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INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

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O‘QITISHNING MUAMMOLARI VA ISTIQBOLLARI**

xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari to‘plami

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С руками нигде не пропадешь; Гусли-то те, да руки не те; Не игла шьет, а руки.

В русских поговорках *рука* отражает не только морального удовлетворения от трудовой деятельности, она также является основным источником материального достатка человека. Например: *Дело в руках – хлеб в устах.*

Рука в русских поговорках участвует в жестах, символизирующих определенные взаимоотношения людей, события их жизни. Например: *Рука руку моет.* В данном случае отражается положительное отношение человека к взаимовыручке, даже если один другого покрывает в каких-то нечестных делах. Также компонент *рука* может отражать удачу человека: *Удалыцу все с руки.*

Таким образом, русские пословицы с соматической составляющей представляют собой фрагмент языковой картины мира, частью национальной концептосферы, которая включает в себя такие культурные ценности как «здоровье», «жизнь», «ум», «семья», «труд». В них также репрезентируются быт, привычки, характер, внешность человека, чувства, эмоции, семейные отношения, воспитание детей, отношение к труду, повседневному поведению, представления о бедности и богатстве. Пословицы и поговорки вообще с соматической составляющей в частности представляют собой неиссякаемый источник народной мудрости, кратко и эмоционально отражают национальные ценности, традиции, быт, историю народа.

Пословицы, имеющие в своем составе компоненты соматизмов, представляют особый интерес для филологов в связи с распространенностью и универсальностью таких языковых единиц. Соматическую лексику можно встретить в составе русских пословиц, и этот факт свидетельствует о том, что образ «телесности» широко представлен в языковой картине мира русского народа.

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ONE OF THE FOUR FOXES IS THE CAMEL AND ITS CHARACTER

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Abstract. The article discusses the origin of the camel, the types of camels. The main task of the article is to learn about the camel. Camels live in the driest

regions of our planet and tend to survive where most other animals can't last more than a couple of days. Due to their durability, camels have been considered a measure of wealth among many peoples since ancient times, and they have not lost their value in many parts of the world.

Keywords camel, vocabulary, language, baby camel eyes.

Four food Camel is considered the most sacred animal. It can withstand the desert for forty days, if it is loaded – it is a car, if it eats – meat, and its fur is suitable for clothing. Kazakhs wore camel wool coats, which were light and soft outerwear. The camel has various qualities, such as strength, speed, endurance, and therefore it is called differently (zhelmaya, nar, aruana, jampoz, olek, narkospak, etc.). You may remember the monster that flies like a bird when struck by lightning. And the camel is called bota, tailak, byurshin, byurlysh, nausha, buzbash, ingen, atan, bura during its growth.

Camels are one of the largest mammals. Camels live in desert, salty regions. Camels are resistant to desert and severe frost. They drink water once in winter and twice in summer. Camels do not need feed. He eats thorns, thistles, bitter herbs.

The function of the camel for humans is very high. Our land has all the necessary conditions for breeding camels. There are two types of camels. The one-humped camel belongs to the nar camel, and the two-humped camel belongs to the subspecies. Camel is a sacred animal, it has many benefits. The camel is tied with a muzzle or a saddle. Its meat is abundant, and its fur is soft and fluffy. When a camel is fleeced, it is fleeced with a knife. Camel hair is guarded in April and May. Camel hair is very useful in Shu. It is useful for joint pain.

It is good to boil camel's hump in salt and put it on the place where the scurf has accumulated when the joints of the legs slip. Warm vests and hats, gloves, shawls and blankets are made from camel hair. It accumulates excess fat in the hump. Makes a paste from camel's milk. Apricot oil, a little honey or sugar is added to it. It is very useful for lung disease and severe cold. It is much more useful than drugs in pharmacies.

Camel milk is very fatty. Cheese, worms, and chubat are made from it. Shubat contains a lot of vitamins necessary for people. Shubat is useful for lung, stomach, anemia, intestinal diseases [1].

To prepare shubat, milk is fermented and kept for two or three days. After opening it, he pours it into a bowl and shakes it. At present, it is poured into a cheese pot and occasionally stirred with a wooden flame. In order not to have a shunt of Shubat, it is necessary to give sapira. Shubat will be very thick and tasty at that time.

I grew up among cattle since childhood. My grandfather and grandmother keep camels. We have eight camels in our house. Camels give birth in March and April. I saw a camel being saddled. The bota will be very tender. Botha will not step foot until one weekend. My grandfather and grandmother kiss him and take him to the camel's liver. Sometimes my grandmother milks the camel and gives milk to the camel with a nipple. Cover the pot and protect it from the cold.

We have two humped forks and two camels in our house. A camel does not give birth. And the camel is very jealous. He even goes so far as to eat his baby when he is born. Therefore, my grandfather and grandmother will be with me until the end of the bota. My grandfather wears nosebands on camels and camels. And my grandmother puts dots on shoes. Because it is convenient to drive. I help my grandparents. In the summer, I drive camels to pasture. I give grass and water to my bots that are left at home, clean the bottom. In winter, single camels graze in the fields. Only the ilking camel lives in the house. My grandmother milks a camel every three hours. Milked eight times a day. When my grandmother is milking a camel, I go to her and help her. My grandmother prepares very delicious chubat. Camel is a Kazakh's companion. A car with heavy loads during migration. The small power of the camel population. If you eat food, if you drink medicine, meat, milk, soup. That's why my Kazakh, the camel I cherished. It is sacred that livestock is counted as four foods.

Residents of the country have been engaged in camel farming since ancient times. Among the four tribes, camels were highly valued as wealth, transport, and food. There was no life of the Kazakh country without livestock. Even now, the land of Kazakhstan, which is very suitable for cattle breeding, cannot be imagined without cattle. Livestock will continue to be a very important economic source for our country [2].

Types of camels:

Nar is a one-humped camel. A large and strong camel with a single hump. Those who know, those who don't know, don't know. We carried Nar's burden, Botas and ingens (3,150). 2. shift. Big, big. Left from the enemy... *B. Kaliyev, Zh. Tuymebaev, Sh. Kurmanbayuly, S. Isakova. "Mukaghali language" dictionary. - Almaty, 2017.* A single-humped, large-breed camel. If we reduce the number of children, the height of the child will decrease more and more (Poet Akmolla, Kunder.). Nar is the end of one hump or two humps. *Dictionary of the Kazakh literary language. Fifteen volumes. Volume 11. /Compiler: J. Mankeeva, S. Bizakov, A. Zhunisbek and others. - Almaty, 2011. - 752 p.* Single-humped, purebred camel → Buidasalma. Big, large; strong, strong * He was the light of a man. (2) The eastern wing of the bullet * wanders like a bullet without a bullet. ... *Kairzhan K., Word - number: ancient Kazakh words. - Almaty: "Oner" publishing house, 2013. – 480 pages.* **lat:** Nar túie z o o l. A type of large animal with a pair of ruminant hooves, with one large spur on the back, nar. The single-humped **camel** grows in India, Arabia, Asia, and Africa (Shangyrak et al.). Asha presses her suit. Asau teaches. Riders perform. The male rides **camels as if he had climbed the mountain** ...Isn't it the amazing exoticism that foreigners are looking for ("Young Alash").

Bura is a purebred male of a camel.

his beautiful **face**,

looks **very** beautiful.

The country of the heart is full of young men,

Tell me the truth, are you a girl? (*Saying*).

Burrows foam and grind their teeth,

Bothas sing the state of the gray ingane,
The horses, horses, and horses raced.

Let's go away and build an old house and play (N. Akhmetbekov, *Amangeldi*).

Asyl pressed one of his legs on **the bora's** neck and untied one of the ailkurs tied to the gallows, and tied both front legs tightly (S. Balgabaev, *Desert*).

Burrows of the Kalmak camel breed can be used to breed the Kazakh camel breed (I. Zhumagulov, *Camel Breeding*).

his beautiful **face**,
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The country of the heart is full of young men,
Tell me the truth, are you a girl? (Saying).

Burrows foam and grind their teeth,
Bothas sing the state of the gray ingane,
The horses, horses, and horses raced.

Let's go away and play by building an old house (N. Akhmetbekov, *Amangeldi*).

Asyl put one of his legs on the neck **of the bura** and untied one of the ailkurs tied to the gallows, and tied both front legs tightly (S. Balgabayev, *Shol.*).

Burrows of the Kalmak camel breed can be used to breed the Kazakh camel breed (I. Zhumagulov, *Camel Breeding*) [3].

Beans usually mature in 11, 17 months. In groups, it is necessary to care for Kaimal needles separately. Otherwise , **weevils** will destroy the fertilized needles ("Science and Art").

Ulek is a purebred male camel with curly hair, tall height, long hair at the withers, lame tail, single hump.

Bey is the head of the camel, there is no camel to carry the load after you! (Karasai, Kazi) (*version of Murat Monkeuly*). *Words of the ancestors. Volume 41. 2007. 100 volumes*).

The youth is black, and the grass is looking back (" *Alpamys batyr*". *Words of the ancestors. Volume 34. 2006. 100 volumes*). There was a rook, there was a narwhal, there was a burra, Is it sleeping in the winter, and this country is not moving (" *The unmanned car*". M. Zhusip, *Volume I, 2003*). Like a sinking fish, there is a land that grew strong (" *Kobylandy batyr*" (*Erezhep Tileumagambetuly's version*). *Words of ancestors. Volume 37. 2006. 100 volumes*). Like Maya born from a womb, Comrade Maya, mother-in-law?! ("*Koblandy batyr*". *Aksauyt. Volume I. 1977*).

One of the national occupations of the Kazakh people is animal husbandry. That is why they compare their most beloved children to those children of food. For example: saying "Botam", "Bota zozym", "Kulinym", etc. We learned in every lesson that the four essentials are clothes we wear, food we drink, and cars we ride.

Camel is drought and hunger tolerant. It tolerates hot and cold and does not get tired during long journeys.

Humpbacked animals have decreased in the country under the slogan of the red government, "No exaggeration, no open hooves." Who knows whether camel herding was found to be inefficient and the number of these camels did not

increase so much even in the collective farm and state farm. Today, there are about 150,000 wild black seeds in the country. In regions such as Mangistau and Kyzylorda, camel farming has been rooted since ancient times, and now basic farms are systematically working [4].

Two-humped camel is a type of camel breed.

Aruana nar is a humpback camel.

Ayr camel is more heat resistant than camel, has more milk (two to three times), but has less wool. Arowana is grown in Kazakhstan only in the Atyrau region.

Zelmaya - a legendary type of single humped camel (nard) due to its speed. In the Kazakh legend, the car of Asan Gorab, a folk hunter who spent his whole life searching for "Zeruyik". It is said that the wise old man traveled the world for seventy years on a horse. He endured desert and hunger for forty days. The people called Zhelmaya "the boat of the black land" because it was strong enough to withstand heat and cold and was not tired during long journeys.

If you raise cattle , raise camels, its benefits are huge - if you don't walk 40-50 kilometers a day, you will have a black base that does not spread blood, and it will calve every two years. However, if taken care of, it will grow like other plants. The benefit is from the skirt.

This drink made from camel meat is widely used in Kazakh cuisine. According to its biological composition, it is not only a nutritious and tasty food, but also a source of vitamins A, B1, B2, C. For example, in terms of vitamins B1 and B2, camel milk exceeds cow's milk.

If you need camel's milk in four pieces, ghee and honey are extracted, cheese is made, and chubat is fermented. Another feature is that it is milked for 15-16 months. Milk makes tea well. And chubaty is a very useful food that cures diseases and has healing properties [5].

Belts and belts were made from camel skin. In fact, camel's soles and hooves are indispensable raw materials for the textile industry. When the fur of a wild animal is used as clothing, its meat is healing and its skin is healing.

In conclusion, this article discussed about the most sacred of the four food animals, the camel. Camel is a very useful animal for humans. Among the four tribes, camels were highly valued as wealth, transport, and food. The keeper of this cattle was called "Oysylkara". The name Oisylkara conceptually means camel. The placement of the name has a descriptive color. It has its own uniqueness that is not at all similar to other food names.

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5. [http:// anatili . en /? p = 22429](http://anatili.en/?p=22429) Milk is scarce

THE WAYS OF PRODUCTION OF NEW TERMS IN THE TERMINOLOGICAL FIELD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING (ELT)

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Ayshe Aliyeva, Gulistan State Pedagogical Institute*

Annotation. The article describes the ways of production new terms in the terminology for ELT. Morphological ways of production of new ways is considered as one of the productive ways of word formation. Abbreviation is explained as a means by which most of ELT terms are produced. The article compares abbreviated terms for ELT to the terms that are shortened and initialized. ELT terminological units are also included in the article as acronyms along with shortening and initialisms.

Key words: professional communication, speech economy, the formation of new words, abbreviations, acronyms, multicomponent ELT terms, language and language skill terms.

Being one of the ways of formation of new words, abbreviation as a linguistic phenomenon stimulates the shaping of terms in the English Language Teaching (ELT) area. Abbreviations has become a common part of communication among ELT professionals thus making it frequently used on ELT live webinars and offline discussions. Consequently, the appearance of new concepts has given rise to the increase of new terms in the lexical layers of the terminology for ELT. In most cases these new terms tend to be long and complex to be used in speech. So, the tendency to practice abbreviated ELT vocabulary has marked the requirements of speech economy to create an effective professional communication with least effort, as a model once proposed by George Kingsley Zipf, an American professor of philology at Harvard University, in his book “Human Behavior and the Principle of Least Effort” [12, 179] also known as “the law of speech savings” [8, 75]. Therefore, due to the significant social changes abbreviations in the ELT terminology are coming into being, thus providing an opportunity for the human to spend less mental and physical efforts in achieving specific goals during communication. An Uzbek linguist Z. I. Sanakulov, while writing about abbreviations, justify the idea that abbreviations are the result of the process of globalization influencing the language and presenting new words into the language [12,186]. The use of abbreviations in terminology can determine