

THE PERIOD OF ASHTARKHANIES

Juraeva Mastura

lecturer, Fergana Medical Institute of Public Health, Uzbekistan, Fergana city

Abstract: *In this article, the Shaibani state weakened by the end of the 16th century as a result of internal conflicts and struggles for the throne. The governors of some countries took advantage of this weakness of the Central Power and began to conduct independent policies. Abdurm Omin, one of the last representatives of the Shaibani family, tried to strengthen the Central Power. But he could not do it. The circumstances after his execution in 1599 are discussed.*

Keywords: *sesame, history, mathematics, fiction, medicine, promotion, salary, cashier, communication.*

INTRODUCTION:

By the end of the 16th century, the Shaibani state weakened as a result of mutual disputes and struggles for the throne. The governors of some countries took advantage of this weakness of the Central Power and began to conduct independent policies. Abdurm Omin, one of the last representatives of the Shaibani family, tried to strengthen the Central Power. But he could not do it. In 1599, they executed him.

Baqi Muhammad, a member of another Uzbek tribe - the Ashtarkhanis, was elected as the governor of Movaroonnahr instead.

MAIN PART

During the Ashtarkhanid period, there were no significant changes in the country. However, due to necessity, there was a slight shift in the field of medicine. Medical science was also taught in madrasahs. In 1682, a special palace hospital "Buqaiy dar ush-shifo" ("Healing place") was established in Bukhara. The establishment of this medical center is connected with the name of Subkhanqulikhan, the judge of Bukhara at that time. "Maskan" was built by his decree.

Subkhanquli Khan (Sayyid Muhammad Subkhanquli ibn Saidnodirmuhammadkhan) was a learned king who knew many fields of science. He was especially good at medical science. According to known names, Subkhanquli Khan was also engaged in practical medicine.

"Davo Maskani" was a two-story building built according to the architecture of that time. Each floor consisted of 9 rooms (wards) and auxiliary rooms. There was also a small outpatient clinic (ambulatory in modern language) attached to the hospital. A medical school was also opened at "Davo Maskani". In addition to these, the hospital complex also included a pharmacy and a library. The hospital was headed by Mirqosim Hakim, who was well-educated and well-experienced.



The students of the medical school took practical training in this "Davo Maskani". The hospital and the medical school were served by well-experienced judges of that time. Among them, Khoja Amin Rais, Okhun Mulla, Abdugafur, Hakim Khoja Yaqub, Mulla Mirmuhammad is known.

The "Davo Maskani" complex (hospital, hospital, pharmacy, medical school and library) is supported by income from foundation lands. From this account, allowances were paid to medical school students.

The library of the medical school was rich in books. It contained the works of almost all well-known judges, starting with Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine". By the special decree of Subkhanqulikhan, the books collected in the library were studied and many of them were commented on. The necessary books for students have been translated into Uzbek.

In the pharmacy, they mainly prepare medicine for patients who are being treated in the hospital. Two people worked there - the manager of the pharmacy and his assistant.

Subkhanqulikhan paid special attention to the development of medical knowledge and the development of well-educated judges in the country. He was personally engaged in the work of improving the health of the people, reducing diseases, and preventing the spread of infectious diseases. In this regard, the remedy against summer diarrhea developed by Subkhanqulikhan himself is noteworthy. He issued a special decree and ordered all bakers in all regions of the Bukhara Emirate to sprinkle sesame seeds on the surface of their closed bread during the summer season. This event has really reduced the incidence of summer diarrhea. Because sesame has laxative properties, and it is fragrant. Therefore, both bakers and residents accepted this decision with pleasure. This event, which started with the Khan's decree, later became a custom. Even now, local bakers cover the surface of the cakes with sesame seeds.

Subkhanqulikhan knew the science of medicine really well, he also created works related to the science of medicine. For example, he wrote a book called "Tibbi Subkhani" in Turkish (Uzbek). About the appearance of this book, Subkhanquli Khan himself wrote: "The judges before us left works written in Arabic and Persian. Our people cannot use these works. Therefore, I wrote this book in Turkish so that our people can use it. "

"Tibbi Subkhani" consists of an introduction and 8 chapters. Each chapter is divided into four sub-parts. The book is mainly about diagnosis and treatment of various diseases. At that time, this book was translated into German and distributed to European countries. So, European judges were aware of this book.

Subkhanquli Khan wrote in the introduction of the book - "I based this book on my own experience in addition to studying the works of other authors." So, Subkhanqulikhan was also involved in practical medicine. In fact, according to the testimony of the historians of that time, Subkhanquli Khan often came to the "Davo Maskani" that he established, and after seeing the patients here, he diagnosed them and prescribed treatment measures.

Subkhanquli Khan often gathered scientists, poets and judges and held discussions on various fields of science. Scientific books related to various fields, their scientific and practical importance were determined, and the necessary ones were handed over to scientists for translation. Among the books translated in this way, there were many medical works.

Subkhanqulikhan's love of books can be seen from the following example: Subkhanqulikhan read Nematullah ibn Fakhriddin Hakim's book "The Sea of Wonders" and became very interested in it. He called the scholars in the palace to compare this book with the books of other authors in this field and correct the mistakes and shortcomings. ordered. After this work was completed and the work was copied, he held a grand reception in the Khan's palace and awarded many scientists who participated in this work with valuable gifts.



Another head of state who had a good knowledge of the medicine of Uzbekistan at that time is known. This is Khorezm Khan Abulgazi Khan.

Abulghazi Khan (Abulghazi ibn Arabmuhammad Khan Khorezmi 1605-1664) was a very knowledgeable and educated statesman. He was interested in various sciences as well as political affairs. In particular, he studied history, mathematics, fiction and medicine. Especially Abulgozi paid more attention to medical science. He read a lot of books on medicine and mastered this science in depth.

During the time of Abulgazi Khan (XVII century), Khorezm was experiencing a new period of growth. Economic and cultural life in the country developed rapidly, new constructions were made. For example, a madrasa, a caravanserai, and a closed water pipeline were built in Khiva. Two canals were dug in the cultivated land.

Abulghazi Khan, being a knowledgeable person, supported the people of knowledge. Some of them were given a place in the palace and paid a good salary. Among the scholars in the palace there were judges with profound knowledge. Abulghazi Khan had many conversations with scientists and was interested in their works. He himself wrote works on various fields of science. For example, his work on the history of Khorezm is known.

Abulghazi Khan was known as a deeply knowledgeable person especially in the field of medical science. However, it is not known that he practiced medicine. Even so, he knew the science of medicine well and wrote a book about this field. The name of the book is called "Manofi'al-insan" ("Useful advice for people"). This book was also one of the first medical works written in Uzbek. The book consists of four parts. In the first part, simple (single) drugs, methods of their preparation and use are described. The second part is devoted to complex drugs. It shows the methods of preparation and use of complex drugs. The third part provides general information about medicinal substances.

In the fourth part of "Manofi' al-insan", the author expressed his thoughts and opinions about the theoretical and practical issues of medical science. He cited the opinions of other scientists. In general, the book shows 124 different diseases, their symptoms and treatment methods.

CONCLUSION

Another famous judge, Sayyid Muhammad Hasrat, lived in Uzbekistan in the 18th century. He was originally from Mashhad and received medical education there. Then he lived in many other cities and practiced medicine, communicating with scientists and improving his knowledge. At the end of his life, he lived in the city of Marv and died in this city.

Sayyid Muhammad Hasrat was also interested in fiction and was a good poet. He described some of his works in verse. For example, his poetic work "Nazmi sihhat" is known. Various medicinal plants are described in the book. In addition, he also gave information about medicines obtained from various creatures. For example, eggs, meat, milk, etc. Their medicinal properties are shown. But here the author mainly talks about the properties of heat, cold, etc. of these substances. For example, according to Sayyid Muhammad, the yolk of a chicken egg is warm, and the white is cold. Nutmeg is warming and drying.

Thus, during the Ashtarkhanid era, medicine developed a little in the country, and many learned judges grew up.

REFERENCES:

1. Жураева, М. Т. К., & Астонова, Г. Р. (2019). Использование социальных форм для повышения эффективности занятий (в нефилологическом направлении). *Вестник науки и образования*, (20-3 (74)), 20-22.



2. Астонова, Г. Р., & Жураева, М. Т. К. (2019). Развитие письменной компетенции студентов на уроках немецкого языка. *Проблемы современной науки и образования*, (12-1 (145)), 99-101.
3. Genjebayevna, A. P. (2020). The role of interactive methods in teaching foreign languages in higher education institutions.
4. Kizi, M. T. (2020). Applying the social forms of education in teaching foreign languages. *Вопросы науки и образования*, (41 (125)), 56-60.
5. Qizi, J. M. T. (2021). The use of social forms to increase lesson effectiveness. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(3), 103-109.
6. Alpomish, T. (2023). ANATOMIK TERMINOLOGIYA HAQIDA UMUMIY TUSHUNCHALAR ZAMONAVIY XALQARO ANATOMIK TERMINOLOGIYA BO'YICHA MA'LUMOTLAR. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 18(3), 13-16.
7. Mastura, J. R. (2022). THE ROLE OF INDEPENDENT WORDS IN THE FORMATION OF WORD COMBINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, 3(07), 1-7.
8. Mastura, J. R. (2022). The Use of Social Forms in Improving the Effectiveness of the Lesson. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, 9, 118-122.
9. Mastura, J. (2021). Applying social forms: the project method in teaching foreign languages. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 7(11), 354-358.
10. Kizi, J. M. T. (2023). Hippocrates is the Father of Medicine. *Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education*, 2(6), 71-76.
11. Астонова, Г. Р. (2019). Жураева Мастура Тожихаким кизи.
12. Mastura, J. (2023). BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LATIN. *O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(20), 471-473.
13. Жўраева, М. (2020). Немис тилини ўқитишда ижтимоий шакллардан фойдаланиш. *Science and Education*, 1(2), 520-526.
14. Mastura, J. (2023). MEDICINE OF ANCIENT ASIAN PEOPLES. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 16, 405-411.
15. Jurayeva, M. T. K. (2022). SOME OPINIONS ABOUT SOCIAL FORMS IN TEACHING GERMAN. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(5-2), 372-376.
16. DER GEBRAUCH, D. V. K. I. FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR. *DAF-UNTERRICHT IM DIGITALEN ZEITALTER*, 130.
17. Akramovna, F. N. (2022). Need for learning English for medical students. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 150-152.
18. Akramovna, F. N. (2022). METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN. *FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI*, 3(4), 248-251.
19. Akramovna, F. N. (2022). IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN. *INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND PRACTICE. SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL JOURNAL*, 3(9), 83-86.
20. Nodira, F., & Madrahimova, M. IMPROVING ORAL SPEECH OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNERS. Султанов ГН–ректор, д. м. н. Зам. главного редактора, 409.



21. Akramovna, F. N. (2023). INTERACTIVE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN MEDICINE. *Научный Фокус*, 1(2), 481-484.
22. Жураева, М. Т. К., & Астонова, Г. Р. (2019). Использование социальных форм для повышения эффективности занятий (в нефилологическом направлении). *Вестник науки и образования*, (20-3 (74)), 20-22.
23. Астонова, Г. Р., & Жураева, М. Т. К. (2019). Развитие письменной компетенции студентов на уроках немецкого языка. *Проблемы современной науки и образования*, (12-1 (145)), 99-101.
24. Genjebayevna, A. P. (2020). The role of interactive methods in teaching foreign languages in higher education institutions.
25. Kizi, M. T. (2020). Applying the social forms of education in teaching foreign languages. *Вопросы науки и образования*, (41 (125)), 56-60.
26. Qizi, J. M. T. (2021). The use of social forms to increase lesson effectiveness. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(3), 103-109.
27. Alpomish, T. (2023). ANATOMIK TERMINOLOGIYA HAQIDA UMUMIY TUSHUNCHALAR ZAMONAVIY XALQARO ANATOMIK TERMINOLOGIYA BO'YICHA MA'LUMOTLAR. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 18(3), 13-16.
28. Mastura, J. R. (2022). THE ROLE OF INDEPENDENT WORDS IN THE FORMATION OF WORD COMBINATIONS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, 3(07), 1-7.
29. Mastura, J. R. (2022). The Use of Social Forms in Improving the Effectiveness of the Lesson. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, 9, 118-122.
30. Mastura, J. (2021). Applying social forms: the project method in teaching foreign languages. *Бюллетень науки и практики*, 7(11), 354-358.
31. Kizi, J. M. T. (2023). Hippocrates is the Father of Medicine. *Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education*, 2(6), 71-76.
32. Астонова, Г. Р. (2019). Жураева Мастура Тожихаким кизи.
33. Mastura, J. (2023). BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LATIN. *O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(20), 471-473.
34. Жўраева, М. (2020). Немис тилини ўқитишда ижтимоий шакллардан фойдаланиш. *Science and Education*, 1(2), 520-526.
35. Mastura, J. (2023). MEDICINE OF ANCIENT ASIAN PEOPLES. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 16, 405-411.
36. Jurayeva, M. T. K. (2022). SOME OPINIONS ABOUT SOCIAL FORMS IN TEACHING GERMAN. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(5-2), 372-376.
37. DER GEBRAUCH, D. V. K. I. FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR. *DAF-UNTERRICHT IM DIGITALEN ZEITALTER*, 130.
38. Jonibekovna, N. D., Gulomovna, B. G., Salimovna, T. O., & Karimovna, M. O. (2020). Some opinions about parameters of mnemonics. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, 8(1), 238-242.
39. Нишонова, Д. Ж., Муминова, О. К., & Исмоилова, Ф. А. (2019). Метод проектных работ в образовательном процессе. *Вестник науки и образования*, (19-2 (73)), 56-58.



40. Beknazarova, M. K. (2022). THE MOST IMPORTANT CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING STUDENT KNOWLEDGE. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(11), 35-37.
41. Karimovna, M. O. (2021). Structural properties of additional elements. *Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research*, 10(5), 173-178.
42. Ilosbek, A. (2023). LOTIN TILI VA TIBBIYOT TARIXI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 18(3), 3-6.
43. Karimovna, M. O. (2022). LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PHRASEOLOGY IN UZBEK AND GERMAN LANGUAGES. *Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development*, 4, 317-318.
44. Муминова, О. К. (2023). ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ III СКЛОНЕНИЯ ПРИЛАГАТЕЛЬНЫЕ С ОДНИМ ОКОНЧАНИЕМ. *О'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(20), 478-481.
45. Mominova, O. K. (2023). OUTLINE OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY FORMATION. *О'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(20), 474-477.
46. Karimovna, M. O. (2023). Significance and Value of Medical Terms in the Field of Medicine. *Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education*, 2(6), 77-83.
47. DER GEBRAUCH, D. V. K. I. FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR. *DAF-UNTERRICHT IM DIGITALEN ZEITALTER*, 130.
48. Jonibekovna, N. D. (2023). IMPORTANCE OF INTERACTIVE METHODS USED IN TEACHING LATIN TO MEDICAL STUDENTS. *Horizon: Journal of Humanity and Artificial Intelligence*, 2(6), 21-26.
49. Нишонова, Д. Д. (2023). ВВЕДЕНИЕ В ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКУЮ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЮ. *О'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(20), 463-465.
50. Nishonova, D. J. (2023). THE TERM. *О'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(20), 460-462.
51. Nishonova, D. (2023). MEDICINE OF ANCIENT GREECE. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 16, 383-388.
52. Jonibekovna, N. D. (2022). COMPETENCE APPROACH IN THE PRACTICE OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: WORLD EXPERIENCE, ANALYSIS OF OPINIONS ON THE TERM COMPETENCE. *International Journal of Pedagogics*, 2(06), 14-19.
53. Нишонова, Д. Ж. (2018). Портфолио как один из альтернативных способов оценивания знаний учащихся в процессе обучения иностранным языкам. In *НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ: СОХРАНЯЯ ПРОШЛОЕ, СОЗДАЁМ БУДУЩЕЕ* (pp. 235-237).
54. Нишонова, Д. Ж. (2018). Средства, модели и приёмы при обучении иностранному языку. *Достижения науки и образования*, 1(8 (30)), 62-64.
55. Jonibekovna, N. D. (2021). Expression of speeches in the additional construction of the German language. *Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research*, 10(5), 164-167.
56. Jonibekovna, N. D. (2022). INTEGRATION OF THE COURSE OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE COURSE WITH THE COURSE OF NORMAL ANATOMY. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(11), 38-40.



57. Jonibekovna, N. D. (2021). The Role Of Module Teaching System In Increasing Lesson Efficiency. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(05), 140-144.
58. Jonibekovna, N. D. (2022). THE PROBLEMS OF TEACHING LATIN IN MEDICAL INSTITUTES. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, 3(06), 172-177.
59. Нишонова, Д. Ж., & Паттихонова, Б. (2023). “ПРЕФИКСАЦИЯ КЛИНИК АТАМАЛАРНИ ШАКЛЛАНТИРИШ УСУЛИ СИФАТИДА” МАВЗУСИНИ ЎҚИТИЛИШИ ВА ЁРИТИЛИШИ, ТЕХНИКАСИ. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 18(3), 7-12.
60. Нишонова, Д. Ж. (2017). Теория и методика обучения иностранному языку в вузе. *Научные исследования*, 1(6 (17)), 71-72.
61. Sadikovna, S. N. (2022). OLIY TA'LIMDA ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH MUAMMOSINI O'RGANISHNING ILMIY-METODIK ASOSLARI. *FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI*, 3(4), 167-169.
62. Salieva, N., & Saliev, U. (2021). Women In Medicine-Gender Aspects. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(05), 292-295.
63. Sadikovna, S. N. (2022). OLIY TA'LIMDA ZAMONAVIY PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARIDAN FOYDALANISH MUAMMOSINI O'RGANISHNING ILMIY-METODIK ASOSLARI. *FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI*, 3(4), 167-169.
64. Салиева, Н., & Салиев, У. (2023). Сущность и содержание педагогической деонтологии. *Общество и инновации*, 4(1/S), 110-112.
65. Sadikovna, S. N. (2022). TIBBIYOTDA KOMMUNIKATIV MULOQOTNING AHAMIYATI VA SAMARADORLIGI. *INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND PRACTICE. SCIENTIFIC-METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL*, 3(9), 92-94.
66. Akramovna, F. N. (2022). Need for learning English for medical students. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 150-152.
67. Akramovna, F. N. (2022). METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN. *FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI*, 3(4), 248-251.
68. Akramovna, F. N. (2022). METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN. *FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOTNING INTEGRASIYASI*, 3(4), 248-251.
69. Mastura, J. (2023). MEDICINE OF ANCIENT ASIAN PEOPLES. *European Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 16, 405-411.
70. Kizi, J. M. T. (2023). Hippocrates is the Father of Medicine. *Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education*, 2(6), 71-76.
71. Genjebayevna, A. P. (2020). The role of interactive methods in teaching foreign languages in higher education institutions.
72. Kizi, M. T. (2020). Applying the social forms of education in teaching foreign languages. *Вопросы науки и образования*, (41 (125)), 56-60.
73. Alpomish, T. (2023). ANATOMIK TERMINOLOGIYA HAQIDA UMUMIY TUSHUNCHALAR ZAMONAVIY XALQARO ANATOMIK TERMINOLOGIYA BO'YICHA MA'LUMOTLAR. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 18(3), 13-16.



74. Mastura, J. R. (2022). The Use of Social Forms in Improving the Effectiveness of the Lesson. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching*, 9, 118-122.
75. DER GEBRAUCH, D. V. K. I. FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR. *DAF-UNTERRICHT IM DIGITALEN ZEITALTER*, 130.
76. Jurayeva, M. T. K. (2022). SOME OPINIONS ABOUT SOCIAL FORMS IN TEACHING GERMAN. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(5-2), 372-376.
77. Жўраева, М. (2020). Немис тилини ўқитишда ижтимоий шакллардан фойдаланиш. *Science and Education*, 1(2), 520-526.
78. Mastura, J. (2023). BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LATIN. *O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(20), 471-473.
79. Kizi, J. M. T. (2023). Hippocrates is the Father of Medicine. *Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education*, 2(6), 71-76.
80. Genjebayevna, A. P. (2020). The role of interactive methods in teaching foreign languages in higher education institutions.

