактике правонарушений, таких как «Ночной рейд», «Студент», «Посещаемость», «Нож» в образовательных учреждениях;

- изучение каждой семьи района, выявление неблагополучных семей и профилактическая работа с ними;

- индивидуальная работа с криминальными людьми по соседству;

- идентификация лиц, не зарегистрированных по месту постоянного или временного проживания, либо проживающих иным образом с нарушением требований паспортно-визового режима;

- контролировать соблюдение товариществами собственников жилья и товариществом собственников жилья правил безопасности при использовании жилого фонда и прилегающих территорий, в том числе правил безопасности при использовании чердаков и подвалов многоквартирных домов и других подсобных зданий и помещений;

- принятие мер по ликвидации последствий стихийных бедствий и других чрезвычайных ситуаций.

Пятый, о широком вовлечении социально активного старшего поколения в воспитание молодежи:

- Организация мероприятий с участием старшего поколения, направленных на повышение ответственности и осведомленности родителей в воспитании детей, эффективная и сильная пропаганда против невежества, культуры одежды в общеобразовательных школах, посещаемости учащихся;

- Проведение бесед по религиозному просвещению и духовно-нравственному воспитанию среди населения с участием пожилых людей и ветеранов, а также организация встреч с деятелями культуры и культурно-просветительских мероприятий;

- Организация образовательных мероприятий с участием пожилых людей и ветеранов в связи с праздниками в сотрудничестве с государственными органами и негосударственными некоммерческими организациями;

- «Старшее поколение - сторонник благородной идеи «Семья - святое»» с участием пожилых людей и ветеранов, «Где нет места

преступности!» проведение систематических адвокационных мероприятий по тематике;

- Организация «Часов духовности» в учебных заведениях членами «Совета пожилых людей»;
- Организация информационных мероприятий с участием пожилых людей и ветеранов на тему «В моем районе преступности нет»;
- Принять меры по приобщению престижного старшего поколения в махаллях к малообеспеченной молодежи;
- Установить систему встреч трех поколений и круглых столов на тему «Нуронийлар - наша опора и поддержка в жизни».

Шестой, информация и общение в сфере общественной безопасности по эффективному использованию техники:

- Внедрение необходимых информационных систем и электронных баз данных на публичных собраниях, а также обеспечение их подключения к высокоскоростному Интернету;
- Своевременное информирование населения об угрозах информационной безопасности в национальном сегменте сети Интернет;
- Организация работ по установке камер видеонаблюдения в махаллях;
- Эффективность деятельности в сфере общественной безопасности и организация систематической дежурства камер видеонаблюдения, состоящих из членов общественной патрульной группы «Фидокор Ёшлар» при сходе граждан с целью повышения эффективности.

На основе этих критериев и на основе конкретных проблем 9155 сходов граждан были разработаны «Дорожные карты» для каждого региона, района и города с целью внедрения новой системы, основанной на принципе «Благополучное и безопасное махалля».

В результате 5 165 из 9 155 махаллей (56,4%) были предотвращены от совершения преступлений, а снижение преступности было достигнуто на 1 004 [2].

В заключение следует отметить, что реализация принципа «Безопасного махалля» играет неопределимую роль в обеспечении спокойствия населения и поддержании стабильной социально-духовной среды в обществе.

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НАРУШЕНИЕ ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ СИМПАТИКО-АДРЕНАЛОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ СЕРДЕЧНО- СОСУДИСТЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ

Аннотация: Большой неразрешенной проблемой клинической и фундаментальной кардиологии является формирование возрастзависимых патологических процессов. Инволюционные процессы вносят вклад в изменение как структурных, так и функциональных параметров сердца и сосудов, модифицируют формирование и течение кардиоваскулярной патологии. Эталонном сохраненного функционального резерва и адаптационных возможностей сердечно-сосудистой системы считаются лица, возраст которых достигает предела видовой продолжительности жизни человека. Указанная категория лиц является самой малоизученной и постоянно растущей.

Ключевые слова: пожилой возраст, симпатoadренальная система, артериальная гипертензия, кардиоваскулярная заболевания.

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IMPAIRMENT OF THE FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE SYMPATHIC-ADRENAL SYSTEM OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Resume: The big unsolved problem of clinical and fundamental cardiology is the formation of age-dependent pathological processes. Involutional processes contribute to changes in both structural and functional parameters of the heart and blood vessels, modify the formation and course of cardiovascular pathology

The standard of the preserved functional reserve and adaptive capabilities of the cardiovascular system is considered to be persons whose age reaches the limit of the species life expectancy of a person. This category of persons is the least studied and constantly growing.

Key words: advanced age, sympathoadrenal system, arterial hypertension, cardiovascular disease.

Актуальность. У долгожителей, которые страдали различной возраст-ной патологией, не были обнаружены или выявлены единичные факторы риска сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний (курение, употребление алкоголя) и более позднее, чем для других возрастных групп, присоединение других факторов (артериальная гипертензия, гипертрофия левого желудочка, анемический синдром, гиперфибриногенемия), ухудшающих прогноз жизни. Для пациентов данной возрастной группы были характерны полиморбидность, более позднее начало заболевания с меньшим количеством осложнений и некоторые особенности метаболизма, которые отличали их от пациентов других возрастных групп. Результаты представленного анализа позволяют рассматривать долгожительство как возможную модель изучения физиологического старения. [4,7].

Сердечно-сосудистые заболевания сегодня считаются самыми распространенными причинами гибели людей. Риск развития подобных заболеваний связан со многими факторами, о которых и пойдет речь в сегодняшней статье.

По подсчетам в 2008 году от заболеваний сердечно-сосудистой системы умерло 17,3 миллиона человек в мире (30% от всех смертных случаев), при этом смерть 7,3 миллионов наступила в результате ишемической болезни сердца и 6,2 миллионов - в результате инсульта[2,5,8].

Проблема смертности на фоне сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний в основной мере затрагивает страны, в которых преобладает средний уровень дохода[3,6]. По прогнозам к 2030 году примерно 23,6 миллионов человек умрет от ССЗ, в основном это будут болезни сердца и инсульт, которые к тому времени будут главными причинами смертности населения.

Цель исследования. Остроена научно-обоснованной программы сохранения функционального активностисимпатико-адреналовой системыи сердечно-сосудистой системы у долгожителей.

Материал и методы исследования. Всего были обследованы 167 долгожителей. Из них 128 были обследованы в амбулаторных условиях, 39 - в условиях стационара.

Основную группу исследования составили лица, чей паспортный возраст был равен или превышал 100 лет Группу сравнения составили лица в возрастном диапазоне от 90 до 99 лет включительно.

Результаты исследования. Установлена распространенность кардиальных факторов риска у столетних жителей Узбекистана большинство из них никогда не курили, 53% долгожителей никогда не употребляли спиртные напитки, 40% употребляли эпизодически, 6,7% - употребляли до 2 раз в месяц

Все долгожители имели достаточную физическую и эмоциональную активность Более чем в половине случаев среди обследованных долгожителей указаний на долгожительство в роду не было 44%

долгожителей указывали на долгожительство по материнской линии и 1,4% - на долгожительство по отцовской линии.

Полученные данные подтверждают влияние на долголетие табакокурения и физической активности и не решают вопрос о влиянии на продолжительность жизни долгожительства у одного из родителей и эпизодического употребления спиртных напитков

У обследованных долгожителей установлены тендерные различия электрофизиологического состояния миокарда у мужчин достоверно медленнее проводится возбуждение по А-V соединению, ниже скорость проведения возбуждения по желудочкам и частота сердечных сокращений.

Установлено, что наиболее распространенным нарушением электрофизиологических процессов в миокарде долгожителей являются нарушение проводимости различной степени и локализации в АУ-соединении - в 7,4% случаев, у 1,7% до степени неполной АУ блокады I степени, внутри желудочков - у 40,1%, по типу блокады ветвей левой или правой ножки пучка Гиса - в 44,1% У 28,1 % выявлена эктопическая активность и у 17,6% - руб-цовые изменения в миокарде

Доказано возраст-зависимое (от 90 до 103 лет) снижение концентраций общего холестерина, триглицеридов, глюкозы и креатинина у столетних жителей Андижана и возрастзависимое повышение у них коагуляционного потенциала крови

Установлено, что в течение жизни обследованные долгожители страдали различными формами сердечно-сосудистой патологии в 57,2% случаев, из них у 11,9% выявлены признаки хронической сердечной недостаточности, у 2,9% - изолированная систолическая артериальная гипертензия, у 2,4% - сахарный диабет 2-ш типа В группе 100-летних частота сердечно-сосудистой патологии снизилась до 20,3% Установлен факт снижение распространенности ишемической болезни сердца и сахарного диабета 2-го типа у столетних жителей Андижана.

Кардиальными предпосылками долгожительства в Андижане являются целевой уровень триглицеридов, низкая степень внутрисосудистой агрегации тромбоцитов, оптимальный уровень АД Основными медико-социальными предпосылками долгожительства в Андижане являются женский пол, постоянная физическая активность, умеренность в удовлетворении своих потребностей, отсутствие вредных привычек (курения), благожелательность к окружающим

Разработана научно-обоснованная стратификационная программа мероприятий, направленных на сохранение функционального резерва сердечно-сосудистой системы, увеличение продолжительности жизни, улучшение ее качества и работоспособности населения, создан алгоритм стратификации жителей по прогнозу долгожительства и повышению качества жизни долгожителей и социального микроколлектива

Вывод. Таким образом, верификация диагноза АГ может быть сведена к проблеме критериев этого синдрома. Отталкиваясь от принятой гипотезы МС, как о самостоятельной нозологической форме, нужно диагностировать это заболевание во всех тех случаях, когда у пациента имеются признаки любого из синдромообразующих заболеваний (АГ, ИБС, и/или СД 2 типа), в явной или скрытой форме.

Соответственно, дифференциальный диагноз МС должен проводиться между перечисленными заболеваниями, как формами МС, и соответствующими синдромами, как проявлениями неких иных заболеваний (симптоматические АГ, наследственные дислипидемии и т. п.), что определит пути профилактики и патогенетически обоснованной метаболической терапии.

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ПЕДАГОГИКО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ МЕТОДЫ ВОСПИТАНИЯ ГИПЕРАКТИВНЫХ ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: Большинство детей плохо адаптируются к внешней среде. По разным причинам он не соблюдает школьные правила, не может читать самостоятельно и не общается с другими. В этот момент они впадают в постоянную депрессию и отчаяние. Вооруженные исследованиями, литературой и нашим собственным опытом, мы говорим о поведенческих проблемах у гиперактивных детей и о том, что с ними делать.

Ключевые слова: гиперактивность, тренировка, педагогика и психология, родитель, ребенок, игры и упражнения.

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PEDAGOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS OF UPBRINGING HYPERACTIVE CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE

Abstract: Most children do not adapt well to the external environment. For various reasons, he does not follow school rules, cannot read on his own, and does not communicate with others. At this point, they fall into constant depression and despair. Armed with research, literature, and our own experiences, we talk about behavioral problems in hyperactive children and what to do with them.

Key words: hyperactivity, training, pedagogy and psychology, parent, child, games and exercises.

Как мы можем уменьшить проявления гиперактивности у ребенка и помочь ему или ей адаптироваться в школе, если его или ее характеристики мешают чтению и общению, как и многие его или ее сверстники?

Это крайний дискомфорт. Бегают, плывет в кресле, пожимает руки, постоянно говорит, не хочет и не может слушать учителя, читает учебник, пишет в обычной тетради. Но это мешает обучению других. К тому же он часто отстает в эмоциональном развитии: он может бегать только «с парнями», но ему не хватает терпения хоть как-то адаптироваться, слушать своего партнера. И поэтому он не может дружить.

Ученые доказали, что гиперактивность - это диагноз. Долгое время этот диагноз считался лишь специфической особенностью поведения

ребенка, но недавно было доказано, что это психическое расстройство, которое нельзя исправить простыми педагогическими методами. Что делать, если в семье есть родители? Совет психолога поможет вам в этом разобраться. Интересно, что исследование проводилось в 1970 году: основные физиологические и наследственные причины заболевания и сам синдром связаны не только с педагогикой и психологией, но и с медициной.

Основные причины

- Недостаток необходимых гормонов в организме ребенка.
- Перенесенные болезни и травмы.
- Заболевания матери во время беременности.
- Любое заболевание, которым ребенок страдает в младенчестве. Они могут повлиять на работу мозга.

И несмотря на то, что медицина в этом отношении сделала большие успехи, и несмотря на фармакологические методы и психолого-педагогические методы лечения, гиперактивность у детей - неизлечимый синдром, который можно исправить в подростковом возрасте. Исходя из этого, попробуем сделать выводы и дать рекомендации: гиперактивные дети, что делать родителям? Совет психолога поможет малышу адаптироваться в обществе и в будущем стать полноценным человеком.

Когда дело доходит до подготовки, ребенку сложно сосредоточиться на одной задаче: он не может сесть, не может выполнить хотя бы одно дело или он не может выполнять упражнения осторожно и внимательно. Ребенок делает все, что в его силах, чтобы закончить работу и начать что-то новое. Разумный совет родителям гиперактивного ребенка может дать только специалист, как и признав гиперактивность. Но прежде чем вы обратитесь к профессионалу, отец и мать должны следить за своим ребенком, чтобы определить, насколько чрезмерная активность и импульсивность мешают ему учиться и строить отношения со своими сверстниками. Какие ситуации вас больше всего беспокоят?

Основные симптомы

1. Всегда сложно сосредоточиться на задаче или игре. Родителям всегда нужно напоминать о повседневных делах, потому что ребенок просто забудет их, а также будет постоянно портить или терять вещи. Также искажается внимание: малыш никогда никого не слушает, даже если речь обращена непосредственно к нему. Если он выполняет задание самостоятельно, он часто не может правильно организовать свою работу, постоянно отвлекается и не выполняет задание.

2. Импульсивность. На уроках ребенок кричит со своего места, не дожидаясь своей очереди. Ему сложно соблюдать установленные правила, он постоянно вмешивается в разговор и так далее.

3. Гиперактивность. Ребенку сложно сидеть, он всегда сидит на стуле, много разговаривает, может постоянно работать, это даже невозможно. Малыш не может спокойно играть или расслабляться, он всегда задает

много вопросов, но не может вспомнить ни одного ответа. Многие действия и поступки ребенка совершенно немыслимы, он часто ломает вещи или бьет посуду. Даже во сне не успокаивается - постоянно просыпается, трясется и поворачивается, иногда во сне кричит.

Часто, когда родители говорят о своих детях, что он гиперактивен, они придают этому слову положительный оттенок. Но большинство людей путают два разных понятия - активный и гиперактивный. Здорово, когда ребенок любопытен, интересуется окружающим миром и приобщается к новым знаниям. Однако расстройство, которое часто связано с гиперактивностью и синдромом дефицита внимания, является неврологически-поведенческим расстройством. По прошествии пяти лет они чувствуют боль, что, несомненно, негативно сказывается на ребенке и мешает ему развиваться вместе с другими детьми.

Никто не может сделать так, чтобы гиперактивный ребенок был послушным и вежливым и научился жить и работать в этом мире. Результат сотрудничества зависит от слаженной работы педагога-психолога (индивидуальные уроки коррекции и развития, интервью с родителями и учителями), учителя и родителей.

Рекомендации учителям: При работе с ребенком, который серьезно отвлекается, у него должна быть положительная мотивация. Если одноклассник хороший и понимающий учитель, а родители очень заинтересованы в помощи ребенку, такой стимул может возникнуть. Родители и учителя должны работать вместе, исходя из эмоциональных интересов родителей.

1. Сведите к минимуму отвлекающие факторы.
2. Построить уроки по четко спланированному стереотипному порядку, ввести ритуалы.
3. По возможности игнорируйте провокационные действия ребенка и поощряйте его или ее за хорошее поведение. Сразу хвалите. Например, часто поощряйте каждые 15-20 минут, давайте значки за хорошее поведение, которые можно обменять на «награды», право войти в первую пару, ход и так далее. Наказание должно быть очень осторожным и последовательным.
4. Не загружайте скучные работы. Больше динамики!
5. Дайте короткие, ясные и сжатые инструкции, не более 10 слов. Использование на транзакционных картах.
6. Не требовать одновременно точности, осторожности и настойчивости. Это не касается гиперактивного ребенка.
7. Перед тем как закончить работу, поговорите с ребенком, обсудите правила, заключите с ним «договор» о тех или иных действиях.
8. Не сравнивайте ребенка с послушными и спокойными сверстниками. Это унижает его и снижает уверенность в себе.

9. Пошаговое введение в коллективную деятельность: начиная с индивидуальной работы, затем в небольших группах, а затем переходя к коллективной деятельности.

10. Задания, данные на уроке по письму в классе.

11. Научите их саморегулировать свое поведение, физическую активность, способы избавления от мышечного напряжения.

12. Используйте на уроке игровые, соревновательные элементы.

13. Разделите большие задачи на последовательные части, убедившись, что каждое из них выполнено.

14. Создавайте ситуации, в которых гиперактивный ребенок может показать свои сильные стороны и стать классным экспертом в определенных областях знаний.

15. Не забывайте соглашаться с ребенком и не пытайтесь его нарушить!

16. И самое главное, всегда следует помнить, что гиперактивность - это не проблема поведения, а результат плохого образования, а медицинский и нейропсихологический диагноз, поставленный на основании конкретных диагностических результатов. Проблема гиперактивности не может быть решена с помощью произвольных действий, авторитарной ориентации и убеждений. У гиперактивного ребенка есть нейрофизиологические проблемы, которые он не может решить самостоятельно. Дисциплинарные меры в виде постоянных наказаний, комментариев, криков, замечаний не приводят к улучшению поведения ребенка, а, наоборот, ухудшают его. Эффективные результаты в коррекции дефицита внимания и гиперактивности достигаются при оптимальном сочетании наркотических и ненаркотических методов, включая психологические и нейропсихологические программы, игры, упражнения.

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ЭЛЕКТРОННОЕ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ
ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

«Экономика и социум»

Выпуск № 1(80) 2021 ч.1

Сайт: <http://www.iupr.ru>

Издательство: ООО "Институт управления и социально-
экономического развития", Россия, г. Саратов

Дата издания: Январь 2021