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ACHIEVEMENTS, INNOVATIONS, TECHNOLOGIES AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the significant advancements, innovations, and technologies in agricultural science and the textile industry, highlighting their interdependence and potential for future development. The focus is on how modern agricultural practices and technological innovations contribute to the evolution of the textile industry, with particular emphasis on sustainable practices, biotechnology, and digital transformation. The paper also discusses the prospects for future development, aiming to provide insights into the potential trajectories of these sectors.

Keywords: Agricultural science, textile industry, innovations, technologies, sustainability, development prospects.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture and the textile industry have been interlinked for centuries, with the former providing the raw materials essential for textile production. As the global demand for textiles increases, agricultural science has had to innovate to ensure a steady, sustainable supply of raw materials like cotton, wool, and flax. This article examines the key achievements and innovations in both sectors and explores how these advancements can shape the future of agricultural science and the textile industry.

Achievements in Agricultural Science

Agricultural science has made significant strides in recent decades, particularly in the development of high-yield, disease-resistant crop varieties. Advances in genetic engineering have led to the creation of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) that are not only more resilient but also capable of producing higher-quality fibers for the textile industry. Additionally, precision agriculture techniques, which utilize data analytics, satellite imagery, and drones, have revolutionized crop management, leading to more efficient use of resources and increased productivity.

Another major achievement is the development of sustainable farming practices. Techniques such as crop rotation, organic farming, and integrated pest management have reduced the environmental impact of agriculture, promoting soil health and biodiversity. These practices are particularly important in the production of natural fibers, ensuring that the agricultural processes behind textiles are sustainable.

Innovations in the Textile Industry

The textile industry has undergone significant transformation due to technological innovations. One of the most notable developments is the adoption of smart textiles, which incorporate electronic components into fabrics, enabling them to interact with the environment and users. These textiles have applications ranging from health monitoring to advanced fashion design.

Sustainable textile production has also seen considerable advancements. The use of organic cotton, recycled fibers, and biodegradable materials has increased, driven by consumer demand for eco-friendly products. Innovations in dyeing techniques, such as digital printing and the use of natural dyes, have reduced the industry's environmental footprint.

The integration of Industry 4.0 technologies, including automation, IoT, and artificial intelligence, has streamlined textile manufacturing processes, improving efficiency and reducing waste. These technologies enable real-time monitoring of production lines, predictive maintenance, and enhanced quality control.

Interconnection Between Agriculture and Textile Industry

The relationship between agricultural science and the textile industry is symbiotic. Agricultural advancements directly impact the quality and availability of raw materials for textiles, while innovations in textile manufacturing can influence agricultural practices. For instance, the development of new fiber crops like hemp and bamboo has led to changes in farming techniques to optimize yield and quality. Furthermore, the demand for sustainable textiles has driven agricultural research into more eco-friendly fiber production methods. This interdependence underscores the importance of continued collaboration between these sectors to achieve shared sustainability goals.

Development Prospects

The future of agricultural science and the textile industry is promising, with several key trends likely to shape their development. In agriculture, the focus will likely be on further enhancing sustainability through regenerative farming practices, which aim to restore and maintain the health of agricultural ecosystems. Biotechnology will

continue to play a crucial role, with the potential for more advanced GMOs and gene-editing techniques like CRISPR to create crops tailored specifically for textile production.

In the textile industry, the push for sustainability will drive innovation in materials science, with an emphasis on developing new, eco-friendly fibers and improving recycling technologies. The integration of digital technologies will also accelerate, leading to more personalized and efficient production processes.

Moreover, the increasing consumer demand for transparency and ethical production will likely result in more stringent regulations and standards, influencing both agricultural practices and textile manufacturing. The concept of a circular economy, where waste is minimized, and products are designed for reuse and recycling, will become increasingly important in both sectors.

Conclusion

The achievements, innovations, and technologies in agricultural science and the textile industry have set the stage for a future where sustainability and efficiency are paramount. As these sectors continue to evolve, their development prospects are closely intertwined, with each influencing the other's trajectory. By continuing to innovate and collaborate, agricultural science and the textile industry can meet the challenges of the 21st century, ensuring a sustainable and prosperous future.

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"WAYS OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT"

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Abstract: The role of entrepreneurship in fostering employment has been widely recognized as a key driver of economic growth and social development. This article explores the various strategies and policies that can be employed to further enhance the development and efficiency of entrepreneurship in creating employment opportunities. By examining successful global practices and assessing the challenges faced by entrepreneurs, this paper aims to identify actionable steps that can be implemented to support entrepreneurship as a sustainable means of employment generation. The analysis focuses on the necessity of innovation, access to finance, education, and regulatory frameworks that facilitate entrepreneurial growth. The study concludes with recommendations for policymakers, educational institutions, and financial organizations to collaboratively foster an ecosystem conducive to entrepreneurial success.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Policy Recommendations, Economic Growth, Innovation, Access to Finance, Education, Regulatory Frameworks.

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship plays a pivotal role in economic development by driving innovation, creating new businesses, and generating employment. In many economies, particularly in developing countries, entrepreneurship serves as a crucial mechanism for addressing unemployment and underemployment. However, despite its importance, entrepreneurship often faces significant challenges that hinder its potential to fully contribute to employment creation. These challenges include limited access to finance, inadequate entrepreneurial education, and burdensome regulatory environments.

This article aims to explore the ways in which entrepreneurship can be further developed and improved to enhance its role in the provision of employment. By analyzing the current state of entrepreneurship, identifying the barriers to its growth, and examining successful practices from various regions, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of strategies that can be employed to strengthen the

entrepreneurial ecosystem. Special attention is given to the role of innovation, the importance of access to financial resources, and the need for a supportive regulatory framework. The ultimate goal is to offer actionable insights that can be utilized by policymakers, educators, and entrepreneurs to create a more conducive environment for entrepreneurship, thereby contributing to sustainable employment growth.

The Role of Entrepreneurship in Employment Provision

Entrepreneurship serves as a catalyst for job creation by introducing new products and services, which in turn generate demand for labor. SMEs, in particular, are vital for creating employment opportunities, as they often operate in sectors that require intensive labor. Moreover, entrepreneurship promotes inclusive growth by enabling marginalized groups, such as women and youth, to participate in the economy.

In addition to direct employment creation, entrepreneurship fosters an environment of innovation that leads to the development of new industries and sectors, further expanding employment opportunities. For example, the rise of the digital economy has created a plethora of jobs in information technology, e-commerce, and digital marketing, largely driven by entrepreneurial ventures.

Challenges to Entrepreneurial Growth

Despite the recognized importance of entrepreneurship in employment provision, several challenges hinder its development. These challenges vary by region and sector but commonly include:

Access to Finance: Entrepreneurs often struggle to secure the necessary capital to start or expand their businesses. Traditional financial institutions may be reluctant to lend to startups due to perceived risks, lack of collateral, or inadequate credit history.

Regulatory Environment: Complex and burdensome regulatory frameworks can discourage entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurs may face challenges in registering businesses, obtaining licenses, and complying with labor laws, which can stifle innovation and growth.

Education and Skills: A lack of entrepreneurial education and training can impede the development of a robust entrepreneurial culture. Without the necessary skills in management, finance, and marketing, potential entrepreneurs may be ill-equipped to start and sustain a business.

Market Access: Entrepreneurs, particularly those in developing countries, often face difficulties in accessing local and international markets. Limited market access can restrict business growth and limit the potential for job creation.

Infrastructure: Inadequate infrastructure, including transportation, telecommunications, and energy supply, can hinder the growth of entrepreneurial ventures, particularly in rural or underserved areas.

Strategies for Development and Improvement

To address these challenges, several strategies can be implemented to foster entrepreneurship and enhance its role in employment provision:

Improving Access to Finance: Governments and financial institutions should work together to develop innovative financing solutions, such as microfinance, venture capital, and crowdfunding. Additionally, creating credit guarantee schemes can help reduce the risk for lenders and encourage them to provide capital to entrepreneurs.

Streamlining Regulatory Processes: Simplifying business registration and licensing procedures, reducing bureaucratic red tape, and providing clear guidelines can make it easier for entrepreneurs to start and operate businesses. Establishing one-stop shops for business services can also help in this regard.

Enhancing Entrepreneurial Education: Integrating entrepreneurship into the education system at all levels can equip future entrepreneurs with the necessary skills and knowledge. This can be complemented by providing mentorship programs, business incubators, and accelerators that offer hands-on support and guidance.

Expanding Market Access: Governments can play a role in facilitating market access by negotiating trade agreements, reducing tariffs, and providing export assistance to SMEs. Additionally, creating platforms for networking and collaboration can help entrepreneurs access new markets and expand their customer base.

Developing Infrastructure: Investing in infrastructure development, particularly in underserved areas, is crucial for supporting entrepreneurial activities. This includes improving transportation networks, expanding access to reliable energy, and enhancing digital connectivity.

Case Studies and Best Practices

Several countries have successfully implemented strategies to foster entrepreneurship and employment generation. For example, in India, the government's "Startup India" initiative provides tax benefits, easy access to funding, and support for incubators, leading to a vibrant startup ecosystem. In Rwanda, the government has focused on improving infrastructure and streamlining regulatory processes, resulting in a significant increase in the number of SMEs and job creation.

Conclusion

Entrepreneurship plays a pivotal role in employment generation and economic development. By addressing the challenges that hinder entrepreneurial growth, such as access to finance, regulatory hurdles, and inadequate education, governments and stakeholders can create a more conducive environment for entrepreneurship to thrive. The adoption of best practices and successful models from other countries can also provide valuable insights into how entrepreneurship can be further developed and improved to contribute to employment provision. With the right strategies in place, entrepreneurship can continue to drive innovation, create jobs, and foster inclusive economic growth.

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CREATING A WEBSITE IN WORDPRESS: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE

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Abstract: This paper provides a detailed exploration of the process of creating a website using WordPress, one of the most popular content management systems (CMS) in the world. It examines the essential steps involved in setting up a WordPress website, including domain registration, hosting, installation, theme selection, and customization. The paper also discusses the advantages of using WordPress, such as its user-friendly interface, scalability, and the extensive availability of plugins and themes. Furthermore, it addresses common challenges faced by beginners and offers solutions to overcome them. This guide serves as a practical resource for individuals and businesses aiming to establish a robust online presence.

Keywords: WordPress, Website Creation, Content Management System, Web Design, Plugins, Themes, Web Development, Hosting

INTRODUCTION

In today's digital age, having a website is crucial for both individuals and businesses. It serves as a central hub for information, communication, and e-commerce. Among the various platforms available for website creation, WordPress stands out due to its flexibility, ease of use, and vast community support. Launched in 2003, WordPress has evolved from a simple blogging tool into a full-fledged content management system that powers over 40% of websites worldwide.

This research paper aims to guide readers through the process of creating a website using WordPress. It begins by discussing the initial steps of acquiring a domain name and hosting service, followed by a detailed examination of WordPress installation and setup. The paper then explores the customization options available through themes and plugins, providing insights into how users can tailor their websites to meet specific needs. Finally, it addresses common challenges encountered during website creation and offers practical solutions.

1. Getting Started with WordPress

1.1 Domain Name Registration

- Importance of choosing a suitable domain name
- Popular domain registrars and their services

1.2 Selecting a Hosting Provider

- Different types of hosting (shared, VPS, dedicated)
- Criteria for selecting a reliable hosting service

1.3 Installing WordPress

- One-click installation vs. manual installation
- Setting up the WordPress environment

2. WordPress Themes and Customization

2.1 Choosing a Theme

- Free vs. premium themes
- Factors to consider when selecting a theme (responsiveness, SEO-friendliness, customization options)

2.2 Customizing Your Theme

- Using the WordPress Customizer tool
- Custom CSS and child themes

2.3 Building Pages and Posts

- Differences between pages and posts
- Creating a consistent site structure

3. Enhancing Functionality with Plugins

3.1 Essential Plugins for Every Website

- SEO, security, performance optimization, and backup plugins

3.2 Installing and Managing Plugins

- Best practices for plugin installation
- Keeping plugins updated and avoiding conflicts

3.3 Custom Plugins Development

- Introduction to developing custom plugins
- When and why to consider custom plugin development

4. SEO and Content Management

4.1 Optimizing Content for Search Engines

- Basic SEO principles
- Using SEO plugins like Yoast SEO

4.2 Content Management Best Practices

- Organizing content with categories and tags
- Managing media files and image optimization

5. Common Challenges and Solutions

5.1 Security Issues

- Common vulnerabilities and how to address them
- Best practices for securing a WordPress site

5.2 Performance Optimization

- Techniques for speeding up a WordPress site
- Caching, image optimization, and content delivery networks (CDNs)

5.3 Troubleshooting and Support

- Common errors and how to fix them
- Utilizing the WordPress community and support forums

Conclusion

Creating a website using WordPress is accessible to both beginners and experienced developers, thanks to its intuitive interface and vast array of themes and plugins. This paper has outlined the essential steps and considerations involved in building a WordPress website, providing a roadmap for anyone looking to establish an online presence. As WordPress continues to evolve, staying informed about the latest updates and best practices is crucial for maintaining a secure and effective website.

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THE ROLE OF PROVERBS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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ANNOTATION

Proverbs have been a vivid reflection of people's minds, observations, and attention to the environment, intellect, centuries of life experience, and way of life over the years and centuries. This artistic mirror reflected his attitude to life, nature, man, family and society, his socio-political, spiritual, moral-aesthetic and philosophical views, in short, himself and his identity.

Key words: proverb, national, nation, meaning, definition, word, language, theme.

INTRODUCTION

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is evidence of how much national spirituality is valued, and the attention to our cultural heritage has changed sharply in a positive direction. That's why everyone should develop the ability to treat folk oral poetry not as an object of recreation, but as a historical document that reflects the national spirit of the people.

Folk art is a labor-intensive kind of public art that is distinct from other forms of folk art "music, theater, dance, game, visual and applied art by its own characteristics." It is also an oral art form that is a component of folk creative activity. It is the craft of language. Oral literature of the Uzbek people includes masterpieces that were created orally by the people themselves, much as there is a rich verbal art that reflects the dream of every nation. Uzbek folk oral poetic creativity is composed of artistic works that have been polished in the performance of their representatives and passed down from generation to generation.

Values of the peoples of the world today connected with its long history roots. First of all, these values are reflected in folklore and the people like other genres of oral creativity, of every nation are a national, literary and cultural treasure. Proverbs are one of the genres of folk art, in which life experiences, aspirations, attitude to the state and society, historical and spiritual state, philosophical, ethnic and aesthetic feelings, and positive qualities of ancestors are embodied.[2] Proverbs have been

refined over the centuries and have become a concise, concise and simple poetic form. Proverbs are usually contextual synonyms.

Every nation has its own folk art, which expresses the value of its nationality. Folk art has preserved its value for centuries. That is, one of the genres of folk art is a proverb. If a person realizes his nationality, he will have his own opinion on proverbs, that is, wise words; it is a wise word passing from mouth to mouth. The proverb is derived from the Arabic word and means “to say”, “to speak”. In proverbs, logic means meaning. Occupies an important place, therefore, they can be used for any purpose of speech. Actually, there are many similarities between Uzbek and English proverbs in Western and Eastern literature. For example, friendship in countries, patriotism, hard work, kindness, justice, and honesty are always praised, but Uzbek proverbs mainly talk about hospitality and honesty, because these values have been considered the face of the Uzbek people since time immemorial. My opinion about the main proverbs is that no matter which country has a proverb, first of all, the values, customs, and nationality of the country should not be lost, only then the country can become a mature and independent exemplary country.

Main part

Proverbs have been living in the speech of different peoples for a long time. Humanity was created to think and draw conclusions about the environment, society, politics, nature, economy and medicine. These thoughts, conclusions, and short and concise sentences form the basis for the creation of proverbs, and these proverbs are accepted not by one person, but by a society and a social group.

If we talk about proverbs in English, first of all, it is no exaggeration to say that the diversity of their composition covers all aspects of the English people. One of the most important of these jewels is proverbs on the theme of the Motherland.

An Englishman's house is his castle. [1]

In fact, no matter how big or small, an Englishman's house is his strong castle. It is described how much the fortress is guarded, even if it costs one's life to preserve its integrity.

Charity begins at home. [1]

Kindness, generosity, and love start from your home. If a person learns these qualities in his family from childhood and matures, then even after he grows up, he will show these good qualities to his friends around him.

Uzbek proverbs laugh at folly and praise wisdom:

Wise men learn by other men's mistakes; fools by themselves.

A wise man draws the necessary conclusions from the foolish behavior of others and tries not to repulse them, only a fool suffers by repeating his mistakes.

No wisdom like silence.

A person does not need much life experience to realize that there is no wisdom beyond silence.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the semantic features of English proverbs differ from those of other nations. Of course, this nation's geographical location, international politics, religion, culture, traditions, social origin and lifestyle had a great impact on this. Proverbs are usually contextual synonyms. Among the synonyms of proverbs, a proverb characterized by dominance is clearly visible. It is necessary to distinguish variant, doublet and synonymy in proverbs. As in the synonymous line, in the synonymous line of proverbs, proverbs with an old/new color are distinguished.[3] Among the proverbs in the folk language, some of them are widely used in speech, while others may be shortened, and in addition, they may completely disappear and give way to new ones.

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THE ROLE OF PRODUCTIVE SKILLS: SPEAKING AND WRITING IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT:

Productive skills, primarily speaking and writing, play a crucial role in language learning. These skills allow learners to express their thoughts, ideas, and emotions effectively. This article explores the significance of speaking and writing in language acquisition, the challenges learners face, and effective strategies for enhancing these skills. By understanding the importance of productive skills, educators can better facilitate language learning and equip students with essential communication tools.

Key Words: Productive skills, language learning, speaking, writing, communication, acquisition strategies, education.

INTRODUCTION:

Language learning encompasses four fundamental skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Among these, speaking and writing are classified as productive skills, as they require the active use of language to communicate effectively. While receptive skills (listening and reading) involve understanding input, productive skills focus on producing language output. This article discusses the vital role that speaking and writing play in language learning, the challenges learners encounter, and strategies to enhance these skills.

Productivity skills are essential to have in the workplace. They are the skills that help you get things done efficiently and effectively. They can include time management skills, organization skills, communication skills, and more. Here we will discuss these skills in more detail and improve them to be more productive. Productive skill

is the term for speaking and writing, skills where students actually have to produce language themselves.

The productive skills are speaking and writing, because learners need to articulate words and write to produce language. Learners receive language by listening to conversation, music, video and also by reading comprehension, newspaper, poem, book, etc.

Productive language skills, speaking, and writing, are important because they are the observable evidence of language acquisition. The more the speaker or the writer produces appropriate and coherent language the more we have proof of the progress in the learner's language system.

Teaching productive skills is also important because written and spoken communication are basic life skills. In real life, people generally may need to inform, convince, or share ideas. They are also sometimes required to take notes, fill in forms, and write emails, letters, reports, or stories.

Main Part:

The Importance of Speaking in Language Learning

Speaking is often the most immediate form of communication and is essential for real-life interactions. It allows learners to practice pronunciation, intonation, and fluency. Moreover, speaking fosters social connections and enhances learners' confidence in using the new language.

Challenges in Speaking:

Learners frequently face anxiety, fear of making mistakes, and lack of vocabulary when speaking. These barriers can hinder their willingness to participate in conversations, thereby limiting their practice opportunities.

Strategies to Enhance Speaking Skills

1. **Role-Playing:** Engaging in role-play activities can simulate real-life situations, helping learners practice speaking in a controlled environment.
2. **Group Discussions:** Encouraging group discussions allows learners to share ideas and perspectives, promoting fluency and confidence.
3. **Feedback Mechanisms:** Providing constructive feedback helps learners identify areas for improvement and reinforces their speaking skills.

The Importance of Writing in Language Learning:

Writing is a critical skill for academic success and professional communication. It enables learners to organize their thoughts, develop analytical skills, and convey

information coherently. Writing also provides a tangible record of language use, allowing for reflection and revision.

Challenges in Writing:

Many learners struggle with grammar, structure, and vocabulary in writing. The fear of judgment can also deter them from expressing their ideas freely.

Strategies to Enhance Writing Skills:

1. **Journaling:** Encouraging learners to keep a journal fosters daily writing practice and self-expression.
2. **Peer Review:** Implementing peer review sessions promotes collaborative learning and helps learners gain different perspectives on their writing.
3. **Writing Workshops:** Conducting workshops focused on specific writing skills (e.g., essay writing, creative writing) can provide targeted practice and support.

Integrating Speaking and Writing:

Both speaking and writing are interconnected processes that reinforce language learning. For instance, discussing writing topics verbally can enhance clarity and coherence in writing. Similarly, writing scripts for speaking activities can improve learners' confidence and fluency.

The Role of Technology:

Technology offers various tools to enhance productive skills. Language learning apps, online forums, and video conferencing can provide learners with opportunities to practice speaking and writing in diverse contexts. These platforms encourage interaction and offer immediate feedback, making them valuable resources in language education.

CONCLUSION:

Productive skills, particularly speaking and writing, are essential components of language learning. They empower learners to communicate effectively and express their ideas confidently. By recognizing the challenges associated with these skills and implementing effective strategies, educators can create a supportive learning environment that fosters language acquisition. Ultimately, enhancing speaking and writing skills equips learners with vital tools for personal, academic, and professional success.

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KO'K NO'XAT NAV NAMUNALARINI O'RGANISH

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Annatasiya. Ko'k no'xat eng ko'p tarqalgan asosiy dukkakli don ekini hisoblanib, uning doni oziq – ovqat uchun, chorva mollariga oziqa sifatida va agrotexnikaviy ahamiyatga ega. Donining tarkibida o'rtacha 20 – 27% oqsil, 4 – 10 % gacha qandlar va A, V, V₂ S vitaminlari hamda mineral moddalari bor.

Kalit so'zlar. Don, dukkak, F2 duragay avlod, chatishtirish, mahsuldorlik, nav, namuna, liniya, tadqiqot, irsiylanish, boshlang'ich matireal.

Don-dukakli ekinlar O'zbekiston Respublikasining xalq xo'jaligida katta iqtisodiy, ishlab chiqarish ahamiyatiga yega. Aholining oziq-ovqatga bo'lgan yehtiyolarini qondirishda, chorvachilikni konsentrat va omuxta yem, sanoatning ayrim sohalarini xomashyo bilan ta'minlashda dukkakli don ekinlaridan ko'k no'xat muhim o'rinni yegallaydi.

Don etishtirishni ko'paytirish, qishloq xo'jaligidagi asosiy muammolardan biri hisoblanadi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi mustaqillikka yerishgandan keyin don etishtirishni ko'paytirish, mamlakat aholisi, xalq xo'jaligining donga bo'lgan talabini respublikada etishtirilgan don hosili hisobiga qondirish bo'yicha bir qator amaliy ishlar bajarildi, farmonlar, qonunlar qabul qilindi.

Dukkakli don ekinlari dukkakdoshlar oilasiga mansub bo'lib, bu ekinlar qatoriga gorox (ko'k no'xat), yasmiq, no'xat, soya, loviya, mosh, vika, lyupin o'simliklari kiradi. Ularning doni, poyasi va barglari tarkibida ko'p miqdorda oqsil moddasi saqlanadi.

Ko'k no'xat eng ko'p tarqalgan asosiy dukkakli don ekini hisoblanib, uning doni oziq – ovqat uchun, chorva mollariga oziqa sifatida va agrotexnikaviy ahamiyatga ega. Donining tarkibida o'rtacha 20 – 27% oqsil, 4 – 10 % gacha qandlar va A, V, V₂ S vitaminlari hamda mineral moddalari bor.

Ko'k no'xatning pishgan va xom doni, shuningdek dukkagidan ham konserva tayyorlanadi. Ko'k no'xat chorva mollariga oziqa sifatida keng foydalaniladi. . Ayrim mintaqalarda bu ekindan siderat sifatida (yashil o'g'it) foydalaniladi.

O'zbekiston sharoitida ko'k no'xat – oraliq ekin sifatida ham foydalanilishi mumkin. Ko'k no'xat ekini turli tuproq – iqlim sharoitlarida tarqalgan. Hamdo'stlik mamlakatlarida uning maydoni jahonda Xitoydan keyin ikkinchi o'rinda turadi. Asosiy maydonlari Rossiyada (70,2%) va Ukrainada (26,1%) katta maydonlarda Xitoy, Hindiston, Gollandiya, Germaniya, Polsha va boshqa mamlakatlarda ekiladi. Hozirda jahon dehqonchiligida 15 mln gektar atrofida ekiladi.

Rossiyada ko'k no'xat ekini seleksiyasi D.L.Rudzinskiy tomonidan 1905 yil Petrov Qishloq xo'jalik instituti (hozirgi Moskvadagi Timiryazev nomli Qishloq xo'jalik akademiyasi) qoshidagi seleksion stansiyasida boshlangan.

Professor Rudzinskiy ko'k no'xatning Germaniyali namunalari o'rganish jarayonida tanlash o'tkazib, juda katta boy – boshlang'ich material tayyorlaydi va uning asosida Moskovskiy 559 va Moskovskiy 572 navlarini yaratgan. Moskovskiy 572 navi hozirga kadar o'zining ahamiyatini yo'qotgan emas.

Rudzinskiy ishlaridan keyin ko'k no'xat ekini seleksiyasi soxasidagi ishlar sobiq Vyatsk, Kazan, Shatilov, Kamennostep va Omsk seleksion stansiyalarida keng avj olgan.

Tadqiqotlarning vazifalari. Har xil ko'k no'xat seleksion namunalari sug'oriladigan yerlarda bahorda va yozda ekish, shuning asosida o'sishi, rivojlanishi va hosildorligini baholashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotlarimiz ob'ekti sifatida Butunrossiya o'simlikshunoslik ITI da yaratilgan 7 ta ko'k no'xat nav namunalari tanlab olingan.

Ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari «Metodika polevogo opta» (1985), «Dala tajribalarini o'tkazish uslublari» (2007), O'zbekiston Respublikasi qishloq va suv xo'jaligi Vazirligi, O'zbekiston qishloq xo'jalik ilmiy-ishlab chiqarish markazlarining uslubiy qo'llanmalari asosida o'tkaziladi (1995-2000). Dala tajribalarimizda namunalar bir yarusda 3 qaytariqda joylashtirish rejalashtirilgan.

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EFFECTIVE METHODS OF STORAGE OF OAT FLOUR GROWN IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN.

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Abstract. This article describes the results of research on the production and storage of cornmeal grown in the northern regions of Uzbekistan. In this, scientifically based conclusions on the storage of processed corn flour products were made.

Keywords. Oatmeal, flour, polypropylene bags, packaging, flouring, amount of flour output, water absorption.

Enter. Because flour is unstable, consists of small parts, and is an easy food for microorganisms and pests, storage processes are somewhat complicated. In our experiments, we carried out experiments on the study of factors that are important in the storage of oat flour.

During the storage of flour, the development of microorganisms is prevented as a result of the correct selection of the storage mode (low humidity). During storage, the initial changes begin with the appearance of mold fungi. As a result, the properties of the starch in the flour change and an unpleasant smell is formed.

The purpose and specific issues of the research. Development of optimal methods of packaging and storage of processed corn flour grown in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Material and methods. The research was conducted in the following manner in order to obtain flour from corn grain and pack finished products in special containers:

- Studying the biochemical composition of oat flour;
- Analysis of the mechanical composition of oat flour;
- To conduct research on the choice of the period of storage of cornmeal and the optimal method of storage;
- Research on the impact on the technological indicators of cornmeal fermentation and the selection of the most optimal method of packaging.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The flour storage process consists of two stages: the ripening process after the flour is ready and the long-term storage process. It is not recommended to use freshly prepared flour directly for production.

Because biochemical processes in the flour continue after the grain is crushed. Experiments were conducted to study the effectiveness of these processes when carried out before and after packaging.

Table 1

Effect of the duration of ripening on the shelf life of oat flour

Duration of ripening, hours	Water absorption (mixing) of flour, %	Protein, %	oils, %	Ash content, %	The amount of crude fiber, %	Amount of starch, %
0	45,6 (Control)	10,74	2,92	1,24	2,5	62,9
12	48,8	10,09	2,75	1,16	2,3	59,1
24	51,5	10,49	2,58	1,09	2,2	55,6
48	58,7	11,80	3,21	1,36	2,7	69,1
72	58,1	11,09	3,02	1,28	2,5	65,0
96	57,3	10,43	2,84	1,20	2,4	61,1

According to the results of our experiments, research was conducted to determine the effect of the duration of ripening on the shelf life of cornmeal. As a control, the quality indicators in the state at the time of leaving the mill were selected. After that, it was left open for milling for certain periods, and the quality indicators were analyzed.

The water absorption of corn flour was equal to 45.6%. This indicator increased to 48.8% after 12 hours, 51.5% after 24 hours, and 58.7% after 48 hours. A decrease in this indicator was observed after the extension was continued. In particular, it was found that the water absorption rate was 58.1% when it was fermented for 72 hours, and 57.3% when it was fermented for 96 hours. It follows that if oat flour is fermented for 48 hours and then packaged, its water absorption properties increase up to 14%.

Also, changes in the protein content of oat flour during fermentation were observed. For example, the content of freshly ground oatmeal was 10.74%, after 12 hours it was 10.09%, after 24 hours it was 10.79%, after 48 hours it was 11.8%, and after 72

hours it increased to 11.09%. It was observed that the amount of protein decreases when the fermentation process is continued.

This trend was repeated in parameters such as crude fiber content, starch content and ash content. In particular, according to our experiments, after 24 hours of maturation of cornmeal, it was determined that the water absorption of the flour was mixed up to 51.5%, the protein content was 10.79%, the fat content was 2.58%, the ash content was 1.09%, raw we can see that the fiber content has decreased to 2.2% and the starch content has decreased to 55.6%.

According to the results of our experiments, when we studied the effect of the duration of maturation on the shelf life of oatmeal after 48 hours, it was found that 58.7% of the water was mixed with the oatmeal, the protein content was 11.80%, the fat content was 3.21%, the ash content was 1.36%, and the raw fiber it was found that the amount increased by 2.7% and the amount of starch up to 69.1%.

Our experiences were determined at different times. When we determined the effect of the duration of ripening on the shelf life of cornmeal after 72 hours, it was found that the indicators were different. It was found that 58.1% of water was mixed with oat flour. It was observed that the content of protein decreased by 11.09%, fat by 3.02%, ash content by 1.28%, crude fiber content by 2.5%, and starch content by 65.0%.

When determining the effect of the ripening period on the shelf life of oat flour after 96 hours, the protein content of oat flour increased to 10.43%, fat to 2.84%, ash content to 1.20%, crude fiber content to 2.4%, and starch content to 61, It turned out to be up to 1%.

When oat flour was stored for different periods in 3 different ways, that is, in capacity containers, in cloth bags, in polypropylene bags, the changes in the composition of oat flour were different from each other (see Table 4.17).

Initially, experiments were carried out on the storage of flour of the Uzbekistan-5 variety of sorghum. Fresh flour was selected as a control. The composition of flour was analyzed for 60 days, 90 days and 120 days, and studies were conducted on which method of storage is more effective. The results were as follows. When the moisture level was studied, it was found that 11.67% was recorded when fresh, and 12.25% when stored in containers, 12.14% when stored in cloth bags, and 11.68% when stored in polypropylene bags during 60 days of storage.

Table 2

The effect of packaging method on shelf life of 5 types of sorghum flour in Uzbekistan

	Retention period	Storage method	Moisture	Protein	Oils	Kletchatka	Starch
1	Fresh (control)		11,67	12,73	4,18	4,39	67,3
2	When stored for 60 days	I	12,25	12,35	4,05	4,26	65,2
		II	12,14	11,98	3,93	4,13	63,3
		III	11,68	12,72	4,18	4,39	67,2
3	When stored for 90 days	I	12,97	12,34	4,05	4,25	65,2
		II	13,78	11,97	3,93	4,13	63,2
		III	11,69	12,70	4,17	4,38	67,1
4	When stored for 120 days	I	14,15	12,32	4,05	4,25	65,1
		II	17,12	11,95	3,93	4,12	63,2
		III	11,71	12,69	4,17	4,38	67,1

* I - When stored in capacious containers

II - When stored in cloth bags

III - When stored in polypropylene bags

It can be seen that the moisture content of the flour stored in polypropylene bags did not change much. A special feature of this packaging method is that there will be no loss of moisture due to the hermetic packaging of the product. Similarly, moisture level increased in the first two methods when shukabi were stored for 90 days. However, it has not lost its consumerism. When the storage period was 120 days, the moisture content in the first two methods was close to the critical value and exceeded. As a result, it became unfit for consumption.

In conclusion, flour made from Uzbekistan - 5 varieties can be stored in high-quality containers and fabric bags for up to 90 days, and in polypropylene bags for up to 120 days.

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DIE ANWENDUNG VON PHRASEOLOGISMEN UND REDEMITTELN IN DER DEUTSCHEN SPRACHE.

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Annotation: Phraseologische Ausdrücke und Redemittel sind wesentliche Bestandteile der deutschen Sprache. Sie bereichern die Kommunikation, verleihen ihr Tiefe, Ausdrucksstärke und kulturelle Bedeutung. In diesem Artikel werden die Definition, die verschiedenen Arten und die Funktionen von Phraseologismen und Redemitteln sowie ihre Anwendung in unterschiedlichen Kommunikationskontexten ausführlich untersucht. Der Artikel beleuchtet die Bedeutung dieser sprachlichen Einheiten sowohl im Alltag als auch in der Wissenschaft und im Sprachunterricht.

Schlüsselwörter: Phraseologismen, Redemittel, deutsche Sprache, Redewendungen, Kommunikation, Kultur, Sprachunterricht

Einleitung: Phraseologische Ausdrücke und Redemittel sind unverzichtbare Bestandteile der deutschen Sprache. Sie tragen nicht nur zur sprachlichen Vielfalt bei, sondern erleichtern auch die Verständigung und verleihen dem Ausdruck Tiefe und Bedeutung. Die Verwendung von feststehenden Wendungen und Redewendungen macht eine Sprache lebendiger und authentischer. Dieser Artikel behandelt die Rolle von Phraseologismen und Redemitteln im täglichen Sprachgebrauch, ihre Funktionen sowie ihre Bedeutung in verschiedenen Kommunikationskontexten.

Definition von Phraseologismen. Phraseologismen sind feste Wortverbindungen, deren Bedeutung nicht unmittelbar aus den einzelnen Wörtern abgeleitet werden kann. Sie bestehen oft aus mehreren Wörtern, die zusammen eine übertragene Bedeutung haben. Ein bekanntes Beispiel ist „ins Gras beißen“, was bedeutet, dass jemand stirbt. Die Wörter allein geben diese Bedeutung nicht wieder, sondern erst in ihrer festen Verbindung wird der Sinn erkennbar. Arten von Phraseologismen

In der deutschen Sprache gibt es verschiedene Arten von Phraseologismen:

1. Sprichwörter – Sprichwörter sind feststehende, meist vollständige Sätze, die eine allgemeine Lebensweisheit ausdrücken, z.B. „Aller Anfang ist schwer“.

2. Redewendungen – Dies sind feststehende Ausdrücke, die oft bildhaft sind, z.B. „etwas durch die Blume sagen“ (etwas indirekt ausdrücken).

3. Zwillingsformeln – Dies sind Paarbildungen wie „kurz und bündig“ oder „Hals über Kopf“, die fest miteinander verbunden sind und als Einheit verwendet werden. Funktionen von Phraseologismen in der Kommunikation
Phraseologismen erfüllen mehrere wichtige Funktionen in der Kommunikation:

1. Kulturelle Identität – Viele Phraseologismen sind kulturell verankert und reflektieren die Traditionen, Werte und das Alltagsleben einer Gesellschaft. Sie helfen, das kulturelle Gedächtnis einer Gemeinschaft zu bewahren.

2. Emotionalität und Lebendigkeit – Durch den Einsatz von Phraseologismen wird die Sprache lebendiger und emotionaler. Sie verleihen dem Gesagten Ausdruckstärke und machen den Inhalt oft leichter verständlich.

3. Effizienz und Prägnanz – Phraseologismen erlauben es, komplexe Gedanken oder Gefühle in kurzer, prägnanter Form auszudrücken. Sie sind eine sprachliche Abkürzung, die eine klare Botschaft vermittelt.

Redemittel und ihre Anwendung. Redemittel sind Sprachbausteine, die in der mündlichen und schriftlichen Kommunikation verwendet werden, um Argumente zu strukturieren, Meinungen zu äußern oder Gespräche zu führen. Sie werden häufig in formellen und informellen Gesprächssituationen genutzt, um eine klare Kommunikation zu gewährleisten.

Beispiele für häufig verwendete Redemittel:

1. Meinungsäußerung – „Meiner Meinung nach...“, „Ich bin der Ansicht, dass...“
2. Zustimmung – „Da stimme ich Ihnen zu.“, „Genau!“
3. Ablehnung – „Das sehe ich anders.“, „Dem kann ich nicht zustimmen.“
4. Vorschläge machen – „Wie wäre es, wenn...“, „Ich schlage vor, dass...“
5. Argumentieren – „Ein wichtiger Punkt ist...“, „Man darf nicht vergessen, dass...“

Redemittel dienen dazu, Gespräche zu strukturieren und den Kommunikationsfluss zu steuern. Sie erleichtern es dem Sprecher, seine Gedanken klar und verständlich auszudrücken und Missverständnisse zu vermeiden. Anwendungsbereiche von Phraseologismen und Redemitteln. Phraseologismen und Redemittel werden in einer Vielzahl von Kontexten verwendet, darunter:

1. Alltagskommunikation – Im täglichen Gespräch helfen Redewendungen und Sprichwörter, Gefühle und Meinungen auf eine prägnante und verständliche Weise zu äußern.

2. Formelle Schreiben – In wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten, offiziellen Briefen oder Präsentationen spielen Redemittel eine wichtige Rolle, um eine klare und präzise Argumentation zu gewährleisten.
3. Unterricht und Sprachunterricht – Für Sprachlerner sind Redemittel und Phraseologismen ein wesentlicher Bestandteil, um Sprachkompetenz zu entwickeln und sich flüssig auszudrücken.
4. Medien und Literatur – In journalistischen Texten, aber auch in literarischen Werken, sind Phraseologismen weit verbreitet. Sie tragen zur Anschaulichkeit und Emotionalität der Texte bei.

Besonderheiten der Phraseologie. Die Besonderheit von Phraseologismen liegt in ihrer festen Struktur. Sie können nicht beliebig verändert oder wörtlich übersetzt werden, da dies ihre Bedeutung verändern oder entstellen würde. Ein gutes Beispiel hierfür ist die Redewendung „auf dem Holzweg sein“. Diese Phrase bedeutet, dass jemand sich irrt oder auf dem falschen Weg ist. Wörtlich übersetzt in andere Sprachen ergibt sie keinen Sinn.

Fazit. Phraseologismen und Redemittel sind zentrale Bestandteile der deutschen Sprache. Sie bereichern die Kommunikation, machen sie effizienter und verleihen dem Ausdruck eine zusätzliche Tiefe. Ihr kultureller Hintergrund und ihre vielfältigen Anwendungsbereiche in Alltag, Wissenschaft und Medien machen sie zu einem unersetzlichen Teil des deutschen Sprachsystems. Das Verständnis und die Anwendung von Phraseologismen und Redemitteln sind daher nicht nur für Muttersprachler, sondern auch für Lernende der deutschen Sprache von großer Bedeutung.

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THE DEGREE OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSPARENCY IN THE PALESTINIAN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract - The aim of the study is to identify the degree of administrative transparency in the Palestinian higher educational institutions in the Gaza Strip. In the study, the researchers adopted a descriptive and analytical method. The research population consisted of administrative staff, whether academic or administrative, except for those in senior management or the university council. The study population reached 392 employees. A random sample was selected (197). The number of questionnaires recovered was (160) with a recovery rate of (81.2%). The researchers used a questionnaire for the data collection and were treated using SPSS to obtain the results.

The results show that there is no significant difference between male responses and female responses due to gender variable. The results also confirm that there is no significant difference between respondents' responses due to the age variable. The results also showed a significant difference between respondents' responses attributed to the university variable. There is a fundamental difference between respondents' responses attributed to the scientifically qualified variable. The results also confirmed a significant difference between respondents' responses attributed to the management level variable. The results also confirmed a significant difference between respondents' responses due to variable years of service.

The research reached a number of recommendations, the most important of which is: The necessity of Palestinian universities to adhere to the application of transparency standards in all university activities. The need to benefit from regional and international experience in the application of transparency systems within universities and to examine the possibility of applying these systems in our universities. As well as the need to engage in the program of teaching transparency in universities, as it is confirmed that only five universities participated in this experiment. The importance of raising awareness among the employees of Palestinian universities to clarify the foundations of building transparency and its dimensions to represent the active supporter through workshops and seminars.

Keywords— Administrative Transparency, Palestinian Universities, Institutions of Higher Education, Gaza, Palestine.

1. INTRODUCTION

Transparency is one of the most important topics that occupy the minds of specialists in accounting, finance, economic as well as the law and administration, where it works to protect money and calls for the use of the best economic resources available to achieve growth, stability, and ensure the achievement of financial activity for its objectives. The subject of administrative transparency has raised many researchers in the different fields of knowledge to research this subject in order to explore its various horizons and shed light on its various contents in order to provide practices that stand up in the institution to achieve the goals that all societies seek.

Transparency is one of the elements of achieving governance in management. Transparency is the principle of creating an environment in which information on current circumstances, decisions and actions is available, perceived and understood, and the method of providing information, making policy decisions related to a more specific society through timely publication and openness to all parties concerned relationship. Or to provide an attractive work environment that facilitates the prediction of changes in them and thus determine their future direction [11,16, 17, 20. 21]. The academic institutions are considered an essential means of building the good person and the society's tool for achieving progress and development. Therefore, it is important to connect the university with the society by linking the sites of science to the production sites. There should be a clear communication bridges between the university and these sites to ensure the flow of information between them. This requires adopting an open system and applying a democratic approach to decision-making, following the scientific method of organization, taking into account functional specialization and dealing with its problems and problems of society [2, 18, 19].

The importance of transparency stems from its positive effects on the public and private sectors. It helps to achieve many benefits, including enhancing the role of loyalty among the employees, increasing their productivity and strengthening their values, strengthening the values of cooperation and synergy, clarity and improvement of results, reducing ambiguity and blurring corruption.

Lack of transparency leads to ambiguity of legislation; thus allowing the employee to take upon himself the freedom to interpret legislation, thereby increasing

administrative constraints. Transparency also facilitates performance assessments, saves time and costs, avoids confusion and chaos in work. Develop the functions of administrative units and establish values of cooperation and teamwork [12, 22, 23]. In light of the great importance of the academic institutions in society, the importance of building these institutions on sound and clear foundations, especially with regard to their management systems, is thus starting to study and research concerned with modern issues in universities in order to establish sound and clear foundations for the management system at all levels. One of the important issues of focus when applying these methods is administrative transparency. Administrative transparency in higher educational institutions include transparent relationships, practices, practices and behaviors, providing a healthy regulatory environment at all administrative and academic levels, including credibility and trust between management and individuals through real empowerment rather than Empowerment Bogus to carry out their responsibilities and provide the necessary information for each level as required.

Transparency institutions communicate continuously with all their members do not deal with them confidentially and involve them in decision-making and policy-making, where management takes into account decentralization and flexibility through adoption of the principle of democracy and dealing with integrity at all levels [2, 24, 25].

2. RESEARCH PROBLEM

Universities play a major role in establishing the principles of transparency and integrity which are considered to be modern management concepts that all administrative organizations must adopt because of their importance in creating a successful management that tries to address many administrative problems such as ambiguity in the laws and regulations in force and try to find ways to simplify procedures to combat administrative corruption. Therefore, this study attempts to shed light on the degree of administrative transparency in order to achieve transparency in the Palestinian universities in order to reduce the mismanagement practices that harm the public interest and make some suggestions to activate their application.

As a result of strengthening the principle of administrative transparency, a number of researchers pointed out, for example, the report issued by the coalition for integrity and accountability [9, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30] on the environment of transparency and accountability in the Palestinian higher education sector in the

Gaza Strip. The results and recommendations showed lacks in executive regulation related to transparency in higher educational institutions no. (11) of 1998 that clarifies the responsibility of universities towards the ministry and the responsibility of the ministry towards higher education institutions of the Palestinian National Authority, which weakens the system of accountability of universities. The law limits the competence of the ministry to issuing regulations and decisions, which is a lack of legislation that regulates the work of institutions of higher education in the Palestinian National Authority. There are no codes for the staff of Palestinian universities in the Gaza Strip, although some universities include in their publications a set of standards and values to be observed while performing their duties. Harb [12, 31, 32] recommended activating the role of senior leaders in Palestinian universities in order to support the principle of transparency by opening the door for the participation of employees and encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation.

3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Q1: What is the degree of administrative transparency in the Palestinian higher education institutions in the Gaza Strip?

It is divided into the following sub-questions:

Q1-1: What is the level of administrative transparency in Palestinian universities?

Q1-2: Are there statistically significant differences in the opinions of the sample in question on the level of administrative transparency, depending on the demographic variables (gender, age, university, academic qualification, administrative level, years of service)?

4. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

H1: There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between universities in the Gaza Strip in the degree of administrative transparency due to the following demographic variables (gender, age, university, academic qualification, administrative level, and years of service).

The following sub-assumptions are derived from it:

H1-1: There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the universities in the Gaza Strip in the degree of administrative transparency due to the variable (gender).

H1-2: There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between universities in the Gaza Strip in the degree of administrative transparency due to the variable (age).

H1-3: There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) among universities in the Gaza Strip in the degree of administrative transparency due to the variable (university).

H1-4: There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between universities in the Gaza Strip in the degree of administrative transparency due to the variable (scientific qualification).

H1-5: There are no statistically significant differences at the level of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the universities in the Gaza Strip in the degree of administrative transparency due to the variable (administrative level).

H1-6: There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between universities in the Gaza Strip in the degree of administrative transparency due to the variable (years of service).

5. STUDY LIMITS AND SCOPE

□ **Subject (Academic) limitations:** The research was limited in its objective to study the degree of the practice of administrative transparency. □ **Human Limitations:** The research was carried out on administrative staff and academics in an administrative position. □ **Institutional Limit:** Palestinian universities in the Gaza Strip □ **Place Limitations:** The research was conducted on five Palestinian universities in the Gaza Strip. □ **Time limitation:** The research, preliminary data collection and statistical analysis were carried out during the year (2017).

6. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This research attempts to achieve the following objectives: □ To examine the reality of the degree of administrative transparency in the Palestinian universities - Gaza Strip. □ To highlight differences from the point of view of the respondents on the degree of administrative transparency in the Palestinian universities - Gaza Strip according to the demographic variables (gender, age, university, academic qualification, administrative level, years of service). □ Suggesting proposals that contribute to enhancing the degree of administrative transparency and contribute to increasing the application of the concept of administrative transparency in the Palestinian universities in the Gaza Strip. □ Outcomes and recommendations contribute to increasing the degree of administrative transparency in the Palestinian universities in the Gaza Strip. □ Identify the challenges facing universities, and what features should be available in universities to achieve a high degree of administrative transparency. □ To find out if there are statistically significant differences between the averages of the degrees of the employees in the universities on the research axes

according to gender, age, university, academic qualification, administrative level, years of service.

7. RESEARCH IMPORTANCE

The importance of the research is in the importance of the subject, which is the subject of interest of researchers, and there is an urgent need to promote the degree of administrative transparency in accordance with scientific methodology and clear application.

The importance of research can be highlighted by: □ The theoretical importance of this study highlights the scope of administrative transparency and the importance of enhancing its practice in the Palestinian universities in the Gaza Strip. □ This study draws on its importance as it is a subject of modernity, scientific, and practical excellence. □ This research provides data to assist researchers and scholars in this field. □ The attention of the management of Palestinian universities to the importance of enhancing the degree of administrative transparency because of its role in upgrading the status of the university at the local and regional levels. □ Providing scientific and practical recommendations to Palestinian universities that help achieve the degree of administrative transparency.

8. RESEARCH TERMINOLOGY

Administrative transparency is the clarity of legislation, its ease of understanding, stability, harmony with each other, objectivity, clarity of language, flexibility and development in accordance with the economic, social and administrative changes in accordance with the spirit of the times, as well as simplification of procedures and dissemination of information and accessibility. It is the right of every citizen or employee to access data, to access information, policy-making and decision-making mechanisms, and knowledge of institutional decision-making mechanisms. Transparency is an input to ethical standards and an institutional charter of trust, as well as helping to discover Corruption [6, 33]. It can be said that all definitions call for one substance, which is linked to four words: credibility, disclosure, clarity, and participation [12, 34, 35].

To this end, procedural information is defined as information sharing, public policy making, regulations and legislation, and procedures in accordance with written and published legal rules, which specify the information to be provided, the dates in which they should be published in detail. This information is sufficient to understand the work of the university and monitor its performance, so that it is accessible to the stakeholders, especially the administrative staff working in it.

9. PREVIOUS STUDIES

The study of Abu Habib [1] aimed to identify the application of international transparency standards in the international organizations operating in the Gaza Strip, where the research sought to reach a transparent international regulatory environment that rejects corruption and is able to confront and reduce its spread in society, Identify the most important ways to promote the application of international transparency standards. One of the most important findings of the research was that there was a moderate agreement by the sample of the research sample that UNRWA applied and practiced transparency and indicators in its work in the light of international transparency standards with a rate of approval of 63.19%. The research recommended activating the role of senior leadership in UNRWA to support the principle of transparency by opening the door for the participation of employees and encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation; as well as annual awards for the most transparent section. Finally, the agreement with some local universities and colleges to work on teaching a course on the ethics of the profession and work, and on combating corruption and the requirements of integrity, transparency and accountability, especially for students in fourth, fifth years, and expected to graduate.

The study of AL-Omri [5] aims to identify the degree of administrative transparency in Saudi universities and its impediments and ways of improving them from the point of view of its faculty members. The descriptive method was used and a questionnaire was designed for this purpose. The research community consisted of all members of the faculty - male and female - in the five Saudi universities in the government. The research sample consisted of 1070 members, representing 20% of the research community. One of the most important findings of this research was that the overall degree of the administrative transparency of the Saudi universities from the point of view of the teaching staff was medium. The highest dimensions were as follows: the transparency of administrative communication, transparency in information and work mechanisms, transparency in laws and regulations, transparency in performance appraisal, transparency in decision-making, and finally transparency in accountability. The research recommended that the university should work with the participation of the community in the decision making process related to the services it provides.

The need for senior departments at the university to open the way for all employees at the university at different levels of management to participate in the decision-

making process. The University should provide protection and guarantees to individuals who contribute to the detection and reward of corruption.

The study of USAID [15] aims to ensure that transparency can be defined as a principle that allows those affected by administrative decisions, business transactions or philanthropy to know not only numbers and facts, but mechanisms and processes; it is the duty of staff, board of trustees, and managers to act clearly and predictably and understandable. Every citizen has the right to be transparent in society in the public and private sectors. The research showed that the evidence of academic misconduct evades academics from their responsibilities at intervals, and students evade lectures without being punished. In addition to the academic betrayal of academic gains such as: academic theft, falsification of data, fraud in research, and complacency in carrying out duties and responsibilities. As well as academic bribery, in accepting gifts or payments for academic degrees.

The study of Al-Harbi [3] aimed to determine the degree of commitment to the practice of administrative transparency in the academic departments in the Faculty of Education, King Saud University, from the point of view of faculty members and administrative staff. One of the most important results of the research was that the degree of practicing administrative transparency at King Saud University was medium. The degree of administrative transparency requirements was high according to the views of the sample members. The research recommended that academic leaders should adopt the principle of administrative transparency through a procedural plan that promotes the policy of clarity and disclosure of all administrative and academic dealings, and the consolidation of integrity practices through the adoption of objective accountability systems.

The study of Harb [12] aimed at identifying the reality of administrative transparency and the requirements of its application by the senior management in the Palestinian universities in the Gaza Strip and the commitment of university employees to practice transparency in the fields of information systems, administrative communication, administrative accountability, participation, and work procedures. The recommendations of the research are the need to work on the practice of transparency while creating a balance between the right to know and the right of the university to maintain its secrets. As well as activate the role of senior leaders in Palestinian universities to support the principle of transparency by opening the way for the participation of employees and encourage the spirit of initiative and innovation.

Evidence of low level of transparency

The low level of transparency in the institution can be inferred by some of the evidence mentioned in the USAID report, which was as follows [15]:

- Economic pressure: The delay, irregularity, or inadequacy of funding for universities; the absence of incentives for academics or administrators drives them to seek additional sources of income in unethical ways.
- Lack of clarity of laws and legislation: Where it is difficult to distinguish between what is acceptable and unacceptable in a way that creates opportunities for corruption.
- In societies with tribal customs, favoritism, moderation, and giving gifts to supervisors are implicitly acceptable or normal, and these habits increase the degree of bad and increase the problem of corruption in education.
- When infrastructure is weak, inspectors are not allowed to visit universities to avoid the risk of collisions when arresting corrupt employees.
- Lack of effective participation of academics with society, lack of accountability in the education sector, and lack of responsibility in the education sector.
- Some practices are not the result of a bad intention, but simply as a result of the belief that this behavior is part of the transaction, and because breaking this law can be considered a serious risk to the individual a collective action is taken against him.

Ways to enhance transparency

Harb points out some actions that will help universities enhance transparency within their administrative systems, which can be summed up in the following points [12]:

- Reformulation of internal laws and regulations.
- Continuous development of control systems so that democratic control is correct.
- Educational programs for new employees, and increasing their knowledge of the organizational and administrative dimensions, rights and duties.
- Issuance of communications and circulars directly related to employees, and labor laws within the institution.
- Activating the role of the committees and groups assigned to the supervision to have a separation between those who supervise and those who manage.
- To create the working environment and climate appropriate for transparency and try to link the personal interests of individuals with the general interests of the University.
- Monitoring and continuously guidance and the existence of an effective evaluation system.
- Provide open communication channels and strong bridges between university members and the outside community in which the university lives.
- Respect the rights and privacy of individuals.
- Stay away from secrecy in administrative style.
- Use advanced information systems and employ IT to facilitate and support

openness which in turn improves efficiency. □ Commitment to values and ethics of public service, which contributes to the building of integrity systems. □ Emphasize the great role of the academic administration in particular, and the university in general, in influencing people's beliefs and convictions, and developing the necessary awareness programs.

11. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

The researchers used the analytical descriptive approach, which attempts to describe and evaluate "administrative transparency in higher education institutions" in the hope of reaching generalizations that have a meaning that increases the knowledge of the subject. The research also relied on data collection from the field reality through research conducted for this purpose. The research community consists of all administrative personnel, whether an academic in administrative position or administrative with the exception of the senior management in the university. The researchers have enumerated (392) job titles.

12. RESULTS OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The research presents data analysis and test hypotheses by answering the research questions and reviewing the main results of the questionnaire, which were obtained by analyzing their paragraphs and finding the demographic variables. Therefore, statistical treatments were conducted for the collected data from the research questionnaire. (SPSS) was used to get the results and analysis.

Methodology and procedures First: Methodology of the study

In order to achieve the objectives of the research, the researchers used the analytical descriptive method by which the phenomenon can be described, the data analyzed, the relationship between its components, the expressed views about it, the processes involved, and the effects it causes are all outlined. Primary data was collected by using a random stratified sample,

Check the authenticity of the tool Internal Validity

Internal validity means the extent to which each paragraph of the questionnaire is consistent with the axis to which this paragraph belongs. It is calculated by finding the correlation coefficients between each paragraph of the questionnaire field and the total score of the field itself.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	ACHIEVEMENTS, INNOVATIONS, TECHNOLOGIES AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY Ochildiyev Najmiddin Narbayevich	3-6
2	"WAYS OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT" Azimova Xurshida Bahodirovna	7-10
3	CREATING A WEBSITE IN WORDPRESS: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE Feruza Kuldasheva	11-13
4	THE ROLE OF PROVERBS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS Nurbek Juraev	14-16
5	THE ROLE OF PRODUCTIVE SKILLS: SPEAKING AND WRITING IN LANGUAGE LEARNING Iroda Irkinova , Narimanova J.Y	17-20
6	KO‘K NO‘XAT NAV NAMUNALARINI O‘RGANISH Sarvinoz Anorboyeva, Akmal Xayitov	21-22
7	EFFECTIVE METHODS OF STORAGE OF OAT FLOUR GROWN IN THE CONDITIONS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN. U.D.Aymuratov	23-27
8	DIE ANWENDUNG VON PHRASEOLOGISMEN UND REDEMITTELN IN DER DEUTSCHEN SPRACHE. Muzarifa Abdullayeva	28-30
9	THE DEGREE OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSPARENCY IN THE PALESTINIAN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS Mazen J. Al Shobaki	31-40
	OUTLINE	41