

earned for him. Crusoe then promises to continue adventures in the last lines of the novel. The four main themes of the book are progress, self-reliance, civilization.

The author's writing style was one of the well known and influential one in the 18-century. The huge impact of Defoe's writing to others is that using simple words and phrases. While reading we can come across short sentences and nautical language and new technique of writing English language. Reader feels direct and unadorned prose and can see character in the setting of the novel.

Robinson Crusoe was the first novel of English literature which was written simple easily understood language and straightforward and quite neutral prose style. Also well known linguists wrote about his works. Here one of the words of them " In the last two decades critics and commentators have made some progress in understanding and appreciating Defoe not as an intuitive genius but as a conscious craftsman who knew how to create the effects he had in mind" said Alba.

Defoe's book is not type of imaginary. He was prototype of a literary of Joyce and Kafka. He had a excellent narrative technique by adding the unusual power of verisimilitude and vividness to his fiction. Beside this, covered atmosphere of this book description of heroes and natural setting. Moral of the novel is to give others naturalness and credibility all over the world.

Progress is one of the main themes in the novel Robinson Crusoe. Crusoe makes progress in more than just physical ways but also mentally. It was very important times in isolation on the island from that times he learned how to become independent person. He learned to live and survive on his own. It's easy to see the progression from when Crusoe first got stranded on the island to when he was rescued. He goes from pure survival mode to living comfortably by hunting and farming. He had also created tools and furniture which helped him progress in his style of living. The most notable progression is mental. Before coming on the island Crusoe was a goal-driven man that wanted to make money and to travel the sea. He had started to focus on not what he wanted but being thankful for the good things that happen to him. "I learned to look upon the bright side of my condition, and less upon the dark side, and to consider what I enjoyed rather than what I wanted." (Defoe, p.129) The style of story was written plain and lucid colloquial style also superb style.

Indeed this story is real example of delicate art. Defoe was a journalist that's why story made an attempt to be real and not fiction by mentioning without any fantastics. Here is given speeches taken by Robinson Crusoe, can be good example of linguapoetics.

He had also progressed in his relationship with God and gave in to the fact that this is God's world and he is just living in it. "I survive by the Word of God, and by the assistance of His grace."(Defoe, p.128).

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GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONIDA MA'NAVIYATNI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING MA'NAVIY-MA'RIFIY OMILLARI.

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Annotatsiya: *Bugungi kunda dunyoda g'oyaviy qarama-qarshiliklar murakkab tus olgan, mafkura poligonlari yadro poligonlaridan ham kuchliroq bo'lib borayotgan davrda insoniyat bir qator chegara bilmaydigan muammolarga duch keldi. Urush va tinchlik, ekologik falokatlar, ma'naviy qashshoqlik, narkobiznes, terrorizm kabi muammolar shular jumlasidandir. Shu bilan birga dunyoda globallashuv, axborot oqimining tezlashuvi va intensivlashuvi, universal texnologiyalar bilan bog'liq umumbashariy jarayonlar ham tezlashdi. Kishilik jamiyati tarixi insonda olijanob fazilatlarining shakllanishi va rivojlanishiga ham, ayni paytda g'ayriinsoniylikning xilma-xil ko'rinishlari ildiz otib o'zining mudhish qiyofasini namoyon qilishiga ham ko'p bor guvoh bo'lgan. Globallashuv davrida inson ma'naviyatini shakllantirish eng muhim masalalardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Urush, tinchlik, ekologik, ma'naviy qashshoqlik, narkobiznes, terrorizm, axborot, globallashuv, ta'lim, tarbiya, bilim, raqobat, korporatsiya, madaniyat va boshqalar.*

Barcha globallashuv jarayonlarida iqtisodiy globallashuv etakchi ahamiyatga ega. U ta'lim sohasidagi globallashuvni ham belgilaydi. Bir tomondan ishlab chiqarish va boshqaruv sohalarida bir xil bilim, qo'nikma va usullar talab qilinadi. Boshqa tomondan ta'lim sohasining o'zi ham global bozor va raqobat sharoitida faoliyat ko'rsatishi kerak. Yuzaga kelgan muammolarga javoban masofadan ta'lim, umr davomida ta'lim va Bolonya jarayoni, deb yuritiladigan choralar vujudga keldi. Globallashgan xo'jalik va transmamlakat korporatsiyalar bir mamlakatda ta'lim olib boshqa mamlakatda, undan yana uchinchisiga o'tib ishlay oladigan mutaxassislarni talab qiladi. Yuqoridagilarda axborot kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari turli miqyosda bo'lsa-da, katta ahamiyat qash etadi. Mutaxassislarning fikriga qaraganda, globallashuv jarayonlari fanda ham global o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqardi. Bular eng avvalo fanning mohiyati, strukturasi, funktsiyalaridagi – transformatsiya jarayonlari, ya'ni chuqur, yangi sifatli o'zgarishlar bilan xarakterlanadi. Bularni eng avvalo fanning tobora global, internatsional mazmun kasb etib, globallashib borayotganida ko'ramiz. Bu jarayon ikki yo'nalishda rivojlanayotganligi ta'kidlanmoqda. Bulardan birinchisi, fanning notijorat globallashuv yo'nalishi bo'lib, unda olimlar va turli o'quv yurtlari birgalikda ilmiy tadqiqot olib boradilar, o'zaro bilim almashish sodir bo'ladi. Ikkinchisi tijorat yo'nalishidagi fandang globallashuv hisoblanadi. Bu yo'nalish asosan XX asrdan boshlandi va keyingi o'n yillarda dadil o'sib borayotganligi kuzatilmoqda. Bu