promotes inclusivity by recognizing the unique ways people express themselves within their linguistic communities.

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GENDER AND AGE

Murtozayeva Dilobar Sanoqul qizi
Uzbekistan State University of World Languages
3rd year student 2167 group

Abstract. One of the most important aspects of using age-sex pyramids of the population in demography is the analysis of the re-establishment of the population and the interrelationship of the age structure.

Key words. Gender, population, age, composition

An age-gender pyramid is created to clearly show the composition of the population by age and gender.

Uzbekistan began participating in the list of gender equality indicators from 2019. According to the status of 2019, the gender equality indicator of Uzbekistan took the 62nd place among 189 countries on the list. According to experts of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 29 women out of every 100,000 in

Uzbekistan die due to gender inequality, and the birth rate for every thousand teenage girls aged 15-19 is 23.

Along with Uzbekistan, Costa Rica and Uruguay are also on the 62nd place on the list of gender equality indicators with an indicator of 0.288. Kazakhstan ranks 44th, Kyrgyzstan 82nd, and Tajikistan 70th among the countries of Central Asia, and Turkmenistan is not included in this list.

On September 2, 2019, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 562 "On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men" was adopted in Uzbekistan[5]. The Gender Equality Commission has been operating in Uzbekistan since 2019. The Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis, Tanzila Narbaeva, is the Chairman of the Commission on Ensuring Gender Equality of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Studying the age-sex structure of the population is of scientific and practical importance. The age and sex composition of the population is constantly changing due to the demographic situation of the regions, that is, the number of marriages, demographic processes such as birth, death, and migration.

The age-sex structure of the population is the result of the birth and death processes and the main source of the population's regeneration in the future. The age structure of the population is formed and developed in processes such as marriage, divorce, birth and death, as well as migration. The sex composition of the population is an important demographic factor in marriage and population growth.

The rate of birth, death and natural growth is directly related to the age structure of the population. Renewal of the population as a result of births and deaths is called population regeneration. As a result of the birth and death of the population, the number and composition of the population is constantly changing.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Swedish demographer G. Zundberg divided the age structure of the population into 3 main groups:

1. Progressive population age structure - in this type of population age structure, the weight of children (0-14 years old) in the total population is high based on the high natural increase of the population.

2. Structure of the stationary population - children and seniors share almost the same weight in the population, and the number of the population remains unchanged.

3. Regressive population composition - the proportion of caries in the population is high, and the population remains in a reduced form of reproduction.

The State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan divides the population of the republic into age groups according to age, socio-economic and other characteristics of the population. This includes infancy up to 0-2 years old, or the period up to kindergarten age, kindergarten period up to 3-5 years old, preschool period 6-7 years old, school period 8-15 years old, working age over 16 years old, etc. . It is also divided into three groups according to their ability to work, i.e

- population under working age (0-15 years old);
- population of working age (women aged 16-54 and men aged 16-59);
- population over working age (women aged 55 and over and men aged 60 and over).

E. Nabiev and A. Qayumov recommend studying the age of the population in the following periods. According to it, children 0-14 years old, teenagers 15-24 years old, population of working age 25-60 years old, pensioners 60-70 years old and people over 70 years old are divided into groups1.

When creating the age structure of the population, it is also divided into one, five, and in some cases, ten-year age groups. In the practice of international demostatistics, division into five-year age groups is used.

The dynamics of natural growth of the population of Uzbekistan is always an important factor in changing the age structure of the population. Until the second half of the 20th century, child mortality was high in Uzbekistan, and 50-60 percent of children born died in childhood and adolescence. The increase in the number of

children in the population is primarily due to the sharp decrease in child mortality in the 1940s and 1970s. In 1940, the under-1 mortality rate was 106.1 per 1,000 live births, compared to 31 in 1970, 35 in 1991, and 10.7 in 2016. .

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AGE GRADING AND LANGUAGE CHANGE

Mustafoyeva Diyora Yusuf qizi
Student, UzSWLU
Scientific supervisor: **Elmurodava Gulrukh**

Abstract. This article looks at how language changes as people get older and how it affect society. It talks about how different age group use language differently and how technology can impact these changes. It also discusses how older and younger people communicate with each other and how this affects language. The study aims to explain how age affects language and suggests that we should blend new and old ways of studying language to keep our cultural and linguistic heritage while also using new technology. The research aims to help us understand the good and bad parts of language changes with age and how it affects how we talk, learn, and connect with other.

Keywords. Linguistics, community, generation, social, cultural, dialect, slang, evolution.