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DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE TURKISH INVESTMENT POLICY**Ozatbekova Ozodakhon¹**

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Abstract: this article analyzes the role and features of investment policy in the Turkish economy.

Keywords: gross national product, investments, capital, direct and indirect investments, free economic zones.

The most important period of development of the current Turkish investment policy dates back to the mid-80s, which primarily serves as an integral part of reforms in the context of large-scale economic liberalization. During this period, the existing legal documents that stimulate the attraction of foreign investment have been improved and new manifestations of them have been developed. According to it, in accordance with the current legislation, the amounts transferred to the national capital were fully applied to foreign investors, and the share of foreign investors in any form of activity was not limited.

For several decades, Turkey has had liberal procedures for regulating the activities of foreign capital, additions were added and improved in accordance with the economic direction of the country in different periods.

Today, the Turkish government is taking various incentive measures against foreign investors. In particular, first of all, attention is paid to the distribution of investments by sectors, which is supported by investments in export-oriented areas of the oriali industry and knowledge-intensive industries. In addition, the support of foreign capital in Turkey in accordance with the policy of leveling the levels of economic development in certain regions of the country is of territorial importance.

It is worth noting that the Turkish economy has declined somewhat due to the pandemic, and the state of development of investment policy has become slower. In particular, in Turkey, the volume of gross domestic product decreased by 9.9% in the second quarter of 2020. This is the highest level of decline recorded since 1998. That is, according to the Turkish Statistical Institute, the

country's economy experienced a 3% year-on-year decline in the fourth quarter of 2018. Considering that in the third quarter of 2018, the country's GDP decreased by 1.6%, Turkey officially entered a recession zone, and the country's economy fell into recession. However, in September last year, the Central Bank of Turkey raised the key rate from 17.7% to 24% per annum. This was followed by an appreciation of the Turkish lira against the US dollar.

Indeed, in the implementation of the country's investment policy, the industry or sphere of the economy occupies an important place. Accordingly, the level of economic development of the territories for Turkey will be allocated separately, and if different levels of investment support are considered, they will be distributed among the following regions (Fig. 1.)

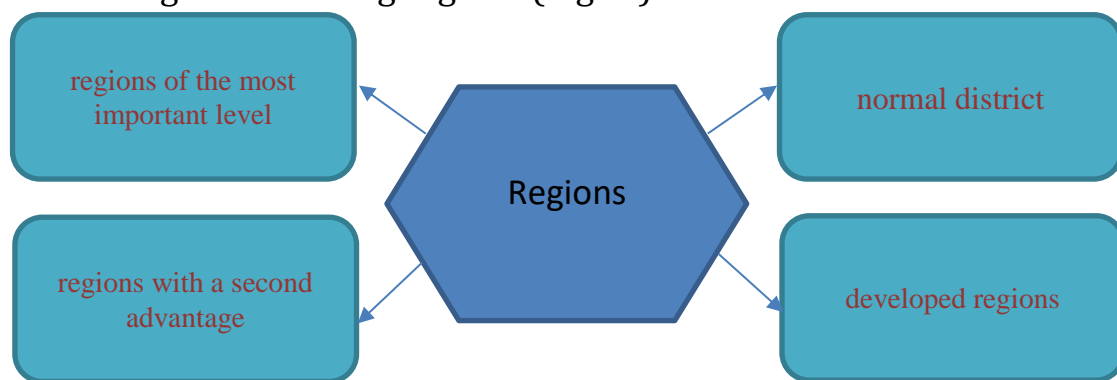


Figure 1. Grouping of regions by different levels of investment support in Turkey In the figure, mainly the regions of the most important level include the well-developed regions of Turkey on the eastern sides.



The normal regions are the western and partially central regions of the country. Developed regions are such major cities as Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Kocaeli, Adan and Bursa.

In addition, the territorial aspect is important in the implementation of investment policy in Turkey. The territorial location of the projected object and the amount of invested capital are the main indicators for investors to receive an incentive certificate. This certificate entitles you to use the benefits during the implementation of the project. In particular, it will consist in partial or full exemption from customs duties and taxes, as well as the possibility of obtaining preferential loans and state subsidies.

Turkey has established tax incentives for invested capital. In fact, the incentive certificate allows him to provide discounts on the payment of corporate tax. The deduction for the payment of tax to him is the location of the ZOS object, which can range from 30 to 100 percent, depending mainly on the sector of the economy and the amount of capital invested. In this case, full tax exemption is determined by the fact that the investor has the right not to pay corporate tax until he fully covers the fixed capital.

A plan has been drawn up to stimulate the capital invested in the country, and in accordance with it, the dominant sectors of the economy will consist of the following areas:

- large-scale capital investments in construction and infrastructure in regions where tourism business is developed;
- shipbuilding, ship repair and development of the leather industry;
- increasing the productivity of the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors;
- Organization of fishing farms;
- reform of the education and health system;
- Environmental protection;
- intensive development of the electronic, chemical and automotive industries.

Foreign investments in most sectors of the Turkish economy do not affect the receipt of an incentive certificate. This applies to well-established production facilities in Turkey, where stimulating investment in them will only cause excessive competition and overproduction.





Along with this, there is a system of preferential lending in Turkey. The low interest rate, high inflation in the country and the constant decline in the exchange rate of the Turkish currency against international currencies indicate that the loan provided to foreign investors is in a favorable position. They mainly use capital investments in production, where individual benefits are intended for export. For example, if within 5 years after the implementation of the project with an incentive investment certificate, the company achieves the export of a certain part of the total volume of products. And they are completely exempt from taxes, various fees and interest on the loan.

In order to stimulate investments and their rational distribution, the Government undertakes to pay 25% of the electricity consumed, 50% of the Social Insurance Fund, as well as 100% of payments to be sent to the pension fund over a five-year period. In such cases, only investments aimed at the implementation of major projects in the "most important" and "normal" regions are envisaged.

The flow of foreign investment directly to Turkey is typical. The policy of attracting foreign capital on this gave its results in a short period of time. Currently, there are more than 5,000 companies with foreign capital operating in Turkey by order number. However, this indicator of the inflow of foreign direct investment is low, which does not correspond to the economic potential of the country and its real needs.

Turkey's official circles assess Turkey's need for such investments at least once a year. Foreign direct investment is at a low level, about \$1 billion a year. amounts to dollars. In addition, a significant part of these tools will be spent on additional financing of the projects in which they work.

Turkey's entry into the Customs Union (CU) in the European Union (EU) has become an additional incentive for foreign investors. In particular, large companies from Japan, South Korea and other countries are rushing to invest in Turkey in order to import their products to EU markets without customs duties. These are primarily automobile companies such as TOYOTA, HONDA, HYUDAY, KIA, FIAT and RENAULT.

The flow of foreign direct investment to Turkey comes mainly from EU countries. The Netherlands, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States invest the most in the Turkish economy. However, Turkey has a number of problems that displace foreign investors.



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Also, non-tariff trade barriers are one of the serious factors hindering the flow of investment flows into the country. After the country's accession to the WTO, the customs department was replaced by the State Institute of Norms and Standards "TSE". Multinational corporations producing their products in all regions of the world are forced to pass the TSE and receive a Turkish quality certificate, which will take a lot of time and tools to obtain.

Portfolio investments occupy a special place in the Turkish economy. More than 20 years ago, many residents of Turkey knew little about the stock market, about the stock market. It is required to create appropriate documents and commissions in accordance with the development of the capital market. In 1982, the Capital Market Committee was established, which was charged with regulating and controlling the primary and secondary securities market of Turkey. Later, this market developed and began to be implemented in cities. In this regard, the Istanbul stock market is a very liquid market. The daily trading volume on the Istanbul Stock Exchange is sometimes \$1 billion. it comes to a dollar.

In general, the investment policy of Turkey as a component of the country's economy is of particular importance, and under the influence of all important sectors of the economy and its important elements, the investment policy will continue to develop and improve.

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THE ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Abstract: In recent years, the importance of advanced technologies and innovation in the development of the economy is increasing. The latest technologies can improve the efficiency of production and business processes. Traditional approaches and ways of working are changing as the latest technologies penetrate into all new areas and fields of human activity.

Keywords: environment, ICT, 50 per cent, trade and public services, artificial intelligence, Virtual learning environments and distance learning in education, media algorithms

Annotatsiya: So'nggi yillarda iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda ilg'or texnologiyalar va innovatsiyalarning ahamiyati oshib bormoqda. Eng yangi texnologiyalar ishlab chiqarish va biznes jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshirishi mumkin. Eng yangi texnologiyalar inson faoliyatining barcha yangi sohalariga va sohalariga kirib borishi bilan an'anaviy yondashuvlar va ish uslublari o'zgaradi.

Kalit so'zlar: atrof-muhit, AKT, 50 foiz, savdo va davlat xizmatlari, sun'iy intellekt, Virtual ta'lim muhitlari va ta'limda masofaviy ta'lim, media algoritmlari

Аннотация: В последние годы возрастает значение передовых технологий и инноваций в развитии экономики. Новейшие технологии позволяют повысить эффективность производственных и бизнес-процессов. По мере проникновения новейших технологий во все новые сферы и области человеческой деятельности меняются традиционные подходы и способы работы.

Ключевые слова: окружающая среда, ИКТ, 50 процентов, торговля и государственные услуги, искусственный интеллект, виртуальные среды обучения и дистанционное обучение в образовании, медиаалгоритмы

Benefits Of Technology to the Society: Technology has aided civilization in a variety of ways, the most notable of which are health care, education, and communication. It has also changed the way people enjoy themselves, participate in politics, and work. Society and technology are inextricably linked. On the other side, technology has made us anxious. Its misuse has poisoned the



environment and presented a significant threat to our lives and civilization. This needs the effective application of technology. On the impact of technological advances and contemporary comforts on the quality of life in modern society, there are two points of view. While some say that technological advancements have improved people's lives, others contend that they have had a negative impact.

Thus, it can lead to improved transactions by downloading and managing a certain level of network technologies from a set of technologies. to exchange information between buyers. For example: Platforms are secured, communication between taxi workers and reporting passengers. In addition, several platforms, the relationship between car owners and those who want to rent a car are otherwise evident.

Digital economy is a new direction in the world economy. Economically developed countries have made significant progress in this direction, while others are advancing in this direction. Therefore, almost all countries that have begun to transform their economies into a digital economy are facing the same problem - the lack of educational and scientific literature necessary for the training of qualified personnel in national languages in the 818 digital economy. The authors of this textbook, based on foreign sources of information on the digital economy and theoretical educational and scientific materials, tried to fill this gap a little. In conclusion, it can be said that the Digital economy cannot be imagined without modern information and communication technologies (ICT) and the Global Internet. The concepts of "digital economy", ICT and the Internet are inextricably linked.

In this way, social media algorithms can fuel the fragmentation of societies around the world. And yet they also have the potential to do the opposite. While technological advancements have both benefits and drawbacks, I contend that the benefits exceed the drawbacks, and so technological growth is good for modern civilization.

The impact of innovation and technology expansion on economic development has long been recognised. ICT increases the availability of information, forms new communication methods, reformats productive processes and improves the efficiency of many different economic activities. Digital technologies have advanced more rapidly than any innovation in our history – reaching around 50 per cent of the developing world's population in only two decades and transforming societies. By enhancing connectivity, financial inclusion, access to trade and public services, technology can be a great



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equaliser. In the health sector, for instance, AI-enabled frontier technologies are helping to save lives, diagnose diseases and extend life expectancy. In education, virtual learning environments and distance learning have opened up programmes to students who would otherwise be excluded. Public services are also becoming more accessible and accountable through blockchain-powered systems, and less bureaucratically burdensome as a result of AI assistance. Big data can also support more responsive and accurate policies and programmes. The ever-increasing realm of information technology has helped to improve many fields of public and private human life; like economy, business, information accessibility, governmental organizations, education, social ways and means of communication and entertainment etc.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE STAGES OF ONTOGENESIS**Avezov Olmos Ravshanovich¹**

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The article covers the period from the birth of a person to the end of his life. It covers biological and psychological aspects of development. Thoughts, reflections and research on age periods and their classifications are discussed. Comprehensive information is given about the physical, cognitive and social development of people from childhood to old age.

Key words: Maturity, perfection, stability, cognitive, zygote, embryo, motor, gene, hormone, fear, trust, hope.

INTRODUCTION

When and how do we develop during life from the womb to the grave? Almost all of us started walking at the age of 1 and started talking at the age of 2. As children, we were engaged in social games in preparation for life. As adults, we all smile, cry, love and hate, and sometimes we wonder if we're going to die one day. Developmental psychology studies how people develop physically, cognitively, and socially from childhood to old age. It has three main scientific research centers:

1. Maturation and Nurture: How do our genetic heritage (our nature) and experience (our upbringing) influence our development?
2. Stages of perfection: is development a gradual, continuous process, like riding a car, or is it a sequence of discrete steps, like climbing a flight of stairs?
3. Stability – Change: Do our early personality traits persist throughout life, or do we become different as we age?

These questions concern all of us. Because the only complex, completely unstudied creature is man. The development of its structure is equally interesting to everyone.

Literature analysis and methodology

Nothing is more natural than self-created species. Nothing is exempt. In humans, this process begins when a woman's ovary releases a mature egg—the equivalent of this cell cycle at the end. Perinatal development. More than half of the fertilized eggs, called zygotes, live for the first 2 weeks. During the first week



of one cell division, one cell becomes 2, then 4, until a zygote of about 100 cells is formed. Then the cells began to differentiate - they specialized in structure and function. About 10 days after conception, the zygote approaches the mother's uterine wall, which begins at about 37 weeks of human intercourse. The inner cells of the zygote become an embryo. During the next 6 weeks, the organs begin to form and function. The heart begins to beat. Within 9 weeks after the birth of the fetus, the embryo becomes a human being. Now it is a fetus (Latin for "offspring" or "young"). In the sixth month, organs such as the stomach have developed enough to sustain the life of a premature fetus.

Perfection, a newborn baby. After surviving the perinatal risk, we acquired automatic reservoirs that were perfectly suited to our survival as newborns. We pulled our hands away to get rid of the pain. If the scarf on our face prevents us from breathing, we turn our head to the side and rub it. New parents are often afraid of the sequence of their baby's feeding reflexes. When something touches their cheeks, babies turn toward the touch, open their mouths, and root vigorously for the nipple. Having found it, they automatically close and start sucking, which in itself requires a coordinated sequence of tongue swallowing and breathing. A hungry baby may cry if it cannot find satisfaction. Such behavior of parents is very unpleasant and very useful to relieve. Within a few days after birth, the neural networks in our brain are covered with the smell of our mother's body. Thus, a one-week-old nursing baby placed between a gauze pad will pass from the smell of its mother, and from another nursing mother to the smell of its own mother's pillow. If at 3 weeks, if given a beeper that sometimes records the voice of the mother, and sometimes the voice of an unfamiliar woman, the baby will ask louder when it hears the voice of the now familiar mother. It is also known that babies pay more attention to the faces of people and animals than to their bodies, and children spend different amounts of time on this.

Motor development.. The developing brain enables physical coordination of the body. As the child's muscles and nervous system mature, more complex abilities appear. With occasional exceptions, the sequence of physical (motor) development is universal. Babies roll over before sitting unsupported, and they usually walk on all fours. Such behavior reflects a mature nervous system, not imitation; even blind children crawl before walking.

But there are individual differences in timing. For example, in the United States, 25 percent of all babies are walking by 11 months, 50 percent within a week of their first birthday, and 90 percent by 15 months. The recommended sleep-to-



sleep position for babies (putting the baby's legs in danger during sleep) is related to later walking, not earlier walking. Genes play a major role in direct development. Identical twins usually start sitting up and walking around the same day (Wilson). Maturation, which includes the rapid development of the cerebellum at the back of the brain, allows learning to walk from the age of 1.

Piaget's research led to the idea that a child's mind develops in several stages, from the simple reflexes of a newborn to the abstract thinking of an adult. So an 8-year-old child can understand things that are incomprehensible, for example, "getting an idea is like a light turning on in your head." But our adult minds are also busy thinking that 8-year-olds haven't learned. Piaget's main idea is that the driving force of our intellectual development is the constant struggle to understand our experiences: "Children are active thinkers who are constantly striving to create advanced understandings of the world." As we grow up, we build countless schemas, from cats and dogs to the concept of love. Piaget's proposed two other concepts to explain how we use and adapt our schemas. First, we absorb new experiences - we interpret them in terms of current understanding (schemas). For example, a child with a simple schema for a cow may refer to all four-legged animals as cows. But as we interact with the world, we adapt or accommodate our schemas to incorporate information provided by new experiences. Thus, the child soon learns that the initial schema of the cow is very broad and capable of identifying categories.

Youth

Stanley Hall (1904), one of the first psychologists to describe adolescence, believed that this tension between biological maturity and social dependence creates a period of "stress." Indeed, after the age of 30, many people grow up independently. Western culture promotes adolescence as a period they don't want to live in, need social approval from their peers, sense of direction in life, and separation from parents. Deeper but for many, adolescence is a period of lifelong friendships, high friendships, idealism, and a sense of life's great possibilities before adulthood. Adolescence begins with puberty, that is, our sexual maturity. Puberty follows a surge in hormones that can boost mood and kicks off two years of rapid physical development. It usually starts at the age of 11 for girls and 13 for boys.

Periods and stages of adulthood

When people turn forty, they are entering adulthood, a time when they realize that life is not ahead, but behind. Some psychologists say that for many people, midlife is a time of crisis, great struggle, regret, or even life. But the truth told by



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people is that by the age of forty, the incidence of unhappiness, job loss, family discord, divorce, anxiety and suicide does not increase. Life events begin to transition to new stages of life at different ages. Social Hours - The definition of the "right time" to leave home, get a job, get married, have children, and retire varies from era to century and culture to culture. In Western Europe, less than 10 percent of men over 65 are working, compared to 16 percent in the United States, 36 percent in Japan, and 69 percent in Mexico.

Conclusion: To live is to grow up. This means that every moment you are the oldest and from now on you are the youngest. This means that we can all look back with satisfaction or regret, and look forward with hope and fear. From adolescence to middle age, people typically develop a sense of identity, self-confidence, and self-esteem. We must remember that life requires stability and change. Stability allows us to depend on others, secures our identity, and fosters our interest in the healthy development of children. Change awakens our concerns about current influences, supports our hope for a brighter future, and allows us to adapt and grow with experience.

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THE HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE INTERNET AND SITES ON IT

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7030713>

Annotation: this article is written about how the internet works web pages and contacts on it.

Keywords: WWW, web browser, page, explorer ;

Nowadays, the service of the internet is becoming an excellent source of information, which is developing every day. With it, it is possible to search for data at any time in any area and copy them if it is necessary to use them. Communication on the internet in addition to the collection and publication of information, each online journalist must understand the principles and methods by which information is transmitted in what way it works. I will try to explain this using the following example. Why every minute of talking to America by phone costs 3 4 US dollars the same communication requires several 10 times less costs if done over the internet. When I study the reasons for this, it usually happens that with the help of a phone, two people have occupied this communication channel during communication, monopolizing it and the technical means involved in ensuring this communication. The longer the distance between communicating customers, the more communication tools are involved, and their cost also increases. When the Internet is done, contacts and any technical means involved in it also do not occupy a bush. Packages that arrive at the client computer are collected in a single document since each package concentrates at the same time the information about where it should be shipped and from whom one communication will be for the simultaneous transmission of packages from several customers, mixing at the same time these packages will not disappear within this stream. They are strictly controlled by special software and technical means, which clients they belong to and reach their owners in full. Thus, communication channels connecting America and Tashkent or Europe can simultaneously provide services to millions of customers. It is known that the internet is a world-wide network of hundreds of millions of computers, combining in it there are millions of specific nodes. An optional part of the network with such a complex system may be damaged or fail the node. To prevent such cases, in the network, routers are used to optimize and control the flow of packages. As a result, packages of documents transmitted from one client to another can reach several different products. It does not



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matter that the order and time of arrival at the address of the packages are different, since the package center is marked on its packages, and the special composition allows you to navigate them in the form of a single electronic document, regardless of the order in which the packages arrive. In order for the client to use the internet capabilities on the computer, it is necessary to have special software that allows you to view web pages. Such software and is called brovzer. The web brovzer MOSAICAN, which displays on the screen the very first graphic information discovered by Tim Berner, the first brovzer employee, was developed by several students. The most used vep browsers in the world are Netsappe camunication, internet explorer. One of the main requirements for web browsers is to provide full access to the web pages in the 3-period service of the internet, regardless of the technology by which the data is stored, and whether it is written in the language of the re-programs. Not all browsers can respond to this requirement. An example of this is the fact that the Visual Basis Cript language, a product of the Microsoft company, was not able to display on the screen the web pages used. And the internet extreme browser allows you to view and use the optional version without any problems.

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**FORMATION OF DISCOURSE COMPETENCE IN THE SPHERE OF ORAL
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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7039842>

Annotation. The spot of rambling ability in the design of open not set in stone by summing up the consequences of the examination of logical and strategic writing. The meaning of the ideas of “discourse” and “discursive competence” is given. The oddity of the review lies in the way that it presents the part organization of the substance of desultory skill, which is framed while showing a foreign language through an instructive gathering. The primary attributes of the instructive discussion are depicted. The outcomes can be applied while involving electronic courses in the instructive cycle.

Keywords: communicative competence, discursive competence, discourse, learning strategies, foreign language teaching process.

Introduction. The social request of the advanced data and multicultural society expects that higher instructive foundations give the production of ideal circumstances for helping understudies foreign language correspondence to tackle the issues of intercultural connection at the world level. The capacity to convey turns into an essential part in the readiness of exceptionally qualified trained professionals. The need to work on the nature of language preparing in higher expert training is critical. The cutting edge model of schooling structures an elevated degree of expert skill among understudies, one of the parts of which is communicative competence. The capacity to complete viable discourse connection in a foreign language is remembered for the substance of foreign language communicative competence, which permits college graduates to convey unreservedly in a multilingual climate. Open skill is the premise of professional schooling with regards to strengths whose principal movement is correspondence in the expert field. As of late, studies have gave the idea that are committed to the thought of individual parts of informative ability. Be that as it may, not all parts get equivalent consideration. Because of the developing interest of scholars and professionals in different parts of intercultural correspondence, the majority of examination is pointed toward settling issues connected with the social and social boundaries of correspondence. A critical number of works are dedicated to the issues of socio-social skill (Baranova N.A.). In this article, we will decide the spot of verbose capability as a feature of open skill by checking on the logical and strategic writing on this subject.[]



The motivation behind our review is to decide the substance of rambling skill, shaped while showing a foreign language to understudies of a language college through an instructive discussion. In the science and practice of showing foreign languages, insufficient consideration is paid to the idea of “discourse”, which is critical for the arrangement of digressive skill. The greater part of the current investigations are given to the phonetic part of the issue of talks or talk examination: “Design and semantics of factious discourse” E.N. Belova; “Melodious competence as an object of linguo-tasteful understanding” A.V. Flory and others. There are numerous meanings of the idea of “discourse” in the logical writing. At various times, different researchers offered their understandings of this idea (T.A. van Dyck, P. Serio, N.D. Arutyunova, V.I. Karasik, A.A. Kibrik, E.S. Kubryakova, Yu.S. Stepanov, G. G. Slyshkin, V. E. Chernyavskaya and others). Be that as it may, as a general rule, they don't go against one another, however supplement and give a more complete depiction of this idea according to the perspective of various sciences. T.A. van Dijk is one of the originators behind the hypothesis of talk.

The researcher proposed a meaning of talk, which started to be effectively utilized in mainstream researchers and filled in as the reason for additional point by point meanings of this term and the making of groupings of the fundamental qualities of talk. The worth of the definition proposed by T.A. van Dijk, is to recognize the “informative occasion” as a perplexing solidarity of semantic structure, importance and activity. It is proposed to consider talk from the stance of a practical methodology as an open occasion that happens between the speaker and audience (eyewitness, and so forth) during the time spent informative activity in a specific worldly, spatial and different settings. We likewise note that talk as an open occasion can be discourse (composed or oral) and have verbal and non-verbal parts. Following the regulation of talk proposed by T.A. van Dyck, A.A. Kibrik makes a capability of the framework qualities of talk, as for which coming up next is shown while portraying talk: class; register (gaming, business or institutional); type or channel of data transmission (oral, composed, mental, gestural and electronic submodus); useful style; convention. Concerning the desultory capability of understudies of a language college, here we characterize it as a bunch of information and abilities that understudies who concentrate on a foreign language should have to intelligently offer viewpoints, making a syntactically and lexically right text, sufficient to the open circumstance, as well with respect to the right translation of the text. Without a doubt, the idea of “discourse” isn't the toward the end in significance in the



meaning of digressive capability. This is because of the new change in perspectives towards “discourse” and “text”. Already, these two terms in the etymological writing were same and were utilized in equal. Right now, language specialists recognize these two ideas and characterize the text as a result of discourse movement, communicated in oral or composed structure, which is necessary and reasonable. Talk is seen as a complex open peculiarity, as “the entirety of everything spoken and figured out in a specific explicit circumstance in some period of the existence of a given gathering”, or, as a text drenched throughout everyday life, as per the meaning of N.D. Aratyunova.

One of the key information that understudies of a foreign language ought to have is information about the kinds and classes of talk. IN AND. Karasik characterizes the accompanying classifications of talk: 1) members in correspondence (a class that incorporates status-job and situational-open qualities); 2) states of correspondence (a classification that decides the extent of correspondence, the informative climate); 3) association of correspondence (a classification that decides the thought processes, objectives and methodologies of correspondence, control of correspondence and changeability of correspondence implies); 4) methods of correspondence (a classification that characterizes style and kind). V.I. Karasik likewise characterizes two kinds of talk - individual situated and status-arranged. The main exists as ordinary (regular) and existential (philosophical and imaginative discourse) correspondence, and the second - as pretending correspondence as per the areas of movement, for instance, mass data, political, business, logical, instructive, military, sports, strict , legitimate and different sorts of status-arranged competence.

The more strategic arrangements, the more successful the quest for better approaches for learning. As of late, the open direction in showing a foreign language has been strengthening, which brings about various cardinal changes in the objectives and content of showing a foreign language. It is vital not exclusively to know the language, yet to have the option to utilize it sufficiently in genuine open circumstances. In this manner, there is a need to create “rambling skill”. Prior to discussing rambling capability, one ought to initially investigate the essential ideas that are straightforwardly connected with this term. Most importantly, it is important to recognize the ideas of “capability” and skill and consider informative ability as an essential design, which incorporates digressive skill. The main in this work is the idea of talk, its temperament and design. Talking about ability, it is important that researchers frequently liken this term with capability. I.A. Zimnyaya distinguishes two choices for the



relationship of these ideas, researchers either separate them or on the other hand recognize them, which happens significantly more frequently. How about we follow the fundamental achievements in the development of the idea of “communicative ability” from the snapshot of its introduction to the current day.[]

All along of the improvement of the idea of “communicative competence”, there has been a logical inconsistency between the allies of a limited and expansive comprehension of the information and abilities important to convey in a foreign language. In the logical world, there has forever been a differentiation among information and its execution, so the actual idea of “skill” can't be called new. The expression “skill” was first presented by the American etymologist N. Chomsky in 1965 corresponding to information on the language framework, etymological signs, lexical and syntactic structures, and not according to the utilization of this information in circumstances of genuine correspondence. If N. Chomsky, who proposed during the 1960s. of the last 100 years, the idea of “phonetic skill”, considered the psychological (“knowledge”) model of language ability as all inclusive principles to be fundamental and adequate for correspondence, then as of now at that period D. Hymes and S. Savignon guarded the possibility of not phonetic, yet open skill.

Before long, the idea of “open capacity” additionally showed up - capacity/limit, which was expounded on by L. Bachman, S, Savignon, H. Widdowson. N. Chomsky proceeded with the thoughts of language structure created by F. de Saussure. Progressively, the strategic term “communicative competence” showed up in the homegrown and unfamiliar procedure rather than the “lexical ability” of N. Chomsky. Another American language specialist, D. Hymes, contended that for an undeniable correspondence (informative demonstration) having just information about the language framework, lexical and syntactic rules isn't sufficient. In the homegrown study of language, the expression “communicative competence” was brought into logical use by M.N. Vyatyutnev. He proposed to figure out communicative competence “as the decision and execution of projects of discourse conduct contingent upon the capacity of an individual to explore in a specific climate of correspondence; the capacity to characterize circumstances relying upon the subject, undertakings, open mentalities, abilities that emerge in understudies before the discussion, as well as during the discussion during the time spent common variation”.

Conclusion. Subsequently, we can presume that the learning discussion fills in as an instructive setting for the development of rambling unknown dialect



capability, which predetermines the information and comprehension of the framework qualities of talk by understudies and the capacity to apply them in suitable circumstances of correspondence as a method for executing discourse expectations. The development of digressive skill through a mastering gathering should be viewed as in close association with the rise of the need furthermore, thought process in the articulation. Such procedures ought to be utilized that improve the discourse of understudies with new discourse adages, structure relational abilities, specifically comparable to various composing designs, and foster the capacity of understudies to remove data from the text. As to the states of the discussion, to be specific correspondence in a virtual climate, the capacity to sensibly fabricate an assertion obtains extraordinary significance, which is really the substance of desultory capability.

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