

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

SAMARQAND IQTISODIYOT VA SERVIS INSTITUTI



"TASDIQLAYMAN"

Samarqand iqtisodiyot va
servis instituti rektori

M.F. Po'latov

2024 yil " 29 " *avgust*

Ro'yxatga olindi: № FD-13-16

2024-yil " 29 " *avgust*

XORIJIIY TIL (INGLIZ TILI) FAN DASTURI

(Kunduzgi, kechki ta'lim yunalishlari uchun)

Bilim sohasi: 400 000 – Biznes, boshqaruv va huquq

Ta'lim sohasi: 410 000 – Biznes va boshqaruv

Ta'lim yo'nalishi: 60411100 – Jahon iqtisodiyot va xalqaro iqtisodiy
munosabatlar

SAMARQAND – 2024

Fan/modul kodi XT 1210		O'quv yili 2024 - 2025	Semestr 1-2	Kreditlar 10
Fan/modul turi Majburiy		Ta'lim tili Ingliz		Haftadagi dars soatlari 4-6
1	Fanning nomi	Auditoriya mashg'ulotlari (soat)	Mustaqil ta'lim (soat)	Jami yuklama (soat)
	Xorijiy til (ingliz tili)	120	180	300
2	<p>I. Fanning mazmuni</p> <p>Xorijiy til (ingliz tili)" fani oliy ma'lumotli kadrlarni tayyorlash jarayonining tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, zamonaviy mutaxassislarni kasbiy faoliyati va kundalik hayotida xorijiy tildan foydalanish uchun uni o'zlashtirishga qaratilgan. Oliy ta'limgacha bo'lgan ta'lim bosqichlarida orttirilgan bilimlarga tayangan holda oliy ta'lim muassasasida talaba xorijiy tilni yanada mustahkam, chuqurroq va tanlagan kasbiga yo'naltirilgan holatda o'zlashtirilishi ko'zda tutiladi.</p> <p>Ingliz tili fani ishlab chiqarish jarayoni bilan bevosita bog'lanmagan bo'lsada talabalar ingliz tilini kerakli darajada o'rganishi yordamida ixtisoslik fanlarining xorijiy manbalaridan to'g'ridan to'g'ri foydalanishi, kelgusida kasbiy faoliyatida jahondagi ilg'or texnika va texnologiyalar, ilmiy yutuqlar va soha yangiliklaridan bevosita xabardor bo'lishiga imkon yaratadi.</p>			
3	<p>II. Asosiy nazariy qism (Amaliy mashg'ulotlari)</p> <p>II. I. Fan tarkibiga quyidagi mavzular kiradi:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I-Semestr</p> <p>1. The third Renaissance of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Uzbekistan lies at the core of the ancient Silk Road, it a country that is home to the three most important Silk Road cities, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva. Uzbekistan's UNESCO World Heritage gem, the incredibly historic town of Samarkand is a melting pot of cultures from all over the world.</p> <p>Gram: Adjective position, Adjective order.</p> <p>Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adjectives 142-dars https://youtu.be/OaPMtoGixBs</p> <p>Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adjectives 142-dars https://youtu.be/OaPMtoGixBs</p> <p>Adjectives describe or modify—that is, they limit or restrict the meaning of—nouns and pronouns. They may name qualities of all kinds: huge, red, angry,</p>			

tremendous, unique, rare, etc.

2. My future profession is an economist.

Get free job alerts, know about relevant job vacancies and ease your job search. An economist is someone who studies the reasoning behind decisions people make and is interested in using data to boost profits, create better public policy or conduct research.

Gram: Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed, Nouns used as adjectives.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adjectives 143-dars

<https://youtu.be/OaPMtoGixBs>

The -ed suffix is added to verbs to indicate the past tense. The ability to understand the past tense meaning of -ed, as well as to hear, read, and spell it, will help students to comprehend a wide variety of text.

3. The role of foreign language in our life.

Foreign languages provide a competitive edge in career choices: one is able to communicate in a second language. Foreign language study enhances listening skills and memory. The study of a foreign tongue improves the knowledge of one's own language: English vocabulary skills increase

Gram: Using adverbs, Forming adverbs, Irregular adverbs.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adverbs 85-dars

<https://youtu.be/rDdj4I2FSZg>

We make many adverbs by adding -ly to an adjective, for example: quick (adjective) > quickly (adverb) careful (adjective) > carefully (adverb) beautiful (adjective) > beautifully (adverb)

4. How to improve competence

Your competence is what interests your present or future employers. Do not build your career on too narrow competence. Keep an eye on what happens in your field of technology to prepare in advance for changes.

Gram: Comparative and superlative adjectives, Comparing nouns

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Comparative 1 | 143-dars

<https://youtu.be/XTLcstoeESo>

We can use more, less and fewer with noun phrases to create comparisons which are similar to the comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs

5. International Globalization

Globalization is the word used to describe the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information.

Gram: Present simple

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Simple Tense | 5-dars

https://youtu.be/IL_008MAgwQ

The simple present tense is when you use a verb to tell about things that happen continually in the present, like every day, every week, or every month. We use the simple present tense for anything that happens often or is factual. Here are a few examples: I go to school every day.

6. Education in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, secondary education is divided into two stages. The first stage includes nine years of compulsory schooling with the same programs all over Uzbekistan. The second stage covers education and vocational training after nine years. It includes general secondary education and specialized secondary education.

Gram: Present continuous

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Continuous Tense | 3-dars

<https://youtu.be/MsrT1z4EuOg>

The present continuous tense, as the name suggests, is the form of tense that is used to denote an action that is ongoing or occurring in that current moment. It is also referred to as the present progressive tense as they represent the action that is progressing in the present

7. Education in the USA

The American education system offers a rich field of choices for international students. There is such an array of schools, programs and locations that the choices may overwhelm students, even those from the U.S. As you begin your school search, it's important to familiarize yourself with the American education system. Understanding the system will help you narrow your choices and develop your education plan.

Gram: The Present Continuous Tense. *State verbs, Have got and have.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Continuous Tense | 3-dars

<https://youtu.be/MsrT1z4EuOg>

The present continuous is made from the present tense of the verb be and the –

ing form of a verb

8. Environment

The natural environment or natural world encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally, meaning in this case not artificial. Environment means what surrounds us. It may be living or non-living things. It includes physical, chemical and other natural forces. Living things live in their environment.

Gram: Past simple – forms. Past simple – use.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Simple 2 | 11-dars

<https://youtu.be/sY2b-mj76h8>

The simple past tense, sometimes called the preterite, is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

9. World market

The aggregate of all national markets, seen as linked through mutual economic and trade relations. This would further the development of relationships of mutual advantage, both in foreign trade and in the sphere of comprehensive industrial, technological, and scientific cooperation among all countries.

Gram: Past continuous – forms. Past continuous – use.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Continuous | 13-dars

https://youtu.be/t_7oBHw-k-o

Past continuous tense refers to/denotes those actions/events that were happening for a particular time in the past. For example, “Sam was writing a letter to his friend.” Here, 'was writing' refers to an action that Sam was doing in the past.

10. Mass media

The definition of mass media is communication that reaches and influences a large number of people. Collectively, the communications media, especially television, radio, and newspapers, that reach the mass of the people.

Gram: Present perfect.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Perfect | 15-dars

<https://youtu.be/Ew9OR6q6GW8>

In order to form a typical sentence in the present perfect simple, choose a subject ((the person or thing that has done the action), add an auxiliary (or

helping) verb: has or have + the V3 (past participle) form of the verb and then add the rest of the sentence.

11. International economic relationship.

The MA in International Affairs: International Economic Relations (IER) provides students an in-depth understanding of the market, political, and other forces that drive the economic globalization process, as well as of the private and public actors and institutions that shape international trade and financial.

Gram: Present perfect and past simple.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Perfect va Past Simple | 20-dars

<https://youtu.be/f9chNIPYs18>

The Present Simple and Present Perfect are alike in name, but very different in usage. Present Simple = routines, habits, general facts and permanent situations. Present Perfect = recently completed actions, actions with an impact on the present and completed actions with an unspecified time.

12. What is economics about?

All the money coming into a company during a given period is revenue. Revenue minus the cost of sales and operating expenses, such as rent and salaries is known as profit, earning or net income. The part of its profit that a company pays to its shareholders is a dividend.

Gram: Past perfect.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Perfect, Past Continuous | 159-dars |

<https://youtu.be/YWc8xZ57cn4>

The past perfect tense is a verb form used to describe a past action that occurred before another past action. The past perfect is formed using the auxiliary verb “had” and the past participle of the main verb. The past perfect form of “go” is “had gone”

13. Economic indicators.

An economic indicator is a piece of economic data, usually of macroeconomic scale, that is used by analysts to interpret current or future investment possibilities. These indicators also help to judge the overall health of an economy.

Gram: Past perfect and past simple.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Perfect and Past Simple | 157-dars

<https://youtu.be/c-1kgDeUXgk>

The past perfect simple is used to sequence events in the past to show which

event happened first. The music started when the curtains opened. Past simple + past simple.

14. International economy.

Nonrivalry (in consumption) means that one person's consumption of a good does not preclude consumption of the good by others. Everyone can simultaneously obtain the benefit from a public good such as national defense, street lighting, a global positioning system, or environmental protection

Gram: Past perfect and past simple "When, after"

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Perfect and Past Simple | 157-dars

<https://youtu.be/c-1kgDeUXgk>

*Note: "After" is only used as a signal word for Past Perfect if it is followed by a subject + verb, meaning that one action had been completed before another action began (the new action is in Simple Past).

15. Subjects of International Economic Relations

The International Economic Relations field focuses on the consequences of the economic interaction among countries and the policies that affect these interactions and their economic outcomes.

Gram: Past Perfect tense. *Used to*.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: I used to ... | 25-dars

https://youtu.be/z_gZh4bqGwU

We use the future perfect simple (will/won't have + past participle) to talk about something that will be completed before a specific time in the future.

16. Revenue

Revenue is the income generated from normal business operations. Revenue can also be earned by governments and nonprofits. The basic revenue definition is the total amount of money brought in by a company's operations, measured over a set amount of time. A business's revenue is its gross income before subtracting any expenses. Gram: Nouns. *Plurals*.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Plural nouns | 65-dars

<https://youtu.be/8cEmTtO6mDE>

A plural noun is a noun that refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Most singular nouns are made plural by adding a suffix, usually –s or –es.

17. Economy of Uzbekistan.

Since independence, the economy of Uzbekistan continues to exist as a Soviet-style command economy, with a slow transformation to a market economy. The progress of governmental economic policy reforms has been

cautious, but cumulatively Uzbekistan has shown respectable achievements. Its restrictive trade regime and generally interventionist policies continue to have a negative effect on the economy.

Gram: Nouns. *Plurals*.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Plural nouns | 65-dars

<https://youtu.be/8cEmTtO6mDE>

18. Principles of International Economic Relations

The International Economic Relations field focuses on the consequences of the economic interaction among countries and the policies that affect these interactions and their economic outcomes.

Gram: A(n), the and no article.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: A vs The | Articles | 68-dars

<https://youtu.be/49RNu3zbR5U>

Articles are words that identify a noun as being specific or unspecific. Consider the following examples: After the long day, the cup of tea tasted particularly good. By using the article the, we've shown that it was one specific day that was long and one specific cup of tea that tasted good.

19. The discount rate

The discount rate is the rate that the central bank sets to lend short-term funds to commercial banks. When this rate changes, the commercial banks change their own base- rate, the rate they charge their most reliable customers like large corporations.

Gram: Countable and uncountable nouns

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Countable and Uncountable nouns | 66-67 darslar

<https://youtu.be/q5rWCTq47iU>

In English grammar, countable nouns are individual people, animals, places, things, or ideas which can be counted. Uncountable nouns are not individual objects, so they cannot be counted.

20. Economic security of the enterprise

An enterprise's economic security is a state of the efficient use of resources to prevent challenges and threats and ensure its sustainable functioning. At the same time, the company's economic security mirrors the conditions of its protection against any threats which are achieved due to the use of existing.

Gram: The or no article.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: The article | 69-dars

<https://youtu.be/dOp6p--WgS4>

No article, or zero article as it is usually called, is definitely a form of article.

We use zero article with plural and uncountable nouns when we are referring to things in general.

21. Insurance business.

Insurance Business Magazine is the leading business magazine for today's sophisticated commercial Insurance Broker! Business insurance coverage protects businesses from losses due to events that may occur during the normal course of business.

Gram: Determiners and pronouns I. *Some and any*.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Some vs Any | 75-dars

<https://youtu.be/RCC6J4wIw9Q>

A determiner, also known as a limiting adjective, is a word that appears before a noun, providing clarifying context about the number, definiteness, or ownership of the noun. Here are some examples of determiners in sentences.

22. The Environment for the Development of International Economic Relations.

The environment for the development of international. Economic relations can be defined as a system of conditions and factors of the existence of international economic relations.

Gram: Determiners and pronouns I. *Somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody etc.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Somebody/Anything/Nowhere | 77-78-dars

<https://youtu.be/Q8huffVv70>

23. Demand and Supply

Demand refers to how much of that product, item, commodity, or service consumers are willing and able to purchase at a particular price. In other words, supply pertains to how much the producers of a product or service are willing to produce and can provide to the market with limited amount of resources available.

Gram: Determiners and pronouns I. *Much, many, a lot, a few, a little*.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: A lot / Much / Many | 82-83darslar

<https://youtu.be/TloXXwIeSMo>

Much, many, few and little are all “quantifiers”. Quantifiers are used to give information about quantity (the number of something). Both much and many suggest a large quantity of something, whilst little and few mean: not as much, or not as many. However, if you use a little or a few this means: a small amount!

24. Forensic economic expertise.

Forensic economics is the scientific discipline that applies economic theories and methods to the issue of pecuniary damages as specified by case law and legislative codes.

Gram: Determiners and pronouns II. *This, that, these and those.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: That/This/Those/These | 73-dars

https://youtu.be/UY6oRh4cC_4

We sometimes use them with nouns and we sometimes use them on their own. We use this (singular) and these (plural) to talk about things close to us, and that (singular) and those (plural) to talk about things at some distance away from us.

25. Costs in the Short Run

Looked at from a short-run perspective, a firm's total costs can be divided into fixed costs, which a firm must incur before producing any output, and variable costs, which the firm incurs in the act of producing.

Gram: Determiners and pronouns II. *All, most, some, no and none.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: All/Most/Some/Any | 80-dars

<https://youtu.be/NAaBhYgOvzQ>

Pronouns are words like he, she, yourself, mine, who, this and someone. Pronouns commonly refer to or fill the position of a noun or noun phrase. A determiner specifies the kind of reference a noun has.

26. Costs in the Long Run

Long run costs are accumulated when firms change production levels over time in response to expected economic profits or losses. ... Examples of long run decisions that impact a firm's costs include changing the quantity of production, decreasing or expanding a company, and entering or leaving a market.

Gram: Determiners and pronouns II. *Both, either, neither.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Both / Either / Neither | 81-dars

<https://youtu.be/0uU9VH2p67Y>

Determiners (the, my, **some**, this) ; **all**. its. **no** ; any. Jim's, Anna's, etc.

one, **two**, three, etc. ; both. least. our ; each. less. several ; either. **many**. **some**.

27. Evolution of Theories of International Trade.

International trade theory is a sub-field of economics which analyzes the patterns of international trade, its origins, and its welfare implications. International trade, economic transactions that are made between countries. Among the items commonly traded are consumer goods, such as television sets and clothing; capital goods, such as machinery; and raw materials and food.

Gram: Determiners and pronouns II. *Each and every*.
Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Each and every | 137-dars
<https://youtu.be/QHgzybEvcC4>

Actually, 'either' refers to one of the things out of a group of two options, on the other hand, 'both' refers to two things out of a group of two members or options.

28. Basic economic problems.

The three basic economic problems are regarding the allocation of the resources. These are what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce.

Gram: Determiners and pronouns III. *Possessive 's, of*.
Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Possessive 's, of 63-dars

<https://youtu.be/FmFilejfH00>

Use 's for human nouns and of for nonhuman nouns. But this simple rule does not explain why it is more common to hear “The works of Shakespeare” or “Concordia University's Applied Linguistic Department.” Shakespeare is a human and Concordia University is not.

29. Changes in the general economic environment.

Economic environment is an environment where a wide range of economical factors interact with one another to form a functioning system. Macroeconomic factors and microeconomic factors are key components of this environment. The term economic environment refers to all the external economic factors that influence buying habits of consumers and businesses and therefore affect the performance of a company.

Gram: Determiners and pronouns III. *Personal pronouns, possessive pronouns and possessive determiners*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Pronouns | 59-dars

<https://youtu.be/3OwiFP-eTmE>

A possessive pronoun stands on its own, replacing a noun phrase (e.g., in “Jessie says this chair is hers,” “hers” replaces “Jessie's chair”). They should not be confused with possessive determiners, which instead appear before a noun, modifying it.

30. Production and Costs

Production costs reflect all of the expenses associated with a company conducting its business while manufacturing costs represent only the expenses necessary to make the product. Both of these figures are used to evaluate the

total expenses of operating a manufacturing business.

Gram: Determiners and pronouns III. *Reflexive pronouns*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Pronouns Part 2 | 62-dars

<https://youtu.be/w4e2YVU5vbk>

Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and object of a sentence are the same. Reflexive pronouns are always used in the third person and are always preceded by the reflexive pronoun "himself," "herself," "itself," "themselves," or "oneself."

31. Commodity.

A commodity is a raw material used in the production process to manufacture finished goods, while a product is a finished goods sold to consumers. ... Commodities are traded on exchanges through futures contracts, stocks, and ETFs, and can also be bought and sold in their physical states.

Gram: The future. *will; going to; present continuous; present simple*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Pronouns | 58-59-61-darslar

<https://youtu.be/FLUwRWhGZcc>

Will: Often used for making future predictions, promises, or decisions made at the moment of speaking. ...

Going To: Used for plans or intentions already decided before the time of speaking. Present Continuous: Used for arranged future events, with a time and place already decided.

32. Changes in the structure of the economy.

Structural change refers to major shifts in how economies operate. They are typically triggered by technological advancements or economic shocks. Natural disasters and conflict can also produce structural change.

Gram: Modals I. *General notes.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs | 30-31 dars

<https://youtu.be/Lta1sfBIXCY>

General Notes . The written instructions, provisions, conditions or other requirements appearing on the Drawings, and so identified thereon, which pertain to the performance of the Work.

33. National and international security.

International security, also called global security is a term which refers to the measures taken by states and international organizations, such as the United Nations, European Union, and others, to ensure mutual survival and safety

Gram: Modals I. *Asking someone to do something.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs | 30-31 dars

<https://youtu.be/Lta1sfBIXCY>

Asking someone to do something means you're making a polite request and leaving the decision up to the person you're talking to. Telling someone to do something means that you are making a request or giving an order and want the person to obey.

34. International banking.

International banking services are financial activities conducted outside of a bank's home country. For example, a bank offering international banking services may provide service to customers located in other countries, offer letters of credit, or provide investment advice regarding foreign markets.

Gram: Making suggestions and offers.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Question forms in tenses | 40-dars

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

To make a suggestion means to offer an idea or plan for someone to think about. You probably already know a few ways to make suggestions in English, using words such as could or should. But, on this Everyday Grammar program, we'll talk about common phrases you can use for making friendly suggestions.

35. Partnerships.

A partnership is an arrangement where parties, known as business partners, agree to cooperate to advance their mutual interests.

Gram: Asking for, giving and refusing permission.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Give me.. / Give it to... | 95-dars

<https://youtu.be/yJ4YCzrfSVE>

These words mean to say that you want something. Ask for is the most common way of saying this. I asked the waiter for another glass. If you request something, you ask for it politely or officially.

36. Valuation.

In finance, valuation is the process of determining the present value (PV) of an asset. Valuations can be done on assets (for example, investments in marketable securities such as companies' shares and related rights, business enterprises, or intangible assets such as patents, data and trademarks) or on liabilities (e.g., bonds issued by a company).

Gram: Modals II. *Obligation – must and have to. Obligation – mustn't and don't have to.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: have to and must ... | 32- 34-dars

<https://youtu.be/qgdclNoDQIsI>

However, there is a subtle difference between them. 'Must' is used to talk about

what the speaker or listener wants, while 'have (got) to' is used to talk about external obligations, such as rules, deadlines, etc.

II-Semestr

1. Microeconomics

Microeconomics is the part of economics concerned with individual units such as a person, a household, a firm, or an industry.

Gram: Modals II. *Necessity – need. Orders and advice.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs | 32-33-dars

<https://youtu.be/0PjvIBq5S5o>

True, necessity forces a man to use his strength and complete activities that he may have previously considered unachievable. This also demonstrates how human beings can achieve almost anything if they work hard and are willing to do so.

2. Stocks and shares

Stocks and shares are certificates representing the part ownership of a company. The people who own them are called stockholders and shareholders. In Britain, stock is also used to refer to all kinds of securities, including government bonds. The word equity or equities is also used to describe stocks and shares. The places where the stocks and shares of listed or quoted companies are bought and sold are called stock markets or stock exchanges

Gram: Modals III. *Certainty and possibility.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs | 31-32 dars

<https://youtu.be/lSakX0FIkgg>

Certainty is believing in something fully and there's no room for question left to being wrong or another possibility beyond the conclusion you've come to. Probability can be close to certainty, but never says another possibility is impossible even if it's as unlikely as the human mind can conceive it to be.

3. Ordinary and preference shares

If a company has only one type of share these are ordinary shares. Some companies also have preference shares whose holders receive a fixed dividend (e.g. 5% of the shares' nominal value) that must be paid before holders of ordinary shares receive a dividend. Holders of preference shares have more chance of getting some of their capital back if a company goes bankrupt stops trading because it is unable to pay its debts. If the company goes into liquidation - has to sell all its assets to repay part of its debts - holders of preference shares are repaid before other shareholders, but after owners of bonds and other debts.

Gram: Modals III. *Ability (I can..., I'm able to..., I could...)*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs | 31-32-33- darslar

<https://youtu.be/ISakX0FIkgg>

Power or capacity to do or act physically, mentally, legally, morally, financially, etc. Synonyms: expertness, dexterity, proficiency, capability. competence in an activity or occupation because of one's skill, training, or other qualification: the ability to sing well.

4. Inflation

Inflation is a general increase in the level of prices. Prices of goods and services rise when spenders try to buy more than the economy's capacity to produce.

Gram: Questions and answers. **Yes/No questions.**

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Question forms in tenses | 40-dars

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

Also known as a polar interrogative, a polar question, and a bipolar question, a yes-no question is an interrogative construction (such as, "Are you ready?") that expects an answer of either "yes" or "no." Wh- questions, on the other hand, can have a number of answers, and potentially more than one correct answer.

5. Renewable natural resources

Renewable natural resources include things like forests and wildlife, which are capable of growing back, or renewing themselves, if they are harvested at moderate rates.

Gram: Questions and answers. *Short answers.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Question forms in tenses | 40-41-darslar

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

In spoken English and informal writing, a short answer is a response made up of a subject and an auxiliary verb or modal. Short answers are brief but complete—they can answer "yes or no" questions or more complicated queries.

6. Nonrenewable natural resources.

Nonrenewable resources are natural substances that are not replenished with the speed at which it is consumed. As such, a nonrenewable resource is a finite resource. Examples of n fuels, oil, natural gas, and coal.

Gram: Questions and answers. *Question words*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: What? Which? How? | 46-dars

<https://youtu.be/PE7fkWaxH-Y> onrenewable resources include fossil

An interrogative word or question word is a function word used to ask a question, such as what, which, when, where, who, whom, whose, why, whether

and how. They are sometimes called wh-words, because in English most of them start with wh- (compare Five Ws).

7. Planning firm actions to implement strategies.

Strategy implementation refers to various activities involved in executing the strategies of an organization.

Gram: Questions and answers. *About the subject of the verb.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Question forms in tenses 40-46-darslar

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

A subject is a part of a sentence that contains the person or thing performing the action (or verb) in a sentence. (See What is a verb?) Here are some examples.

8. Changes in the structure of the economy.

Structural change refers to major shifts in how economies operate. They are typically triggered by technological advancements or economic shocks. Natural disasters and conflict can also produce structural change.

Gram: Questions and answers. *Agreeing with statements*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Question forms in tenses 40-46-darslar

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

You can simply say “I agree,” or “I concur,” or “I affirm,” or “I acknowledge.” These are all perfectly legitimate ways to express agreement with a statement.

9. An economic principle.

Economic principles are a set of rules or concepts that govern how people satisfy their unlimited wants with their limited resources.

Gram: Prepositions I. *Place. In, at and on*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi:

Both 'in' and 'at' can be used as prepositions of place. 'In' is generally used for larger, more general locations or areas, such as countries or cities; while 'at' is used to indicate a specific point or location within a larger area or space.

10. Oligopoly.

Oligopoly arises when a small number of large firms have all or most of the sales in an industry. Examples of oligopoly abound and include the auto industry, cable television, and commercial air travel. Oligopolistic firms are like cats in a bag.

Gram: Prepositions I. Place. Under and on top of; above/over and below, under.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: In / At / On (places 3) | 101-dars

<https://youtu.be/aZ1WmtRpaIE>

We use Prepositions of Place to show the location or position of someone or something. Based on their meaning we can put these prepositions into 5 groups: Prepositions used to show Location (on, at, in) Prepositions used to show Horizontal Position (above, over, below, under, on, beneath).

11. Leadership introduction.

Leadership is a process by which an executive can direct, guide and influence the behavior and work of others towards accomplishment of specific goals in a given situation. Leadership is the ability of a manager to induce the subordinates to work with confidence and zeal.

Gram: Prepositions I. *Movement. Along, through and round; across and over.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Up / Over / Through (prepositions) | 103-dars

<https://youtu.be/99cBricTW>

So we walk along a road, or a corridor. The corridor is three dimensional, but we are only interested in one of the dimensions: the length. Across. Across is about 2 dimensions: length and width. So we walk across the garden (from one side to the other). or across a room.

12. Evolution of Theories of International Trade.

International trade theories are simply different theories to explain international trade. International trade theories are simply different theories to explain international trade. Trade is the concept of exchanging goods and services between two people or entities. International trade is then the concept of this exchange between people or entities in two different countries.

Gram: Prepositions I. *Movement. In front of, behind, opposite, between; by, beside and next to.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: On / Under / Behind (prepositions) | 102-dars

<https://youtu.be/Usq-rFq3dIc>

before, ahead of, in front of, in advance of, up ahead of. Preposition: Opposite of following closely behind, or subsequent to, in time or order. before, afore, ahead of, earlier than, followed by.

13. Leadership Needs in the 21st Century.

The 21st century has been characterized by constant change and disruption. During this period the world has reached milestones never achieved before in history, which have greatly influenced the way people work and live.

Gram: Prepositions II. *Time. At, on and in*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: At, on, in (time)| 153-dars

<https://youtu.be/nYR17Dywfto>

You should use in when talking about something being inside a place or a container. You should use on when talking about something being on a surface, and you should use at when talking about locations. Read this guide for more tips and examples.

14. Security of Services in economy.

Broadly construed, economic security is the ability of people to meet their needs consistently. It is connected to both the concept of economic well-being and the notion of the modern welfare state, a governmental entity that commits itself to providing baseline guarantees for its citizens' security

Gram: Prepositions II. *Time. By, until, till, in, during and for.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: From... to, Until, Since, For | 97-dars

<https://youtu.be/lwpu0ZAVQBg>

Time frame: "By" indicates a deadline or a specific point in time, while "Until" indicates a range of time up to a certain point. Completion: "By" implies that an action should be completed by a specified time, whereas "Until" implies that the action continues until a specified time.

15. An economizing problem

An economizing problem is the need to make choices because economic wants exceed economic means and enhance your understanding of economic models and the difference between microeconomic and macroeconomic analysis.

Gram: Prepositions III. *Expressions with prepositions.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Expressions and verb + prepositions | 106-dars

<https://youtu.be/yXGGPULdSTs>

A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun—a person, place, thing, or idea. Prepositional phrases add description or answer questions like where or when.

16. Leasing and short-term loans

To finance the purchase of expensive consumer goods for personal consumption, Islamic banks can buy an item for a customer, and the customer repays the bank- at A higher price later on- Or the Bank can buy an item for a customer with a leasing or hire purchase arrangement. Another possibility is for the bank to lend money without interest but to cover its expenses with a service charge.

Gram: Prepositions III. *Verb + preposition.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Verb + prepositions | 107-dars

<https://youtu.be/yXGGPULdSTs>

Updated on July 02, 2019. A prepositional verb is an idiomatic expression that combines a verb and a preposition to make a new verb with a distinct meaning.

Some examples of prepositional verbs in English are care for, long for, apply for, approve of, add to, resort to, result in, count on, and deal with.

17. Monopoly.

A monopoly refers to when a company and its product offerings dominate one sector or industry. Monopolies can be considered an extreme result of free-market capitalism and are often used to describe an entity that has total or near-total control of a market.

Gram: Prepositions III. *Verb + object + preposition.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: prepositions | 102-dars

<https://youtu.be/Usq-rFq3dIc>

Objects of a preposition are nouns or pronouns that follow a preposition in a sentence. It is the thing or person that the preposition is related to. For example, in the sentence “I am going to the store,” the word “store” is the object of the preposition “to.”

18. Monopolistic competition

Monopolistic competition exists when many companies offer competitive products or services that are similar, but not exact, substitutes.

Gram: Prepositions III. *to be + adjective + preposition.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: prepositions | 103 dars

<https://youtu.be/Usq-rFq3dIc>

19. Economic resources

Economic resources are all natural, human, and manufactured resources that go into the production of goods and services.

Gram: Prepositions III. *Phrasal verbs.*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Phrasal verbs 1.107-dars

<https://youtu.be/aNkPNabIL2tc?si=5v0GdJZBF9Gr-3Ly>

What is a phrasal verb? A phrasal verb is a group of words that functions as a verb and is made up of a verb plus a preposition, an adverb, or both. They are important in English.

20. An economic system

An economic system is a particular set of institutional arrangements and a coordinating mechanism to respond to the economizing problem.

Gram: The *-ing* form. The *-ing* form as subject. Before, after, when, while and since + *ing*. By, without and for + *ing*, go and come + *-ing*

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Before, after, during, while 98-dars

<https://youtu.be/DPof4n7-yjo?si=ydyfhCxxdwt7MrrL>

The “-ing” form of a verb is called the present participle. Present participles can be used as adjectives (e.g., “a thrilling story”) and to form the continuous verb tenses (e.g., the present continuous: “We are partying”).

21. The freedom of enterprise

The freedom of enterprise ensures that entrepreneurs and private businesses are free to obtain and use economic resources to produce their choice of goods and services and to sell them in their chosen markets.

Gram: *To* or *-ing*? Verbs + *to* infinitive. Make and let. Verbs + *-ing*. Verbs followed by the *to* infinitive or *-ing*.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Verb+ing .125-dars

https://youtu.be/JxYq0JpDk4c?si=FJ_YiVFnogNbl83q

Infinitives are a special form of verbs that can be used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. They are usually made by adding the word *to* before the base verb, and they can be useful when discussing actions without actually doing the action.

22. “Sound economics” and “Good politics”

Sound economics calls for the public sector to pursue various programs as long as marginal benefits exceed marginal costs. Good politics, however, suggests that politicians support programs and policies that will maximize their chance of getting elected and staying in office. The result may be that the government will promote the goals of groups of voters that have special interests to the detriment of the larger public. In the process, economic inefficiency may result.

Gram: Conditionals I. *Conditional sentences*.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Conditionals I. 111-dars

<https://youtu.be/JnlVizF3eys?si=NBefDPgx5zGBBG>

A conditional sentence refers to a hypothetical situation and its possible consequence. Conditional sentences always contain a subordinate clause that expresses a condition.

23. The freedom of choice.

The freedom of choice enables owners to employ or dispose of their property and money as they see fit. It also allows workers to try to enter any line of work for which they are qualified. Finally, it ensures that consumers are free to buy the goods and services that best satisfy their wants and that their budgets allow.

Gram: Conditionals I. *Zero conditional*.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Conditionals I. 111-dars

<https://youtu.be/JnlVizF3eys?si=NBefDPgx5zGBBG>

Function. The zero conditional is used to make statements about the real world,

and often refers to general truths, such as scientific facts. In these sentences, the time is now or always and the situation is real and possible.

24. Pricing a Product.

Price is the value that is put to a product or service and is the result of a complex set of calculations, research and understanding and risk taking ability. A pricing strategy takes into account segments, ability to pay, market conditions, competitor actions, trade margins and input costs, amongst others.

Gram: Conditionals I. *First conditional*.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: If we go...If you see...111-dars

<https://youtu.be/JnlVizF3eys?si=NBefDPgx5zGBBG>

We use the first conditional when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible.

III. Amaliy mashg'ulotlar bo'yicha ko'rsatma va tavsiyalar

Nutq mavzulari:

Kundalik mavzu (o'zi haqida, oilasi haqida, ish kuni, sevgan mashg'uloti, bo'sh vaqtni o'tkazishi va hokazo).

Ijtimoiy mavzu (atrof-muhit, maishiy va kasbiy yo'nalishda ijtimoiy munosabat)

Ta'limmavzusi (o'quv muassasasi, o'quv qurollari va unga munosabat, ixtisoslik fanlarining hozirda o'qitilishi va hokazo).

Ijtimoiy-madaniy (O'zbekiston Respublikasi va tili o'rganilayotgan mamlakatning tarixiy, geografik, iqlimiy, madaniy, maishiy xususiyatlari).

Kasbga yo'naltirilgan mavzu (o'rganilayotgan ixtisoslik tarixi, yo'nalishlari, sohaning buyuk namoyondalari, dolzarb muammolari, kasbiy etika va hokazo)

IV. Amaliy mashg'ulotlar uchun quyidagi mavzular tavsiya etiladi:

I-semestr

1. The third Renaissance of Uzbekistan
2. My future profession is an economist.
3. The role of foreign language in our life.
4. How to improve competence.
5. International Globalization.
6. Education in Uzbekistan.
7. Education in the USA.
8. Environment.
9. World market.
10. Mass media
11. International economic relationship
12. What is economics about?
13. Economic indicators

14. International economy
15. Subjects of International Economic Relation
16. Revenue
17. Economy of Uzbekistan
18. Principles of International Economic Relations
19. The discount rate.
20. Economic security of the enterprise
21. Insurance business
22. The Environment for the Development of International Economic Relations
23. Demand and Supply
24. Forensic economic expertise.
25. Costs in the Short Run.
26. Costs in the Long Run.
27. Evolution of Theories of International Trade
28. Basic economic problems
29. Changes in the general economic environment.
30. Production and Costs
31. Commodity.
32. Changes in the structure of the economy.
33. National and international economic security.
34. International banking.
35. Partnerships.
36. Valuation

II-semester

1. Microeconomics
2. Stocks and shares.
3. Ordinary and preference shares.
4. Inflation.
5. Renewable natural resources
6. Nonrenewable natural resources.
7. Planning Firm Actions to Implement Strategies.
8. Changes in the structure of the economy.
9. An economic principle.
10. Oligopoly.
11. Leadership Introduction.
12. Evolution of Theories of International Trade.
13. Leadership Needs in the 21st Century.
14. Security of Services in economy.
15. An economizing problem.
16. Leasing and short-term loans.
17. Monopoly

18. Monopolistic competition
19. Economic resources.
20. An economic system.
21. The freedom of enterprise.
22. “Sound economics” and “Good politics”.
23. The freedom of choice.
24. Pricing a Product.

V. Mustaqil ta’lim va mustaqil ishlar

Mustaqil ta’lim uchun tavsiya etiladigan topshiriqlar:

I semester (108 soat)

- 1 Education and role of foreign language
- 2 Principles of International Economic Relations
- 3 Environmental Protection
- 4 Small business in Uzbekistan
- 5 International Economic Relations
- 6 Uzbekistan The new page of its history
- 7 History of Uzbekistan
- 8 World Media
- 9 Famous English Businessman
- 10 The uniqueness of German economy
- 11 International Economic Activity
- 12 Industrial Revolution
- 13 The Wealth of Nations
- 14 Economy of USA
- 15 Economy of UK
- 16 Money markets
- 17 The development of Japan economy
- 18 Economy of Uzbekistan
- 19 Economic changes of Korea and economic relations with Uzbekistan
- 20 International economic cooperation between Uzbekistan and Japan
- 21 Prides of Uzbekistan
- 22 Regulation of Modern International Economic Relations
- 23 International Settlements and their Organizational Principles
- 24 Stock exchange
- 25 Food and Beverage Service.
- 26 Various Forms of Business
- 27 The role of TV in our life
- 28 Characteristics of Canada's economic development and economic relations with Uzbekistan
- 29 Periods of development in the French economy and economic relations with Uzbekistan
- 30 Payment systems
- 31 Investment activity

- 32 Income statement
- 33 Urgent Problems of Marketing
- 34 International Trade
- 35 Financial instruments
- 36 The business partnership
- 37 Business plan
- 38 Business opportunities in Uzbekistan.
- 39 Capital gains and losses.
- 40 The role of economists in economic transitions
- 41 The history of economic development of Italy, economic relations with Uzbekistan
- 42 Economic relations with Uzbekistan, a unique development model of Spain
- 43 Switzerland's role in the World Financial System and its sustainable development prospects
- 44 Innovative development of the Belgian economy and relations with the World Bank
- 45 The main Forms of International Credit
- 46 Model of innovative development of Norwegian economy, economic relations with Uzbekistan
- 47 Finnish economy and economic relations with Russia
- 48 Poland's role in the Eastern European region and its prospects for becoming one of the leading economically developed countries
- 49 History and prospects of the development of the Hungarian economy
- 50 The history of the development of the Romanian economy and the reasons for remaining among the low-income countries in Eastern Europe

I semester (72 soat)

- 1 The development model of the Bulgarian economy and cooperation in the field of education with Uzbekistan
- 2 Model of innovative development of the Czech Republic
- 3 The Slovak economy and doing business in it
- 4 The peculiarity of the Croatian economy is its economic relations with Uzbekistan
- 5 Serbian economy and its financial system
- 6 The economy of Slovenia and its macroeconomic stability policy
- 7 The peculiarity of the Russian economy and the impact of COVID-19 on the main sectors of the economy
- 8 Economy of Ukraine and economic cooperation with Uzbekistan
- 9 Development model of Belarus and educational cooperation with Uzbekistan
- 10 Chinese economy and its role in the world economy

	<p>11 The US development model and its importance in the world financial system</p> <p>12 India's identity and innovative development strategy</p> <p>13 Economic cooperation relations between Turkey and Uzbekistan</p> <p>14 The role of the UN in ensuring sustainable economic growth in the regions of the world</p> <p>15 Establishment and Forms of Promotion of International Economic Relations</p> <p>16 The Environment for the Development of International Economic Relations</p> <p>17 Methods of International Trade</p> <p>18 World Labor Market: Specifics, Trends, Segmentation</p> <p>19 International capital movements</p> <p>20 Economic Integration of the Countries</p> <p>21 Economy of Russian</p> <p>22 Monopolistic competition</p> <p>23 Nonrenewable natural resources</p> <p>24 Renewable natural resources.</p> <p>25 Youth problem.</p> <p>(Fan bo'yicha mustaqil ta'lim uslubiy ko'rsatmasi ilova qilinadi)</p>
4	<p>VI. Fan o'qitilishining natijalari (shakllanadigan kompetensiyalar)</p> <p>VI. Ta'lim natijalari / Kasbiy kompetensiyalari</p> <p>Talaba bilishi kerak:</p> <p>Umumiy bosqich</p> <p>Nutq kompetensiyasi</p> <p>Bosqichning asosiy maqsadi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uzlaksiz ta'lim tizimining avvalgi bosqichlari (umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari, akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari) da talabalarining o'qitilishida egallagan malaka va ko'nikmalarini korreksiya qilish va tenglashtirish; - Talabalarni nutq faoliyati turlari bo'yicha kasbiy muloqotga tayyorlashdan iborat. <p>Tinglab tushunish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ma'ruza, taqdimot va munozaralar, radio va televideniya eshittirishlari, yangiliklar, intervyular, hujjatli film va shu kabi og'zaki matnlar; - Reklama va e'lonlar; - Til sohiblarining nutq yozuvlari (badiiy, hujjatli filmlar, ommaviy chiqish va hokazo); - Til sohiblarining ijtimoiy mavzulardagi o'zaro suhbatlari; - Tinglangan axborotning asosiy maqsadi, to'liq mazmunini tinglab tushunish, malaka va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish. <p>Gapirish:</p> <p>Dialog nutq</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ijtimoiy mavzularda suhbat va norasmiy dialog; - Kasbiy yoki boshqa mavzularda rasmiy va norasmiy munozaralar; - Munozarani boshqarish, intervyu, muzokaralar va telefon orqali muloqot olib borish. <p>Monolog nutq</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ixtisoslikka oid mavzularda ma'ruza tayyorlash va o'qish; - Munozara, dalil va isbotlar ni olg'a surish, fikrni asoslab berish; - Reklama va maxsus mavzularda taqdimot tayyorlash va chiqish qilish; - Ma'lumotlarni umumlashtirish, maqolalar yozish, muhokama qilish. <p>O'qish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanishuv o'qish, ko'z yugurtirib o'qish va sinchiklab o'qish ko'nikma va malakalarini rivojlantirish; - Xat-xabar, yozishmalar va electron pochta o'qish; - Maxsus materiallarni o'zida aks ettirgan autentik matnlarni o'qish; - Maxsus so'z va terminlarga ega matnlarni, ilmiy va kasbga oid adabiyotlarni, electron manbalar va matbuot materiallarini o'qish. <p>Yozma nutq:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turli yozishmalar, xat-xabarlar va maxsus dokladlar (eslatma CVs vahokazo) yozish; - Essey, bayon, rezyume, tadqiqotishi (maqolalar, bitiruv malakaviy ishlar) yozish.
5	<p>VII. Ta'lim texnologiyalari va metodlari:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interfaol keys-stadilar; • seminarlar (mantiqiy fikrlash, tezkor savol-javoblar); • guruhlarda ishlash; • taqdimotlarni qilish; • individual loyihalar; • loyiha tahlili; • jamoa bo'lib ishlash va himoya qilish uchun loyihalar
6	<p>VIII. Kreditlarni olish uchun talablar:</p> <p>joriy, oraliq nazorat shakllarida berilgan vazifa va topshiriqlarni bajarish, yakuniy nazorat bo'yicha yozma ishni muvaffaqiyatli topshirish.</p>
7	<p>Asosiy adabiyotlar:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Campbell R. McConnell, Stanley L. Brue, Economics : principles, problems, and policies.New York, 2008 2.Thomas Sowell. Basic economics. New York, 2015 3. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS Study guide Recommended by the Academic Council of Sumy State University. L. I. Khomutenko, M. D. Domashenko, A. V. Havrylin, 2020 <p>Qo'shimcha adabiyotlar:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори. Ўзбекистон Республикасида хорижий тилларни ўрганишни оммалаштириш

	<p>фаолиятини сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга олиб чиқиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. № ПК-5117. 19.05.2021</p> <p>2.Sabina Ostrowska Unluck. Listening & speaking skills - Cambridge University Press 2014</p> <p>3.Carolyn Westbrook Unluck. Reading & writing skills - Cambridge University Press 2014</p> <p>4.New Inside Out. Sue Kay and Vaughan Jones, Macmillan - 2014</p> <p>5.Scale up. The authors. Tashkent -2014</p> <p>6.Babaeva S.R. “The science of life” Tashkent-2014</p> <p>7.Malyuga. E.N.English language for Economists.Moskow-2005</p> <p>8.Лутфуллаева М. English in topics... Ташкент –2002</p> <p>9.Louise Hashemi and Barbara Thomas. Grammar for PET with answers-2019</p> <p>10. Z.YYo`ldoshev, X.T.Xalilova. Milliy va jahon iqtisodiyoti. Toshkent: 2014-352 bet</p> <p>Internet saytlari:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ibrat farzandlari platformasi. https://youtu.be/JnIVizF3eys?si=NBefxeDPgx5zGBBG 2. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economy.asp 3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_security 4. https://www.icrc.org/en/what-we-do/economic-security 4. https://cashflow4real.wordpress.com/2009/07/14/13/ 5. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/commodity.asp 6. https://smallbusiness.chron.com/competitive-assessment-35426.html 7. https://www.lead-innovation.com/english-blog/new-business-development 8. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/distribution-channel.asp 9. https://quickbooks.intuit.com/global/resources/starting-up/retail-versus-wholesale-business-models-whats-best-for-my-business/ 10. https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/economics-econometrics-and-finance/economic-security
8	Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti “Tillarni o‘qitish” kafedrası o‘qituvchilari tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan va tasdiqlangan
9	<p>Fan/modul uchun ma’sullar:</p> <p>N.P.Imamov – SamISI “Tillarni o‘qitish” kafedrası katta o‘qituvchisi.</p> <p>O‘.J.Bolbekova – SamISI —Tillarni o‘qitishl kafedrası assistenti.</p>
10	<p>Taqrizchilar:</p> <p>T.K. Mardiyev – SamISI “Tillarni o‘qitish” kafedrası mudiri, dotsent</p> <p>G‘.Q.Mirsanov – SamDCHTI f.f.d. dotsent</p>

