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OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

SAMARQAND IQTISODIYOT VA SERVIS INSTITUTI



2024 yil "29" avgust

Ro'yxatga olindi: № FD-13-03
2024 yil "29" avgust

XORIJIY TIL (INGLIZ TILI) FANINING

FAN DASTURI

(kunduzgi va kechki ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun)

Bilim sohasi:	1000 000	– Xizmatlar
Ta'lim sohasi:	1010 000	– Xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi
Ta'lim yo'nalishi:	61010400	– Logistika

SAMARQAND – 2024

Fan/modul kodi XT1210		O'quv yili 2024 – 2025	Semestr 1-2	Kreditlar 10
Fan/modul turi Majburiy		Ta'lim tili Ingliz tili		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 o'rtirilgan 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(ma'ruza mashg'ulotlari)</p> <p>II.I. Fan tarkibiga quyidagi mavzular kiradi:</p> <p>1. New 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><i>Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Question forms 40-dars</i> https://youtu.be/jTGszYIAFbM?si=XMvQmtydyhxxwRkCo</p> <p>In English, there are two main forms (or types) of questions: Yes/No questions and Wh-questions. In addition, there are other types of questions tat a learner has to know. These include: subject questions, negative questions, question tags, reported (or indirect) questions.</p> <p>2. My future profession</p> <p>Get free job alerts, know about relevant job vacancies and ease your job search. 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.</p>			

Listening/Writing. Emails of introduction: formal and informal

Even though there are multiple communication modes, email is still considered the most reliable and formal mode of communication. Unlike social media platforms or chat applications, email is universal. This makes email one of the most preferred communication tools, for work.

3. The role of foreign language in our lives

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

Review of verb tenses

Verb tenses are changes or additions to verbs to show when the action took place: in the past, present, or future. The phrase verb tense is also used for [grammatical aspects](#), which add more details about the duration or time an action takes. When you combine the four grammatical aspects with the past, present and future, you end up with twelve main verb tenses in English

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: On / Under / Behind (prepositions) / 102-dars

<https://youtu.be/Usq-rFq3dlc>

As a preposition of place, on is used for the following words and ideas: things on the surface of something else (tables, walls, etc.) locations near a body of water

5. 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 do/ make 56- dars
https://youtu.be/r6_tb6IFwPo?si=y04uauPjool4R9fn

When we use do and make with noun phrases, do focuses on the process of acting or performing something, make emphasises more the product or outcome of an action: When I was [action]doing the calculations, I [outcome]made two mistakes.

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.

	<p><i>Types of story</i></p> <p>In literature and cinema, it's often said that there are only seven plot types that all stories fall into. No matter how unique a narrative may seem, the core conflict and structure typically align with one of these classic categories. Here's an overview of the seven types of stories: Overcoming The Monster, Rags To Riches, The Quest, Voyage & Return, Comedy, Tragedy, and Rebirth.</p> <p>7. Education in the USA</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ibrat farzandlari: <i>Present perfect/ past simple 20- dars</i> https://youtu.be/otMXs25Qehg?si=whfLuHuimvqJNxyh</p> <p>We use the past simple for past events or actions which have no connection to the present. We use the present perfect for actions which started in the past and are still happening now OR for finished actions which have a connection to the present. We CAN'T use the present perfect with a finished time word: NOT: I've been to the museum yesterday</p> <p>8. The environment</p> <p>The natural environment or natural world encompasses all <u>living</u> and non-living things occurring <u>naturally</u>, meaning in this case not <u>artificial</u>.</p> <p>Ibrat farzandlari: <i>Preposition on by at 104 – dars</i> https://youtu.be/XEvJ15yfmNQ?si=qp6upyorQr9qVSkq</p> <p>'By' is a preposition but it also functions as an adverb. In this lesson, we will discover its uses and rules. 'On' is used as a preposition in time expressions with specific days of the week. Note: 'on the weekend' is used in American English, but 'at the weekend' or 'at weekends' is used in British English.</p> <p>9. World market</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ibrat farzandlari: <i>would you like? 35-dars</i> https://youtu.be/m_99mE1oV4?si=AMJYWHb4wjl7BrBA</p> <p>We use would like or 'd like to say politely what we want, especially when making offers and requests. You must have an object after “would like.” You can also use a gerund after “would like</p> <p>10. Mass media</p> <p>The definition of mass media is communication that reaches and influences</p>
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a large number of people. Collectively, the communications media, especially television, radio, and newspapers, that reach the mass of the people.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Prepositions II At, on, in (time)/ 153-dars
<https://youtu.be/nYR17Dywfto>

The preposition 'at' is used to refer to a specific time. The preposition 'on' is used to refer to a particular day or date, such as on Sunday, on May 25th. The preposition 'in' refers to a broader time frame, such as a month or a year, a decade, etc

11. Logistics.

Logistics can be defined as the management of the flow of goods, information and other resources, energy and people between the point of origin and the point of consumption in order to meet the requirements of consumer .

Review and check: Unit 1 – 2.

12.The Importance of Logistics in Business

Today, efficient logistics and transportation system are important prerequisites of the development of any economy. In modern competitive environment, it is not enough to offer a product that meet customers' requirements. The way of its delivery is also very important.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: From... to, Until, Since, For / 97-dars
<https://youtu.be/lwpu0ZAVQBg>

Use from to mean the starting time and to for the end or finish time. Note: To can be a synonym of until and till so it's perfectly correct to use for with until or till. I'm going to be on holiday from 31st August to the 10th of September. The lesson is from 9a. When used as preposition of time, for is used with a period of time. Note that although for is sometimes called a keyword for the Perfect Tenses, it can be used with all the other tenses

13. Inbound Logistics.

Inbound Logistics involves the activities of receiving, storing, and distributing raw materials for use in production. It is an integral element of business operations for a manufacturing firm.

Ibrat farzandlari: The future (plans) 161-dars.
<https://youtu.be/f-XM4oSo1xg?si=fnGO-nxRCLPrftKY>

The 'future tense' form of any verb refers to the conjugation of the verb to represent an action that is going to happen in the future or will be continuing in the future. Take a look at the dictionary definitions of the future tense to develop a clearer idea of the tense.

14.Outbound Logistics

Outbound Logistics is the process related to the storage and movement of the final product and the related information flows from the end of the production line to the end user.

Gram: Listening. Wr: messages; using note form

Taking notes while listening to an audio/video file is easy because you can rewind the recording any time and write anything you missed. It is different

when it comes to taking notes during the live talk. You may need to take notes during the lecture or an event. In all cases, you need to be prepared both before the talk and during the talk. The following tips may be useful for taking notes while actively listening to the speaker.

15. Customs and Warehouse Services

Regular cargo shipments of less than container (LCL) and full container loads (FCL) in partnership with all shipping lines operating in the port. Door to door cargo delivery.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Expressions and verb + prepositions 106-dars <https://youtu.be/yXGGPULdSTs>

Prepositional phrases are groups of words containing prepositions. Remember that prepositions are words that indicate the relationships between various elements within a sentence, and you'll never have difficulty identifying prepositional phrases.

16. Transport and Terminal Services

Liner conferences are formal groups of shipping lines that operate on certain shipping routes that bring together all lines operating in a specific geographic zone.

Ibrat farzandlari: Future 28- dars
<https://youtu.be/49MkAq6fdSA?si=PTKqV8a5xYxsWl3o>

When we talk or write about plans, expectations, schedules, and predictions, we often use the simple future tense. The simple future tense helps convey an action or state that will begin and end in the future

17. Introduction to Supply Chain

A supply chain can be defined as a system of organizations, people, technology, activities, information and resources involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer.

Grammar: Function dealing with misunderstandings. Learn to reformulate

This lesson focuses on speaking about misunderstandings. Students define a communication problem at work, brainstorm situations that might cause miscommunication and discuss tips on effective communication in various situations. They also watch a short ad and develop situations using the snowball effect idea.

18. Role of Transportation in the Supply Chain .

The term "transportation" refers to the movement of product from one point to another as it moves from the beginning of a supply chain to the customer.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Verb + prepositions/ 107-dars
<https://youtu.be/yXGGPULdSTs>

A prepositional verb is a combination of a preposition and a verb. When they are out together the meaning changes. It doesn't have the same meaning when they are put together.

Prepositional verbs have an idiomatic meaning. Sometimes without knowing the meaning by heart, you will struggle to understand what is being said

19. Supply chain management.

The term Supply Chain Management (SCM) was introduced in the 1980s. The primary objective of supply chain management is to fulfil customer's needs through the most efficient use of resources, including distribution capacity, inventory and labour.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: prepositions / 102-dars

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

Prepositions are a part of speech. They are words that point out the direction of something or someone. Without them, it would be difficult to find anything or describe the location of things. A simpler and shorter definition is prepositions points. Prepositions must always come before the object of a sentence and they can be more than just one word.

20. Logistics and Supply Chain Managers.

With increased globalization, global supply chain management is becoming an important issue for many businesses. The main factors influencing global supply chain management are the following: a) reducing the costs of procurement; b) decreasing the risks related to purchasing activities.

Gram: Voc. Writing: message; using note form

While taking notes, it is usual and acceptable to use abbreviations to reduce large terms. However, use abbreviative forms sparingly and include a key at the conclusion of your message that lists all of the full forms. Common symbols such as &, @, #, %, and so on are also permitted. They are employed for word precision and economy and are hence very useful in note-taking.

21. Job Description: Retail Supply Chain Manager

The retail supply chain involves the transfer of goods and materials from manufacturers and suppliers to retail outlets. Retail supply chain managers are responsible for planning and organising the entire process.

Grammar: Reading. Headlines

One type of question that test takers often find tricky in the IELTS test is matching headings in the Reading test. This question type requires you to match the heading in the question to the correct paragraph or reading section in the text. There will always be more headings than paragraphs or sections so that some headings will not be used. It is also possible that some of the text may not be included in the task. This task type is used with texts that contain paragraphs that have clearly defined themes. It tests your ability to recognise the main idea in the paragraph and to identify supporting ideas.

22. Transportation.

Logistics refers to the transportation of merchandise – raw materials or finished products – from the point of production to the point of final consumption.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: to be + adjective+prepositions / 103 dars

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

Some adjectives go with certain prepositions. There are no grammatical rules

for which preposition is used with which adjective, so it's a good idea to try to learn them together. To help you do this, write new vocabulary in your notebook in a sentence or phrase. However, there are some patterns that can help you. Let's look at them first. Remember that a preposition is followed by a noun or a gerund (-ing form).

23. International Commercial Terms

The Incoterms (International Commercial Terms) are pre-defined commercial terms published by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).

Ibrat farzandlari: Regular and Irregular verbs 24-dars

https://youtu.be/Tnwv94TAxRM?si=qzYbF_8OGuUDLq-u

Regular verbs are verbs whose simple past and past participle are formed by adding the suffix “-ed” (e.g., “walked”). Irregular verbs are verbs that form their simple past and past participles in some way other than by adding the suffix “-ed” (e.g., “sat”).

24. Classification of Incoterms

The Incoterms rules are accepted by governments, legal authorities, and practitioners worldwide.

Ibrat farzandlari Modal verb must, have to, should (obligation) 30-dars

https://youtu.be/94fPWnjzQ0A?si=T_kgfKpPtrPGUjP6

Must and Should. Remember that must and have to can be used to talk about obligations. Should is different. You use should to give advice or express your opinion.

25. Methods of Payment in Domestic Trade

Terms of payment are defined as conditions of payment agreed between a buyer and a seller for goods sold or services rendered. They cover any conditions on the payment and any discounts the buyer will receive.

Ibrat farzandlari: must, have to, should(obligation) 30-dars

https://youtu.be/94fPWnjzQ0A?si=T_kgfKpPtrPGUjP6

Since most people don't understand when they have to use these words exactly, they end up using them interchangeably. As a result, the entire meaning, as well as the tone of the sentence gets changed. So how would you decide when to use these terms? The following article will help students understand when and how to use the words ‘should’ and ‘must’.

26. Terms of Payment in International Trade

Trade that includes exchange of capital, goods, and services across nations is called International Trade.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Phrasal verbs 1.107-dars

<https://youtu.be/aNkPNablL2tc?si=5y0GdJZBF9Gr-3Ly>

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. The particle often changes the meaning of the verb.

27. Export documents

In exporting, different Export Documents are typically used: common export-related documents, certificates of origin, other certificates for

shipments of specific goods, export licenses, temporary shipment documents.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adverbs 85-dars

<https://youtu.be/rDdj4I2FSZg>

Adverbs are words that usually modify—that is, they limit or restrict the meaning of—verbs. They may also modify adjectives, other adverbs, phrases, or even entire sentences. When an adverb modifies a whole sentence or clause, it is called a sentence adverb. Words such as fortunately, frankly, hopefully, and luckily are generally used as sentence adverbs and usually express the speaker's feelings about the content of the sentence.

28. Liogistics network planning

Historically, many organizations have adopted a piecemeal and incomplete approach to their strategic planning.

Ibrat farzandlari: Adjectives 84- dars:

<https://youtu.be/JJsJMYFCYME?si=q4TNUHpBW2RyLytH>

An adjective (abbreviated adj.) is a word that describes or defines a noun or noun phrase. Its semantic role is to change information given by the noun. Traditionally, adjectives are considered one of the main parts of speech of the English language, although historically they were classed together with nouns. Nowadays, certain words that usually had been classified as adjectives, including the, this, my, etc., typically are classed separately, as determiners.

29. Manufacturing logistics

This should not be confused with operational management, which could of course be applied to almost any form of management. The thinking behind OM is based on systems thinking with a system defined as: ‘A collection of interrelated components that work together towards a collective goal.

Ibrat farzandlari: Used to 25-dars

https://youtu.be/z_gZh4bqGwU?si=HJH0De37lx5A8xmR

We use used to + infinitive to talk about a past situation that is no longer true. It tells us that there was a repeated action or state in the past which has now changed. Be used to and get used to are followed by a noun, pronoun or the -ing form of a verb, and can be used about the past, present or future.

30. Basic inventory planning and management

Decisions regarding the amount of inventory that a company should hold and its location within a company's logistics network are crucial in order to meet customer service requirements and expectations. But there is, potentially, a large cost associated with holding inventory. It is vital to get the balance of cost and service right. This chapter sets out to explore the basic concepts behind the inventory-holding decision.

Gram: writing a letter

A letter is a written message that can be handwritten or printed on paper. It is usually sent to the recipient via mail or post in an envelope, although this is not a requirement as such. Any such message that is transferred via post is a

letter, a written conversation between two parties.

31. Procurement and supply.

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: Present Continuous Tense / 3-dars

<https://youtu.be/MsrT1z4EuOg>

The present continuous, also called the present progressive or present imperfect, is a verb form used in modern English that combines the present tense with the continuous aspect. It is formed by the present tense form of be and the present participle of a verb. The present continuous is generally used to describe something that is taking place at the present moment and can be employed in both the indicative and subjunctive moods. It accounts for approximately 5% of verbs in spoken English.

32. Warehousing and storage.

A distribution channel is a chain of businesses or intermediaries through which a good or service passes until it reaches the final buyer or the end consumer. Distribution channels can include wholesalers, retailers, distributors, and even the Internet.

Ibrat farzandlari: passive voice (part 1)

<https://youtu.be/cGhQ7SAqALU?si=eScL5zDrz2P190EF>

A passive voice construction is a grammatical voice construction that is found in many languages.[1] In a clause with passive voice, the grammatical subject expresses the theme or patient of the main verb – that is, the person or thing that undergoes the action or has its state changed.[2] This contrasts with active voice, in which the subject has the agent role.

33. Order picking and packing.

The term product life cycle refers to the length of time a product is introduced to consumers into the market until it's removed from the shelves. The life cycle of a product is broken into four stages—introduction, growth, maturity, and decline.

Ibrat farzandlari: Passive voice (part 2)

<https://youtu.be/iexe80jl79g?si=Q3N6eg8VZzcXH9Yp>

Typically, in passive clauses, what is usually expressed by the object (or sometimes another argument) of the verb is now expressed by the subject, while what is usually expressed by the subject is either omitted or is indicated by some adjunct of the clause. Thus, turning an active sense of a verb into a passive sense is a valence-decreasing process ("detransitivizing process"), because it syntactically turns a transitive sense into an intransitive sense. This is not always the case; for example in Japanese a passive-voice construction does not necessarily decrease valence.

34. Receiving and dispatch

In the simplest terms, business development of dispatch can be

summarized as the ideas, initiatives, and activities that help make a business better. This includes increasing revenues, growth in terms of business expansion, increasing profitability by building strategic partnerships and making strategic business decisions.

Gram: Solutions: Technology

A solution is a way to solve a problem. Most problems can be solved in more than one way. Depending on the assignment's parameters, the writer will either list the various solutions or choose what he or she believes is the best solution to the problem.

35. Freight transport.

There are 5 types of competitors: direct, potential, indirect, future, and replacement.

Gram: Solutions: Technology

A solution is a way to solve a problem. Most problems can be solved in more than one way. Depending on the assignment's parameters, the writer will either list the various solutions or choose what he or she believes is the best solution to the problem.

36. International logistics: modal choice

The changing nature of logistics and the supply chain, particularly the move by many companies towards global operations, has had an obvious impact on the relative importance of the different modes of freight transport.

Ibrat farzandlari Comparatives/ superlatives.

https://youtu.be/tkQ7jeBjpPM?si=Qmkdq_vZV8UvR-c3 143-dars.

<https://youtu.be/Uy4thOaR9iQ?si=cIjVjkKs5MsTYqlP> 145- dars

Comparatives and superlatives are special types of adjectives used when comparing two or more things. The trickiest thing when using comparatives and superlatives is making sure we are writing them the correct way, but with a little practice, comparatives and superlatives can quickly be mastered.

37. Maritime transport.

Liner conferences are formal groups of shipping lines that operate on certain shipping routes that bring together all lines operating in a specific geographic zone. They were first set up to control the trade between colonial powers and their colonies in the 1870s. Today they are seen by many as being a controversial anachronism as they work together to agree tariffs for certain routes.

A tag question is a small question that is attached , or "tagged", to the end of a sentence. Rather than repeat the main verb, a form of "be" or other auxiliary verb or modal is used in the tag. Tag questions are used to ask for agreement or to ask for things, favours, or new information. To determine which, listen to the speaker's tone. A rising tone at the end of a tag question indicates that it is a real question. The speaker wants to know something or wants someone to do something. Falling tone however, means that the

speaker is looking for agreement.

38. Air transport.

Unlike sea transport, the air transport industry is only about 100 years old. Due to the very particular requirements associated with the air cargo business it has developed methods of operation that are unique in the world of logistics.

Reading: I never knew that

Reading" is the process of looking at a series of written symbols and getting meaning from them. When we read, we use our eyes to receive written symbols (letters, punctuation marks and spaces) and we use our brain to convert them into words, sentences and paragraphs that communicate something to us.

39. Rail and intermodal transport

Around the world both the developed and rapidly developing nations are investing very large sums of money in developing their transport infrastructures. Roads, airports, seaports and railways are all being developed.

Listening: Polite requests. Respond to requests

By one theory, the more the literal meaning of a request implies personal benefits for the listener, within reason, the more polite is the request. By an extension of that theory, the more attentive the responder is to all of the requester's meaning, the more polite is the response.

40. Road freight transport: vehicle selection

As with most of the decisions that have to be taken in physical distribution, there are a number of aspects that need to be considered when trying to make the most appropriate choice of vehicle for a vehicle fleet.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adjectives 143-dars

<https://youtu.be/OaPMtoGixBs>

In the Cambridge Dictionary, an adjective is defined as a word that describes a noun or pronoun. In the example above, ripe, sweet, brown, and mushy are all adjectives used to describe apples. An apple is a noun — a thing. Adjectives can also be used to describe the quantity of nouns. For example, countless apples or a few bananas.

41. Road freight transport: planning and resourcing

As with most of the decisions that have to be taken in physical distribution, there are a number of aspects that need to be considered when trying to make the most appropriate choice of vehicle for a vehicle fleet.

Ibrat farzandlari: Adjective + to VI 131-dars:

<https://youtu.be/wFTKtj245jk?si=axJgA4htG0oSwAPe>

An adjective usually comes right before a noun: "a red dress," "fifteen people." When an adjective follows a linking verb such as be or seem, it is called a predicate adjective: "That building is huge," "The workers seem happy." Most adjectives can be used as predicate adjectives, although some are always used before a noun. Similarly, a few adjectives can

only be used as predicate adjectives and are never used before a noun.

42. Benchmarking

Benchmarking is the process of continuously measuring and comparing one's business performance against comparable processes in leading organizations to obtain information that will help the organization identify and implement improvements

Ibrat farzandlari: First and zero conditionals 111-dars

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

The zero conditional is used to talk about things which are always true — such as scientific facts and general truths: Example. Explanation. If you cross an international date line, the time changes. This always happens — every time you cross a date line

43. Information and communication technology in the supply.

There can be no doubt that the availability of cheap computing power has led to dramatic developments in the science of supply chain management and logistics virtually every different function can be outsourced

Ibrat farzandlari: Conditionals 111-dars :

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

The first conditional is used to talk about things which are possible in the present or the future — things which may happen: Example. Explanation. If it's sunny, we'll go to the park. Maybe it will be sunny — that's possible.

44. Outsourcing: services and decision criteria

There is a vast choice of different operations and services that can be outsourced. These include outward and inward physical flows and supporting processes. Indeed, in distribution

Ibrat farzandlari: Conditionals 111-dars

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

The second conditional is used to imagine present or future situations that are impossible or unlikely in reality. If we had a garden, we could have a cat. If I won a lot of money, I'd buy a big house in the country. I wouldn't worry if I were you. The structure is usually: if + past simple >> + would + infinitive.

45. Logistics and environment.

It is not the purpose of this chapter to lay out in detail current and planned logistics-related environmental legislation from around the world. The sheer variety and volume of regulation precludes such an approach. Therefore, the EU framework, including a few specific examples from the UK, will be used as an exemplar.

Gram: Writing: a letter of advice; qualifying what you say

As the name suggests, a letter of advice is a letter written to someone with the purpose of giving them advice about something. This may be a problem they face or a dilemma. You might have to help them make a difficult choice, such as whether to get a job or go on to further education.

46. Humanitarian logistics

Today's underdeveloped state of logistics in the humanitarian sector is much like corporate logistics was 20 years ago. At that time, corporate logistics suffered from underinvestment, a lack of recognition, and the absence of a fulfilling, professional career path for people performing the logistics function.

Gram: Listening: giving news; respond to news

News reporting and news writing fall within the field of journalism. Hence, we shall begin by introducing you to the word journalism.

47. Globalization and integration

A partnership is globalization and integration a business arrangement in which several people work together, and share the risks and profits. In Britain anti the US, partnerships do *not* have limited liability for debts, so the partners are fully liable or responsible for any debts the business has. Furthermore, partnerships are not legal entities, so in case of a legal action, it is the individual partners and not the partnership that is taken to court. In most continental European countries there are various kinds of partnership which *are* legal entities.

Gram: : Review and check U 5-6

48. Integrated systems

Integrated systems examines either the economy as a whole or its basic subdivisions or aggregates, such as the government, household, and business sectors.

Ibrat farzandlari: Conditionals 111-dars:

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

The third conditional is used to imagine a different past. We imagine a change in a past situation and the different result of that change. If I had understood the instructions properly, I would have passed the exam. We wouldn't have got lost if my phone hadn't run out of battery.

49. Competitive advantage through logistics

Safety stock. This is the stock that is used to cover the unpredictable daily or weekly fluctuations in demand. It is sometimes known as 'buffer' stock, as it creates a buffer to take account of this unpredictability.

Ibrat farzandlari: Relative clauses: whose/whom/where 138-dars:

<https://youtu.be/iaoNoyv18dU?si=1a5TrMUfGoTNK6RK>

Relative clauses give us more information about someone or something. We can use relative clauses to combine clauses without repeating information. We use: who and whom for people; which for things; that for people or things. Two kinds of relative clause.

50. Consulting Practice

There are many ways in which the need to hold stock affects other logistics

functions and vice versa. It is essential for effective planning that the various costs associated with inventory are minimized in relation to other logistics costs.

Gram: Voc :Success

Matching paragraph information question in IELTS reading requires you to match the sentences given with information that is contained in different paragraphs. You must have strong skills of paraphrasing for this type of question.

51. Starting a New Marketing Plan

Once you've selected your plan and confirmed your recurring variables, your plan window will look something like this (below). Be sure to add your financial model or statements. Screen Sections The Index or Item List on the left side of your screen includes: White Current Project Area—the elements you've already Selected. Dark Gray Masters Area—more project elements, tools and files.

Gram: Reading Making it happen

A reading gap fill is one task you may get in the IELTS test. You have to fill in the gaps of a summary of part of the text using words from a box.

There may be more words than you need to use so you need to find the part of the reading that refers to the summary and make sure that you work out which word will fit.

52. Marketing Ethics

According to psychologist Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation, human needs are basic and few: food, clothing, shelter, safety, someone to notice when you don't come home at night, esteem, and selfactualization. Wants are desires for specific goods. The magic act of marketing creates wants out of needs. You need clothing? You want an Armani. You need safety? You want a Volvo

Gram: Reading: Making it happen

A TRUE answer is one where the question statement matches the passage information. A FALSE answer is one where the question statement doesn't match the information because it is incorrect or gives an opposite meaning.

53. Logistics and supply chain management

An understanding of the concept is especially important when planning for any aspect of distribution and logistics. A simple, practical example helps to emphasize the point. A company produces plastic toys that are packaged in cardboard boxes. These boxes are packed on to wooden pallets that are used as the basic unit load in the warehouse and in the transport vehicles for delivery to customers.

Ibrat farzandlari: present perfect simple versus continuous 158- dars

<https://youtu.be/Q0N0os25TTo?si=p3R7W6ce07GRcL5V>

The present perfect tense and the present perfect continuous can both be used to refer to the present consequences of a past action or situation:

The present perfect can be used to refer to a past action that may continue in the present (e.g., “I have lived here for six months”).

The present perfect continuous refers to actions or situations that began in the past and are definitely continuing in the present (e.g., “I have been arguing with him constantly”).

54. Customer service and logistics

The vast majority of companies consider customer service to be an important aspect of their business. When pressed, however, there are many companies that find it difficult to describe exactly what they mean by customer service or provide a precise definition of customer service measures.

Gram: Voc: verb phrases with prepositions

The verb + adverb particle + preposition structure forms a verb which has a single meaning. We call such verbs 'phrasal prepositional verbs'. Their meaning is often not related to the meaning of the original verb: She really looks up to her grandfather.

55. The importance of customer service

For any company or organization it is vital, therefore, to have a clear definition of customer service and to have specific and recognized customer service measures. It is also important to understand that customer service and customer service requirements can and will differ not just between industries and companies but additionally between the market segments that a business might serve.

Ibrat farzandlari: Can, could, be able to 115- dars

<https://youtu.be/YpE9rBTHZgY?si=HQvHVBNCrpCcfJfo>

Can, could, and be able to are all used to talk about a person's ability to do something. You use can or be able to to talk about ability in the present. Be able to is more formal than can.

56. The components of customer service

For the best possible customer service, a DC would have to be provided right next to the customer, and it would have to hold adequate stocks of all the goods the customer might require. This would obviously be a very expensive solution.

Gram: present and past ability

The past continuous tense shows a continuous action that began in the past. It is the past tense version of the present continuous, which also describes ongoing actions. The present and past continuous are very similar, but the past continuous uses was and were, the past tense of to be

57. Two conceptual models of service quality

Service quality is a measure of the extent to which the customer is experiencing the level of service that they are expecting. Two different models of service quality are considered: a very basic model and a more complicated, extended model

Ibrat farzandlari: Verb+ing or to V1 127-dars:

<https://youtu.be/KGsYMTRWM1I?si=7mYnOBVS9SubH6zJ>

When the verb ends in -e, we take off the -e and add -ing. When the verb ends in a vowel followed by a single consonant and if the last syllable is stressed, then the consonant is doubled. When the verb ends in a vowel + l, we double the consonant

58.Developing a customer service policy

Every company that provides products and services to its customers should have an appropriate customer service policy. Such a customer service policy needs to be developed based on identifiable customer service requirements, and a suitable logistics operation must be.

Gram: writing a summary

A summary is a short statement that summarizes or informs the audience of the main ideas of a longer piece of writing. Essentially, the summary is a short version of a longer text. The size of a summary can vary based on the type of writing, but most often they are no longer than a page.

59.Measuring customer service

It is probably quite clear from reading this chapter that there are a number of different measures of customer service that might be used. The most important message is that, whatever measures are used, they must reflect the key service requirements for the customer in question.

Gram: Voc: qualifications

60. Document Management System

If this is your first time using Marketing Builder, click the “Start a New Project” button on the right. Below, under “Choosing the right product and its components,” we describe in detail, each of the marketing plan prototype Project.

Ibrat farzandlari: Verb+ing or to V1 128-dars:

https://youtu.be/na_TqJJS_Tw?si=V5LnNWznzeuX3jX9

A tense chart is a visual representation of various actions occurring at various points of time. It has various types of tenses organized into a table format which provides a clear overview of the various forms of verbs used to indicate different time frames in which an action takes place.

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

Amaliy mashg'ulotlar uchun quyidagi mavzular tavsiya etiladi:

Nutq mavzulari:

Kundalik mavzu (o'zi haqida, oilasi haqida, ishkuni, sevgan mashg'uloti, bo'sh vaqtini 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. New Uzbekistan.
2. My future profession
3. The role of foreign language in our lives
4. How to improve competence.
5. Globalization.
6. Education in Uzbekistan
7. Education in the USA
8. The environment.
9. World market
10. Mass media
11. Logistics
12. The Importance of Logistics in Business
13. Inbound Logistics.
14. Outbound Logistics
15. Customs and Warehouse Services
16. Transport and Terminal Services
17. Introduction to Supply Chain
18. Role of Transportation in the Supply Chain
19. Supply chain management
20. Logistics and Supply Chain Managers
21. Job Description: Retail Supply Chain Manager
22. Transportation
23. International Commercial Terms
24. Classification of Incoterms
25. Methods of Payment in Domestic Trade
26. Terms of Payment in International Trade
27. Export documents
28. Basic economic problems
29. Manufacturing logistics
30. Basic inventory planning and management
31. Procurement and supply
32. Warehousing and storage
33. Order picking and packing
34. Receiving and dispatch
35. Freight transport
36. International logistics: modal choice
37. Maritime transport
38. Air transport

- 39.Rail and intermodal transport
- 40.Road freight transport: vehicle selection
- 41.Road freight transport: planning and resourcing
- 42.Benchmarking
- 43.Information and communication technology in the supply
- 44.Outsourcing: services and decision criteria
- 45.Logistics and environment
- 46.Humanitarian logistics
- 47.Globalization and integration
- 48.Integrated systems
- 49.Competitive advantage through logistics
- 50.Consulting Practice
- 51.Starting a New Marketing Plan
- 52.Marketing Ethics
- 53.Logistics and supply chain management
- 54.Customer service and logistics
- 55.The importance of customer service
- 56.The components of customer service
- 57.Two conceptual models of service quality
- 58.Developing a customer service policy
- 59.Measuring customer service
- 60.Document Management System

IV. 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. 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.Logistics management
- 12.Logistics business
13. Outsourcing management
- 14.Importance of logistics and distribution
- 15.Planning for logistics

16. Financial impact of logistics
17. Two conceptual models of service quality
18. Outsourcing channels
19. Retailing
20. Management
21. Consumers
22. Product characteristics
23. The product life cycle
24. Logistics process types and categories
25. Product segmentation
26. Cost relationships
27. Logistics modelling: logistics option analysis
28. Multichannel fulfilment
29. Food retailing
30. Non-food retailing
31. Flexible fulfilment (postponement)
32. Types of stockholding/ Inventory
33. The reorder point and safety stock
34. Inventory and time
35. Collaborative planning, forecasting and replenishment
36. Warehouse operations
37. Pallet movement
38. Truck attachments, Long loads
39. Picking area layout , Slotting
40. Data capture and transmission
41. Inventory management
42. Strategic sourcing in procurement
43. Freight transport logistics in Europe – the key to sustainable mobility
44. Planning and arranging transport
45. Shipping goods
46. Finance in logistics
47. Handling financial risk in international trade
48. Nearshoring & Reshoring
49. Urban logistics & micromobility
50. Labor Shortages

II Semester (72 soat)

1. Marketing segmentation
2. Payment schemes
3. Typology of operations
4. The effects of distribution activities

	<p>5. Stockholding policy implications for other logistics functions</p> <p>6. E-procurement</p> <p>7. Corruption</p> <p>8. Packaging and unit loads</p> <p>9. Palletized storage – comparison of systems</p> <p>10. Cranes, Conveyors</p> <p>11. Automated guided vehicles</p> <p>12. Sortation</p> <p>13. Replenishment</p> <p>14. Cross-docking</p> <p>15. Returned goods</p> <p>16. Truck management</p> <p>17. Radio data communication</p> <p>18. Aspects of international trade</p> <p>19. Common shipping terms</p> <p>20. Ports and cargo handling</p> <p>21. Types of air freighter</p> <p>22. Mode shift grant schemes</p> <p>23. Main types of vehicle body</p> <p>24. Manual methods of vehicle routing and scheduling</p> <p>(Fan bo'yicha mustaqil ta'lim ko'rsatmasi ilova qilinadi)</p>
4	<p>V. Fan o'qitilishining natijalari (shakllanadigan kompetensiyalar)</p> <p>V. 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"> - 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. <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 suhbat; - 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; <p>Essey, bayon, rezyume, tadqiqotishi (maqolalar, bitiruv malakaviy ishlar) yozish.</p>
5	<p>VI. 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>VII. 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>VIII. Asosiy adabiyotlar:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alan Rushton, Phil Croucher, Peter Bake , The Handbook of Logistics & Distribution Management 2. Professional english for students of logistics , Yulia Stukalina, Transport and Telecommunication Institute, 2014 3. Ibrat farzandlari platformasi& ibrat project https://youtu.be/JnIVizF3eys?si=NBefxeDPgx5zGBBG

Qo‘shimcha adabiyotlar:

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8	Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti “Tillarni o`qitish” kafedrası tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan va tasdiqlangan
9	<p>Fan/modul uchun mas’ullar:</p> <p>SamISI “Tillarni o`qitish” kafedrası o`qituvchisi: Xasanova S.O’.</p>
10	<p>Taqrizchilar:</p> <p>G.Boltaqulova: -SamDCHTI dotsenti;</p> <p>T.K.Mardiyev :– SamISI “Tillarni o`qitish” kafedrası mudiri, dotsent.</p>

