

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

SAMARQAND IQTISODIYOT VA SERVIS INSTITUTI



"FANLIGI-AV MAN"

• Samarqand iqtisodiyot va
servis instituti rektori

M.E. Po'latov

2024 yil "08" 29

Ro'yxatga olindi: № BD-13-04

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XORIJY TIL (INGLIZ TILI) FAN DASTURI
(kunduzgi, kechki va masofaviy ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun)

Bilim sohasi: 400 000 - Biznes, boshqaruv va huquq

Ta'lim sohasi: 410 000 - Biznes va boshqaruv

Ta'lim yo'nalishi: 60410100 - Iqtisodiyot

SAMARQAND – 2024

Fan/modul kodi XT1210		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>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>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, tremendous, unique, rare, etc.</p> <p>2. My future profession is an economist.</p> <p>Get free job alerts, know about relevant job vacancies and ease your job search.</p>			

Employee Time Off Tracking Software Job Vacancies in Germany (July, 2021) Sign Up Online. Search Jobs. Highlights: Helping Thousands of People To Find A New Job, Free Job Alerts Available.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adjectives 143-dars

<https://youtu.be/OaPMtoGixBs>

Adjectives that end in -ed (e.g. bored, interested) and adjectives that end in -ing (e.g. boring, interesting) are often confused.

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adverbs 85-dars

<https://youtu.be/rDdj4I2FSZg>

Adverbs have many different meanings and functions. They are especially important for indicating the time, manner, place, degree and frequency of something.

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Comparative 1 | 143-dars

<https://youtu.be/XTLcstoeESo>

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (larger, smaller, faster, higher).

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Simple Tense | 5-dars

https://youtu.be/IL_008MAgwQ

The simple present tense is one of several forms of present tense in English. It is used to describe habits, unchanging situations, general truths

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Continuous Tense | 3-dars

<https://youtu.be/MsrT1z4EuOg>

The present continuous (also called the present progressive) is a verb tense used to refer to a temporary action that is currently taking place.

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Continuous Tense | 3-dars

<https://youtu.be/MsrT1z4EuOg>

The present continuous tense is a basic tense. It is usually one of the first tenses you start to learn when you first start studying English.

8. Environment

The natural environment or natural world encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally, meaning in this case not artificial.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Simple 2 | 11-dars

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

The Past Simple tense is used to refer to actions that were completed in a time period before the present time.

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Continuous | 13-dars

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

The past continuous describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and were still going on when another event occurred.

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Perfect | 15-dars

<https://youtu.be/Ew9OR6q6GW8>

The present perfect tense is an English verb tense used for past actions that are related to or continue into the present.

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.

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

<https://youtu.be/f9chNIPYs18>

Present Perfect and Past Simple · We use the past simple for past events or actions which have no connection to the present. ·

12. Revenue

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Perfect|18-dars va 19dars

<https://youtu.be/FJ8XZiOFn98>

We use the present perfect simple to talk about a finished event or state in the very recent past.

13. 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.

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

<https://youtu.be/YWc8xZ57cn4>

The past perfect continuous tense is generally used in a sentence to depict an action that started at some time in the past and continued until a specific time in the past.

14. The transition period to a market economy and its features in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, despite significant progress in the transition to a market economy, there is a need to complete this process and to shift urgently towards a greener and more equitable economic model.

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

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

Past simple tense describes actions that occurred in the past, while past perfect describes events or actions that happened before another past event or action.

15. Economic System and ownership.

An economic system is a means by which societies or governments organize and distribute available resources, services, and goods across a geographic region or country. Economic systems regulate the factors of production, including land, capital, labor, and physical resources.

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

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

The past perfect shows the earlier action and the past simple shows the later action. When the police arrived, the thief had escaped.

16. What is economics about?

Economics is the social science that studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Economics focuses on the behaviour and interactions of economic agents and how economies work.

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

https://youtu.be/z_gZh4bqGwU

Used to refers to something familiar or routine, as in "I'm used to getting up early for work," or to say that something repeatedly happened in the past like "we used to go out more."

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Plural nouns | 65-dars

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

A plural noun refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea. For example, flower is singular, but flowers is plural.

18. Agrarian relations and agribusiness in Uzbekistan

Science-based agrarian policy, which is an important condition for the alternative and effective development of the agro-industrial complex, is an integral part of state economic policy and one of the key factors in providing the population of the republic with food.

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

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

The definite article (the) is used before a noun to indicate that the identity of the noun is known to the reader. The indefinite article (a, an) is used before a noun that is general or when its identity is not known.

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.

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

<https://youtu.be/q5rWCTq47iU>

Nouns can be countable or uncountable. Countable nouns can be counted, e.g. an apple, two apples, three apples, etc. Uncountable nouns 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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: The article | 69-dars

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

An article is a word that comes before a noun to show whether it's specific or general. Specific nouns use the article the and general nouns use

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Some vs Any | 75-dars

<https://youtu.be/RCC6J4wlw9Q>

We use some and any with uncountable nouns and plural nouns. The general rule is that you use “some” in positive sentences and “any” in negative sentences and questions.

22. Management by Department or Function.

Consumer choice refers to the decisions that consumers make with regard to products and services. When we study consumer choice behavior, we examine how consumers decide which products to purchase or consume over time.

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

<https://youtu.be/Q8huffFVv70>

Words like 'something', 'everywhere', 'anybody' and 'no-one' are indefinite pronouns. We use them for people, things and places.

23. 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.

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

<https://youtu.be/TloXXwleSMo>

a lot' refers to 'quantity' whereas 'many' refers to 'numbers.' “many ' is used in Formal English whereas 'a lot ' is used in Informal style'.

24. Forensic economic expertise.

Knowing the relationship between your sales and expenses is key to running a successful business. The goal of any business is to cover fixed costs and profit from increased sales volume. By understanding the cost structure of fixed and variable costs you can see and maintain your company's profitability.

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

https://youtu.be/UY6oRh4cC_4

We use this, that, these and those to point to people and things. This and that are singular. These and those are plural.

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.

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

<https://youtu.be/NAaBhYgOvzQ>

Quantifiers – all, most, both, either, neither, any, no, none. We use these words in different ways.

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.

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

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

“Either” and “neither” are used with singular nouns. The noun that follows "both" is always plural. However, the noun that comes after "either"

27. Modern Management.

The long run is a period of time in which all factors of production and costs are variable. In the long run, firms are able to adjust all costs, whereas in the short run firms are only able to influence prices through adjustments made to production levels.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Each and every | 137-dars

<https://youtu.be/QHgzybEvcC4>

Each focuses on individual things within a larger group of two or more items, while every refers to a collective group of three or more items.

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Possessive 's, of 63-dars

<https://youtu.be/FmFilejfH00>

To form the possessive, add apostrophe + s to the noun. If the noun is plural, or already ends in s, just add an apostrophe after the s.

29. 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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Pronouns | 59-dars

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

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns. We often use them to avoid repeating the nouns that they refer to.

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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Pronouns Part 2 | 62-dars

<https://youtu.be/w4e2YVU5vbK>

Pronouns are words (or phrases) you substitute for nouns when your reader or listener already knows which noun you're referring to.

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.

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

<https://youtu.be/FLUwRWhGZcc>

The English language uses 7 types of pronouns! We'll explain them all, with grammar examples in this nifty guide to English pronouns.

32. International management introduction.

There are three approaches to international management: ethnocentric, polycentric, and geocentric.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs | 30-31 dars

<https://youtu.be/Lta1sfBIXCY>

Modal verbs show possibility, intent, ability, or necessity. Common examples

of modal verbs include can, should, and must.

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

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs | 30-31 dars

<https://youtu.be/Lta1sfBIXCY>

The most common modal verbs in English are “can,” “could,” “will,” “would,” “shall,” “should,” “may,” “might,” “must,” and “ought.”

34. Entrepreneurship, its activities and forms

Entrepreneurship is the the capacity and willingness to develop, organize and manage a business venture along with any of its risks in order to make a profit. The most obvious example of entrepreneurship is the starting of new businesses. In economics, entrepreneurship combined with land, labor, natural resources and capital can produce profit.

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

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

Questions formed in the future tense use the future auxiliary to form the question. Yes/no questions want 'yes' or 'no' as the answer.

35. Partnerships.

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

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

<https://youtu.be/yJ4YCzrfSVE>

There are some phrases and expressions that are used to give permission to others in a polite way.

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).

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

<https://youtu.be/qgdclNoDQIsI>

Must and have to are both used for obligation and are often quite similar. They are both followed by the infinitive. I must go now. / I have to go now.

37. Microeconomics

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

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

<https://youtu.be/0Pjv1Bq5S5o>

The central English modal auxiliary verbs are can (with could), may (with might), shall (with should), will (with would), and must.

38. 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

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs | 31-32 dars

<https://youtu.be/1SakX0FIkgg>

A modal verb (also called a modal auxiliary verb) is used along with a main verb to express possibility, ability, permission, or necessity.

39. 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.

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

<https://youtu.be/1SakX0FIkgg>

We can use verbs such as 'can', 'could' and 'may' to ask for and give permission. We also use modal verbs to say something is not allowed.

40. 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.

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

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

41. 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.

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

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

Questions formed in the future tense use the future auxiliary to form the question. Yes/no questions want 'yes' or 'no' as the answer.

42 Nonrenewable natural resources.

Pure or perfect competition is a theoretical market structure in which the following criteria are met: All firms sell an identical product (the product is a "commodity" or "homogeneous"). All firms are price takers (they cannot influence the market price of their product). Market share has no influence on prices.

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

<https://youtu.be/PE7fkWAXH-Y>

What” and “which” are both interrogative pronouns. This means they stand for something the speaker does not yet know.

43. Planning firm actions to implement strategies.

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

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

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

'Which' is a WH word, mainly used in question form. In this lesson, we will learn everything about this word.

44. Managing change

Everything you need to know about change management. Change management is the effective process of a business change such that executive leaders, managers, and frontline employees work in consonance to successfully implement the technology or organisational changes.

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

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

Which as an interrogative determiner must be followed by a noun or a noun phrase. Which also comes at the beginning of an interrogative sentence.

45. Human Resource Management Introduction.

International Human Resource Management – Introduction

International human resource management bears both functional and strategic resemblance to human resource management.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Prepositions 100-dars

<https://youtu.be/aZ1WmtRpaIE>

Prepositions are words that help us link nouns, pronouns, and phrases to other words within a sentence.

46. Performance Management

Performance management (PM) is the process of ensuring that a set and outputs meets an organization's in an effective and efficient manner. Performance management can focus on the a whole or the processes in place to manage particular tasks.

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

<https://youtu.be/aZ1WmtRpaIE>

Some examples of prepositions are words like "in," "at," "on," "of," and "to." Prepositions in English are highly idiomatic

47. 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.

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

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

A preposition is a short word that is employed in sentences to show the relationship nouns, pronouns or phrases have with other parts within the respective.

48. Types of Leaders and Leader Emergence.

We've all witnessed a situation at work when a coworker or a team member stepped to the plate in a moment of crisis and took action that exceeded their role requirements, showing clear leadership traits.

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

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

We use on to talk about location on a surface. The books are on the desk. We live on the fifth floor. There are pictures on the wall.

49. 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.

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

<https://youtu.be/nYR17Dywfto>

English prepositions are words – such as of, in, on, at, from, etc. – that function as the head of a prepositional phrase.

50 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.

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

<https://youtu.be/lwpu0ZAVQBg>

We've compiled over 250 English prepositions to help you use any preposition of place, time, location & more with ease and conviction

51. 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.

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

<https://youtu.be/yXGGPULdSTs>

In grammar, a word that is used before a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun, connecting it to another word:

In the sentences "We jumped in the lake", and "She drove slowly down the track", "in" and "down" are prepositions.

52. 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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Verb + prepositions| 107-dars

<https://youtu.be/yXGGPULdSTs>

In English, prepositions are a type of word class that shows relationships between other words in a sentence.

53. 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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: prepositions | 102-dars

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

Prepositions are followed by an object in a sentence, which can be a noun or a pronoun. Although there may be other words between them, a prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun, acting as the object.

54. Monopolistic competition

A monopoly refers to when a company and its product offerings dominate one sector or industry.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: prepositions | 103 dars

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

When you learn parts of speech, prepositions may seem daunting, but they're really just connectors in a sentence, connecting the preposition to an object of the preposition. Here are some common examples of how prepositions function in a sentence.

55. Economic resources

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

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Phrasal verbs 1.107-dars

<https://youtu.be/DPof4n7-yjo>

Phrasal verbs are very common in English, especially in more informal contexts. They are made up of a verb and a particle or, sometimes, two particles.

56. An economic system

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

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

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

When, after, before, until, since, while, once, as and as soon as are subordinating conjunctions which can be used to connect an action or an event to a point in time. she was young. everyone has gone to bed. you go to bed!

57. 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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Verb+ing .125-dars

https://youtu.be/msfBeaYE_LE?si=FLKx9RJ_wgkFs14c

When they are used with -ing, these verbs emphasise the action or event in progress. When they are used with an infinitive without to, they emphasise the action.

58. “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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Conditionals I. 111-dars

<https://youtu.be/JnIVizF3eys?si=NBefxeDPgx5zGBBG>

A conditional sentence refers to a hypothetical situation and its possible consequence. Conditional sentences always contain a subordinate clause that expresses a condition (e.g., “If it snows tomorrow”) and a main clause indicating the outcome of this condition.

59. 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.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Conditionals I. 111-dars

<https://youtu.be/JnIVizF3eys?si=NBefxeDPgx5zGBBG>

Conditional sentences are a type of complex sentence. They're made up of two parts: a condition (often introduced by if or unless) and a result.

60. 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.

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

<https://youtu.be/JnIVizF3eys?si=NBefxeDPgx5zGBBG>

Conditional tenses are used to speculate about what could happen, what might have happened, and what we wish would happen.

III. Amaliy mashg'ulotlarlar 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 vahokazo).

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 vahokazo)

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

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. International environment.
9. World market.
10. Mass media
11. International economic relationship
12. Revenue
13. Demand and Supply
14. The transition period to a market economy and its features in Uzbekistan
15. Economic System and ownership.
16. What is economics about
17. Economy of Uzbekistan

18. Agrarian relations and agribusiness in Uzbekistan
19. The discount rate.
20. Economic security of the enterprise
21. Insurance business
22. Management by Department or Function.
23. Economic indicators.
24. Forensic economic expertise.
25. Costs in the Short Run.
26. Costs in the Long Run.
27. Modern Management.
28. Basic economic problems
29. International economy.
30. Production and Costs
31. Commodity.
32. International Management introduction.
33. Product Life Cycle
34. Entrepreneurship, its activities and forms
35. Partnerships.
36. Valuation
37. Microeconomics t
38. Stocks and shares
39. Ordinary and preference shares
40. Inflation
41. Renewable natural resources
42. Nonrenewable natural resources..
43. Planning firm actions to implement strategies.
44. Managing change
45. Human Resource Management Introduction.
46. Performance Management
47. Leadership introduction
48. Types of Leaders and Leader Emergence.
49. Leadership Needs in the 21st Century.
50. Security of Services in economy.
51. An economizing problem
52. Leasing and short-term loans
53. Monopoly.
54. Monopolistic competition
55. Economic resources
56. An economic system
57. The freedom of enterprise
58. "Sound economics" and "Good politics"
59. The freedom of choice.
60. Pricing a Product.

IV. Mustaqil ta'lim va mustaqil ishlar

Mustaqil ta'lim uchun tavsiya etiladigan topshiriqlar:

I semestr (108 soat)

1. Education and role of foreign language .
2. Youth – Today.
3. Environmental Protection
4. Small business in Uzbekistan
5. Famous people of Uzbekistan
6. Uzbekistan The new page of its history
7. History of Uzbekistan
8. World Media
9. Famous English Businessman
10. Tourism in Uzbekistan
11. World Media
12. Industrial Revolution
13. The Wealth of Nations
14. Market
15. Free Market system
16. Money markets
17. Role of women in Society
18. Economy of Uzbekistan
19. United States of America
20. Management.
21. Prides of Uzbekistan
22. Marketing
23. Advertising
24. Stock exchange
25. Food and Beverage Service.
26. Various Forms of Business
27. The role of tv in our life
28. Economy of USA
29. Economy of England
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. E – Economics

	<p>42. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) 43. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 44. Macroeconomics 45. Manufacturing 46. Services 47. Taxation. 48. Market economy 49. Business opportunity 50. Economic resources</p> <p style="text-align: center;">II Semestr (72 soat)</p> <p>1. The benefits of being bilingual 2. Choosing jobs 3. Character and personality 4. Moods and feelings 5. Physical appearance 6. Road signs 7. Travelling by public transport 8. Nationalities and languages 9. Special occasions 10. Useful articles 11. Types of books 12. Towns and cities 13. My institution 14. Information and modern technologies 15. Trends in working capital. 16. Costing 17. Management accounting. 18. Seesights of Uzbekistan 19. Business Forms 20. The role of social media in our life 21. Partnership 22. Security of Services in economy 23. Leadership 24. Economic principles 25. The freedom of choice</p>
4	<p>V. Fan o'qitilishining natijalari (shakllanadigan kompetensiyalar) V. Ta'lim natijalari / Kasbiy kompetensiyalari Talaba bilishi kerak: Umumiy bosqich</p>

Nutq kompetensiyasi

Bosqichning asosiy maqsadi:

- Uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining avvalgi bosqichlari (umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari, akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari) da talabalarining liztilida egallagan malaka va ko'nikmalarini korreksiya qilish va tenglashtirish;
- Talabalarni nutq faoliyati turlari bo'yicha kasbiy muloqotga tayyorlashdan iborat.

Tinglab tushunish:

- 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 suhbat;
- Tinglangan axborotning asosiy maqsadi, to'liq mazmunini tinglab tushunish, malaka va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish.

Gapirish:

Dialog nutq

- Ijtimoiy mavzularda suhbat va norasmiy dialog;
- Kasbiy yoki boshqa mavzularda rasmiy va norasmiy munozaralar;
- Munozarani boshqarish, intervyu, muzokaralar va telefon orqali muloqot olib borish.

Monolog nutq

- 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.

O'qish:

- Tanishuv o'qish, ko'z yugurtirib o'qish va sinchiklab o'qish ko'nikma va malakalarini rivojlantirish;
- Xat-xabar, yozishmalar va elektron 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, elektron manbalar va matbuot materiallarini o'qish.

Yozma nutq:

- Turli yozishmalar, xat-xabarlar va maxsus dokladlar (eslatma CVs va hokazo) yozish;

Essey, bayon, rezyume, tadqiqotishi (maqolalar, bitiruv malakaviy ishlar) yozish.

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5	VI. Ta’lim texnologiyalari va metodlari: <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	VII. Kreditlarni olish uchun talablar: joriy, oraliq nazorat shakllarida berilgan vazifa va topshiriqlarni bajarish, yakuniy nazorat bo‘yicha yozma ishni muvaffaqiyatli topshirish.
7	Asosiy adabiyotlar: 1. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори. Ўзбекистон Республикасида хорижий тилларни ўрганишни оммалаштириш фаолиятини сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга олиб чиқиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. № ПҚ-5117 19.05.2021 2. Campbell R. McConnell, Stanley L. Brue, Economics : principles, problems, and policies. New York, 2008 3. Thomas Sowell. Basic economics. New York, 2015 4. John Marks. Banking and finance .(Second edition published in Great Britian 2007) 5. Ibrat farzandlari platformasi& ibrat project Qo‘shimcha adabiyotlar: 1. Sabina Ostrowska Unluck. Listening & speaking skills - Cambridge University Press 2014 2. Carolyn Westbrook Unluck. Reading & writing skills - Cambridge University Press 2014 3. New Inside Out. Sue Kay and Vaughan Jones, Macmillan - 2014 4. Scale up. The authors. Tashkent -2014 5. Babaeva S.R “The science of life” Tashkent-2014 6. Malyuga. E.N. English language for Economists. Moskow-2005 7. Лутфуллаева М. English in topics... Ташкент –2002 8. Louise Hashemi and Barbara Thomas. Grammar for PET with answers-2019 Internet saytlari: 1. Ibrat farzandlari platformasi 2. https://opentextbc.ca/businessopenstax/chapter/the-marketing-concept/ 3. https://www.nibusinessinfo.co.uk/content/key-elements-successful-marketing-strategy

	<p>4. https://smallbusiness.chron.com/evolution-business-models-77617.html</p> <p>5. https://smallbusiness.chron.com/seven-functions-marketing-56980.html</p> <p>6. https://whatagraph.com/blog/articles/principles-of-marketing</p> <p>7. https://www.arabianjbmr.com/pdfs/KD_VOL_2_5/14.pdf</p> <p>8. https://www.slideshare.net/JulieAnnJesalva/branches-of-marketing-web-marketing</p> <p>9. https://www.strategy-business.com/article/rr00025</p> <p>10. https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/marketing/marketing-organisation-forms-with-diagram/48584</p> <p>11. https://www.cbsnews.com/news/planning-your-marketing-activities/</p> <p>12. https://www.consumerpsychologist.com/intro_Strategic_Planning.html</p> <p>13. https://cashflow4real.wordpress.com/2009/07/14/13/</p> <p>14. https://www.bloominari.com/blog/understanding-the-marketing-plan</p> <p>15. https://www.royallepagebinder.com/buyer-article-8/understanding-market-conditions</p> <p>16. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/commodity.asp</p> <p>17. https://smallbusiness.chron.com/competitive-assessment-35426.html</p> <p>18. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/product-life-cycle.asp</p> <p>19. https://www.lead-innovation.com/english-blog/new-business-development</p> <p>20. https://www.entrepreneur.com/encyclopedia/pricing-a-product</p> <p>21. https://www.businessmanagementideas.com/marketing/product-life-cycle/pricing-over-product-life-cycle-business-marketing/17652</p> <p>22. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/distribution-channel.asp</p> <p>23. https://quickbooks.intuit.com/global/resources/starting-up/retail-versus-wholesale-business-models-whats-best-for-my-business/</p> <p>24. https://www.capitalindex.com/bs/eng/pages/trading-guides/different-types-of-trading-strategies</p> <p>25. Ibrat farzandlari platformasi</p>
8	Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti “Tillarni o`qitish” kafedrası tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan va tasdiqlangan
9	<p>Fan/modul uchun ma’sullar:</p> <p>O’J.Bolbekova – SamISI “Tillarni o`qitish” kafedrası assistenti.</p>
10	<p>Taqrizchilar:</p> <p>T.K. Mardiyev – SamISI “Tillarni o`qitish” kafedrası mudiri, dots</p> <p>G’Q. Mirsanov – SamDCHTI “Ingliz tili tarixi va grammatikasi” kafedrası dots</p>

