

THE CREATION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY SOFTWARE DEVICE FOR PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT IN THE DIGITALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

This article discusses the development of public administration in the framework of digitalization of agriculture. There are 3 types of direction. Measures are proposed to achieve leadership between the countries in the program «Digital economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan». The expenses aimed at the implementation of the Agricultural project are presented. The principles of e-government are presented, the risks are considered and the measures of their prevention are proposed. In conclusion, the advantages of digital governance and where it will lead the country are presented.

Keywords: Digital economy, digital public administration, principles of e-government, e-government, directions of public administration, risks and measures to prevent emerging threats.

Introduction

Idioms are used a lot in English language by native speakers, sometimes as a simpler way to express a complicated idea, sometimes to be more creative in using language. They form an essential part of English vocabulary, since the language has a tendency to grow and develop as a “living organism” by expanding and changing the vocabulary over the years. Individual can frequently come across many commonly used idioms in conversations, books, lectures and various public media (newspapers, internet portals

and TV) ¹. Unfortunately, idioms are unfairly neglected in English teaching process. Idiomatic expressions are small sparks of life and energy in our speech, they are like vitamins in our food, which make it richer and healthier. A language devoid of idiomatic expressions becomes colorless, tasteless and boring. Better a language with the presence of foreign idioms than a language without them at all. One of the most popular themes for idioms is color. Color is used everywhere in the world to convey (give) meaning, and it symbolizes different things in different countries. In English, Karakalpak languages, the color of death and mourning is black, while in China it's white. It is widely known that every language has been altered by the changes of history, traditional customs along with enriched the phraseological units. Categorized as formulaic language, an idiom's figurative meaning is different from the literal meaning. There are thousands of idioms, occurring frequently in all languages. It is estimated that there are twenty-five thousand of idiomatic expressions in the English language alone.

There are a huge number of definitions of the concept of "idiom", which is associated with the versatility of this linguistic phenomenon. In our study, the terms "idiomatic expression", "idiom", "phraseologism" mean the same linguistic concept. Previously, the term "idiom" was also referred to as an idiom, later this term was changed. In our study, the terms "idiom", "idiomatic expression" and "phraseologism" have the same meaning and are used as synonyms for the same concept.

The smell of the native land is better than all the incense of the East - this is a well-known aphorism, and although our idiomatic expressions include many phrases taken from the folk speech of other European languages, nevertheless, in their character, humor, in their images and associations, they are deeply national, conveying the smell the soil on which they grew up, the expanse of fields and pastures and the breath of the villages, from which all forms of the national language and national art originate and to which they must again and again turn to replenish their vitality.

As for Karakalpak language depicts own superstition, customs, history of nation in the folklore using different language units with phraseological units which related to the colour. According to Oxford dictionary, Colour defines as the property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eye as a result of the way it reflects or emits light, flickered and changed colour". Furthermore the words associated with the colour influence on ones' mind illustrating psychological, cognitive features. To illustrate, the word "Black" possesses a wide range of meaning in Karakalpak phraseological units. We can find that the word Black has different usage, structure along with concept in National masterpiece epos named "Kirk Kiz". For example, Black storm - violent dust squalls, her face was white as milk, black thought- think

¹ Rizq, Weam Mansoor, "Teaching English Idioms to L2 Learners: ESL Teachers' Perspective" (2015), Culminating Proojects in English, Paper 19, pg. 9

pessimistically. If he tries for black throat, the day comes to pay off it (Sh. S), black throat means as a live on, survive. Karakalpak folks have turned black labour into their occupation (K.S), we can see the word black labour describes as hardship, physical activity.

Not only the word black depicts the hardship, but also it may associated with the season like autumn, winter and natural resources like water, star, ground. The word Black is used in English language. To demonstrate, Oxford dictionary gives black Friday following description:

Black Friday -the day after the US holiday of Thanksgiving, regarded as the first day of the Christmas shopping season, on which retailers make many special offers. For instance: "Shoppers were snapping up deals on Black Friday"

The correct usage of idioms, in both formal and informal communication, probably represents the highest level of language acquisition. When speaking native language, we are not aware most of the times how often idiomatic expressions are used in everyday communication. Idioms allow us to be creative in language, to express ourselves in an almost poetic way instead of being simple and blunt. By using idioms we can impress someone professionally as well as privately, but we must always be aware of the fact that they should be used correctly and carefully to avoid ambiguities and misunderstandings. Therefore it is necessary to emphasize the importance of idioms because they are essential for successful communication. The more idioms students learn and use correctly, the more will they sound native-like, and in that way improve their language proficiency. By learning idiomatic expressions, students also become aware of cultural differences, but also similarities between countries and nations.

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