

важнейшими из которых являются само образование- совершенствование- воспитание и социальная самореализация.

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AMIR TEMUR'S ACTIVITIES
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Abstract: Today, the interest in the activities of Amir Temur and the Timurid age continues to grow. Scientists conduct scientific research, dozens of books are published, and every year the number of works in European and Eastern languages dedicated to the great Sahibkiran increases.

Keywords: population, country, socio-spiritual life, great commander.

Uzbekistan celebrates 684th anniversary of Amir Temur's birth. April 9 is a significant date for the Uzbek people, as the great commander Amir Temur was born on this date. Temur ruled the state for thirty-five years. Over the years, he undertook many military campaigns, won victories in major battles, conquered many countries, and created a huge empire. The captured wealth was then used for the improvement of cities and villages destroyed as a result of military campaigns.

The great general was born in Transoxiana near the city of Kesh, modern Shahrisabz, some 80 kilometres south of famous Samarkand. Amir Temur's motto "Strength in justice" has become an ethical and moral criterion familiar to everyone across the country. In the second half of the XIV century, Transoxiana became the center of trade, economy and culture in the near and Middle East.

With wise advice of great spiritual mentors Timur achieved great success in creating a centralized state. Amir Temur also left a mark in history as a talented diplomat who sought to develop good relations between states, as well as to establish trade and economic relations. He even managed to strengthen ties between Europe and Asia. In particular, Sahibkiran

established relations with various countries of the world, including China, India, France, England, Spain, Italy, Egypt, as well as the Ottoman Empire and many other countries.

Today, the interest in the activities of Amir Temur and the Timurid age continues to grow. Scientists conduct scientific research, dozens of books are published, and every year the number of works in European and Eastern languages dedicated to the great Sahibkiran increases.

Giyosiddin Ali's diary was written in Persian, in a poetic form typical of the period, in the form of a poem. It is unknown at this time what he will do after leaving the country. The only copy is kept in Tashkent. There are also opinions that Timur did not like the way the work was written.

The next work is Nizamiddin Shami's "Zafarnoma". Nizamiddin Shami was born in the city of Shama near Tabriz. Little is known about his life. His meeting with Sahibkiran took place in 1393 in Baghdad. Later, in 1401, Timur summoned him to Damascus and ordered him to collect the histories written by his scribes and scribes and compile them into a book in a simple language that everyone could understand.

Shami completed his work between 1401 and 1404 and presented it to Amir Temur in 1404, before his return to Samarkand. Shami writes in Persian. Historians who have analyzed the work do not say what sources he used to write it, but cite tentative sources he used:

Diaries and writings written by Amir Temur's secretaries and secretaries in Persian and Turkish languages in poetry and prose. As mentioned above, they have not reached our time. The events that the author himself witnessed during his marches from 1400 to 1404. There is no doubt about it.

Giyosiddin Ali's "Gazette of India" mentioned above.

Shami's work chronicles the life of Timur from 1404 until the work was handed over to him. Later, Shahrukh Mirza's historian Hafiz Abru added the last parts of Timur's life as an appendix to the work.

Zafarnoma covers the history of Central Asia, the Golden Horde, Azerbaijan, Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, and Turkey during the reigns of Timur and the Timurids in the 14th and early 15th centuries. The preface of the work gives a brief account of the Genghis Khans up to 1360.

Then there are detailed information about the marches of Timur in the second half of the XIV century and the beginning of the XV century. The work ends with the story of Timur's stay in Karabakh, Azerbaijan in March 1404. Another important aspect of the work, in addition to providing valuable information about the period of Timur, is that it has served as a source for many books on the life of Timur.

The next work on the life of Amir Temur, which is considered by a wide range of historians as a perfect work, is "Zafarnoma" by Sharafiddin Ali

Yazdi. He completed his work in 1425 by order of Shahrukh Mirza. He refers to his predecessors in writing the work. Nizamiddin's work, as mentioned above, does not describe the last year of Timur's life.

Yazdi's work begins with an introduction to the Turkish khans and the Mongols, and details the life of Amir Temur. The work was first translated from Persian into Old Uzbek in the 16th century by Muhammad Ali ibn Darwish Ali al-Bukhari on the orders of Shaybani Kochkunchikhan. This work, translated in 1519, is the most perfect translation.

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PROBLEMS OF PERCEPTION OF BILINGUALISM IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN N.Istamova

Abstract: the article deals with the problems of perception of children in preschool educational institutions. It is advisable to promote the development of children's speech at preschool age. The importance of bilingualism for a child who grows up in an environment where the native language differs from the language to develop the child's natural inclinations, form its cultural needs, contribute to the formation and improvement of factors that make up the life of a small person. Pays great attention to the study of English and Russian languages.

Keywords: method, bilingualism, innovations, pedagogical technologies, bilingualism, preschool education, speech problems, knowledge, perception, proficiency, international standards, institutions.

В современной образовательной среде стало часто употребляться понятие билингвизм. Билингвизм – есть практика попеременного пользования двумя языками, владение двумя языками и умение с их помощью осуществлять успешную коммуникацию; одинаково совершенное владение двумя языками, умение в равной степени использовать их в необходимых условиях общения.

Дошкольное образовательное учреждение, так же как и вся система образования перестраивается под современные требования. Если раньше единственным принципом ДООУ считалось накормить,