Contents

Introduction

Development of a science as a whole and a linguistic science, in particular is connected not only to the decision of actuality scientific problems, but also with features internal and foreign policy of the state, the maintenance of the state educational standards which are to the generators of progress providing social economic society. It forms the society capable quickly to adapt in the modern world.

It is now clearly seen in the economic socio-political and cultural life of the Republic of Uzbekistan today, when we are celebrating the 21th anniversary of the National Independence of our Fatherland, Uzbekistan. Conditions of reforming of all education system the question of the world assistance to improvement of quality of scientific-theoretical aspect of educational process is especially actually put. President I.A.Karimov has declared in the programme speech "Harmonic development of generation a basis progress of Uzbekistan":[1] "... all of us realize that: achievement of the great purposes put today before us, noble aspiration necessary for updating a society". The effect and destiny of our reforms carried out in the name of progress and the future, results of our intentions are connected with highly skilled, conscious staff, the experts who are meeting the requirements of time. The Qualification Paper under review is dedicated to the study of the function ' their structural, semantic and functional properties in English used in the contexts (on the material of Stay in Touch "**International Cultural cooperations**") which presents an interest both for theoretical investigation and for practical usage. I looked through the works written by the scholars of our university like G. Bakieva, M. Iriskulov, S. Tahirjanova, N. Kambarov.

The Actuality present a certain interest both for the theoretical investigation for the is explained on one hand by the profound interest to the use of the multimedia information resources, and on the other hand by the absence of widely approved analysis of the positive and negative effects of using E-text books in teaching English as a foreign language.

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[1] I.A.Karimov, " Independent Uzbekistan" мехнат 2009. 56. p

The novelty of the qualification paper is defined by concrete results of the investigations, special emphases is laid on various types of the realties.

The aim of the qualification paper is to define the specific features of the e-text books used to introduce linguistic data.

The aim of a given Qualification paper puts forward the following tasks:

- to analyze the literature on the most actual problems of compiling e-books

-to analyze the e-books compiled on different subjects earlier in our country and abroad.

-to analyze the problem of the e-books related to teaching English.

-to analyze the structure of the e-books.

The methods of investigation used in this qualification paper is modern pedagogic technology.

The theoretical value of this paper is that it can be used as a theoretical material for compiling e-books on different other linguistic and non linguistic disciplines.

The Practical Value of the research is that the material and the results of the given qualification paper can serve as the material for theoretical courses of practical English as well can be used for practical classes in analytical reading.

The object of our investigation is to study functional aspect off the e-books used to teach languages.

The subject of the investigation is structural, semantic and functional properties of the material used for the e-book .

The structure of the qualification paper. Structurally qualification paper consists of Introduction, Main part, Conclusion and Bibliography.

Introduction presents the topicality of the theme, the novelty and aim of the qualification paper; tasks, theoretical and practical value, material investigations, methods, statements to be proved and the structure of the qualification paper.

The main Part consists of two chapters:

Chapter I - Theoretical basis of compiling E-books using the material on "Stay in Touch".

Chapter II - Presentation material for the E-manual on the topic "Theatres, Museums, and Art Galleries in Great Britain".

Chapter I - Theoretical basis of compiling E-books using the material on "Stay in Touch" has four paragraph in itself:

1.1. History of e-books

1.2. E-book format

1.3. Advantages and benefits of e-books

1.4. Dedicated hardware readers

In the first paragraph is described about the history, format, advantages and benefits of e-book.

In the second paragraph we give presentation material for the E-manual.

The results worked out by the investigations of the research are given at the qualification paper in conclusion.

The list of used literature as a source in researching this qualification paper is given in Bibliography.

Chapter I. Theoretical basis of compiling E-books using the material on higher education in the USA.

1.1. History of e-books

An electronic book (variously, e-book, e-book, digital book) is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist without any printed equivalent. E-books are usually read on dedicated e-book readers. Personal computers and some mobile phones can also be used to read e-books.

An ebook is a book in electronic format. It is downloaded to a computer, PC, Mac, laptop, PDA or any other kind of computer, and is read on the screen. It can have numbered pages, table of contents, pictures and graphics, exactly like a printed book.

The word eBook is elf explanatory and means a book available in electronic format. Purchasing of eBook is quite easy and simple and only requires an internet connection. It is just like purchasing other books form a shop where you pay the price and receive the books. The only dissimilarity in buying an eBook is that after making payment you will be directed towards a download page. The sender can also send a download link via an email from which you can down load the eBook on your system. Once you download it to a computer, PC, or laptop you can read it on the screen without being connected to the internet.

e-book reader, also called an e-book device or e-reader, is a mobile electronic device that is designed primarily for the purpose of reading digital e-books and periodicals. An e-book reader is similar in form to a limited purpose tablet computer.

The inventor and the title of the first e-book is not widely agreed upon. Some notable candidates are listed here.

The first e-book may be the Index Thomisticus, a heavily-annotated electronic index to the works of Thomas Aquinas, prepared by Roberto Busa beginning in the late 1940s. However, this is sometimes omitted, perhaps because the digitized text was (at least initially) a means to developing an index and concordance, rather than as a published edition in its own rights.

Alternatively, electronic books are considered by some to have started in the early 1960s, with the NLS project headed by Doug Engelbart at Stanford Research Institute (SRI), and the Hypertext Editing System and FRESS projects headed by Andries van Dam at Brown University.[2] The former ran on specialized hardware, while the latter ran on IBM mainframes. FRESS documents were structure-oriented rather than line-oriented, and were formatted dynamically for different users, display hardware, window sizes, and so on, as well as having automated tables of contents, indexes, and so on. All these systems also provided extensive hyperlinking, graphics, and other capabilities. Van Dam is generally thought to have coined the term "electronic book", and it was established enough to use in an article title by 1985.

FRESS was used for reading extensive primary texts online, as well as for annotation and online discussions in several courses, including English Poetry and Biochemistry. Brown faculty made extensive use of FRESS; for example the philosopher Roderick Chisholm used it to produce several of his books. For example, in the Preface to Person and Object (1979) he writes "The book would not have been completed without the epoch-making File Retrieval and Editing System..."

Brown's leadership in electronic book systems continued for many years, including navy-funded projects for electronic repair manuals; a large-scale distributed hypermedia system known as InterMedia; a spinoff company Electronic

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[2] Steven J. DeRose and Andries van Dam (1999). "Document Structure and Markup in the FRESS Hypertext System". Markup Languages 1 (1): 7–32.

Book Technologies that built DynaText, the first SGML-based book-reader system; and the Scholarly Technology Group's extensive work on the still-prevalent Open eBook standard.

Despite the extensive earlier history, it is commonly reported that the inventor of the e-book is Michael S. Hart. In 1971, Hart was given extensive computer time by the operators of the Xerox Sigma V mainframe at the University of Illinois. Seeking a worthy use of this resource, he created his first electronic document by typing the United States Declaration of Independence into a computer (this of course would not fulfill the "book length" criterion some require). Project Gutenberg was launched afterwards to create electronic copies of more books.

One early e-book implementation was the desktop prototype for a proposed notebook computer, the Dynabook, in the 1970s at PARC: a general-purpose portable personal computer capable of displaying books for reading.

In 1992, Sony launched the Data Discman, an electronic book reader that could read e-books that were stored on CDs. One of the electronic publications that could be played on the Data Discman was called The Library of the Future.

Early e-books were generally written for specialty areas and a limited audience, meant to be read only by small and devoted interest groups. The scope of the subject matter of these e-books included technical manuals for hardware, manufacturing techniques and other subjects.[citation needed] In the 1990s, the general availability of the Internet made transferring electronic files much easier, including e-books.

Publishers, authors and institutions have invested heavily in the development of suites of resources that use a range of new technologies to facilitate learning in traditional educational environments, homes, workplaces and more recently in transit among these diverse settings. This variety of learning materials and delivery modes provides choice for students, but also might potentially causes fragmentation of the learning narrative, information overload, confusion about activity scheduling and a waste of university and publishers resources in the

development of unused resources. Knowledge of the use of components of text and online resource suites will streamline production, simplify students' choice and enable academics to provide a sensible order for undertaking learning activities.

The proposed project will deliver an e-book, constructed based upon the customisation of an existing Pearson Education text. Customisation will include highlighting and annotating text to reflect activities stipulated in the course guide. The e-book allows for just-in-time and customised delivery to flexible, full colour screens (via notebooks, netbooks, iPhones, laptops and desktop computers), and has the potential to provide audio and video components, the ability for handwriting, as well as margins for note-taking and text highlighting . Previous research explored initial user perceptions and the use of Amazon's Kindle e-book reader . The cost of an e-book is approximately 55% of the price of a traditional text. Publishers provide a selection of titles via a joint web-based delivery ('Vital Source') and the sales of e-books are rising rapidly.

The students in a common core first year course (ISYS2056 Business Computing will be given the option of using a hardcopy text and CDROM, or an e-book. The e-book will enable students to pull information without direct access to teachers. "The acquisition and exchange of data and information is designed to be as simple and efficient as possible, prompting the user for decisions only when necessary, and exchanging only information that is determined to be relevant to the user" . Academic use of the highlighting and annotation features of the e-book application may improve uptake and use of available resources outside the classroom . The focus of this project will be in identifying ways of utilising e-book highlighting and annotation to guide students through prescribed resources.

The proposed project will review and upgrade:

The technology instructional resources currently housed on a CDROM and used to deliver workshops (Current versions of Excel, Access, PowerPoint, Word, FrontPage now Web Expression)

Create and trial an e-book based upon the customisation of an existing Pearson Education text used for Business Computing 1. The e-book will be made available through Vital Source which includes texts from a range of disciplines and a consortium of publishers.

Customisation will include the academic highlighting and annotating text to reflect activities stipulated in the course guide. This will provide an opportunity to improve the links between the conceptual and theoretical material provided in lectures and computer workshops.

Ascertain the impact of the innovative use of e-book technology, as a vehicle to increase uptake of digitised learning tools outside traditional classrooms. (The texts retail for approximately 55% of retail price of the traditional texts)

Students can highlight and annotate text using iPads, phones and mobile computers during lectures. Notes take e.g. Important for the exam can be used to search the text at the end of semester.

Students can search the text based on a glossary of terms.

This study will be undertaken in partnership with Pearson Education Australia. The proposed research is innovative as the technology applications are novel. The possibility of using blogs and wikis (available as social networking tools in conjunction with the e-books) to alter the current assessment paradigm will be investigated.

The proposed project is significant for a number of reasons:

This investigation supports more efficient and effective use of suites of resources geared towards learning occurring outside the traditional classroom. E-books provide the means for students to take responsibility for their choices in relation to participation in teaching and learning interaction.

Access to e-books will assist students with their time management, self-organisation, information management and communication, all of which are

critical, work-ready skills. A need for development of these capabilities has already been validated by industry and academia .

E-books provide an innovative method of reminding students of work requirements, reinforcing important concepts and theories and enabling control of the learning schedule to be shifted to the learner.

Understanding the components of resource suites that are accessed and/or used by students will reduce both publishers and universities resource development costs, which may be passed on to students.

Both the 'usefulness' and the student's perceptions of the impact of e-books on their use of available resources will be evaluated.

Data collection will involve:

- An initial student focus group to ascertain the reasons for the choice of the e-book rather than traditional prescribed texts;
- A questionnaire issued to all stakeholders at the conclusion of the pilot semester; and
- One focus group with academics and another with students at the conclusion of the pilot semester to identify student satisfaction and academic perception of the impact on learning outcomes.

The proposed research is innovative as the technology applications are novel. This pilot of the e-book application at RMIT provides an opportunity to evaluate the impact on resource component usage and student learning outcomes.

The system enables dynamic information transfer, with live updates, and potentially allows students to better schedule and organise themselves. The use of the e-book to support learning complements students' social involvement with Facebook, wikis and blogs as they can access and add to the e-book using these as a doorway. This improves the student's ability to adapt to the current rapidly changing work-place.

An evaluation of the impact of the e-book will be produced including impact on:

- Learning resource uptake
- Upgraded versions of instructional resources
- Effectiveness of resource suite components
- Staff instruction to students
- Student learning

Guidelines for resource construction and implementation of e-books will be created based on an analysis of the results of one trial, with those choosing to use the presently prescribed text to serve as a control group. Review and evaluation tools will be utilised to gauge the students' and academics' response to e-books. Ethics clearance will be obtained before conducting any data collection. The TAM model (and subsequent refinements) will be extended using the TPB to predict e-book adoption. Adaptation of the TAM model to evaluate e-books requires the collection of qualitative data for students and academics participating in the trial.

Some e-books are produced simultaneously with the production of a printed format, as described in electronic publishing, though in many instances they may not be put on sale until later. Often, e-books are produced from pre-existing hard-copy books, generally by document scanning, sometimes with the use of robotic book scanners, having the technology to quickly scan books without damaging the original print edition. Scanning a book produces a set of image files, which may additionally be converted into text format by an OCR program. Occasionally, as in some e-text projects, a book may be produced by re-entering the text from a keyboard.

As a newer development, sometimes only the electronic version of a book is produced by the publisher. It is even possible to release an e-book chapter by chapter as each chapter is written. This is useful in fields such as information technology where topics can change quickly in the months that it takes to write a typical book (See: Realtime Publishers). It is also possible to convert an electronic book to a printed book by print on demand. However these are exceptions as tradition dictates that a book be launched in the print format and later if the author wishes an electronic version is produced.

As of 2010, there is no industry-wide e-book bestseller list, but various e-book vendors compile bestseller lists, such as those by Amazon Kindle Bestsellers and Fictionwise[3].

1. 2. E-book formats

Numerous e-book formats emerged and proliferated, some supported by major software companies such as Adobe with its PDF format, and others supported by independent and open-source programmers. Multiple readers followed multiple formats, most of them specializing in only one format, and thereby fragmenting the e-book market even more. Due to exclusiveness and limited readerships of e-books, the fractured market of independent publishers and specialty authors lacked consensus regarding a standard for packaging and selling e-books.

However, in the late 1990s a consortium was formed to develop the Open eBook format as a way for authors and publishers to provide a single source document that could be handled by many book-reading software and hardware platforms. Open eBook defined required subsets of XHTML and CSS; a set of multimedia formats (others could be used, but there must also be a fallback in one of the required formats); and an XML schema for a "manifest", to list the components of a given ebook, identify a table of contents, cover art, and so on. Google Books has converted many public-domain works to this open format.

In 2010 e-books continued to gain in their own underground markets. Many e-book publishers began distributing books that were in the public domain. At the same time, authors with books that were not accepted by publishers offered their works online so they could be seen by others. Unofficial (and occasionally unauthorized) catalogs of books became available over the web, and sites devoted to e-books began disseminating information about e-books to the public.[4]

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[3] "Fictionwise Bestseller eBooks". Fictionwise.com. http://www.fictionwise.com/topstories.htm. Retrieved 2011-10-24.

[4] eBooks: la guerra digital global por el dominio del libro – By Chimo Soler (Historian)

Writers and publishers have many formats to choose from when publishing e-books. Each format has advantages and disadvantages. The most popular e-book readers and their natively supported formats are shown below.

Reader	Native E-Book Formats
Amazon Kindle, Kindle Fire (color), Kindle Touch, Kindle Touch 3G	AZW, PDF, TXT, non-DRM MOBI, PRC
Nook Simple Touch, Nook Tablet	EPUB, PDF
Apple iPad	EPUB, PDF
Sony Reader PRS-350, PRS-650, PRS-950	EPUB, PDF, TXT, RTF, DOC, BBeB
Kobo eReader, Kobo Touch, Kobo Vox	EPUB, PDF, TXT, RTF, HTML

U.S. Libraries began providing free e-books to the public in 1998 through their web sites and associated services[5], although the e-books were primarily scholarly, technical or professional in nature, and could not be downloaded. In 2003, libraries began offering free downloadable popular fiction and non-fiction e-books to the public, launching an e-book lending model that worked much more successfully for public libraries. The number of library e-book distributors and lending models continued to increase over the next few years. In 2010, a Public Library Funding and Technology Access Study found that 66% of public libraries in the U.S. were offering e-books[6], and a large movement in the library industry began seriously examining the issues related to lending e-books, acknowledging a tipping point of broad e-book usage. However, some publishers and authors have not endorsed the concept of electronic publishing, citing issues with demand, piracy and proprietary devices. Demand-driven acquisition (DDA) has been around

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[5] Doris Small. "E-books in libraries: some early experiences and reactions." Searcher 8.9 (2000): 63–5.
[6] "66% of Public Libraries in US offering eBooks". Libraries.wright.edu. 2010-08-18.

for a few years in public libraries, which allows vendors to streamline the acquisition process by offering to match a library's selection profile to the vendor's e-book titles. The library's catalog is then populated with records for all the e-books that match the profile. The decision to purchase the title is left to the patrons, although the library can set purchasing conditions such as a maximum price and purchasing caps so that the dedicated funds are spent according to the library's budget.

1. 3. Advantages and benefits of e-books

Over 2 million free e-books were available between July 4th and August 4th in 2009[7]. Mobile availability of e-books may be provided for users with a mobile data connection, so that these e-books need not be stored on the device. An e-book can be offered indefinitely, without ever going "out of print". In the space that a comparably sized print book takes up, an e-reader can potentially contain thousands of e-books, limited only by its memory capacity. If space is at a premium, such as in a backpack or at home, it can be an advantage that an e-book collection takes up little room and weight.

E-book websites can include the ability to translate books into many different languages, making the works available to speakers of languages not covered by printed translations. Depending on the device, an e-book may be readable in low light or even total darkness. Many newer readers have the ability to display motion, enlarge or change fonts, use Text-to-speech software to read the text aloud for visually impaired, partially sighted, elderly or dyslectic people or just for convenience, search for key terms, find definitions, or allow highlighting bookmarking and annotation. Devices that utilize E Ink can imitate the look and ease of readability of a printed work while consuming very little power, allowing continuous reading for weeks at time.

While an e-book reader costs much more than one book, the electronic texts are at times cheaper. Moreover, a great share of e-books are available online for free, minus the minimal costs of the electronics required. For example, all fiction

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[7] by gwilson (2009-07-09). "2 million free eBooks". Law.stanford.edu.

from before the year 1900 is in the public domain. Also, libraries lend more current e-book titles for limited times, free samples are available of many publications, and there are other lending models being piloted as well. E-books can be printed for less than the price of traditional new books using new on-demand book printers.

An e-book can be purchased/borrowed, downloaded, and used immediately, whereas when one buys or borrows a book, one must go to a bookshop, a home library, or public library during limited hours, or wait for a delivery. The production of e-books does not consume paper and ink. The necessary computer or e-reader uses less materials. Printed books use 3 times more raw materials and 78 times more water to produce. Depending on possible digital rights management, e-books can be backed up to recover them in the case of loss or damage and it may be possible to recover a new copy without cost from the distributor. Compared to printed publishing, it is cheaper and easier for authors to self-publish e-books. Also, the dispersal of a free e-book copy can stimulate the sales of the printed version.

Ebooks present many benefits and advantages, and this article shows some of them.

It is very simple and easy to purchase and download ebooks through the Internet. It is exactly like purchasing any other product. The only difference is that after payment you will either be directed to a download page or receive the download link in an email. All you have to do is click on the link and the ebook will automatically download to your computer, to a folder of your own choice.

After download you don't have to be connected to the Internet in order to read the ebook. You can stay offline. If you wish to have it printed, it is very easy. Just click on the print button in the ebook, to print it with your home printer.

What are the **benefits** and **advantages** of ebooks?

1. Ebooks are delivered almost instantaneously. You can purchase, download and start reading them within minutes, without leaving your chair. You don't have to go

to a bookstore to buy them, neither wait for them for days, weeks and sometimes more to arrive in the mail.

2. No trees are required to manufacture paper for the pages of ebooks.

3. When you need certain information, you can get it immediately, by downloading an ebook.

4. Many ebooks are sold nowadays with bonuses, which you usually do not get with a printed book. This adds value to your purchase.

5. Ebooks take up less space. You practically don't need any space to store them. You don't need a library or a room for them. You can store hundreds and thousands of ebooks in your computer.

6. Ebooks are portable. You can carry a whole library of hundreds of books with you, on CD, in a laptop, notebook or any ebook reader, without worrying about their weight.

7. With today technology you can read ebooks anywhere, on the bus, train, airplane and while standing in line.

8. Ebooks are more safely stored and carried from one place to another, than ordinary books. They also withstand time more than books.

9. Ebooks can show links, for easy access to more information and related websites.

10. Ebooks are searchable. You can easily search for any information in an ebook, instead of turning page after page.

11. Ebooks can be interactive and contain audio, video and animations, which can enhance the message that the author is trying to convey.

12. As ebooks are delivered through the Internet, there are no packing and shipping expenses.

13. Ebooks can be printable, so that if you wish to read an ebook in the traditional way, you can very inexpensively print it with your home printer or at any printing shop.

14. Fonts in ebooks can be resized, making it easier to read for people with disabilities. With an additional software it is possible to turn some of the ebooks into audio books.

15. Ebooks are very easy to to sell and distribute.

16. It is very simple and easy to purchase and download an ebook. People living in big modernized cities, in a remote village in a far away country or on a small island, can equally access an ebook. It takes them the same amount of time to purchase and download an ebook, provided they have an Internet connection.

17. It is possible to purchase an ebook 24 hours a day, every day of the year, from the comfort of your own house or office. You can purchase and download an ebook, even if you are on a vacation, if you have a laptop and wireless Internet connection.

18. People are already spending a lot of time in front of their computers, so why not read and ebook, instead of doing something else?

Nowadays one can find ebooks about every possible subject, fiction and nonfiction, free and not free.

Considering non-fiction ebooks, such ebooks disseminate knowledge not pages, which means that it is not correct to evaluate the price of an ebook according to the number of its pages. The price should be determined by the information it contains, its usefulness and relevancy, and on how much it gives you in terms of practical knowledge, inspiration, motivation, tips and advice, and also by the uniqueness of the information it contains

30 Benefits of Ebooks

1. Ebooks promote reading. People are spending more time in front of screens and less time in front of printed books.

2. Ebooks are good for the environment. Ebooks save trees. Ebooks eliminate the need for filling up landfills with old books. Ebooks save transportation costs and the pollution associated with shipping books across the country and the world.

3. Ebooks preserve books. (The library of Alexandria was burned and the collection ruined. Richard Burton's wife, after his death and against his wishes, destroyed a book he had been working on for ten years. The original manuscript of Carlyle's The French Revolution was lost when a friend's servant tossed it into the fire.) Ebooks are ageless: they do not burn, mildew, crumble, rot, or fall apart. Ebooks ensure that literature will endure.

4. Ebooks, faster to produce than paper books, allow readers to read books about current issues and events.

5. Ebooks are easily updateable, for correcting errors and adding information.

6. Ebooks are searchable. Quickly you can find anything inside the book. Ebooks are globally searchable: you can find information in many ebooks.

7. Ebooks are portable. You can carry an entire library on one DVD.

8. Ebooks (in the form of digital audio books) free you to do other activities while you are listening.

9. Ebooks can be printable: and thereby give a reader most or all of the advantages of a paper-based book.

10. Ebooks defy time: they can be delivered almost instantly. Ebooks are transported to you faster than overnight shipping: in minutes or in seconds.

11. Ebooks defy space: ebooks online can be read simultaneously by thousands of people at once.

12. Ebooks are cheaper to produce. Thus, small presses can attempt to compete with media giants.

13. Ebooks are cheaper to buy.

14. Ebooks are free. The magnificent work of Project Gutenberg, and other online public libraries, allow readers to read the classics at no cost.

15. Ebooks can be annotated without harming the original work.

16. Ebooks make reading accessible to persons with disabilities. Text can be re-sized for the visually impaired. Screens can be lit for reading in the dark.

17. Ebooks can be hyper-linked, for easier access to additional information.

18. Ebooks -- with additional software and hardware -- can read aloud to you.

19. Ebooks let you tweak the style. Many ebooks allow readers to change the font style, font size, page size, margin size, colors, and more.

20. Ebooks may allow the option for the addition of multimedia: still images, moving images, and sound.

21. Ebooks, with their capacity for storage, encourage the publishing of books with many pages, books that might be too expensive to produce (and purchase) in paperback.

22. Ebooks -- without outrageous DRM schemes -- are made for sharing. Ebooks can be quickly duplicated, and then distributed to strangers or given to your friends. Worry no more about your loaned books that will never be returned.

23. Ebooks empower individuals to write and to publish, and in this way help to challenge "the crushing power of big publishing", that excludes so many authors from the New York City publishing circus. Publishing can move from the impersonal and profitable, to the personal and pleasurable.

24. Ebooks -- thanks to the simplicity and speed of publication and feedback -- allow authors to experiment in many themes and styles.

25. Ebooks posted online encourage comments, corrections, and feedback -- which eliminates mistakes and improves accuracy -- especially important when dealing with scientific and technological issues.

26. Ebooks allow publishers to publish (and readers to read) works by a larger number of authors, and works on a wider variety of topics. Critics of traditional book publishing (such as Jason Epstein and Andre Schriffin) state that economic pressures have reduced and limited the number of authors and topics that traditional publishers will now produce.

27. Ebooks defeat attempts at censorship. All these works were banned: Analects by Confucius. Lysistrata by Aristophanes. Ars Amorata by Ovid. Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio by John Milton. The Scarlet Letter by Hawthorne. Wonder Stories by H.C. Andersen. Leaves of Grass by Walt Whitman. The Kreutzer Sonata by Leo Tolstoy. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, and Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain. Ulysses by James Joyce. ... Many of these books were confiscated, burned, or denied availability in libraries, bookstores and schools. Ebooks guarantee that readers maintain their right to read.

28. Ebooks help paperbook publishers to sell paperbooks. Cory Doctorow has explained that the giving away of ebooks, for free, has helped to sell the paperback editions of his stories and novels.

29. Ebooks are evolving. As technology develops, ebooks may contain new features. For example, a book of recipes may contain a recipe calculator to figure how much maple syrup is needed to bake 200 cookies. An ebook that prepares you for the GRE could include an interactive test. An ebook about politics might allow you to click a link and register to vote, or send an email to a Congressman that tells him he is not a good environmental steward.

30. Ebooks are good for paperbook publishing. By setting an example for diversity and freedom of expression, ebooks may motivate the stagnant book publishing industry towards the renewal of small presses, the end of the blockbuster-bestseller publishing mentality, and a healthier balance between the needs of commerce and culture

Ebook formats and file types continue to develop and change through time through advances and developments in technology or the introduction of new

proprietary formats. While printed books remain readable for many years, e-books may need to be copied or converted to a new carrier or file type over time. Because of proprietary formats or lack of file support, formatted e-books may be unusable on certain readers. PDF and epub are growing standards, but are not universal.

Paper books can be bought and wrapped for a present and a library of books can provide visual appeal, while the digital nature of e-books makes them non-visible and intangible. E-books cannot provide the physical feel of the cover, paper, and binding of the original printed work. An author who publishes a book often puts more into the work than simply the words on the pages. E-books may cause people "to do the grazing and quick reading that screens enable, rather than be by themselves with the author's ideas". They may use the e-books simply for reference purposes rather than reading for pleasure and leisure[8]. Books with large pictures (such as children's books) or diagrams are more inconvenient for viewing and reading.

A book will never turn off, can last for several decades or longer and would be unusable only if significantly damaged. The shelf life of a printed book exceeds that of an e-book reader, as over time the reader's battery will drain and require recharging. Due to faults in hardware or software, e-book readers may malfunction and data loss can occur. As with any piece of technology, the reader must be protected from the elements (such as extreme cold, heat, water, etc.), while print books are not susceptible to damage from electromagnetic pulses, surges, impacts, or temperatures typically found in automobiles on a hot day.

The cost of an e-book reader far exceeds that of a single book, and e-books often cost the same as their print versions. Due to the high cost of the initial investment in some form of e-reader, e-books are cost prohibitive to much of the world's population. Furthermore, there is no used e-book market, so consumers will neither be able to recoup some of their costs by selling an unwanted title they have finished, nor will they be able to buy used copies at significant discounts, as they can now easily do with printed books. Because of the high-tech appeal of the e-

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[8] Noorhidawat, A and Gibb, Forbes. "How Students Use E-books-Reading or Referring?" Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science 13, no. 2 (2009): 1–14 Wilson Select Plus. Online Database.

reader, they are a greater target for theft than an individual print book. Along with the theft of the physical device, any e-books it contains also become stolen. E-books purchased from vendors like Amazon or Barnes & Noble.com are stored "in the cloud" on servers and "digital lockers" and have the benefit of being easily retrieved if an e-reading device is lost. Not all e-booksellers are cloud based; if an e-book is stolen, accidentally lost, or deleted, in the absence of a backup it may have to be repurchased.

The display resolutions of reading devices are currently lower than those of printed materials and may cause discomfort due to glare on the screen or difficulty holding the device. Due to digital rights management, customers typically cannot resell or loan their e-books to other readers. However, some Barnes & Noble e-books are lendable for two weeks via their 'LendMe' technology. Additionally, the potential for piracy of e-books may make publishers and authors reluctant to distribute digitally. E-book readers require various toxic substances to produce, are non-biodegradable, and the disposal of their batteries in particular raises environmental concerns. As technologies rapidly change and old devices become obsolete, there will be larger amounts of toxic wastes that are not easily biodegradable like paper..

Reading devices for e-books in a reflowable format such as EPUB may display page numbers, but these numbers change from device to device depending on factors such as the size of the display and the selected font size. This makes them unsuitable for citation purposes. To remedy this problem, Amazon Kindle e-books contain what are called "location numbers", that is, numbers in the margin of the electronic text that indicate where the corresponding page begins in the printed version of the book. However, if there is no standard hard copy in print, which may increasingly be the case as the popularity of digital publishing grows, these "location numbers" will not exist. APA, MLA and the Chicago Manual of Style have all tried to address the problem of accurate academic citation by recommending that versions be identified; e.g., Kindle edition, Kindle DX version, or any other "source of e-book". The wide variety of versions, text and font sizes

make this solution impractical. The only real solution would be a standard format for all devices.

1. 4. Dedicated hardware readers

There have been several generations of dedicated hardware e-book readers. The Rocket eBook[9] and several others were introduced around 1998, but did not gain widespread acceptance.

As of 2009, new marketing models for e-books were being developed and a new generation of reading hardware was produced. E-books (as opposed to ebook readers) have yet to achieve global distribution. In the United States, as of September 2009, the Amazon Kindle model and Sony's PRS-500 were the dominant e-reading devices. By March 2010, some reported that the Barnes & Noble Nook may be selling more units than the Kindle in the US.

On January 27, 2010 Apple Inc. launched a multi-function device called the iPad and announced agreements with five of the six largest publishers[citation needed] that would allow Apple to distribute e-books. The iPad includes a built-in app for e-books called iBooks and the iBooks Store.

In July 2010, online bookseller Amazon.com reported sales of ebooks for its proprietary Kindle outnumbered sales of hardcover books for the first time ever during the second quarter of 2010, saying it sold 140 e-books for every 100 hardcover books, including hardcovers for which there was no digital edition. By January 2011, ebook sales at Amazon had surpassed its paperback sales. In the overall U.S. market, paperback book sales are still much larger than either hardcover or e-book; the American Publishing Association estimated e-books represented 8.5% of sales as of mid-2010, up from 3% a year before. In Canada, The Sentimentalists won the prestigious national Giller Prize. Owing to the small scale of the novel's independent publisher, the book was initially not widely

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[9] MobileRead Wiki – Rocket eBook. Wiki.mobileread.com (2011-11-20). Retrieved on 2012-04-12.

available in printed form, but the ebook edition became the top-selling title for Kobo devices in 2010.

A comparison of available e-book readers can be found at comparison of e-book readers.

Timeline

1946 - Roberto Busa begins planning the Index Thomisticus

1963 - Doug Engelbart starts the NLS (and later Augment) projects

1965 - Andries van Dam starts the HES (and later FRESS) projects, with assistance from Ted Nelson

1971 - Michael S. Hart creates an ebook by typing the US Declaration of Independence into a computer. He launches Project Gutenberg to create electronic copies of more books.

1985–1992 - Robert Stein starts Voyager Company Expanded Books and books on CD-ROM.

1990 - Eastgate Systems publishes the first hypertext fiction, Afternoon, a story, by Michael Joyce, available on floppy disk.

Electronic Book Technologies releases DynaText, the first SGML-based system for delivering large-scale books such as aircraft technical manuals. Later tested on a US aircraft carrier as replacement for paper manuals, allowing the ship to rest 6" higher in the water.

1992 - Sony launches the Data Discman electronic book reader.

Charles Stack's Book Stacks Unlimited begins selling new physical books online.

1992–1993 - F. Crugnola and I. Rigamonti design and create the first e-book reader, called Incipit, as a thesis project at the Politecnico di Milano.

1993 - Digital Book, Inc. offers digital books on floppy disk in Digital Book Format (DBF).[citation needed]

Hugo Award for Best Novel nominee texts published on CD-ROM by Brad Templeton.

Bibliobytes, a project of free digital books online in Internet.

1994 - C & M Online is founded in Raleigh, North Carolina and publishes e-books through its imprint, Boson Books. Authors include Fred Chappell, Kelly Cherry, Leon Katz, Richard Popkin, and Robert Rodman.

1995 - Amazon starts to sell physical books on the Internet.

Online poet Alexis Kirke discusses the need for wireless internet electronic paper readers in his article "The Emuse".

1996 - Project Gutenberg reaches 1,000 titles. The target is 1,000,000.

1998 - Kim Blagg obtained the first ISBN issued to an ebook[citation needed] and began marketing multimedia-enhanced ebooks on CDs through retailers including amazon.com, bn.com and borders.com. Shortly thereafter through her company "Books OnScreen" she introduced the ebooks at the Book Expo America in Chicago, IL to an impressed, but unconvinced bookseller audience.

First ebook readers: Rocket ebook and SoftBook.

Cybook / Cybook Gen1 Sold and manufactured at first by Cytale (1998–2003) then by Bookeen.

Websites selling ebooks in English, like eReader.com and eReads.com.

1999 - Baen Books opens up the Baen Free Library.

Webscriptions (since renamed to Baen Ebooks) starts selling Baen titles as unencrypted eBooks.

2000 - Microsoft Reader with ClearType technology.

Stephen King offers his book "Riding the Bullet" in digital file; it can only be read on a computer.

Digital Book Index begins operation. DBI and the Online Books Page both organize electronic books from disparate sites into single, searchable indexes, creating large virtual libraries of ebooks.

2001 - Todoebook.com, the first website selling ebooks in Spanish.

2002 - Random House and HarperCollins start to sell digital versions of their titles in English.

2004 - Sony Librie, first ebook using e-ink.

Google announces plans to digitize the holdings of several major libraries,[35] as part of what would later be called the Google Books Library Project.

2005 - Amazon buys Mobipocket.

Google is sued for copyright infringement by the Authors Guild for scanning books still in copyright.

2006 - Sony Reader with e-ink.

LibreDigital launched BookBrowse as an online reader for publisher content.

BooksOnBoard, one of the largest independent ebookstores, opens and sells ebooks and audiobooks in six different formats.

2007 - Amazon launches Kindle in US.

Bookeen launched Cybook Gen3 in Europe.

2008 - Adobe and Sony agreed to share their technologies (Reader and DRM).

Sony sells the Sony Reader PRS-505 in UK and France.

BooksOnBoard is first to sell ebooks for iPhones.

2009 - Bookeen releases the Cybook Opus in the US and in Europe.

Sony releases the Reader Pocket Edition and Reader Touch Edition.

Amazon releases the Kindle 2.

Amazon releases the Kindle DX in the US.

Barnes & Noble releases the Nook in the US.

2010 - Amazon releases the Kindle DX International Edition worldwide.

Bookeen reveals the Cybook Orizon at CES.

TurboSquid Magazine announces first magazine publication using Apple's iTunes LP format, however, this project was cancelled before it reached the market.

Apple releases the iPad with an e-book app called iBooks. Between its release in April 2010, to October, Apple had sold 7 million iPads.

Kobo Inc. releases its Kobo eReader to be sold at Indigo/Chapters in Canada and Borders in the United States.

Amazon.com reported that its e-book sales outnumbered sales of hardcover books for the first time ever during the second quarter of 2010.

Amazon releases the third generation kindle, available in 3G+Wi-Fi and Wi-Fi versions.

BeBook releases the BeBook Neo, first e-reader in Europe with Wi-FI.

Kobo Inc. releases an updated Kobo eReader which now includes Wi-Fi.

Barnes & Noble releases the new NOOKcolor.

Sony releases its second generation Daily Edition PRS-950.

PocketBook expands its successful line of e-readers in the ever-growing market.

Google launches Google eBooks

2011 - Barnes & Noble releases the new Nook – The Simple Touch Reader

Amazon.com announces in May that its e-book sales now exceed all of its printed book sales.

Bookeen launches its own e-books store : BookeenStore.com and starts to sell digital versions of titles in French.

Nature Publishing publishes Principles of Biology, a customizable, modular textbook, with no corresponding paper edition.

The e-reader market grows up in Spain and companies like Telefonica, Fnac and Casa del Libro (the most important Spanish bookshop) launches their e-readers with the Spanish brand bq readers.

Amazon launches the Kindle Fire.

2012 - Apple releases iBooks Author, software for creating iPad e-books to be directly published in its iBooks bookstore or to be shared as PDF files.

Apple opens a textbook section in its iBooks bookstore.

The publishing companies Random House, Holtzbrinck and arvato get an e-book library called Skoobe on the market.

US Department of Justice prepares anti-trust lawsuit against Apple, Simon & Schuster, Hachette Book Group, Penguin Group, Macmillan, and HarperCollins, alleging collusion to increase the price of books sold on Amazon.

Anti-circumvention techniques may be used to restrict what the user may do with an e-book. For instance, it may not be possible to transfer ownership of an e-book to another person, though such a transaction is common with physical books. Some devices can phone home to track readers and reading habits, restrict printing, or arbitrarily modify reading material. This includes restricting the copying and distribution of works in the public domain through the use of "click-wrap" licensing, effectively limiting the rights of the public to distribute, sell or use texts in the public domain freely.

Most e-book publishers do not warn their customers about the possible implications of the digital rights management tied to their products. Generally they claim that digital rights management is meant to prevent copying of the e-book. However in many cases it is also possible that digital rights management will result

in the complete denial of access by the purchaser to the e-book. With some formats of DRM, the e-book is tied to a specific computer or device. In these cases the DRM will usually let the purchaser move the book a limited number of times after which they cannot use it on any additional devices. If the purchaser upgrades or replaces their devices eventually they may lose access to their purchase. Some forms of digital rights management depend on the existence of online services to authenticate the purchasers. When the company that provides the service goes out of business or decides to stop providing the service, the purchaser will no longer be able to access the e-book.

As with digital rights management in other media, e-books are more like rental or leasing than purchase. The restricted book comes with a number of restrictions, and eventually access to the purchase can be removed by a number of different parties involved. These include the publisher of the book, the provider of the DRM scheme, and the publisher of the reader software.

The e-books sold by most major publishers and electronic retailers, including notably Amazon.com and Apple Inc., are DRM-protected and tied to the publisher's e-reader software or hardware. The first major publisher to omit DRM was Tor Books, one of the largest publishers of science fiction and fantasy, in 2012. Smaller e-book publishers such as O'Reilly Media, Carina Press and Baen Books had already forgone DRM previously.

1. 5. Conclusion

As we have above already mentioned, an electronic book (variously, e-book, ebook, digital book) is a book-length publication in digital form, consisting of text, images, or both, and produced on, published through, and readable on computers or other electronic devices. Sometimes the equivalent of a conventional printed book, e-books can also be born digital. The Oxford Dictionary of English defines the e-book as "an electronic version of a printed book," but e-books can and do exist

without any printed equivalent. E-books are usually read on dedicated e-book readers. Personal computers and some mobile phones can also be used to read e-books.

The first e-book may be the Index Thomisticus, a heavily-annotated electronic index to the works of Thomas Aquinas, prepared by Roberto Busa beginning in the late 1940s. However, this is sometimes omitted, perhaps because the digitized text was (at least initially) a means to developing an index and concordance, rather than as a published edition in its own rights.

Despite the extensive earlier history, it is commonly reported that the inventor of the e-book is Michael S. Hart. In 1971, Hart was given extensive computer time by the operators of the Xerox Sigma V mainframe at the University of Illinois. Seeking a worthy use of this resource, he created his first electronic document by typing the United States Declaration of Independence into a computer (this of course would not fulfill the "book length" criterion some require). Project Gutenberg was launched afterwards to create electronic copies of more books.

Some e-books are produced simultaneously with the production of a printed format, as described in electronic publishing, though in many instances they may not be put on sale until later. Often, e-books are produced from pre-existing hard-copy books, generally by document scanning, sometimes with the use of robotic book scanners, having the technology to quickly scan books without damaging the original print edition. Scanning a book produces a set of image files, which may additionally be converted into text format by an OCR program. Occasionally, as in some e-text projects, a book may be produced by re-entering the text from a keyboard.

Numerous e-book formats emerged and proliferated, some supported by major software companies such as Adobe with its PDF format, and others supported by independent and open-source programmers. Multiple readers followed multiple formats, most of them specializing in only one format, and thereby fragmenting the e-book market even more. Due to exclusiveness and limited readerships of e-books, the fractured market of independent publishers and

specialty authors lacked consensus regarding a standard for packaging and selling e-books.

An e-book can be purchased/borrowed, downloaded, and used immediately, whereas when one buys or borrows a book, one must go to a bookshop, a home library, or public library during limited hours, or wait for a delivery. The production of e-books does not consume paper and ink. The necessary computer or e-reader uses less materials. Printed books use 3 times more raw materials and 78 times more water to produce. Depending on possible digital rights management, e-books can be backed up to recover them in the case of loss or damage and it may be possible to recover a new copy without cost from the distributor. Compared to printed publishing, it is cheaper and easier for authors to self-publish e-books. Also, the dispersal of a free e-book copy can stimulate the sales of the printed version.

A book will never turn off, can last for several decades or longer and would be unusable only if significantly damaged. The shelf life of a printed book exceeds that of an e-book reader, as over time the reader's battery will drain and require recharging. Due to faults in hardware or software, e-book readers may malfunction and data loss can occur. As with any piece of technology, the reader must be protected from the elements (such as extreme cold, heat, water, etc.), while print books are not susceptible to damage from electromagnetic pulses, surges, impacts, or temperatures typically found in automobiles on a hot day.

There have been several generations of dedicated hardware e-book readers. The Rocket eBook and several others were introduced around 1998, but did not gain widespread acceptance.

As of 2009, new marketing models for e-books were being developed and a new generation of reading hardware was produced. E-books (as opposed to ebook readers) have yet to achieve global distribution. In the United States, as of September 2009, the Amazon Kindle model and Sony's PRS-500 were the dominant e-reading devices. By March 2010, some reported that the Barnes & Noble Nook may be selling more units than the Kindle in the US.

Chapter II. Presentation material for the E-manual on the topic "International Cultural cooperation"

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Annotation

Written by Muhiddinova Maftuna to the qualification paper on the topic:
"The technology of creating Multi media Course book on the topic "Radio
Television and Mass media"

Development of a science as a whole and a linguistic science, in particular is connected not only to the decision of actuality scientific problems, but also with features internal and foreign policy of the state, the maintenance of the state educational standards which are the generators of progress providing social economic society. It forms the society capable new quickly to adopt in the modern world.

The effect and destiny of our reforms carried out in the name of progress and infuture results of our intentions are connected with highly skilled, conscious staff, the experts who are meeting the requirements of time The Qualification Paper under review is dedicated to the study of the function structural, semantic and functional properties in English used in the contexts (on the material of) which presents an interest both for theoretical investigation and for practical usage. We have basis to approve that many linguists have brought the invaluable contribution: studying various properties of the function words (more in detail see Barkhudarov,

M.Y. Blokh, G.G. Pocheptsov, A.I. Smirtnitsky, Ch.Fillmo Chafe, A.Khudyakov, M.Iriskulov, B.V.Reznik, E.S. Kubrjakova, Ch. I works and etc.), that has created necessary theoretical preconditions for conjunctions and their types. Also I looked through the works written by the scholars of our university like A. Ismoilov,I.Yoqubov, I.Iriskulov, A. Sadikov, T. Ikramov, Rasulova, A.Kuldashev, B.Jurayev, I.Ibrogimhodjayev and T.Madraximov.

The Actuality presents a certain interest both for the theoretical investigation for is explained on one hand by the profound interest to the use of the distance education and multimedia information resources, and on the other hand by the absence of widely approved analysis of the positive and negative effects of using Electronic text-books in teaching English as a foreign language.

The Aim of the qualification paper is to define the specific features of the e-text books used to introduce linguistic data.

It is our task to prepare learned professionally competent, energetic specialists and real patriots.

In this plan the National programs on personal training was worked out. It is directed to the formation of the new generation of specialists with the high common and professional culture, creative and social activity with the ability to orientate in the social and political life independently, capable to raise and solve the problems in the perspective.

The Novelty of the qualification paper is defined by concrete results of the investigations, special emphases is laid on various types of the realties.

The Qualification paper consists of Introduction, 2 Chapters, Conclusion and Bibliography.

Introduction gives prove to the choice of the theme of the research, determines the aim, the tasks of the work, the points of language material, the methods of the work, points out language material, the methods of the ward, practical and theoretical importance of the ward. It also indicates the perspective further investigations in this sphere. The main part includes 2 Chapters which are followed by several paragraphs:

The aim of a given Qualification paper puts forward the following **tasks**:

- to analyze the literature on the most actual problems of compiling e-books

-to analyze thee-books compiled on different subjects earlier in our country and abroad.

-to analyze the problem of the e-books related to teaching English.

-to analyze the structure of the e-books.

The Practical Value of the research is that the material and the results of the given " qualification paper can serve as the material for theoretical courses of lexicology, translation, theory comparative typology as well can be used for practical classes in analytical reading, practical grammar, home- reading, current events and oral speech practice taught with the help of e-books

Theoretical Value of this paper is that it can be used as a theoretical material for compiling e-books on different other linguistic and non linguisticdisciplines.

The object of our investigation is to study the functional aspect off the e-vbooks used to teach languages.

The subject of the investigation is structural, semantic and functional properties of the material used for the e-book .

The methods of investigation used in this research are as following: complex approach to the study the language units. The methods of investigation used in this qualification Paper are as follows: structural, semantic, stylistic, structural and translation.

Methodological bases of the research is Decrees of the President of Republic Uzbekistan about development of languages, educations and sciences, the national program on a professional training, and also basic researches in the field of the theory of linguistics in particular theoretical grammar, translation theory and typology.

The structure of the paper- This Qualification Paper consists of Introduction, Two Chapters, Conclusion and Bibliography.

Coming to conclusion we can say that Distance education or distance learning is a field of education that focuses on teaching methods and technology with the aim of delivering teaching, often on an individual basis, to students who are not physically present in a traditional educational setting such as a classroom. It has

been described as "a process to create and provide access to learning when the source of information and the learners are separated by time and distance, or both.

A big advantage of distance learning via Internet is that this type of instruction can be used by several groups of people who need instruction: pupils, university students, employed persons as well as those who want to re-enter their jobs after time away.

Employees are able to increase and update their specific knowledge at their place of employment. Perhaps they even have the opportunity to graduate from a university, without being constrained by schedules.

"Flexible time management" is especially important for mothers who want to work in their former jobs after their maternity leave, as the job market often changes drastically within a short time. They have the opportunity to further their professional skills while their children are in kindergarten, school, or in bed.

Students who are too far away from a university or disabled persons now have the possibility to study as well. Furthermore, people from different social, cultural and economic backgrounds can be brought together.

The fact that the courses are available at almost any time and in almost any place means that far more people can make use of them.

The participants can work according to their own needs and concentrate on the contents they really need or have to learn. Thus, the learning process as such is improved and motivation and memory are enhanced

The computers used for distance learning increase flexibility and interaction. Furthermore, the costs for permanently available educational establishments can be saved.

Another advantage is the fact that 'guest speakers' who cannot go to the courses can thus be integrated.

Since the entire course, including the interaction between students, is independent of the presence of a conventional teacher, it can be continuously monitored and improved by other teachers and consultants.

In comparison to common methods of studying, distance learning requires a substantial degree of maturity and commitment from students. The lack of these prerequisites could prove to be a disadvantage.

Sometimes, students have difficulties determining which contents are important. Additionally, many of them need help organizing their studies and schedules.

One has to bear in mind that the success of a course depends on the equipment used for learning. If the equipment is inadequate, the course can fail. Some students have no or only insufficient access to the necessary computer equipment or they lack the essential computer skills and consequently the necessary motivation to work successfully.

As a result, certain students might avoid taking part in these courses or they concentrate more on their technological problems instead of focusing on the learning matter. Often, students with better computer equipment are more likely to succeed.

As far as the relationship among students is concerned, it has to be considered that distance learning lacks the motivation resulting from the contact but also the competition among students. The same applies to the interaction between students and teachers.

The offered courses are often not flexible enough to include unforeseen details of the subject, difficulties with understanding or students' reactions. Spontaneity falls by the wayside.

Distance learning provides a new challenge for the teacher: his teaching method has to meet the needs and expectations of many different participants. The teacher also has to develop an understanding for the capabilities and needs of the students without personal contact and direct working experience with the participants of the course.

Review

To the Qualification paper on the theme " Types of subordination in English and Uzbek written by Saidolimova Madina group number 429A.

The Qualification paper is devoted to the study Types of subordination of English in traditional Grammar which presents a certain interest both for theoretical investigation and for practical usage.

The Qualification paper consist of Introduction, three Chapters, Conclusion and Bibliography.

She analyzed during her research work enough number of linguistic literature to have sufficient knowledge on the problems discussed on the paper. Besides linguistic literature the student has deal with the phraseological dictionaries of the English language. This helped her thoroughly analyze the theme of the Qualification paper.

Besides that she tried to analyze the Types of subordination in English taking from the literary book and gave a lot of examples.

The actuality, aim, tasks, novelty, theoretical significance, practical value, material, methods and structure of the Qualification paper are given in the Introduction.

Chapter I entitled review of the syntactic analysis on the problems of the linguistic literature.

Chapter II tells about the Types of subordination in English and Uzbek. The student tried to use the method of discourse analysis.

Chapter III tells about teaching methods of cooperation and in intermediate level students.

In conclusion she gave the analysis of the research work and in the bibliography he used different theoretical and practical books of Russian, Great Britain, American writers which were written in different years.

I think the Qualification paper written by Saidolimova Madina meets the requirement of undergraduate paper and may be recommended for defense.

Reviewer: /   /