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times. In the absence of a compass, trade caravans traveled day and night, targeting the stars. In folk tales, heroes find their way to the stars at night by looking at their locations.

It is known to everyone that cosmonyms have their characteristics and have been noticed by many artists and scientists. For example, Musa al-Khorazmi, who lived in Khorezm in the second half of the 8th century, wrote an astronomical table called “Zij”.

Farobi wrote works on astronomy and described the peculiarities of celestial bodies. As an excellent astronomer, Abu Rayhan Beruni made an invaluable contribution to the development of the science of astronomy in Central Asia with the works “Astronomy Key” and “Masud’s Table”. The roundness of the earth, its gravity, and the changing of the seasons approached the scientific idea that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun, and exposed astrology.

Yusuf Khos Hajib, a wise man of the 11th century, in the preface of his 73-chapter epic entitled “Qutadgu-Bilik”, written in 1069-1070, made a special mention of the seven heavenly bodies. 1. Moon. 2. Mirrix-Mars 3. Zuhra-Venus 4. Sun 5. Aturod, Mercury 6. Mushtari-Jupiter 7. Kaivon-Saturn.

Muhammad Taragai, who became famous as Ulugbek, took astronomy science to a new level of development with his astronomical table known as Ziji Ulugbek. He studied the position and motion of 1018 stars. He left behind the successes of Erastosthenes, Hipparchus, Ptolemy, al-Bottoniy, Ibn Yunus, Tusi, and other astronomers in this field.

The Russian scientist who studied the names of celestial objects Y.A. According to Karpenko, the naming of planets and stars by the names of gods originated from the East, and only in the era of Aristotle (384-322 BC) did the Greeks begin to name stars by the names of their gods [4]. Cosmonyms in the book “Avesta” further confirm these ideas. Viewing the stars and planets as deities, and adapting to them, also occupies an important place in “Avesta”.

Conclusion. All this confirms that scientists in our country pay serious attention to astronomy. Nowadays, astronomers are discovering and naming new celestial bodies with modern telescopes. Thus, from ancient times, our Ancestors called each celestial body and star by specific names and created various mystical ideas and beliefs about them. And at the same time, they made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek cosmonomy.

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COMMON FEATURES OF A GOOD LANGUAGE LEARNER.

TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE

N.S.Kobilova, PhD, associate professor, Bukhara State University, Bukhara

Komiljonova G.K., student, Bukhara State University, Bukhara

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yaxshi til o'rganuvchilarning umumiy xususiyatlari, shuningdek, aql turlari haqida batafsil ma'lumot berilgan. Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi tilni yaxshi o'rganuvchilarning fazilatlarini o'rganish va kuzatishdir. Bundan tashqari, talabaniing ko'p qirrali intellektiga ko'ra yondashuv va uni tartibga solish

Kalit so'zlar: Motivatsiya, tavakkal qilish, qat'iyatlilik, mustaqillik, til o'rganish (LL yoki L2) xotira strategiyasi, kognitiv strategiya, ijtimoiy strategiya, Gardner nazariyasi, Ko'p intellekt.

Аннотация. В этой статье подробно описаны общие характеристики хороших изучающих язык, а также типы интеллекта. Основная цель этого исследования – изучить и наблюдать качества хороших изучающих язык. Также подходите и организуйте в соответствии с многогранным интеллектом ученика.

Ключевые слова: мотивация, принятие риска, настойчивость, независимость, стратегия памяти при изучении языка (LL или L2), когнитивная стратегия, социальная стратегия, теория Гарднера, множественный интеллект.

Abstract. This article provides detailed information about the common features of a good language learners as well as about the types of intelligence. The main aim of this study is to investigate and observe the qualities of good language learners. Moreover, approaching and organizing according to student's multiple intelligence

Key words: Motivation, risk-taking, persistence, independence, language learning(LL or L2) memory strategy, cognitive strategy, social strategy, Gardner's theory, Multiple intelligence.

Actually, learning new languages can be challenging, but every learner has its own unique way of studying and makes them good language learners. Lightbown and Spada{2006} expressed that even students are in the same foreign language class, some students learn quickly, while others show a slow progress. Accordingly, good language learners who possess some qualities and techniques and those qualities make them unique when they want to achieve success. According to the teacher and trainer of Mulawarman University, especially good at speaking namely Meta describes the criteria of a good language learners. Based on the researcher's study, she uses many efficient strategies to become successful language learner. They are:

1.Memory strategy in terms of remembering new information. This strategy is considered most useful technique. That's why learners try to acquire new information relating to their concepts or meaningful visual imaginary. These findings were driven by Rebecca Oxford {1990}.

2. Cognitive strategy is used to comprehend and produce new language. It includes knowing and understanding in a written or spoken forms, underlying important parts of the text or information and the last one is using scanning and skimming technique while reading. It is simply about recognizing though using cognitive knowledge.

3. Social strategy is somehow an activity which attracts students to participate and act. It gives the opportunity to feel the environment by using language inside and outside of the classroom.

The most common qualities of language learners include:

Motivation. Obviously, good language learners are motivated to learn and they boost their learning skills. They often try to keep their mood highly and set long-term goals. In other words, most of them are extrovert and outgoing individuals. Learning is demanding process and they are flexible to adapt and accept any situation. They get motivation from every single item and have a strong desire to language which helps them to maintain their commitment to learning.

2. Risk-taking. Good language learners are willing to take risks. Whatever happens, they try and open to new experiences. Taking risks help them to overcome difficulties and fear. Many language learners have a strong hesitation to speak in a public. By pushing yourself out of your comfort zone, you can become more confident. Furthermore, it helps them to develop cultural understanding during learning process. They can easily understand and value that culture's speakers. Learning from errors is the most beneficial way for them.

3. Persistence. Learning languages can be impossible to acquire quickly. But successful language learners are persistent in their efforts to solve problems and continue training. Language fluency demands regular practice and exposure to learning. As a results of this, you can make a progress. Proficiency in languages open opportunities to career advancement, travel, cultural and personal growth. You can improve your language and maximize the opportunities.

4. Independence. Being independent in learning languages is crucial. Because LL requires dedication and persistence, so that being independent means that taking initiative. When you are self-motivated, you can set goals, stay focused on your language efficiency. It is the ability that allow you to adjust your learning and to suit your own needs and preferences. They select all the best resources and materials that works for themselves. They do not need the help of others and it gives them a sense of freedom and ownership in their progress.

5. Revision inside and outside of the classroom. Revising is avital aspect in L2, both inside and outside of the classroom, as it helps to reinforce knowledge, encourage understanding and

enhance retention of language. In the classrooms, revision allows students to review and consolidate that they have learned during previous lessons. In most occasions, it will be interactive and collaborative because students try to learn more not relying only the teachers. Learners are aware about their own strong and weak points and according to their strengthens and weaknesses, they focus on them deeply.

All of them is about the features of language learners. These traits contribute to the success and can be cultivated through consistent effort and dedication to learning. When it comes to types of intelligence, this theory was first published in 1983 in Gardner's book, *Frames of Mind: The theory of Multiple Intelligences*. His research suggested that intelligence is centered in many various areas of the brain, which are interconnected. Types of intelligence:

1. Verbal-linguistic intelligence involves producing language and sensitivity. This types of people have a strong ability to tell stories, memorizing dates, discussing and debating. Professionals who utilize this intelligence include writers, public speakers, teacher, comedians and actors.

2. Logical intelligence relates to the ability to think rationally, recognize and manipulate abstract patterns. Students who possess this intelligence have a strong problem-solving and critical thinking skills based on logic, so it can be seen in such people as scientists, bankers, mathematicians, lawyers and programmers.

3. Spatial intelligence involves the ability to create visual-spatial representations of the world and transfer them mentally. Professionals who use this intelligence include graphic designers, cartographers, architects and sculptors.

4. Musical intelligence is related to the pitch, timbre and rhythm of sounds. This intelligence is seen in such people as singers, songwriters, musicians, composers.

5. Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence includes using your body to overcome troubles and convey ideas. Professionals at physical activities, hand-eye coordination and seen in such people as athletes, mimes, musicians and dancers.

6. Interpersonal intelligence concerns about understanding other people, recognizing their goals, motivation and intentions. Students who show this intelligence have leadership skills, good at communicating and negotiating. This is usually seen in such people as teacher, salespeople, politicians and business. Famous people like Mohandas Gandhi, Ronald Reagan and Mother Theresa are the examples of this intelligence.

7. Intrapersonal intelligence is the ability to understand own emotions, goals and intentions. Individuals have the capacity to comprehend themselves, recognizing strength and weaknesses. They can work alone and pursue their own interests. This intelligence is highly developed in philosophers, psychiatrists, religious leaders. Additionally, Eleanor Roosevelt and Thomas Merton is also considered a well-known example of the intrapersonal intelligence type.

Gardner's theory of Multiple intelligences suggests that every individual possesses a unique combination of these intelligences. What's more, there are several books to examine the characteristics of successful learners. Some of them are "The secret of successful language learners" by J.E. Berumen or "How to learn a foreign language learning" by Paul Pimsleur. He explores the principles and features of LL and motive young learners

To summarize, it is important to stay focused, motivated and consistent in learning language. If learners pay attention to every detail, feature of the language and find their own way, they can develop and show high results. Also, by taking into account different intelligence types, teachers can ensure that how it suits to different types of people.

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SHAVKAT RAHMON SHE'RIYATIDA TUN XRONOTOPI

I.B.Madraximova, tadqiqotchi, Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti, Chirchiq

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xronotop tushunchasi va 70-yillar she'riyatida badiiy xronotopning bir qancha turlarini talqin qilingani, shu jumladan Shavkat Rahmon she'riyatida tun xronotopining aks etishi haqida fikr va mulohazalar bildirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: poeziya, xronotop, badiiy xronotop, poetik obraz, nasriy asar, makon, zamon

Аннотация. В данной статье выражено понятие хронотопа и трактовка нескольких типов художественного хронотопа в поэзии 70-х годов, в том числе отражение ночного хронотопа в поэзии Шавката Рахмана.

Ключевые слова: поэзия, хронотоп, художественный хронотоп, поэтический образ, прозаическое произведение, пространство, время

Abstract. In this article, the concept of chronotope and the interpretation of several types of artistic chronotope in the poetry of the 70s, including the reflection of the night chronotope in Shavkat Rahman's poetry, are expressed.

Key words: poetry, chronotope, artistic chronotope, poetic image, prose work, space, time

XX asrning boshlarida yuzaga kelgan ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayot manzarasi shoirlarga katta kuch va e'tiqod buloqlari bilan sug'oriladigan mazmun va shakllarni taqdim etdi. Cho'lpon va G'.G'ulom, H.Olimjon va Oybekning haroratli poeziyasi ana shu jarayonning mahsuli ekanligini e'tirof etish lozim. "...O'zbek she'riyati yangilanishida ichki omillar hukmron mavqega ega bo'lgan. Shuning barobarida, turk, ozar, qozoq, qirg'iz, turkman she'riyatidagi modernlashuv va qardosh xalqlar adabiyotining jadid milliy matbuotida aks etishi, rus hamda jahon adabiyotidan qilingan tarjimalar g'oya, shakl va mavzu, poetik obrazlar mundarijasida o'zgarish yasadi. Turk adabiyoti ta'siri A.Homid, T.Fikrat, Z.Tavfiq (bu jihat Ziyo Ko'kalpning "Millat" – S.Xondaliqiy "Vatan nadir..." she'rlari; Tavfiq Fikratning "Tarixi qadim" – Fitratning "Sharq she'rlari qiyosida aniq namoyon bo'ladi", tatar adabiyoti ta'siri A.To'qay, Majid G'afuriy, F.Amirxon, O.Ibrohimov (A.To'qayning Hamza, Cho'lpon ijodiga ta'siri), ozor adabiyoti ta'siri M.Hodiy ijodi orqali she'riyatimizga ko'chib o'tdi. Rus va jahon adabiyoti tajribalari Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Krilov, Tolstoy, Nekrasov, Chexov, Gorkiy, S.Tretyakovdan qilingan tarjimalar orqali o'zlashtirildi". Binobarin, davrning tadrijiy aks etishi o'tgan asr, jadidlar boshlab bergan an'analarda yaqqol yuzaga chiqdi. Bu tadrijiy silsila – 70-yillarga kelib chuqurlashdi. Badiiy makonning esa zamonda aks etishi, idividual ijod psixologiyasida yanada teranlik kasb etdi. Ayniqsa, R.Parfi, U.Azim, Sh.Rahmon, X.Rustamova ijodida buning yorqin idroklanishini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Shu yerda yana bir muammo yuzaga keladi.

To'g'ri, nasriy asarlarda makon va zamon nisbatan aniqroq va batafsilroq hamda obyektiv tasvirda namoyon bo'ladi. Lirik she'riyatda voqelik subyektiv, ya'ni shoirning ichki olami orqali ifodalanadi, degan azaliy qoida bor. Ana shu qoida lirik she'riyatda makon va zamon kategoriyasi