

Solution Of Logistics Issues on The Basis of Intellectual Analysis Methods of Suppliers

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Annotation: Analysis is one of the most important functions of management of any economic phenomena, including logistic processes. Logistics efficiency is measured not only by its specific indicators, but also impact on the economic and financial results of enterprises using logistic approaches. Research methods of logistics activities allow you to evaluate the effectiveness of the system of movement of material flow and provide an opportunity to identify areas for improvement.

Key words: Specific indicators, material flow, scientific and practical publications

The study of the analysis of logistics activities has shown that scientific and practical publications to varying degrees consider the methods used in the study of this topic. Despite certain steps in this direction, a universal and generally accepted assessment methodology is not recognized by most researchers. The methodology of the research of this activity is characterized by multidirectional and a wide range of research subjects, established methodological foundations, natural principles, diverse approaches and aspects under consideration.

Organizations adopt numerous business improvement methodologies to improve business performance. Logistics as well as supply chain management has been regarded to be the crucial factor for the companies to obtain competitive edge. In fact, logistics as well as supply chain management has received attention since the early 1980s, yet conceptually the management of supply chains is not particularly well understood, and many authors have highlighted the necessity of clear definitional constructs and conceptual frameworks on supply chain management. In this paper, we provide a tutorial on the current research of operations management of logistics and supply chain. We first clarify the conception of logistics and supply chain management in this paper, which defines the scope of our related research papers. The core of this paper is that we provide several hot issues in this field with examples to show how these researches contribute from different research angles. Finally, we conclude the paper with the insights obtained from our analysis and future study directions in this field.

The paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we specify the definitions of the terms of logistics and supply chain used in our paper, with a comparison between these two popular conceptions. In Section 3, which is the core section of this paper, we provide several hot topics in current research with detailed examples. In Section 4, we provide insights and further research directions.

It is advisable to classify methods for assessing logistics activities on the basis of individual logistics target functions, logistics tasks of different classes, as well as a set of logistics subsystems. To do this, the target functions of logistics should include compliance with the terms of cargo delivery, minimizing costs in supply chains, pricing of logistics services, management of logistics personnel. Logistics subsystems are distinguished as one of the basic classification features of methods used in logistics methodology; on the basis that each of its subsystems has its own specific features, which consist in the difference in functional purpose, applied technical devices, procedures and operations. The implementation of target functions in subsystems has ambiguous approaches and different methods, despite the presence of the same traffic objects and a common target function for the timely delivery of goods.

Taking into account the practical goal of teaching a foreign language - to teach it as a means of communication, the leading methodological principle should be called the principle of communicative orientation. This means that teaching should be structured in such a way as to involve students in oral (listening, speaking) and written (reading, writing) communication, i.e. communication in the target language throughout the course. This principle is reflected in one way or another in all modern works on methodology, textbooks and teaching aids on foreign languages.

The principle of communicative orientation determines the content of training, what communication skills need to be formed so that the student can communicate in oral and written forms, for example, say hello, give advice, consult with someone. At the same time, scientists convincingly prove the need for parallel and interconnected mastery of the language system and the speech system for the performance of communicative tasks.

The principle of communicative orientation determines the selection and organization of educational material: topics, areas of communication, communication situations that are possible in given conditions. The topic regulates and minimizes the speech behavior of the interlocutors. It provides them with interaction in terms of content (what you can learn to talk, read, write about), otherwise it is impossible to minimize the volume of language material and at the same time maintain the communicative nature of training and its focus on achieving practically significant goals. The sphere of communication makes it possible to establish where, when, between whom communication can take place, what social and communicative roles a person enters into. The principle of communicative orientation determines the means of teaching, with the help of which it is possible to ensure the mastery of the communicative function of the target language on the basis of authentic sound and printed material necessary for communication that stimulates it. The implementation of this principle requires the observance of conditions conducive to communication. Reliance on him should take place throughout the entire educational process: when presenting language material, so that students can see its communicative function, i.e. knew that it was possible with the help of a given language unit to communicate, what to learn, what to express; when training in the assimilation of the material and when it is applied in solving communication problems.

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