

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLYI TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
SAMARQAND IQTISODIYOT VA SERVIS INSTITUTI



2024 yil "29" *avgust*

Ro'yxatga olindi: № *FD-13-12*
2024-yil "29" *avgust*

XORIJIY TIL (INGLIZ TILI) FAN DASTURI
(Kunduzgi va kechki ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun)

Bilim sohasi: 400 000 – Biznes, boshqaruv va huquq
Ta'lim sohasi: 410 000 – Biznes va boshqaruv
Ta'lim yo'nalishi: 60410300 – Soliq va soliqqa tortish

SAMARQAND – 2024

Fan/modul kodi XT1210		O'quv yili 2024 - 2025	Semestr 1-2	Kreditlar 10
Fan/modul turi Majburiy		Ta'lim tili Ingliz		Haftadagi dars soatlari 4-6
1	Fanning nomi	Auditoriya mashg'ulotlari (soat)	Mustaqil ta'lim (soat)	Jami yuklama (soat)
	Xorijiy til (ingliz tili)	120	180	300
2	<p>I. Fanning mazmuni</p> <p>Xorijiy til (ingliz tili)" fani oliy ma'lumotli kadrlarni tayyorlash jarayonining tarkibiy qismi bo'lib, zamonaviy mutaxassislarni kasbiy faoliyati va kundalik hayotida xorijiy tildan foydalanish uchun uni o'zlashtirishga qaratilgan. Oliy ta'limgacha bo'lgan ta'lim bosqichlarida orttirilgan bilimlarga tayangan holda oliy ta'lim muassasasida talaba xorijiy tilni yanada mustahkam, chuqurroq va tanlagan kasbiga yo'naltirilgan holatda o'zlashtirilishi ko'zda tutiladi.</p> <p>Ingliz tili fani ishlab chiqarish jarayoni bilan bevosita bog'lanmagan bo'lsada talabalar ingliz tilini kerakli darajada o'rganishi yordamida ixtisoslik fanlarining xorijiy manbalaridan to'g'ridan to'g'ri foydalanishi, kelgusida kasbiy faoliyatida jahondagi ilg'or texnika va texnologiyalar, ilmiy yutuqlar va soha yangiliklaridan bevosita xabardor bo'lishiga imkon yaratadi.</p>			
3	<p>II. Asosiy nazariy qism (Amaliy mashg'ulotlari)</p> <p>II. I. Fan tarkibiga quyidagi mavzular kiradi:</p> <p>1. The third Renaissance of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Uzbekistan lies at the core of the ancient Silk Road, it a country that is home to the three most important Silk Road cities, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva. Uzbekistan's UNESCO World Heritage gem, the incredibly historic town of Samarkand is a melting pot of cultures from all over the world.</p> <p><i>Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Simple Tense 5-dars</i></p> <p>https://youtu.be/IL_008MAgwQ</p> <p>The simple present is a verb tense used to talk about conditions or actions happening right now or habitual actions and occurrences. We use do and does to make questions with the present simple. We use does for the third person singular (she/he/it) and do for the others.</p> <p>2. My future profession.</p> <p>My dream job would allow me to use my creativity and problem-solving skills to make a difference in the world. I would love to work in a role that allows me</p>			

to be innovative and think outside the box. I also want to work somewhere that values collaboration and teamwork. And, of course, I would love to work for a company with a great culture where I can feel supported and valued.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Continuous Tense | 3-dars

<https://youtu.be/MsrT1z4EuOg>

The present continuous verb tense indicates that an action or condition is happening now, frequently, and may continue into the future. The Present Continuous Formula: to be [am, is, are] + verb [present participle] ex. Aunt Christine is warming up the car while Scott is looking for his new leather coat. They are eating at Scott's favorite restaurant today, Polly's Pancake Diner.

3. The role of foreign language in our life.

Foreign languages provide a competitive edge in career choices: one is able to communicate in a second language. Foreign language study enhances listening skills and memory. The study of a foreign tongue improves the knowledge of one's own language: English vocabulary skills increase

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Simple (Regular verbs) | 24-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YUiQNv3ihT4&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=25&pp=iAQB>

A regular verb is a verb whose simple past and past participle are formed by adding the suffix “-ed” (e.g., “walk” becomes “walked”). In contrast to regular verbs, irregular verbs are verbs whose simple past and past participles are formed in some way other than by adding “-ed” to the infinitive of the verb.

4. How to improve competence

Your competence is what interests your present or future employers. Do not build your career on too narrow competence. Keep an eye on what happens in your field of technology to prepare in advance for changes.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Simple (Irregular verbs) | 24-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YUiQNv3ihT4&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=25&pp=iAQB>

An irregular verb is a verb in which the past tense is not formed by adding the normal -ed ending. Irregular verbs have different past and past participle forms.

5. International Globalization

Globalization is the word used to describe the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: I used to ... | 25-dars

https://youtu.be/z_gZh4bqGwU

Be used to means 'be accustomed to' or 'be familiar with'. It can refer to the

past, present or future. We follow be used to with a noun phrase, a pronoun or the -ing form of a verb: I work in a hospital, so I'm used to long hours.

6. Education in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, secondary education is divided into two stages. The first stage includes nine years of compulsory schooling with the same programs all over Uzbekistan. The second stage covers education and vocational training after nine years. It includes general secondary education and specialized secondary education.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Continuous | 13-dars

https://youtu.be/t_7oBHw-k-o

The past continuous describes actions or events in a time before now, which began in the past and were still going on when another event occurred.

7. Education in the USA

The American education system offers a rich field of choices for international students. There is such an array of schools, programs and locations that the choices may overwhelm students, even those from the U.S. As you begin your school search, it's important to familiarize yourself with the American education system.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Simple & Past Continuous | 14-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0CBcD06Jk7U&pp=ygUtaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgcGFzdCBzaW1wbGUgcGFzdCBjb250aW51b3Vz>

Past simple and past continuous are two tenses used to express actions in the past. What differentiates them is the status of the action they describe.

8. Nature and environment

The natural environment or natural world encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally, meaning in this case not artificial.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Perfect | 15-dars

<https://youtu.be/Ew9OR6q6GW8>

The present perfect tense is one of the common verb tenses in English, used to show an action that happened in the past that is directly related to the present, such as actions that are still continuing or that indicate a change over time.

9. World market

The aggregate of all national markets, seen as linked through mutual economic and trade relations. This would further the development of relationships of mutual advantage, both in foreign trade and in the sphere of comprehensive industrial, technological, and scientific cooperation among all countries.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Perfect va Past Simple | 20-dars

<https://youtu.be/f9chNIPYs18>

Use the simple past when the action started in the past, finished in the past, and

is not continuing now. Use the present perfect when the action started in the past and is continuing now.

10. Mass media

The definition of mass media is communication that reaches and influences a large number of people. Collectively, the communications media, especially television, radio, and newspapers, that reach the mass of the people.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Future Simple tense | 28-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=49MkAq6fdSA&pp=ygUfaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgZnV0dXJlIHNPbXBsZQ%3D%3D>

The simple future tense is used to refer to actions or states that begin and end in the future. These events have not happened yet, but will happen sometime in the future: I will meet her at the mall.

11. Introduction to Tax Policy

Tax policy touches on a number of disciplines, including, but not limited to, economics, behavioral science, political science, accounting, finance and law. Often, these disciplines are intertwined with respect to numerous concepts. The economics perspective provides the initial broad overview of tax policy, containing both macro and microeconomic aspects.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Be going to | 27-dars

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H1gZ_EWC2zA&pp=ygUdaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgYmUgZ29pbmcgdG8%3D

If you say that something is going to happen, you mean that it will happen in the future, usually quite soon. I think it's going to be successful. You're going to enjoy this. I'm going to have to tell him the truth.

12. What is a tax?

While the concept of “tax” does not carry a universally accepted definition and therefore is not possible to exhaustively define, it is possible to provide some common identifiers with respect to tax. It should be noted that most jurisdictions do not define “tax” and that tax should be considered as something different than a levy (which may equally be imposed by a government).

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Relative pronouns | 113-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PUSsEM3mJ-E&pp=ygUdaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgcmVsYXRpdmUgcHI%3D>

A relative pronoun is a pronoun used to introduce a relative clause—a clause that gives further information about the preceding noun or noun phrase (e.g., “the ball that I threw”). The most commonly used relative pronouns in English are which, that, who, and whom.

13. Principles of Taxation

The two principles of taxation are the ability-to-pay and benefit principles. The

benefit principle states that those who use government services to a greater extent should pay higher. The ability-to-pay principle is the opposite and states that the government should impose taxes based on an individual's or business ability to pay. Hence, those with high incomes should pay more taxes than those with low incomes.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Relative pronouns 2 |58-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FLUwRWhGZcc&pp=ygUwaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgaW5nbGl6IHRpbGkgcmVsYXRpdmlUgcHJvbm91bnMg>

These pronouns are used to introduce a relative clause—a clause that gives further information about the preceding noun or noun phrase (e.g., “the ball that I threw”). The most commonly used relative pronouns in English are which, that, who, and whom.

14. Tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The state form of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legal system, the basics of the tax system in the Constitution, the shares of taxes in the budget, the system of tax authorities, the scientists on tax law, the stages of development of tax legislation, tax rates, the concept and types of tax control, the concept and types of tax inspection, the tax burden, international indices on tax policy and experience of foreign countries in tax audit have been investigated.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Relative adverbs |59-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aOQk7SuylhY&pp=ygUuaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgaW5nbGl6IHRpbGkgcmVsYXRpdmlUgYWR2ZXJicw%3D%3D>

Relative adverbs provide an alternative to more formal structures containing a preposition and which. For example: That's the restaurant in which we met. = That's the restaurant where we met. I remember the day on which we first met.

15. Features of a good tax policy

A good tax system should meet five basic conditions: fairness, adequacy, simplicity, transparency, and administrative ease. Although opinions about what makes a good tax system will vary, there is general consensus that these five basic conditions should be maximized to the greatest extent possible.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Identifying clauses |138-dars

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yMsPH6t72_A&pp=ygUwaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgaW5nbGl6IHRpbGkgcmVsYXRpdmlUgYWR2ZXJicw%3D%3D

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a finite verb. (A finite verb shows time such as present, past, or future.) Clauses are of two main kinds: independent and dependent.

16. The tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its importance

It should be noted that the signing by the president of the decree “on the

concept of improving the tax policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (DP-5468, June 29, 2018) initiated a new stage of tax reform in the country.

The main goal pursued by reforms in tax law is to reduce the level of tax burden, simplify tax legislation and ensure healthy competition.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Identifying clauses 2 |138-dars

https://www.youtube.com/shorts/TrlPi5xT_io

Here are some tips for identifying clauses: Look for a subject and a verb. A clause must contain both. Look for conjunctions such as "and," "but," "because," and "although." These often signal the beginning of a clause.

17. Defining economic efficiency for tax policy

Economic efficiency is considered one of the main objectives of tax policy and aims at the optimal allocation of public resources. The principle of neutrality seeks to avoid, in response to the effect of tax law enforcement, the existence of distortions in the economy and agents' behavior.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Perfect Continuous |159-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YWc8xZ57cn4&pp=ygUsaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgcHJlc2VudCBwZXJmZWNoIGNvb3RpbmVvdXM%3D>

The present perfect continuous tense (e.g., "I have been reading") refers to an action that started in the past and is still ongoing.

18. Defining the administrability of tax policy

The core tasks of a Tax Administration are centered on the implementation and enforcement of tax legislation and regulations. These activities include identification and registration of taxpayers, processing of tax returns and third-party information, examination of the completeness and correctness of tax returns, assessment of tax obligations, (enforced) collection of taxes and provision of services to taxpayers.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Present Perfect Continuous & Present Perfect Simple |158-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q0N0os25TTo&pp=ygUsaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgcHJlc2VudCBwZXJmZWNoIGNvb3RpbmVvdXM%3D>

We use the present perfect simple with action verbs to emphasise the completion of an event in the recent past. We use the present perfect continuous to talk about ongoing events or activities which started at a time in the past and are still continuing up until now.

19. Profit tax

Profit tax is the amount of taxes on profits paid by the business. The data covering taxes payable by businesses, measure all taxes and contributions that are government mandated (at any level - federal, state, or local), apply to standardized businesses, and have an impact in their income statements.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Pronouns | 59-dars

<https://youtu.be/3OwiFP-eTmE>

A word that can function as a noun phrase used by itself and that refers either to the participants in the discourse (e.g. I, you) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse (e.g. she, it, this).

20. Turnover tax

Sales tax and its implementation process. Tax object and base of turnover tax. Sales tax rates. Sales tax benefits. Deadlines for submitting turnover tax statements.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Both / Either / Neither | 81-dars

<https://youtu.be/0uU9VH2p67Y>

We use both, either and neither to talk about two things or people. Both= A and B (the two things or people) Either= A or B (one thing/person or the other thing/person) Neither= not A and not B (zero out of two things or people)

21. Personal income tax

Personal income tax is a type of income tax levied on an individual's wages, salaries, and other types of income. Business income taxes apply to corporations, partnerships, small businesses, and the self-employed.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: All/Most/Some/Any | 80-dars

<https://youtu.be/NAaBhYgOvzQ>

Use some when the context is positive and any when it is negative as well as in most cases of questions. For example: I have some money / I don't have any money.

22. Social tax

Social tax is levied on income from employment and business in order to finance pension insurance and state health insurance. The social tax rate is 33% (13% in some cases) on the taxable amount.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Possessive 's, of | 63-dars

<https://youtu.be/FmFilejfH00>

Someone who is possessive in his or her feelings and behaviour towards or about another person wants to have all of that person's love and attention and will not share it with anyone else: a possessive mother.

23. Value added tax

The term value-added tax (VAT) refers to a consumption tax on goods and services levied at each stage of the supply chain where value is added. As such, a VAT is added from the initial production of goods and services to the point of sale. The amount of VAT the user pays is based on the cost of the product minus any costs of materials that were taxed at a previous stage.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs | 30-31 dars

<https://youtu.be/Lta1sfBIXCY>

In grammar, a modal or a modal auxiliary is a word such as 'can' or 'would' which is used with a main verb to express ideas such as possibility, intention, or necessity.

24. Excise tax

An excise tax is a legislated tax on specific goods or services at the time they are purchased. They're intranational taxes imposed within a government infrastructure rather than international taxes imposed across country borders.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs | 30-31 dars

<https://youtu.be/Lta1sfBIXCY>

A modal or a modal auxiliary is a word such as 'can' or 'would' which is used with a main verb to express ideas such as possibility, intention, or necessity.

25. Property tax levied on legal entities

A property tax is an annual or semiannual charge levied by a local government and paid by the owners of real estate within its jurisdiction. Property tax is an ad-valorem tax, meaning the amount owed is a percentage of the assessed value of the real estate.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Modal verbs (Should/Must/Have to) | 31 dars

<https://youtu.be/Lta1sfBIXCY>

Must, 'have to', and 'should' are similar, but they mean different things. Learn about these modal verbs and how to use them correctly in this lesson.

26. Property tax paid by individuals

Property tax means the annual sum of money that a landowner/property owner must pay to the local government or the municipal corporation of his/her area. The property includes all tangible real estate property, his house, office building, and the property he/she has rented out to others.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: The infinitive | 164-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4pY2N7Vom0I&pp=ygUoaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgaW5nbGl6IHRpbGkgaW5maW5pdGl2ZQ%3D%3D>

The to-infinitive focuses on the idea of an action or the results of an action, rather than the action in itself: To work in a developing country had always been her ambition. To get there before lunch, you would have to take the seven o'clock train.

27. Land tax from legal entities

Land tax is a tax on freehold land, which includes: vacant land; land that is built on (e.g. your home, an investment property). Land tax is apportioned to each taxable property in the ownership based on the taxable site value of each taxable property.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Too/enough | 141-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l96n0fgPZUQ&pp=ygUoaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgaW5nbGl6IHRpbGkgdG9vIGVub3VnaA%3D%3D>

Too and enough can modify both nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. Too indicates that there is too much of a quality, or too much or too many of some object. Enough means that there is no need for more of a quality or object. Here are some examples: She's too sad these days.

28. Land tax levied on individuals

Land tax is an annual tax levied at the end of the calendar year on property you own that is above the land tax threshold. Your principal place of residence is generally exempt, and other exemptions and concessions may apply.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: The “-ing” form | 127-dars

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=msfBeaYE_LE&pp=ygUiaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgaW5nbGl6IHRpbGkgaW5nIA%3D%3D

The “-ing” form can function as a noun. These nouns are called gerunds and can be the subject of a clause, followed by a third-person singular (he/she/it) form of the verb. The gerund in the following sample sentences is bolded, and the verb is italicized: Writing is an important skill.

29. Personal finance

The money a person receives or earns as payment is his or her income. This can include: - a salary: money paid monthly by an employer, or wages: money paid by the day or the hour, usually received weekly

- overtime: money received for working extra hours

-commission: money paid to salespeople and agents - a certain percentage of the income the employee generates.

Past Perfect Simple

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Perfect Simple |127-dars

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=msfBeaYE_LE&pp=ygUiaWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgaW5nbGl6IHRpbGkgaW5nIA%3D%3D

The past perfect simple is used to describe one action that happened before another action in the past. In many cases a complete sentence is written in two parts with two different tenses: The past perfect simple, to refer to the action that happened first or earlier.

30. What is a financial control?

Financial controls are the procedures, policies, and means by which an organization monitors and controls the direction, allocation, and usage of its financial resources. Financial controls are at the very core of resource management and operational efficiency in any organization.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Past Perfect Continuous | 164-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NidQPWHtnqc&pp=ygU1aWJyYXQgZmFyemFuZGxhcmkgaW5nbGl6IHRpbGkgUGFzdCBQZXJmZWNOIENvbnRpbmVvdXM%3D>

The past perfect continuous (also known as the past perfect progressive) is a verb tense that shows that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past.

31. Taxes for use of water resources

Tax rates for use of water resources in 2021 published. Tax rates increased by 15%, and for certain sectors of the economy – by 30%. In 2021, the procedure for calculating and paying tax for the use of water resources is preserved. Tax rates increased by 15%, and for certain sectors of the economy – by 30%, Spot writes.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Countable and Uncountable nouns | 66-67 darslar
<https://youtu.be/q5rWCTq47iU>

Nouns can be countable or uncountable. Countable nouns can be counted, e.g. an apple, two apples, three apples, etc. Uncountable nouns cannot be counted

32. Taxes for land users

Land tax refers to a tax imposed on irrigated land in order to incentivize reductions in groundwater use, by requiring payment for additional acres irrigated. Applying different tax rates to particular types of properties or different uses of land in particular areas could help achieve urban land use master plans.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Some vs Any | 75-dars
<https://youtu.be/RCC6J4wIw9Q>

We use some and any with uncountable nouns and plural nouns. The general rule is that you use “some” in positive sentences and “any” in negative sentences and questions.

33. Tax monitoring

Tax monitoring provides a direct line of communication between taxpayers and tax authorities. The taxpayer discloses the accounting data to the tax authorities together with the tax return. Traditional desk and field audits assess the correctness of the tax base in the taxpayers' returns.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Somebody/Anything/Nowhere | 77-78-dars
<https://youtu.be/Q8huffVv70>

Words like 'something', 'everywhere', 'anybody' and 'no-one' are indefinite pronouns. We use them for people, things and places.

34. Chamber tax audit

A tax audit is a review of your tax return to verify that your income and deductions are accurate. Audits can originate from multiple sources, including

the IRS. The effectiveness of the cameral tax audit depends on the level of formalization of its results. The increase in the effectiveness of the cameral tax audit is related to the fact that the auditor conducts a pre-audit analysis before the cameral tax audit begins.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: That/This/Those/These | 73-dars

https://youtu.be/UY6oRh4cC_4

We use this, that, these and those to point to people and things. This and that are singular. These and those are plural.

35. Mobile tax audit

Mobile tax inspection is carried out directly in the territory where the taxpayer carries out his entrepreneurial activity. During the mobile tax inspection, the information obtained by the tax authorities is examined on the basis of the information obtained from external sources - mass media, financial institutions, banks, as well as from various control bodies.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Question forms in tenses | 40-41-darslar

<https://youtu.be/g4yMIH3QZmE>

Questions formed in the future tense use the future auxiliary to form the question. Yes/no questions want 'yes' or 'no' as the answer.

36. Tax audit

As the name itself suggests, tax audit is an examination or review of accounts of any business or profession carried out by taxpayers from an income tax viewpoint. It makes the process of income computation for filing of return of income easier.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Prepositions 100-dars

<https://youtu.be/aZ1WmtRpaIE>

Prepositions are words that help us link nouns, pronouns, and phrases to other words within a sentence.

37. Local fees

Local fees means the fees covered by an advance payment contract provided pursuant to subparagraph. These include tuition paid to a state university, payments to a public hospital, tolls on highways, sewerage fees, and parking meter payments collected by a city.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Up / Over / Through (prepositions) | 103-dars

<https://youtu.be/99cBricTW>

A preposition is a short word that is employed in sentences to show the relationship nouns, pronouns or phrases have with other parts within the respective.

38. Taxing Expenditure or Income

Tax expenditures are government revenue losses from tax

exclusions, exemptions, deductions, credits, deferrals, and preferential tax rates. They are a counterpart to direct expenditures, in that they both are forms of government spending. Tax expenditures function as subsidies¹ for certain activities that affect both axes of equity of the basic tax system by giving preferential treatment to those activities.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: At, on, in (time)| 153-dars

<https://youtu.be/nYR17Dywfto>

English prepositions are words – such as of, in, on, at, from, etc. – that function as the head of a prepositional phrase.

39. General Consumption Taxes

Consumption taxes are taxes on the purchase of goods and services. An income tax, in contrast, is imposed when you earn money, a consumption tax is imposed when and you spend money. Examples of consumption taxes include sales taxes, excise taxes, VAT taxes, and taxes on imported goods.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Phrasal verbs 1.107-dars

<https://youtu.be/DPof4n7-yjo>

Phrasal verbs are very common in English, especially in more informal contexts. They are made up of a verb and a particle or, sometimes, two particles

40. Domestic Consumption and Production Taxes

A consumption tax is a tax on the purchase of a good or service. Consumption taxes can take the form of sales taxes, tariffs, excise, and other taxes on consumed goods and services. Production taxes or production subsidies are paid or received with relation to production and are independent of the volume of actual production.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Before, after, during, while 98-dars

<https://youtu.be/DPof4n7-yjo?si=ydyfhCxxdwt7MrrL>

When, after, before, until, since, while, once, as and as soon as are subordinating conjunctions which can be used to connect an action or an event to a point in time. she was young. everyone has gone to bed. you go to bed!

41. Income and Wealth Taxes

Wealth taxes are imposed on individual's net wealth, or the market value of their total owned assets minus liabilities. Wealth taxes can be narrowly or widely defined, and depending on the definition of wealth, the base for a wealth tax can vary.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Conditionals I. 111-dars

<https://youtu.be/JnIVizF3eys?si=NBefxeDPgx5zGBBG>

A conditional sentence refers to a hypothetical situation and its possible consequence. Conditional sentences always contain a subordinate clause that expresses a condition (e.g., "If it snows tomorrow") and a main clause

indicating the outcome of this condition.

42. Taxation and globalization

Countries no longer have the luxury to design their tax systems in isolation. Commentators use the term —globalization‖ to mean anything from an increase in mobility of business inputs, primarily capital, across regions, to changes in consumption and production patterns so that national borders have reduced significance. The result is a loss of tax sovereignty by individual countries.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Somebody/Anything/Nowhere | 77-78-dars

<https://youtu.be/Q8huffVv70>

Words like 'something', 'everywhere', 'anybody' and 'no-one' are indefinite pronouns. We use them for people, things and places.

43. Integration of Income Taxes

Integration is a feature of tax systems that apply the same effective tax rate to income no matter whether it is taxed inside the corporation or given to shareholders to be taxed as personal income. Integration may be partial or complete. Complete integration would treat corporate income as flowing through to shareholders, while partial integration only treats some income—often from dividends—this way.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: The article | 69-dars

<https://youtu.be/dOp6p--WgS4>

An article is a word that comes before a noun to show whether it's specific or general. Specific nouns use the article the and general nouns use

44. Taxation of Capital Gains, Interest, and Dividends

Dividends are regular payments made by a company from its earnings to shareholders. Capital gains occur when there's a positive difference between the sale and purchase price of an asset. Investors who earn dividends or capital gains are subject to taxes on those gains. Short-term capital gains and ordinary dividends are treated the same as income and taxed at the current income tax bracket level.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adjectives 142-dars

<https://youtu.be/OaPMtoGixBs>

Adjectives describe or modify—that is, they limit or restrict the meaning of—nouns and pronouns. They may name qualities of all kinds: huge, red, angry, tremendous, unique, rare, etc.

45. Cash-Flow Tax

Cash Taxes means, for any period, federal, state and local taxes of a Person based on income and business activity payable in the actual cash during such period.

Calculating taxes in operating cash flow involves reverse-engineering the

following equation: Operating Cash Flow = EBIT + Depreciation - Taxes where EBIT refers to earnings before interest and taxes.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adverbs 85-dars

<https://youtu.be/rDdj4I2FSZg>

Adverbs have many different meanings and functions. They are especially important for indicating the time, manner, place, degree and frequency of something.

46. Payroll Taxes

A payroll tax includes the taxes employees and employers pay on wages, tips, and salaries. For employees, taxes are withheld from their paychecks and paid to the government by the employer. **Payroll taxes** are portions of money held from a paycheck to fund government programs such as Medicare and Social Security.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Word order 2 | 93-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QaNWQkzDZyo&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=94&pp=iAQB>

The general structure of a sentence or the order of words in a sentence is Subject (S) + verb (V) + object (O). Remember that a sentence should always have a subject and predicate and that the subject comes first. However, there are sentences, such as imperative sentences and interrogative sentences, that have different sentence structures.

47. Taxes on Assets, Property, Inheritance, and Gift

Inheritance tax is a **levy** on assets inherited from a deceased person.

There are no inheritance, estate, and gift taxes in Uzbekistan. However, PIT may be payable by individuals receiving property by way of gifts, depending on the type of the property and its source.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Still vs Yet | 94-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7aG3-5hKaDY&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=95&pp=iAQB>

The word still refers to an event/action that has begun in the past time and is continuing in the present time. The word yet refers to an event/action that hasn't yet happened but is presumed to happen. It is used as an Adverb and as a Conjunction.

48. Taxation and the Open Economy

The international mobility of capital presents important tax policy challenges, as the scope of economic activity exceeds the reach of national governance. Consequently, countries' tax policy choices have important spillover effects outside of their own borders. For example, absent international coordination,

corporate tax rates and regimes may be too permissive, resulting in the under taxation of mobile capital and the erosion of corporate tax bases.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: If I had... If we went... | 112-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JnIVizF3eys&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=112&pp=iAQB>

The type 3 conditional is used to refer to a time that is **in the past**, and a situation that is **contrary to reality**. The facts they are based on are the opposite of what is expressed. The type 3 conditional is used to refer to an unreal past condition and its probable past result. In type 3 conditional sentences, the if clause uses the past perfect, and the main clause uses the perfect conditional.

49. Tariff Reform: Import and Export Duties

A tariff or duty (the words are used interchangeably) is a tax levied by governments on the value including freight and insurance of imported products. Different tariffs applied on different products by different countries. A tariff is a tax on imports or exports of goods between countries. Tariffs are a form of regulation of foreign trade and a policy that taxes foreign products to encourage or safeguard domestic industry. Tariffs are specific to each trade relation between the country of export and the country of import.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: I'd better... /It's time... | 121-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BdMZOoGRzxU&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=122&pp=iAQB>

Had better (I'd better / you'd better etc.) I'd better do something = it is advisable to do it. If I don't do it, there will be a problem or a danger: O I have to meet Amy in ten minutes.

50. Tax Treaties

A tax treaty is a bilateral (two-party) agreement made by two countries to resolve issues involving double taxation of passive and active income of each of their respective citizens. Income tax treaties generally determine the amount of tax that a country can apply to a taxpayer's income, capital, estate, or wealth. The largest tax treaty network among European OECD countries belongs to the United Kingdom, which has treaties with 130 countries. The UK is followed by France (122 countries) and Italy (100 countries)

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Reported speech (He said that...) | 124-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YN-vKQYgmIk&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=125&pp=iAQB>

We use reported speech when we want to tell someone what someone said. We usually use a reporting verb (e.g. say, tell, ask, etc.) and then change the tense

of what was actually said in direct speech.

51. Taxation of Mineral Resources

A mineral tax is any tax, excise or other government-imposed fee on mineral resources, such as crude oil or ores. The taxation of minerals serves as a price to extract scarce resources, such as petroleum and crude oil, which are owned by the government. It builds, owns, and operates screening, general mines, crushing, and processing and material handling infrastructure. The company also produces and exports iron ore, spodumene, lithium, manganese, and garnet.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Prefer and would rather | 129-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ULeBXTkw3I&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=130&pp=iAQB>

Note that would rather is followed by a bare infinitive without to, whereas prefer requires to + infinitive. Would rather (but not would prefer to) is also followed by a past tense when we want to involve other people in the action, even though it has a present or future meaning.

52. Taxation of the Financial Sector

The tax burden on the financial sector is higher than on other sectors and has increased relative to the burden on other sectors. Potential economic rents can be captured by either the shareholders in the form of higher profits which either increase share prices or are distributed as dividends or by the managers and employees in the form of higher pay (including variable components such as bonuses or stock options)

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Comparative 1 (cheaper, more expensive etc.) | 143-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XTLcstoeESo&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=143&pp=iAQB>

Adjectives and adverbs can be used to make comparisons. The comparative form is used to compare two people, ideas, or things. The superlative form with the word "the" is used to compare three or more. Comparatives and superlatives are often used in writing to hedge or boost language.

53. Revenue Forecasting and Estimating

Revenue forecasting refers to the process of estimating a company's future revenue over a specific period, typically quarterly or annually. This estimation process takes into account factors such as historical data, sales pipelines, and market sentiment.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Superlative (the longest/ the most enjoyable etc.) | 145-dars

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W5fCq_8JZP8&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9K

[GsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=155&pp=iAQB](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dawypOhrntw&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=155&pp=iAQB)

A Superlative Adjective is a word that describes a noun by comparing it to two or more nouns to the highest or lowest degree. Superlative adjectives typically end in 'est' and are preceded by the word 'the'. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives are words we often see and use in our writing.

54. Presumptive Taxation

Presumptive taxation can be used for any tax that is normally based on accounting records—income tax, turnover tax, and value-added tax (VAT) or sales tax—although it is most commonly used for the income tax. A number of different types of presumptive methods exist in different countries.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Other ways of talking about future | 165-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dawypOhrntw&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=166&pp=iAQB>

We often use **be about to** + infinitive to say that something will happen in the very near future. *Some apps **are about to disappear** from the market.*

Be on the brink/verge/point of *We can also use **be on the brink of, be on the verge of, or be on the point of** to say that something will happen very soon*

55. Minimum Taxes

An alternative minimum tax (AMT) places a floor on the percentage of taxes that a filer must pay to the government, no matter how many deductions or credits the filer may claim. The AMT recalculates income tax after adding certain tax preference items back into adjusted gross income. It uses a separate set of rules to calculate taxable income after allowed deductions.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: 3 Linking verbs: be, appear, seem, become, get ect. | 166-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hECMOA9MrPQ&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=167&pp=iAQB>

Look, seem and appear are all copular verbs and can be used in a similar way to indicate the impression you get from something or somebody.

56. Tax benefits and their features

The term "tax benefit" generally refers to any tax law that provides you with an opportunity to reduce your tax bill when you satisfy certain eligibility requirements. A tax benefit comes in different forms, such as a deduction, exclusion or credit. The amount of tax you can save also depends on the type of tax benefit you claim because they each offer a different form of savings.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Verbs, objects and complements | 168-dars

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KyBY-xfKcJI&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=169&pp=iAQB>

An object is a noun or pronoun that gets the verb's action, whereas a complement is a noun, pronoun, or adjective that comes after a connecting verb and renames, characterizes, or completes the sentence's subject. Understanding the distinctions.

57. Economic impact of taxation

The effects of taxation cover all the changes in the economy, resulting from the imposition of tax system. Tax affects economic growth by reducing consumer spending and lowering incentives to invest. But different fiscal policies have variable overall economic effects, with taxes on income better than those levied on corporate profits in terms of their wider impact on GDP.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Agreement between subject and verb | 169-dars
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WMWk898B32U&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=170&pp=iAQB>

Subject-verb agreement means that a subject and its verb must be both singular or both plural: A singular subject takes a singular verb.

58. International taxation

International taxation is the study or determination of tax on a person or business subject to the tax laws of different countries, or the international aspects of an individual country's tax laws as the case may be. Governments usually limit the scope of their income taxation in some manner territorially or provide for offsets to taxation relating to extraterritorial income.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Adding information to noun phrases | 171-dars
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qj8IcIVqPAE&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=172&pp=iAQB>

We can expand noun phrases by adding more information before or after the noun. These could be adjectives, modifying nouns or a prepositional phrase.

59. Inflation and taxation

Inflation shifts people into higher tax brackets, which typically have higher tax rates, and erodes the value of the tax-free personal allowance (and any other allowances or deductions). So real taxes paid increase, and also the marginal rate. This is known as bracket creep. Inflation allows borrowers to pay lenders back with money worth less than when it was originally borrowed, which benefits borrowers.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Participle adjectives and compound adjectives | 174-dars
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w-R2USlfrTo&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=175&pp=iAQB>

An adjective is a word that is related to a noun in order to modify or classify

it. - While a participle is a word formed by a verb that can also be used as an adjective.

60. Characteristics of tax systems and instruments

Monetarist economists are those who argue that if you control the money supply, you can control inflation. They believe the average levels of prices and wages depend on the quantity of money in circulation and its velocity of circulation. They think that inflation is caused by too much monetary growth, too much new money being added to the money stock.

Ibrat farzandlari platformasi: Gradable and non-gradable adjectives | 173-dars
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KjANiBdOFr4&list=PLkREkayoYCyI9KGsZ2TfeVccRv9zqP0gl&index=174&pp=iAQB>

Non-gradable opposites cannot be represented on a scale, a continuum. Gradable opposites can – and should be! There are often other adjectives that fall between and around the original pair.

III. Amaliy mashg'ulotlar bo'yicha ko'rsatma va tavsiyalar

Nutq mavzulari:

Kundalik mavzu (o'zi haqida, oilasi haqida, ish kuni, sevgan mashg'uloti, bo'sh vaqtni o'tkazishi va hokazo).

Ijtimoiy mavzu (atrof-muhit, maishiy va kasbiy yo'nalishda ijtimoiy munosabat)

Ta'lim mavzusi (o'quv muassasasi, o'quv qurollari va unga munosabat, ixtisoslik fanlarining hozirda o'qitilishi vahokazo).

Ijtimoiy-madaniy (O'zbekiston Respublikasi va tili o'rganilayotgan mamlakatning tarixiy, geografik, iqlimiy, madaniy, maishiy xususiyatlari).

Kasbga yo'naltirilgan mavzu (o'rganilayotgan ixtisoslik tarixi, yo'nalishlari, sohaning buyuk namoyondalari, dolzarb muammolari, kasbiy etika vahokazo)

IV. Mustaqil ta'lim uchun tavsiya etiladigan topshiriqlar:

1. Role of foreign language
2. Youth – Today
3. Environmental problems of Uzbekistan
4. Famous people of Uzbekistan
5. The last decade history of Uzbekistan
6. The role of tv in our life
7. World Media
8. Prides of Uzbekistan
9. What is a tax?
10. Taxes in Tourism of Uzbekistan
11. The most effective tax systems in the world
12. Tax forms, and its history

- 13.The Wealth of Nations
- 14.Evolution of Market
- 15.Free Market system
- 16.Taxes and its importance
- 17.Role of taxes in Economic development and Society
- 18.Economy of Uzbekistan
- 19.The United States of America
- 20.Tax management.
- 21.Tax system in Uzbekistan
- 22.The United Kingdom
- 23.Advertising
- 24.Stock exchange
- 25.Taxes in Food and Beverage Service.
- 26.Various Forms of Business
- 27.Principles of Taxation
- 28.Economy of the USA
- 29.Economy of England
- 30.Payment systems
- 31.Tax system of the USA
- 32.Income statement
- 33.Urgent Problems of Tax
- 34.International Trade
- 35.Tax system in developed countries of Asia
- 36.Tax system in developed countries of Europe
- 37.Business plan.
- 38.Business opportunities in Uzbekistan.
- 39.Old tax system and new tax system in Uzbekistan
- 40.Early forms of taxes in the world
- 41.Features of a good tax policy
- 42.The tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its importance
- 43.Taxes in Inflation period
- 44.Tax policy in Soviet Union
- 45.Social tax
- 46.Income tax
- 47.International taxation
- 48.Taxation and globalization
- 49.Economic impact of taxation
- 50.Characteristics of tax systems and instruments
- 51.Principles of Taxation

	<p>52. Defining economic efficiency for tax policy</p> <p>53. Land tax from legal taxes</p> <p>54. Property tax levied on legal entities</p> <p>55. Personal Income Tax</p> <p>56. Company Income Tax</p> <p>57. Computation of Company Income Tax</p> <p>58. Valuation in taxation</p> <p>59. Partnership in taxation</p> <p>60. Taxation in monopoly</p> <p>61. Tax system in Ancient Rome</p> <p>62. Tax system in Ancient Greeks</p> <p>63. Tax system in Ancient Egypt</p> <p>(Fan bo'yicha mustaqil ta'lim uslubi ko'rsatmasi ilova qilinadi)</p>
4	<p>V. Fan o'qitilishining natijalari (shakllanadigan kompetensiyalar)</p> <p>V. Ta'lim natijalari / Kasbiy kompetensiyalari</p> <p>Talaba bilishi kerak:</p> <p>Umumiy bosqich</p> <p>Nutq kompetensiyasi</p> <p>Bosqichning asosiy maqsadi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uzluksiz ta'lim tizimining avvalgi bosqichlari (umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari, akademik litsey va kasb-hunar kollejlari) da talabalarning ingliz tilida egallagan malaka va ko'nikmalarini korrektsiya qilish va tenglashtirish; - Talabalarni nutq faoliyati turlari bo'yicha kasbiy muloqotga tayyorlashdan iborat. <p>Tinglab tushunish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ma'ruza, taqdimot va munozaralar, radio va televideniya eshittirishlari, yangiliklar, intervyular, hujjatli film va shu kabi og'zaki matnlar; - Reklama va e'lonlar; - Til sohiblarining nutq yozuvlari (badiiy, hujjatli filmlar, ommaviy chiqish va hokazo); - Til sohiblarining ijtimoiy mavzulardagi o'zaro suhbat; - Tinglangan axborotning asosiy maqsadi, to'liq mazmunini tinglab tushunish, malaka va ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish. <p>Gapirish:</p> <p>Dialog nutq:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ijtimoiy mavzularda suhbat va norasmiy dialog; - Kasbiy yoki boshqa mavzularda rasmiy va norasmiy munozaralar; - Munozarani boshqarish, intervyu, muzokaralar va telefon orqali muloqot olib borish.

	<p>Monolog nutq:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ixtisoslikka oid mavzularda ma'ruza tayyorlash va o'qish; - Munozara, dalil va isbotlar ni olg'a surish, fikrni asoslab berish; - Reklama va maxsus mavzularda taqdimot tayyorlash va chiqish qilish; - Ma'lumotlarni umumlashtirish, maqolalar yozish, muhokama qilish. <p>O'qish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanishuv, o'qish, ko'z yugurtirib o'qish va sinchiklab o'qish ko'nikma va malakalarini rivojlantirish; - Xat-xabar, yozishmalar va electron pochta o'qish; - Maxsus materiallarni o'zida aks ettirgan autentik matnlarni o'qish; - Maxsus so'z va terminlarga ega matnlarni, ilmiy va kasbga oid adabiyotlarni, electron manbalar va matbuot materiallarini o'qish. <p>Yozma nutq:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turli yozishmalar, xat-xabarlar va maxsus dokladlar (eslatma CVs vahokazo) yozish; <p>Essey, bayon, rezyume, tadqiqot ishi (maqolalar, bitiruv malakaviy ishlar) yozish.</p>
5	<p>VI. Ta'lim texnologiyalari va metodlari:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interfaol keys-stadilar; • seminarlar (mantiqiy fikrlash, tezkor savol-javoblar); • guruhlarda ishlash; • taqdimotlarni qilish; • individual loyihalar; • loyiha tahlili; • jamoa bo 'lib ishlash va himoya qilish uchun loyihalar
6	<p>VII. Kreditlarni olish uchun talablar:</p> <p>joriy, oraliq nazorat shakllarida berilgan vazifa va topshiriqlarni bajarish, yakuniy nazorat bo'yicha yozma ishni muvaffaqiyatli topshirish.</p>
7	<p>Asosiy adabiyotlar:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pasquale Pistone, Jennifer Roeleveld, Johann Hattingh, João Félix Pinto Nogueira, Craig West Fundamentals of Taxation Subtitle: An Introduction to Tax Policy, Tax Law and Tax Administration. Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2019. 2. Alan J. Auerbach University of California, Berkeley and NBER James R. Hines Jr. University of Michigan. Taxation and Economic Efficiency. USA, 2001. 3. Matthijs Alink, Victor van Kommer. Handbook on Tax Administration (Second Revised Edition) Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2016 ISBN: 978-90-8722-339-7

	<p>4. Victor Thuronyi. Tax Law Design and Drafting (volume 2; International Monetary Fund: 1998, ed.) Chapter 16, Taxation of Income from Business and Investment. California.</p> <p>5. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development Palais des Nations, Room E-9123 CH-1211 Geneva Switzerland, 2010.</p> <p>Qo ‘shimcha adabiyotlar:</p> <p>6. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг қарори. Ўзбекистон Республикасида хорижий тилларни ўрганишни оммалаштириш фаолиятини сифат жиҳатидан янги босқичга олиб чиқиш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. № ПК-5117 19.05.2021</p> <p>7. Soliq qonunchiligi asoslari. O’quv o’qllanma/A. Jo’raev, N. Artikov. --T.: TMI, 2004. 172– b.t.</p> <p>8. Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.-Tashkent Gafur Ghulom publishing house, 2020. - 640 p.</p> <p>9. J.R.Zaynalov, S.S.Aliyeva, Z.O Axrorov, J.Z Rasulov va boshq. Soliqlar va soliqga tortish. - T.: Iqtisod-Moliya, 2021.</p> <p>10. New Inside Out. Sue Kay and Vaughan Jones, Macmillan - 2014</p> <p>11. Louise Hashemi and Barbara Thomas. Grammar for PET with answers- 2019</p> <p>Internet saytlari:</p> <p>12. Ibrat farzandlari: https://ibratfarzandlari.uz/</p> <p>13. http://www.gov.uz - Government portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>14. http://www.lex.uz - The website of the base of laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>15. http://www.mf.uz - Website of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>16. http://www.soliq.uz - The website of the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>17. https://taxsummaries.pwc.com/republic-of-uzbekistan/corporate/taxes-on-corporate-income</p> <p>18. https://whatagraph.com/blog/articles/principles-of-marketing</p> <p>19. https://www.arabianjbmr.com/pdfs/KD_VOL_2_5/14.pdf</p> <p>20. https://www.strategy-business.com/article/rr00025</p> <p>21. https://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/commodity.asp</p> <p>22. https://taxfoundation.org/taxedu/glossary/tax/</p>
8	Fan dasturi Samarqand iqtisodiyot va servis instituti O’quv-uslubiy

	kengashining 2024-yil __ avgustdagi 1-sonli yig'ilish bayoni bilan tasdiqlangan. (№ _____)
9	Fan/modul uchun ma'sullar: D.F.Abulxayirov – SamISI “Tillarni o'qitish” kafedrası assistenti. N.I.Axmedova – SamISI “Tillarni o'qitish” kafedrası assistenti
10	Taqrizchilar: T.K. Mardiyev – SamISI “Tillarni o'qitish” kafedrası mudiri, dotsent

