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THE ROLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE TEACHING OF INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received: Accepted:	28 th May 2024 26 th June 2024	In the article, in teaching the science of invertebrate zoology in higher educational institutions, the students are to develop skills using elements of the English language, to justify the skills of independent thinking and their practical application, and the object taken as an example is the morpho- physiology of the family of ants (Formicidae) and the main differences from other representatives of insects, as well as vocabulary from the English language for mastering the subject.

Keywords: Formicidae, pheromone, foragers, electromagnetic wave, quadrillion, original humus bag, dufour's gland formic acid.

According to the Law "On Education" adopted in the Republic and the "National Program of Personnel Training", students of secondary special vocational education acquire certain knowledge and acquire special vocational skills. formation, the need for learning, independent and creative thinking, seminar, practical, laboratory and work skills, development of organizational skills, development of spiritual and moral qualities based on national and universal values, formation of a conscious attitude to the environment caught. It is also noted the development and implementation of effective forms and methods of spiritual and moral education of students and educational work.

Implementation of the above tasks applies to all subjects taught in higher education institutions.

At this point, it should be noted that the place of English language in the teaching of sciences is considered the most important nowadays.

Key words

mette]

Fotosintez-photosynthesis-[fotosintesis]

If los langan suvlar-polluted waters-[pollutid wotes]

Yorug'lik-light-[layt] Kimyoviy-chemical-[kemikl] Organik moddalar-organik matter-[ogenik

Hujayra-Cell (sel]. To'qima-tissue [tishshu]. Organ- organ [ogen] Ichki tuzilishi-Internal structure [into'nal strakcha] Hazm ailish sistemasi-Digestive system[dayjestiv sistem] sistemasi-Multiplication Avirish system [maltiplikeyshn sistem] Sezgi organlari-Sensory organs[sensori ogans] Jinsiv sistemasi-Reproductive system[riprodaktiv sistem] Rivojlanishi-Development [dvelopment] Ekologiyasi- Ecology [ekoloji] Family of ants (Formicidae). Distinctive features of

ants: the abdomen is attached to the thorax with a twojointed thin stalk (belcha). Their heads are large and their jaws are strongly developed. Mother, male, worker ants differ among individuals. Worker ants feed worms, workers and queen ants with undigested food in their jaws [1].

The origin of ants goes back 100 million years. Peculiarities of ants: Polymorphism is highly developed even in ants that are similar at first glance. In the family of ants, ants have their own functions, such as Soldier, Builder and Forager. If the foragers don't do their job, they become food for other ants.

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Another amazing feature of ants is that they never go astray. Because they always leave pheromones on the road they walk. Ants can lift loads 100 times their own weight. The fastest ants in the world are the gray ant of the Sahara desert, their speed is equal to that of a person running twice a hundred meters in 1 second. Honey ants store a supply of sweet liquid in swollen sacs. This reserve acts as a carbohydrate reserve in the event of an emergency. Also, the local inhabitants, the Abarigens, eat these juicy bags by adding them to their food. Carpenter ants take care of the butterfly worm all its life. The worm secretes a sweet liquid. As a result, the ant feeds on it. [2].

Asian carpenter ants build nests in trees using their own sap. Their front legs are very long. Some ants can walk on water. If they can't walk on water, they build ships to protect them from floods. This ship has the ability to float in water for several months. The ruler of all ants is the mother ant. All ants in the nest transmit information about the condition of the room to the mother ant in a chemical way. If many soldiers are killed in a war, the reproduction process will ensure that the new children will be more obvious ants. In this way, the future generation will be saved. Ants use wireless communication as a means of communication, where they use electromagnetic waves.[4]

In conclusion, it can be said that there are many miracles created by the Great Creator. In this article, we have covered a part of the great miracle. Ants are the most important integral part of the ecosystem. They are very intelligent insects. Their role in maintaining the balance of the biosphere is extremely important.

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