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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION: PEDAGOGY

Egamnazarov Murod Yusupovich, Toshpulova Nodira Sultonmurodovna (Jizzax, O'zbekiston) MAXSUS TA'LIM O'QUVCHILARIGA MILLIY QADIRIYATLARNI SINGDIRISHNING PSIXALAGIK XUSUSIYATLARI.....	6
Murzataeva A. K., Mirza N. V. (Karaganda, Kazakhstan) ELEMENTS OF DUAL TRAINING IN THE SYSTEM OF SPECIAL EDUCATION.....	10
Mustafaqulova Dildora Ismatullayevna, Nazarqosimov Qarshiboy (Jizzax, O'zbekiston) O'ZBEKISTONDA TA'LIM ISLOHOTLARI.....	13
Muzaffarova Hayitgul Nesibovna, Toshpulova Nodira Sultonmurodovna (Jizzax, O'zbekiston) MAXSUS MAKTAB INTERNATLARDA OLIB BORILADIGAN KORREKSION TARBIVAVIY ISHLARNING MAZMUNI.....	16
Поліщук Катерина Віталіївна (Тернопіль, Україна) РЕАЛІЗАЦІЯ СОЦІОКУЛЬТУРНОЇ ЗМІСТОВОЇ ЛІНІЇ «САКРАЛЬНЕ МИСТЕЦТВО І.-Г. ПІНЗЕЛЯ» НА УРОКАХ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВИ У 6 КЛАСІ.....	18
Хакимова Yoqutxon Tohirjon qizi (Qo' qon, Ozbekiston) SINF DAN TASHQARI ISHLARNI INTERFAOL METODLAR YORDAMIDA TASHKILLASH (to'garaklar misolida).....	22
Акрамова Ҳафиза Самадовна, Исмаатов Зиёдулла (Жиззах, Ўзбекистон) АҚЛИ ЗАИФ ЎҚУВЧИЛАРНИ КОМПЬЮТЕР ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРИ АСОСИДА МЕХНАТ КЎНИКМАЛАРИНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ.....	25
Бурҳонова Дилноза Соиповна, Йўлдашев Камолхон Одилжон ўғли (Ўзбекистон, Қўқон) ИҚТИДОРЛИ БОЛАЛАР ҚОБИЛИЯТЛИ ЎРГАНУВЧИЛАРДИР.....	30
Ибраимова Ж. Қ. (Алматы, Казахстан) ОҚЫТУДАҒЫ ТӨМЕН ҮЛГЕРІМ МӘСЕЛЕСІ.....	34
Расулова Саидахон (Қўқон, Ўзбекистон) ЎЗБЕК ЗАМОНАВИЙ МУСИҚАСИДА ЯНГИ ЖАНРЛАРНИНГ ПАЙДО БУЛИШИ.....	38
Расулова Саидахон (Қўқон, Ўзбекистон) МУСИҚА МАДАНИЯТИ ДАРСЛАРИДА ЯНГИ ПЕДАГОГИК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРНИ ҚЎЛЛАШ ОРҚАЛИ ЎҚУВЧИЛАРНИНГ ЭСТЕТИК ТАРБИЯЛАНГАНЛИК ДАРАЖАЛАРИНИ АНИҚЛАШ ТАЖРИБАСИДАН.....	42
Ro`ziboyeva Parizoda Murodali qizi (Qo`qon, O`zbekiston) ATOQLI VA ARDOQLI SHOIRA.....	46
Салаева Муҳаббат Сабуrowна (Урганч, Ўзбекистон) БОШЛАНҒИЧ СИНФЛАРДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ ПЕДАГОГИК ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ЭЛЕМЕНТЛАРИНИ ҚЎЛЛАШНИНГ АФЗАЛЛИКЛАРИ.....	52

Тангиров Абдухамит Жуманович (Жиззах, Ўзбекистон) ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМДА ПЕДАГОГ КАДРЛАРНИНГ ИННОВАЦИОН ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ КОМПЕТЕНТЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ БЎЙИЧА ХОРИЖИЙ ТАЖРИБАЛАР ВА УНИНГ ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ТАЪЛИМ ТИЗИМИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШДАГИ ЎЗИГА ХОСЛИГИ.....	57
Tangirova Dilbar Eshboyevna (Jizzax, O'zbekiston) AQLI ZAIF BOLALARNING PSIXOLOGIK-PEDAGOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI.....	61

SECTION: PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

Kosovych Olga (Ternopil, Ukraine) FORMS OF FRENCH LANGUAGE REALIZATION IN VIRTUAL SPACE.....	66
Mamadaliyeva Nargiza Abdurasulovna (Namangan, Uzbekistan) LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF EXPRESSING THE MEANING OF WISDOM IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.....	70
Струганець Павло Борисович (Тернопіль, Україна) ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЧНА ДОМІНАНТА ФУТБОЛЬНОГО ТЕЛЕРЕПОРТАЖУ....	73
Боранбаева Каламка Батырбаевна (Нукус, Ўзбекистон) ЗВИТИЕ КОГНИТИВНОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ В СТРАНАХ СНГ.....	77
Махмудов Қодирхон Алимович (Ташкент, Ўзбекистон) АБУЛҲАСАН ИСБИЙЖОБИЙ САМАРҚАНДИЙ ВА УНИНГ “ШАРҲ МУҲТАСАРИ-Т-ТАҲОВИЙ” АСАРИ.....	82
Ҳасанова Гулжаҳон, Қаландарова Дилнавоз (Косон, Ўзбекистон) ПЕШЛАВҲАЛАРНИНГ ЛЕКСИК-ГРАММАТИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ.....	86
Эшчанова Гавхар, Ражабова Нилуфар (Урганч, Ўзбекистон) ҚОРАҚАЛПОҚ ФОЛЬКЛОРШУНОСЛИГИДА «ЕДИГЕ» ДОСТОНИНИНГ ЎРГАНИЛИШИ ТАРИХИГА БИР НАЗАР.....	88
Юлдошева Нилуфар Эргашевна, Махмудова Фарангиз (Қарши, Ўзбекистон) СОДДА ГАПЛАРДА КЕСИМ ВА УНИНГ МАВҚЕИ.....	94

SECTION: PHILOSOPHY

Nazarenko K., Yarovitska N. (Kharkiv, Ukraine) CHOICE IN THE ASPECT OF PHILOSOPHICAL REFLECTION.....	99
Андрienко М. О., Яровицкая Н. А. (Харьков, Украина) СТИВ ДЖОБС: РАЗРЫВАЯ ВРЕМЯ И СЕБЯ	102
Дорошенко П. Н., Яровицкая Н. А. (Харьков, Украина) ФЕНОМЕН «ИКИГАЙ»: ГУМАНИТАРНАЯ РЕФЛЕКСИЯ.....	104
Костюк І. Р., Яровицька Н. А. (Харків, Україна) ВЧЕННЯ ПІФАГОРА – ГАРМОНІЯ ЧЕРЕЗ ЧИСЛА.....	106
Миркамилов Ахрор Махмудович, Тиловов Сухроб Тўлқин ўғли (Жиззах, Ўзбекистон) ФУҚАРОЛИК ЖАМИЯТИ ҚУРИШНИНГ ҲУҚУҚИЙ ВА ТАРИХИЙ АСОСЛАРИ.....	109

Миркамилов Ахрор Махмудович, Бахриддинов Нурбек Ўмирзоқ ўғли (Жиззах, Ўзбекистон) ИНСОН ВА ЖАМИЯТ МАЎНАВИЯТИГА МАФКУРАВИЙ КУРАШНИНГ ТАСИРИ.....	113
Пересада Дарья, Яровицкая Н. А. (Харьков, Украина) СВЕРХЧЕЛОВЕК Ф. НИЦШЕ: «ТОТ, КТО РОЖДАЕТ – ВСТРЕЧАЕТ ДИТЯ».....	116
Страшко И. А., Яровицкая Н. А. (Харьков, Украина) ЭПИСТЕМОЛОГИЯ И РЕЛИГИЯ: ДИАЛОГИ.....	118
Семчук Т. Р., Яровицкая Н.А. (Харьков, Украина) ПИФАГОР – МИСТИК, ФИЛОСОФ, МАТЕМАТИК.....	121

SECTION: PSYCHOLOGY SCIENCE

Жуманиёзова Насиба Раматиллаевна, Рўзметова Шаҳноза Ўринбоевна (Хазарасп, Ўзбекистан) МАКТАБГАЧА ТАРБИЯ ЁШИДАГИ БОЛАЛАР ИҚТИДОРНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ОМИЛЛАРИ.....	125
Жуманиёзова Насиба Раматиллаевна, Матякубова Феруза Қадамбоевна (Янгиарик, Ўзбекистан) ТУРЛИ ЁШ ДАВРЛАРИДА ҚЎРҚУВ ҲОЛАТЛАРИНИНГ НАМОЁН БЎЛИШИ.....	133
Жуманиёзова Насиба Раматиллаевна, Алламова Шохиста Юлдашевна (Ургенч, Ўзбекистан) ХАЛҚ ТАЪЛИМИ ТИЗИМИДА АМАЛИЁТЧИ ПСИХОЛОГЛАР ФАОЛИЯТИНИ ТАШКИЛ ЭТИШ.....	139
Дуйсенбаева А. О., Кариев А. Д. (Алматы, Қазақстан) ЭТНИКАЛЫҚ ӨЗІНДІК САНА - ДАМУДЫҢ, НЫҒАЮДЫҢ ШЕШУШІ САТЫСЫ.....	147

SECTION: PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTICS

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FORMS OF FRENCH LANGUAGE REALIZATION IN VIRTUAL SPACE

Annotation. *The article deals with the question of influence of Internet on French that is extraordinarily multiplanned, but at the same time it does not touch the system categories. At functioning of French in Internet there are changes which are necessary for its adaptation to the new terms of existence of personality and society in Internet with the purpose of providing their the most comfortable entering to the virtual space.*

Key words: *French language, Internet, virtual language, new words, neologism, occasional unit.*

Modern French undergoes considerable changes related to the appearance of new communicative needs, with expansion of the field of cross-cultural cooperation, with active including of multimedia communicative facilities in life of native speakers, that change the conception of people about principles of speech communication, about its possibilities.

In these processes, to our opinion, a great role plays the mastering of the so-called creative and adaptive potential of various mechanisms of language on the different levels of the linguistic system and its speech manifestation by communication persons.

Popularity of virtual intercourse and informal language of internet users comes into the notice of many researchers and, accordingly, puts a question: why does an internet-language become such popular? What methods are used in the construction of new linguistic form/new words? Can there be an internet-language in status of language of the future? Will it go out for the scopes of the internet? Will become part of classic speech? These themes are represented in scientific works, but there is not the unique point of view on such questions.

In our view the prognostication of future virtual language is the most interesting: is there forming original linguistics in a network by the progressive phenomenon and it will develop in future, offering to us the new forms of sayings?

One of interesting features of computer slang of French consists in that some letters and even compositions go down. And accordingly the slang of word and expressions are difficult for perception and understanding. For example: **fais gaffe = fais attention, avoir la trousse, avoir la trouille = avoir peur, bises = je t'embrasse, le bail = le contrat, ben = eh bien, crevé = très fatigué, bouffer = manger, je m'en fiche = ça m'est égale, elle prend de la bouteille = elle vieillit, avoir un mal fou = avoir des difficultés, y en a marre = j'en ai assez, chouette = jolie, moche = mauvais, une boîte = une entreprise, filez! = foutez le camps! = partez!** [4].

In abbreviations formation users of Internet find out surprising ingenuity and add different creative efforts. For example, in some abbreviations the letters of alphabet are used for denotation of whole words. For example, **HL: hors ligne (en mode HL sur messagerie instantanée), BAL (Boîte aux lettres), ASL (Age, Sex, Location), mdr (mort de rire), tlm (tout le monde).**

For communication in chats the letters abbreviations and numerical ones are also typical, where a number replaces a word or part of word. This tendency is typical for many languages, including French.

In French we consider the same tendency with numbers: 1 that replaces the indefinite article **-un-** and nasal [œ], 2 – preposition **-de-**, and the numbers **5, 6, 7, 8, 9**, that are coinciding with the words syllables by their phonation, for example, **2 – de, 2m1, dem1 – demain.**

Abbreviation, truncating and loan translation are defined as active methods of creation of lexical units. A process of abbreviations appearance in internet language is harmonic, fully conditioned by effective language regularities development.

It can be noted the abbreviation process in French language has the distinguishing features. In general way there are syllable abbreviations that keep initial part of word (apocope) and syllable abbreviations that keep the last part of word (apheresis). These abbreviations keep the part of word that has a sense. Examples of apocopes and apheresis are the following: **réponse – rep, semaine – sem, adolescent-ado, aggloméré-agglo, cadeau-KDo, cafard-Kfar.**

Also we can separate the apocopes that have specific orthographical features. In this case reduction is reflected phonetically and not graphically: **chanG = changer, contST = contester, manG = Manger, grav = Grave, aréT-arrêter, arivV-arriver.**

The analysed Internet texts find out anomalous high surplus of language means – a necessary attribute of the systems which are in development, due to which possibility of choice of forms that are the most adapted for new conditions.

Functioning of great number of variants of innovations, which are used simultaneously, promotes the general instability of system. We selected three basic processes which create the situation of surplus in the lexical and phraseological system of internet language. The first system consists of synonyms appearance that belong to the same another language lexical unit but are created by different ways.

Reason of such phenomenon is absence of strong attractive element that determines the main method of borrowing of another language words on a background of their high need. The widely distributed methods of another language lexical units adaptation are transliteration, practical transcription, loan translation and combination of above mentioned methods.

Besides, in conditions of absence of the unique generally accepted denotation for another language lexical unit its original graphical form keeps its importance and prevalence. Surplus of the names for the same phenomenon is partly overcomes by development in the words-duplicates of additional shades of meaning, stylistic differences, but it is characteristic only for units which already became a part of usage.

The second process is actualization of those language units which before

were included to the passive dictionary of informants. In the conditions of the attractive element absence which determines that is "modern" and "appropriate", the elements that were non typical for the system before, now they get the possibility of realization.

The third process concerns the development of polysemy in new units. It is based on vague, indistinct, abstract meaning of innovations in lexical and phraseological language structure (*virtuel, flood, floodier*) and instability of their connotation. Having analysed the modern French of blogs, chats, forums, social networks (Facebook, Netlog, Skyrock, Twitter), we came to the conclusion, that the classification by methods of words formation in internet language is the most convenient.

Regarding transcription: 1) words of internet language that coincide with abbreviation by transcription: **ossi = aussi**; 2) words of internet language that don't coincide with abbreviation by transcription: **dsl = désolé**.

By syllable of word that is reducing: 1) consist of consonants only: **m jvb, mrd, dsl**; 2) consist of consonants and vowels: **danC, chanmé, ossi**; 3) consist of consonants, vowels and numbers: **kwa d'9, 2manD, 2van**.

So, the main features of French internet language are as follows:

1) two or more letters in reduced form are substituted for one letter, its transcription corresponds to the transcription of substituted letters. For example: **k = qu (ki = qui); o = au (ossi = aussi); v = ve (avc = avec); t = ter unu tes (HT = acheter)**.

2) transcription of internet language words is based on alphabet transcription of letters that enter to the word. For example, **T = t'es, tkt = t'inquiète, TMV? = Tu m'en veux?**

3) in words of cyber-language the letters that are not pronounced are omitted (except h). For example, **ptit = petit**.

4) the words of conversational speech are widely used. For example: **mec**.

5) apostrophes are rarely used. For example: **tpa fâché = t'es pas fâché, tabitou = t'habites où, je t'aime = je t'aime**.

Thus, a language of the French internet is an area of different linguistic, stylistic, communicative and pragmatic phenomena, which substantially differ depending on speech kind, genre, communicative setting, status of communication persons so on. Today the range of special spheres of communication is forming, which are localized exactly in the environment of Internet and generated exceptionally by possibilities and technical means of interactive co-operation in the network.

There are network genres formed by influence of internet-communication: forums, chats, on-line conferences, blogs, live journals, NETerature and so on. This sphere is a certain favourable environment for innovations appearance that are as indicators of language activity of communication persons in the sphere of permanent renovation of language expression means.

The specific of the use of language in this communicative environment lies in the fact of antinomy between the form of representation of information, characteristic for the writing type of speech, and conditions of communication, which generate speech situation, typical exactly for the oral type of speech: spontaneity, unprocessed, predictable presence of direct addressee.

So, influence of Internet on French is extraordinarily multiplanned, but at the same time does not touch the system categories. At functioning of French in Internet there are changes which are necessary for its adaptation to the new terms of existence of personality and society in Internet with the purpose of providing their the most comfortable entering to the virtual space.

The substantial characteristics of these changes are determined as conceptual dominants of functioning of French in Internet.

They concern to graphic arts, vocabulary, morphology and word-formation, syntax, stylistics and culture of speech.

Forms of realization of language in virtual space are poly-functional and multidimensional. Internet is informative and communicative environment with high level of communicativeness, expressivity, and dialogical effect.

And the language is the unique mean of forming and functioning of web content and web personality, because a man and society are actualized in Internet in exceptionally verbal essence.

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