

# WASHINGTON, USA CONFERENCE-2022 PROCEEDINGS

MARCH 20TH-21ST  
2022

A CONFERENCE FOR THE EDUCATORS

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN EDUCATION, SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

- Education
- Social Sciences
- Humanities
- Medical Sciences
- Management



E Conference  
Zone

[www.econferencezone.org](http://www.econferencezone.org)



## Articles

### **1. BINO VA INSHOOTLARNI BARPO ETISH TEXNOLOGIYASI**

Qurbonov Jahongir Komiljon o'g'li

1-5

### **2. CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIAS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE RECEIVING HEMODIALYSIS TREATMENT**

Salyamova Feruza Erkinovna, Sabirov Maksud Atabayevich

6-10

### **3. THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN WRITERS TO MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE.**

Pirnapasova Nigora Azamatovna

11-12

### **4. ISTIQLOL YILLARIDA G'AFUR G'ULOM IJODI VA SHAXSIGA BO'LGAN EHTIROM**

Limbayev Sardor

13-14

### **5. QUESTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AND PRODUCTIVITY AT THE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES**

Olim Sabirovich Kazakov, Sodikov Sodiqjon

16-20

### **6. BO'LAJAK MUHANDIS-ELEKTRIKLARNI KASBIY FAOLIYATGA TAYYORLASHNING METODIK ASOSLARI**

Qurbanov Abror Abdinasir o'g'li

21-24



## **7. DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMOBILE CONVEYOR TRANSPORT IN QUARRIES**

Pardaev Abdusamat Abdugafurovich

25-29

## **8. ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO EDUCATIONAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Alikarieva Aloxon Nuriddinovna

30-33

## **9. HONADONALARDAGI ENERGIYA RESURLARINI BOSHQARISH TIZIMINI LOYIHALASH**

Muratova Zulfizar Axmadjonovna, Mirzahonova Go'zaloy G'ayratbek qizi

34-40

## **10. BURNOUT SYNDROME AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM**

Ilhomjonova S.T, Ochilova F.B

41-42

## **11. THE STATE OF JUNIPER FORESTS OF UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR NATURAL RESTORATION**

Yuldashov Yakubjon Khatamovich, Abdurahmonov Oybek Bahodir Bahodir Ugli

43-47

## **12. O'ZBEK TILIDA KOSMONIMLARNING HOSIL BO'LIH BOSQICHLARI**

Qulniyozova Shoiri Norboyevna, Maxmaraimova Shohista

48-50



**13. CHANGES IN THE ORAL MUCOSA AND SPECIFIC CLINICAL SIGNS IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOMATITIS**

Yusupov Sharif Abror ugli

51-54

**14. IMPROVING THE DESCRIPTION OF SHEVA WORDS IN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES**

Raimnazarova Nasiba Xoliyarovna

55-58

**15. CARBON DIOXIDE ANGIOGRAPHY FOR RENAL FAILURE AND IODINE INTOLERANCE (CONTRAST)**

Tursunov Jakhongir Tojiboevich

59-60

**16. MAIN BENEFITS OF INTEGRATED SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, RESPONSIBLE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS**

Kholova A.N.

61-63

**17. MUQANNA QO'ZG'OLONI VA UNING OQIBATLARI**

Boboxonov Lochinbek, Abdihamidova Muxlisa, Qobilboyeva Zarnigor, Nuriddinova Rohila

64-65

**18. THE PRE-RENAISSANCE PERIOD IN ENGLISH LITERATURE**

Po'latov Samariddin Baxriddin o'g'li, Toshmurodova Sarvinoz Quvondiq qizi

66-69

**19. THE IMPORTANCE OF DIDACTIC GAMES IN THE FORMATION OF INTERDISCIPLINARY TEACHING COMPETENCIES.**

Babaeva Mahfuza Abduvaitovna

70-75

**20. SCIENTIFIC IQQUA - SCIENTIFIC MUSIC**

Rakhimov Botir

76-78

**21. SOYBEAN - A NATURAL SOURCE OF PROTEIN**

U. Norboeva, N. Xamrokulova

79-81

**22. AESTHETIC CULTURE AS A SPIRITUAL AND IDEOLOGICAL WORLD OF SOCIETY**

S. Yakhyaeva

82-85

**23. MORAL PERFECTION - ANTI-CORRUPTION THE SPIRITUAL BASIS OF STRUGGLE**

Kulmatov Primkul Melikuzievich, Khidirov Khoshim Ibodullaevich

86-88

**24. THE IMPORTANCE OF STRATEGIC COMPETENCE AS AN ASPECT OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE**

Alimova E'zoza Ne'matillayevna, Yuldasheva Mamurahon Bokijonovna

89-90



**25. TREATMENTS FOR VIRAL AND BACTERIAL INFECTIONS IN NEWBORN CALVES**

Ergashev Nodir Bahodirovich, Mengliyev Gayrat Akromovich

91-94

**26. THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF PRACTICAL (LABORATORY) CLASSES IN AROUSING INTEREST IN BIOLOGY AT SCHOOL AND THE FORMATION OF BASIC CONCEPTS IN SCIENCE**

Choriyev Jahongir Olimjon o'g'li., Usmonova Surayyo Juraqulovna, Begaliyeva Feruza Kamoliddinovna

95-96

**27. FEATURES OF FAT AND CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PATHOLOGICAL GESTATIONAL WEIGHT GAIN**

Scientific adviser Nosirova Z.A., Rasulova P.R., , Turopova S.K.

97-99

**28. WINTER IS THE PURPOSE AND MEANS OF WINTERING.**

Shahlo Babakhodjaeva Mukhitdinovna

99-103

**29. IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING SPECIALISTS BASED ON MODERN TEACHING TECHNOLOGIES.**

Zhavlieva.Sh.B

104-106

**30. FACTORS FOR DEVELOPING SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF PROFESSIONALIZATION (ON THE EXAMPLE OF SPORTS COACHES)**

Begimkulov Zarif Ahmadovich

107-109



**56. THE ROLE AND PLACE OF PROVERBS AND SAYINGS IN THE SYSTEM OF LANGUAGE AND THEIR LINGUISTIC FEATURES**

Umirzakova Aidana Sherali kyzy

202-204

**57. SIYOSIY SOTSILOGIYA TUSHUNCHASINING PAYDO BO'LISHI VA ILMIY TAHLILI**

Juraboyev Ulug'bek Olimjonovich

205-207

**58. HINDISTONDA DEMOKRATIK TAMOYILLARNING QAROR TOPISHI**

Xaydarov Zahriddinbobur Umarovich

208-211

**59. RESULTS OF MONITORING OF PASTURE LANDS ON THE BASIS OF REMOTE SENSING DATA**

O.U.Davronov

212-218

**60. МЕТОДЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКИХ УСЛУГ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫХ СИСТЕМ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ГРУЗОВ**

Холматов Ойбек Олим угли, Негматов Бегзодбек Баходир угли

219-221

**61. PEDAGOGICAL BASES OF TEACHING METHODS IN PHILOLOGICAL EDUCATION**

Akhmedova M.E., Rasulova G.K.

222-224





**62. INNOVATIVE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN CREATING ASSIGNMENTS FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING IN LINGUISTICS**

Akhmedova Maloxat Ergashevna, Shavkatova Sabinabonu

225-228

**63. WAYS TO DEVELOP VOCABULARY IN CHILDREN WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT**

Yunusova Xusnora, Abdullayeva Yulduz

229-230

**64. CREATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERN TEACHER**

X.A.Meliyev, Mavlanova Sojida Shodiyarovna

231-232

**65. PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS PHYSICAL AND THE ROLE OF FUTURE PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS IN PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Isoqov Jamshid Zikrillayevich

233-234

**66. USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS OF TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.**

Eryigitov Dilshod Xolboyevich

235-236

**67. PHYSICAL PREPARATION - AS AN IMPORTANT CRITERIA FOR CHILDREN'S SPORTS SELECTION**

Jalolova Zarnigor Sulaymonovna

237-238



## INNOVATIVE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN CREATING ASSIGNMENTS FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING IN LINGUISTICS

**Akhmedova Maloxat Ergashevna**

Uzbek and foreign languages department, associate professor, Tashkent Medical academy

**Shavkatova Sabinabonu**

1st year student of the Faculty of General Medicine, Tashkent Medical academy

**Annotation:** The article is dedicated to associating with the pedagogical basis of teaching methods in philological education of the higher education system, the current state of use of educational tasks, in particular, practical lessons in linguistics, didactic tasks in lessons on the theory and practice of methodological approaches in linguistics. teaching methods for improvement were analyzed.

**Keywords:** pragmatic, pedagogical features, higher education, methods of teaching Uzbek language, modern teaching requirements, speech competence, interactive methods.

**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются педагогические основы методики обучения в филологическом образовании системы высшего образования, современное состояние использования учебных заданий, в частности, практических занятий по языкознанию, дидактических заданий на уроках по теории и практике методологических подходов в языкознании. у методы обучения были проанализированы для улучшения.

**Ключевые слова:** прагматика, педагогические особенности, высшее образование, методика обучения узбекскому языку, современные требования к обучению, речевая компетентность, интерактивные методы.

It is obvious that owing to occasion of independence, on September 2, 1993, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" was adopted. This legal event has created favorable conditions for raising the prestige and prestige of the Uzbek language in the international arena, ensuring the connection of our country to the world communication system, mastering foreign languages and information technologies. At present, the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script is used in higher and secondary special education institutions, ie at all stages of education. Textbooks, manuals, newspapers and magazines, advertisements and announcements are now published in this article. At the same time, taking into account the multi-ethnic nature of the population of our country, it has been possible to use the Cyrillic script in the language of some national groups, and this is now done freely.

Extensive work is being carried out to ensure the implementation of the laws "On the state language" and "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script" and the gradual implementation of the measures outlined in the State Program. In order to raise the status of the Uzbek language as the state language, to raise our national spirituality and to form a high respect for the Uzbek language among the youth, President Sh. Resolution No. PQ-4479 of October 4, 2019 "On the broad celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On the State Language "and" The prestige of the Uzbek language as the state language and Decree PF-5850 "On measures to radically enhance the status" was signed on October 21, 2019. President Islam Karimov has announced October 21 as the Day of the Uzbek Language. "Uzbek is one of the richest and most ancient languages in the world. The adoption of the law on the state language in Uzbekistan on October 21, 1989, which our people have dreamed, aspired to and fought for for centuries, was the first bold step towards the sovereignty and independence of the country. According to this historical document, the Uzbek language has a solid legal basis and a high status.

During the years of independence, our native language has literally become the state language and has emerged as an incomparable force that mobilizes our people to great achievements in building a free and prosperous life in our country. Today, Uzbekistan is rising to a new, higher stage of development on the basis of the main



principle "From national revival to national progress." In the process of large-scale reforms being carried out in our country, the role and prestige of the state language in our lives is growing. The Uzbek language is actively used in political, legal, socio-economic, spiritual and educational spheres, and is widely heard in international forums. There is a growing interest in our language and interest in learning it abroad. In today's era of globalization, every nation, every independent state must ensure its national interests, in this regard, first of all, preserve and develop their culture, ancient values, mother tongue and it is natural that the issue will be given priority," the decree reads.

The nations and peoples of the world speak 7,000 languages. However, only 200 of these languages have been granted the status of the state language. In particular, Uzbek is recognized as the state language. That is why we have a right to be proud of our powerful and living mother tongue. In short, each of us must consider the attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language as respect and loyalty to the motherland, and make such a view a rule of our lives. We must all start this noble movement from ourselves, our families and communities, show respect for our native language, traditions and values, love for the Motherland in practice, - said the President in his speech. Indeed, we still have a long way to go to enhance the prestige and importance of our native language in ensuring the implementation of the Decree. Our young people today are learning many foreign languages along with their native language. In the process of globalization, the task is to preserve the purity of our national language, increase its vocabulary, create and use Uzbek alternatives to terms that come into our language from foreign languages in various fields.

We focus on the theory and practice of methodological approaches in working on learning tasks.

The method of "Insert"

Purpose of the method: This method is used to facilitate the adoption of new information systems and the acquisition of knowledge by students, and this method also serves as a memory exercise for students.

Procedure for implementation of the method:

- Before the lesson, the teacher prepares an input text in the form of a handout or presentation, which covers the content of the basic concepts of the topic;

- The text explaining the essence of the new topic is distributed to students or presented in the form of a presentation;

- students read the text individually and express their personal views through special symbols. When working with text, students or participants are encouraged to use the following special symbols:

| Characters  | 1-text | 2-text | 3-text |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| "V" is familiar information                                       |        |        |        |
| "?" - I do not understand this information, I need an explanation |        |        |        |
| The "+" is new to me.   |        |        |        |
| "-" is this opinion or am I against this information?             |        |        |        |

At the end of the allotted time, information that is unfamiliar and incomprehensible to the learners will be analyzed and interpreted by the teacher, and their essence will be fully explained. Questions will be answered and the session will end.

The "work in small groups" method is a creative activity in the classroom aimed at learning the learning material or completing a given task by dividing students into small groups in order to activate them. When this method is used, the learner has the right to work in small groups, to actively participate in the lesson, to be in a leading role, to learn from each other and to appreciate different perspectives.

Using the small group method saves the educator more time than other interactive methods. Because the educator is able to engage and evaluate all learners on the topic at the same time.

The steps in the Small Group Method are as follows:

1. The direction of activity is determined. Related issues are identified on the topic.
2. Small groups are marked. Students can be divided into groups of 3-6 people.
3. Small groups begin to complete the task.
4. Clear instructions are given and directed by the instructor



5. Small groups make presentations.
6. Completed assignments are discussed and analyzed.
7. Small groups are evaluated.

*The text will be distributed to students. The correct punctuation is given as an assignment.*

*Advantages of the "Working in small groups" method:*

- leads to better mastery of the content of training;
- leads to the development of communication skills;
- There is an opportunity to save time;
- all students are involved;
- There will be an opportunity for self-assessment and intergroup assessment.

*Also provide information about punctuation.*

Advantages of the method of punctuation: - important graphic tools that serve to accurately, expressively, logically describe written speech in a particular language, to summarize it, to show the logical grammatical relationship of parts of speech (parts of speech) . Punctuation belongs to the central, basic system of symbols (letters and punctuation), which differs in some respects from the system of additional, auxiliary symbols (numbers, scientific symbols in various disciplines, printing symbols). The use of punctuation in writing has its own system. This system is a set of punctuation marks, punctuation and punctuation. They are also important in expressing different intellectual relationships and psychological states that cannot be expressed by other means of writing (letters, numbers, diacritical marks) and language units (words, morphemes), making it easier to understand written speech. The main function of punctuation is to show the semantic division of speech, as well as to help determine its syntactic structure and intonation.

The number of punctuation marks in the modern Uzbek script is 9: full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, parentheses, hyphens, colon, semicolon, quotation mark, most of them are some gas in the second half of the 19th century. and lithography emerged with the publication of books.

Punctuation is divided into 2 according to their function:

- a) delimiting punctuation marks denoting the boundaries of a particular syntactic structure or sentence in general, intonational semantic distinction of any part of speech, the name of the person or subject to whom the speech is addressed, as well as syntactic punctuation marks used to indicate the boundary of the structure: brackets, quotation marks, commas used as a single double character, dashes of the same function;
- b) Separating punctuation marks independent sentences, their parts (prepositions and prepositions, predicative parts of conjunctions with and without conjunctions), organized parts of speech, conjunctions with conjunctions, the purpose of the sentence. punctuation marks indicating the types of ra, the division of speech: period, question and exclamation marks, comma, semicolon, colon, hyphen, colon.

Some punctuation can indicate both delimitation and delimitation functions. Punctuation is structurally divided into 2:

- a) one-element punctuation marks - commas, dashes, periods;
- b) Multi-element punctuation This group consists of 2 elements, respectively (question and exclamation marks, colon, semicolon, parentheses), 3-element (colon) and 4-element (quotation marks) are divided into punctuation marks.

Depending on the place of use, punctuation is divided into 3 groups: punctuation used at the end of a sentence (punctuation, question marks and exclamation marks), punctuation used between sentences (commas) and mixed, or Punctuation marks used in different parts of speech (hyphen, colon, quotation mark, parentheses, colon). The method and order of use of punctuation marks are determined on the basis of the principles of logical grammar, methodology and differentiation of punctuation.

Instead, people exchange ideas through language.

In conclusion, language is a tool for understanding the world, a tool for language education. Language also serves an aesthetic function. In the human heart, feelings of beauty and goodness are formed through language. Language is also a means of interethnic communication. Turkish, English in philological educational institutions of our country. Chinese, Russian, Japanese, Korean, German, Spanish, French, Arabic and Hindi are being studied. Our young people's knowledge of foreign languages is of great importance in



their development. But first of all, every young man and woman should know their native language perfectly and contribute to its development.

## REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Critical analysis, strict discipline and personal responsibility should be the daily rule of every leader's work. -T.: Uzbekistan, 2017.
2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people. -T.: Uzbekistan, 2017.
3. 6. Mirziyoyev Sh. Resolution No. PP-4479 of October 4, 2019 "On the broad celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" On the State Language "
4. Mirziyoyev Sh Decree No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language"
5. Abdukodirov A. Problems of using new information technologies in general secondary schools. Journal of Continuing Education, 2002, No. 4, pp. 60-73.
6. Abduraimova M. Advanced pedagogical technology in mother tongue education. -Tashkent, 2005, pages 3-26.
7. Avloni A. Turkic gulistan or morality.-T.: Teacher, 1992.
8. Azizkhodjayeva N. Pedagogical technology of teacher training. -T.: TDPU, 2000.
9. Ishmukhamedov R.J., Yuldashev M. Innovative pedagogical technologies in education and upbringing.-T.: Nihol, 2013, 2016.
10. Inoyatov U.I., Muslimov N.A., et al. Pedagogy: 1000 answers to 1000 questions.-T.: Ilm- Ziyoye, 2012.
11. Mahmudov N. In search of ways to perfect the study of language ... // Uzbek language and literature, 2012.-5 issues, pages 3-16.
12. E-learning resources
13. [www.edu.uz](http://www.edu.uz) - Higher and secondary special education of the Republic of Uzbekistan
14. [www.uzedu.uz](http://www.uzedu.uz) - Website of the Ministry of Public Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
15. Portal "Education on the Internet" [www.alledu.ru](http://www.alledu.ru) (in Russian)
16. [www.tdpu.uz](http://www.tdpu.uz) - the site of TDPU named after Nizami