

# JOURNAL OF UNIVERSAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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## BOSHLANG'ICH SINFLARDA TABIIY FANLARNI O'QITISH METODIKASI

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### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada boshlang'ich sinflarda tabiiy fanlarni o'qitish metodikasining dolzarbligi, samarali usullari va ta'lim jarayoniga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Tabiiy fanlarni o'qitishda interfaol usullardan foydalanish, eksperiment va tajriba asosida bilimlarni mustahkamlash hamda fanlararo integratsiyaning ahamiyati yoritiladi. Shuningdek, o'qitish samaradorligini oshirish uchun ilg'or pedagogik texnologiyalar, vizual materiallar va ochiq darslardan foydalanish imkoniyatlari ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Tabiiy fanlar, boshlang'ich ta'lim, interfaol metodlar, eksperiment, fanlararo integratsiya, ekologik tarbiya, vizual materiallar.

### Abstract

This article analyzes the relevance, effective methods and impact of natural science teaching methods in primary grades on the educational process. The importance of using interactive methods in teaching natural sciences, consolidating knowledge based on experiments and experiences, and interdisciplinary integration are highlighted. It also considers the possibilities of using advanced pedagogical technologies, visual materials and open lessons to increase teaching efficiency.

**Key words.** Natural sciences, primary education, interactive methods, experimentation, interdisciplinary integration, environmental education, visual materials.

### KIRISH

Boshlang'ich sinflarda tabiiy fanlarni o'qitish bolalarning ilmiy dunyoqarashini shakllantirish, tabiatga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish va ekologik ongni rivojlantirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tabiiy fanlar nafaqat nazariy bilimlarni, balki amaliy tajribalarni ham o'z ichiga olgan sababli, ularni o'qitishning samarali metodikasini ishlab chiqish dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Zamonaviy ta'lim jarayonida an'anaviy usullar bilan bir qatorda interfaol metodlar, tajriba va eksperimentlar ham qo'llanilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada tabiiy fanlarni o'qitishning eng samarali metodik jihatlari tahlil qilinadi.

### ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Tabiiy fanlarni o‘qitish metodikasiga oid ilmiy tadqiqotlarda turli yondashuvlar ilgari surilgan. Pedagog olimlarning ta’kidlashicha, boshlang‘ich sinflarda o‘quvchilarning e’tiborini jalb qilish uchun vizual materiallar, animatsiyalar va tajribalar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. J. Dyui o‘z tadqiqotlarida bolalar uchun tajriba va eksperiment asosida o‘qitishning samaradorligini ta’kidlagan. Zamonaviy o‘qitish metodikalarida esa interfaol usullar, o‘yinli ta’lim texnologiyalari va fanlararo bog‘liqlikning ahamiyati keng yoritilgan.

Maqolada tabiiy fanlarni o‘qitish metodikasi quyidagi asosiy tamoyillar asosida o‘rganildi:

Eksperiment va kuzatish usuli – bolalarning tajribalar orqali bilimlarini mustahkamlash;

Interfaol metodlar – guruhli ish, rolli o‘yinlar, muhokamalar orqali ta’lim sifati va faolligini oshirish;

Fanlararo integratsiya – tabiiy fanlarni matematika, texnologiya va san’at bilan bog‘lash;

Ekologik ta’lim – o‘quvchilarda atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish madaniyatini shakllantirish;

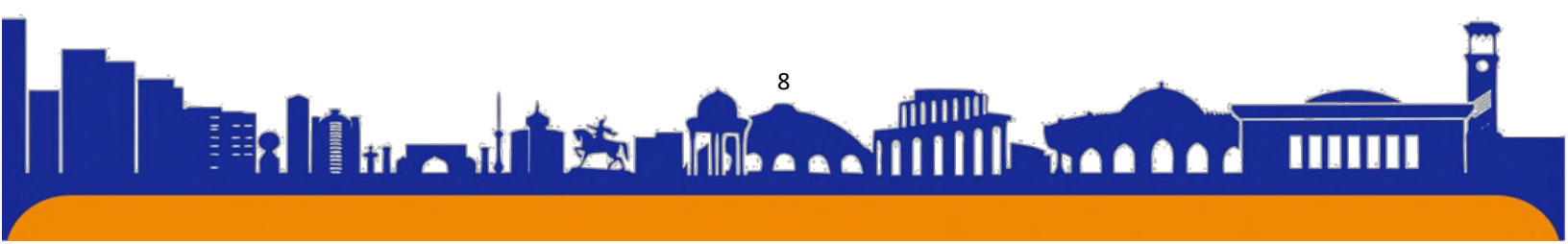
Axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish – raqamli resurslar, interaktiv darslar va virtual laboratoriyalar yordamida tushunchalarni yanada kengaytirish.

### NATIJALAR

O‘tkazilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, interfaol va amaliy yondashuvlar asosida o‘qitilgan tabiiy fanlar bolalar ongida yaxlit tasavvur shakllantiradi. Eksperiment va laboratoriya ishlariga asoslangan darslar o‘quvchilarning fanlarga bo‘lgan qiziqishini oshiradi va ularni mustaqil izlanishga undaydi. Shuningdek, fanlararo bog‘liqlik bolalarning kompleks fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi va real hayotiy masalalarni hal qilish ko‘nikmasini mustahkamlaydi.

#### Boshlang‘ich sinflarda tabiiy fanlarni o‘qitish metodikasi

Metodika elementi	Tavsifi
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<b>Eksperiment va kuzatish</b>	O‘quvchilar mustaqil tajribalar orqali bilim oladilar va natijalarni tahlil qilishadi.
<b>Interfaol metodlar</b>	Guruhlarda ishlash, bahs-munozaralar va o‘yin metodlari orqali bilimlar mustahkamlanadi.
<b>Fanlararo integratsiya</b>	Tabiiy fanlar boshqa fanlar bilan bog‘lanib, umumiy tushunchalarni shakllantiradi.
<b>Ekologik ta‘lim</b>	O‘quvchilarda tabiatni muhofaza qilish bo‘yicha mas‘uliyatni shakllantiradi.
<b>Axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish</b>	Raqamli resurslar yordamida tushunchalarni kengaytirish va vizual materiallarni qo‘llash.

Boshlang‘ich sinflarda tabiiy fanlarni o‘qitish metodikasini quyidagicha tuzish mumkin:

### 1. Maqsad va vazifalar

- O‘quvchilarga tabiat hodisalari va ularning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi haqida tushuncha berish.
- Amaliy tajribalar orqali kuzatuvchanlik va tahlil qilish ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish.
- O‘quvchilarning tabiatga qiziqishini oshirish va ekologik madaniyatni rivojlantirish.

### 2. Asosiy metodik tamoyillar

- **Ilmiylik** – o‘quvchilar tabiiy fanlar asoslarini ilmiy jihatdan tushunishlari kerak.
- **Fanlararo bog‘liqlik** – tabiiy fanlarni matematika, texnologiya va san‘at bilan bog‘lash.
- **Amaliy yo‘nalish** – eksperimentlar va laboratoriya ishlaridan foydalanish.
- **Yaxlit yondashuv** – olamning yaxlitlik manzarasini shakllantirish.

### 3. Ta‘lim metodlari

- **Eksperiment va kuzatish usuli** – o‘quvchilar mustaqil tajriba o‘tkazib, natijalarni tahlil qilishadi.
- **Interfaol metodlar** – muhokama, guruhli ish, o‘yin texnologiyalaridan foydalanish.

- **Axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish** – raqamli resurslar, interaktiv darsliklar va virtual laboratoriyalar.
- **Tadqiqot metodlari** – muammoli vaziyatlarni yechish orqali mustaqil izlanish va fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish.

#### 4. O‘qitish bosqichlari

Bosqich	Mazmuni
Tayyorlov bosqichi	Mavzu bo‘yicha boshlang‘ich tushunchalarni shakllantirish, o‘quv materiallarini taqdim etish
Asosiy bosqich	Amaliy mashg‘ulotlar, tajribalar, kuzatishlar o‘tkazish va natijalarni muhokama qilish
Mustahkamlash bosqichi	O‘quvchilar bilimlarini mustahkamlash, testlar va loyiha ishlari orqali baholash

#### 5. Baholash va tahlil qilish

- **Test va viktorinalar** – bilimlarni tekshirish va mustahkamlash uchun.
- **Loyihaviy faoliyat** – mavzu bo‘yicha kichik tadqiqot ishlari bajarish.
- **Ochiq dars va taqdimotlar** – o‘quvchilarning olgan bilimlarini namoyon etish.

Bu metodika orqali boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilari tabiiy fanlarni qiziqarli va samarali o‘rganishlari mumkin.

### XULOSA

Boshlang‘ich sinflarda tabiiy fanlarni o‘qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar va interfaol usullardan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Eksperiment va kuzatuvlar asosida o‘tilgan darslar o‘quvchilarning ilmiy fikrlashini rivojlantirish bilan birga, ularning tabiatga bo‘lgan hurmatini oshiradi. Shuningdek, raqamli texnologiyalar va vizual materiallar yordamida o‘qitish jarayonini yanada samarali qilish mumkin. Kelajakda tabiiy fanlarni o‘qitish metodikasini yanada takomillashtirish uchun yangi pedagogik yondashuvlarni joriy etish va amaliy tadqiqotlarni kengaytirish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi.

### FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur ilmiy ish menopauza davridagi ayollar ruhiy holatini baholash va emotsional barqarorlikni saqlash usullarini o'rganishga bag'ishlanadi. Menopauza – bu ayollarning hayotidagi tabiiy, lekin murakkab jarayon bo'lib, u jismoniy va ruhiy o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Maqolada menopauza davrining ayollar ruhiy holatiga ta'siri, shuningdek, bu davrda psixologik barqarorlikni saqlash uchun mavjud bo'lgan amaliy usullar ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari, menopauza vaqtida ayollar o'zlarini yangi hayot bosqichiga o'rganish, ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash va psixoterapevtik yondashuvlarning ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Menopauza, emotsional barqarorlik, psixologik izlanishlar, hayot bosqichi, stressni boshqarish, psixoterapiya.

### KIRISH

Menopauza ayollarning biologik hayotidagi muhim bir bosqich bo'lib, bu davrda organizmda gormon o'zgarishlari yuzaga keladi. Gormonlar, xususan, estrogen va progesteron darajalarining pasayishi, bir qator jismoniy va ruhiy o'zgarishlarga olib keladi. Menopauza davrining boshida va davomida ayollarda hayot sifati, salomatlik va ruhiy holatida sezilarli o'zgarishlar yuz berishi mumkin. Bu jarayon ayollarning optimistik qarashlari va emotsional barqarorligiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin. Ushbu maqola menopauza davrida ayollarda ruhiy va emotsional barqarorlikning qanday shakllanishi,

bu davrni qanday yengillashtirish va ruhiy holatni yaxshilash usullari haqida psixologik izlanishlarni o'rganadi.

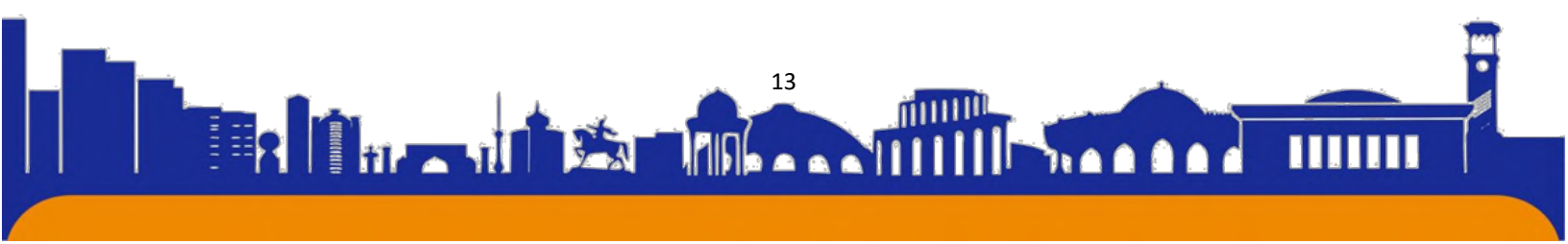
## METODLAR

Maqola uchun o'zbek va xorijiy psixologik tadqiqotlar va maqolalardan foydalanildi. Ayollar orasida o'zaro suhbatlar, intervyular va so'rovnomalar o'tkazilib, menopauza davridagi psixologik holat va optimizmning o'zgarishlari haqida ma'lumotlar yig'ilgan. Shuningdek, psixoterapiya va stressni boshqarish bo'yicha metodlar tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqotda yosh kattaligi, hayotiy tajriba va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlashning ahamiyati ham o'rganildi va natijalar yozib olindi.

## NATIJALAR

Menopauza davri ayollarda turli jismoniy, hissiy va ruhiy o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Tadqiqot natijalari, menopauza davrida ayollarda ruhiy va emotsional barqarorlikning pasayishini, shu bilan birga bu jarayonni boshqarish uchun qo'llaniladigan usullarni aniqlashga yordam berdi. Tadqiqotda ishtirok etgan 100dan ortiq ayolning yoshi 45-60 orasida bo'lib, ularning ko'pchiligi menopauza davriga kirgan edi.

Ruhiiy Holat	Ta'rif
<b>Depressiya</b>	Kayfiyatning pasayishi, umidsizlik, energiya yo'qolishi
<b>Bezovtalik</b>	Tashvish, bezovtalik, o'zingizni xavf ostida his qilish



<b>Ijtimoiy izolyatsiya</b>	Do'stlar va oila bilan aloqaning kamayishi, yolg'izlik hissi
<b>Kayfiyatning tez o'zgarishi</b>	Qalbning tez o'zgarishi, hissiy janjallar
<b>Yorqin his-tuyg'ular</b>	Tez-tez yoqimli yoki salbiy his-tuyg'ular, emotsional o'zgarishlar
<b>O'z-oziga ishonchsizlik</b>	O'ziga bo'lgan ishonchning kamayishi, o'zini qadsiz his qilish
<b>Energiya yo'qolishi</b>	Doimiy charchoq, energiyaning kamayishi

**1.Emotsional barqarorlikning pasayishi:**

Ayollarda menopauza davrida emotsional holatlarning beqarorligi kuzatildi. Tadqiqot ishtirokchilari menopauza jarayonida o'zlarining hissiy holatlari bilan bog'liq tez-tez o'zgarishlarni bildirdilar. Ishtirokchilarning 55% ga yaqini, o'zlarini qisqa muddatda g'azablangan, bezovta bo'lgan yoki qayg'uli his qilishganini ta'kidladi. Bu holatlar ularning kundalik faoliyatlarini va ijtimoiy aloqalarini sezilarli darajada qiyinlashtirdi.

Emotsional beqarorlik ko'pincha yomon uyqu, issiqlik toshqinlari, bosh og'rig'i va boshqalar kabi jismoniy alomatlar bilan birga kelgan.

**2.Stressni boshqarishning ahamiyati:** Tadqiqotda qatnashgan ayollarning 72%i stressni boshqarish metodlarini o'z hayotlariga kiritganini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu metodlar orasida meditasiya, yoga, jismoniy mashqlar va tabiatda sayr qilish kabi faoliyatlar mavjud. Shuningdek, 50% dan ortig'i ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash tarmog'idan foydalanganini, do'stlari va oilasi bilan suhbatlashish, o'z holatini ularga tushuntirishning ularning emotsional holatini yaxshilashga yordam berganini bildirdi. Bularning natijasida stressing salbiy ta'sirini kamaytirishga muvaffaq bo'lishgan.

**3.Psixoterapevtik yordam:** Tadqiqot ishtirokchilarining 40% ga yaqini psixoterapevtik yordam olishgan. Ushbu guruhda emotsional holatning yaxshilanishi va optimizmning oshishi kuzatildi. Psixoterapiya, ayniqsa, kognitiv-behavioral terapiya(CBT) usullarini qo'llash, ayollarga salbiy fikrlar va tuyg'ularni boshqarishni o'rgatishga yordam berdi. Natijada, psixoterapiya orqali ayollar o'zlarini yanada qat'iyatli his qilishdi va menopauza davrini o'zlari uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratish davri sifatida ko'rishga muvaffaq bo'lishdi.

**4.Ijtimoiyqo'llab-quvvatlashning ahamiyati:** Tadqiqotda qatnashgan ayollarning 65%i o'zlarini ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlashga muhtoj his qilganini bildirdi. Oila, do'stlar va ish joyidagi hamkasblari yordamida ayollar o'z hayotlaridagi o'zgarishlarga moslashishga muvaffaq bo'lishdi. Ular menopauza davrida o'zlarini ijtimoiy izolyatsiya qilishdan saqlanishgan, chunki ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda faoliyat, ijtimoiy guruhlarda qatnashish va o'z fikrlarini boshqalar bilan bo'lishish, ularning ruhiy holatlarini mustahkamladi.

**5.Fizik mashqlar va jismoniy faollik:** Jismoniy faollikning ahamiyati menopauza davrida yanada ko'proq sezildi. Tadqiqot ishtirokchilarining 50% dan ortig'i muntazam ravishda jismoniy mashqlar qilishgan, bu ularning umumiy kayfiyatini yaxshilashga yordam bergan. Aerobik mashqlar, yoga, va pishish uchun guruhlarda ishtirok etish ayollarga nafaqat jismoniy salomatlikni yaxshilash, balki emotsional barqarorlikni saqlashda ham yordam berdi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, menopauza davri ayollarda optimism va emotsional barqarorlikni saqlashda jismoniy, psixologik va ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu davrni muvaffaqiyatli boshqarish uchun ayollar o'zlariga nisbatan sabr-toqat, qo'llab-quvvatlash va o'zgarishlarga moslashish uchun turli usullarni qo'llashlari zarur.

## MUHOKAMALAR

Menopauza ayollarning hayotida yangi bosqichni boshlashni anglatadi, lekin bu davrda yuzaga keladigan jismoniy va ruhiy o'zgarishlar, ba'zida, ayollarning optimistik qarashlarini kamaytirishi mumkin. Biroq, psixologik izlanishlar va amaliyotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu davrda optimizmni saqlash va emotsional barqarorlikni tiklash mumkin. Menopauza bilan bog'liq o'zgarishlar ko'pincha jinsiyaloqa, hayotning mazmuni, ishdagi muvaffaqiyatlar va ijtimoiy aloqalar kabi omillar bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Psixoterapiya va stressni boshqarish metodlari bu jarayonni osonlashtirishi mumkin. Tadqiqotda ishtirok etgan ayollar uchun, ijtimoiy qo'llab-quvvatlash tarmog'i, do'stlar va oilaning roli muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi.

## XULOSA

Menopauza davri ayollar uchun jismoniy va ruhiy o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradigan davr bo'lsa-da, optimizmni saqlash va emotsional barqarorlikni tiklash mumkin. Psixologik qo'llab-quvvatlash, ijtimoiy aloqalar, psixoterapevtik yondoshuvlar va stressni boshqarish metodlari bu jarayonni yengillashtirishga yordam beradi. Ayollar menopauza davrida yangi hayot bosqichiga moslashish uchun o'zlariga nisbatan sabr-toqat va qo'llab-quvvatlashni ta'minlashlari lozim.

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## KORXONALAR AKTIVLARINING IQTISODIY MOHIYATI VA AHAMIYATI

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*Fan: Bugalteriya hisobi va soliqqa tortish. 99-586-46-36*

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Korxonalar aktivlarining iqtisodiy mohiyati va ahamiyati haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Buxgalteriya, mulkchilik, asosiy vosita, aktiv, korxonalar, iqtisod, mablag', balans, moliyaviy natija.

Korxonalar faoliyatini samarali yuritish va uzoq muddatli muvaffaqiyatni ta'minlash uchun moliyaviy va moddiy resurslarning to'g'ri boshqarilishi zarur. Korxonaning aktivlari bu resurslarni boshqarish va ulardan samarali foydalanishning asosi bo'lib, ularning iqtisodiy mohiyati va ahamiyati har qanday biznesning muvaffaqiyati uchun muhimdir. Aktivlar, korxonaning boyliklari va ularni ishlab chiqarish jarayonida ishlatish uchun mavjud bo'lgan resurslar sifatida aniqlanadi.

Ushbu maqolada korxonalarining aktivlarining iqtisodiy mohiyati va ularning ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi.

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### 1. Korxonaning aktivlarining iqtisodiy mohiyati

Korxonalar aktivlari — bu korxonaning iqtisodiy resurslari bo'lib, ularning yordamida korxonalar o'z faoliyatini amalga oshiradi. Aktivlar, ularning tabiatiga va funksiyasiga qarab, turli kategoriyalarga bo'linadi. Aktivlarning iqtisodiy mohiyati ularning korxonalar uchun yaratgan qiymati va daromad olish imkoniyatlarida aks etadi.

### a. Moddiy aktivlar

Moddiy aktivlar, asosan, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarida foydalaniladigan tangib resurslardir. Bularni quyidagilarga ajratish mumkin:

- **Binolar va inshootlar:** Korxonada faoliyatining asosiy infratuzilmasi bo'lib, ishlab chiqarish yoki xizmat ko'rsatish jarayonlarini amalga oshirish uchun zarur.
- **Mashinalar va uskunalar:** Ishlab chiqarishning samaradorligini oshiradigan va mahsulotni yaratish jarayonini soddalashtiradigan asbob-uskunalar.
- **Transport vositalari:** Tovarlarni yetkazib berish va logistika xizmatlarini ta'minlash uchun zarur vositalar.

### b. Nomoddiy aktivlar

Nomoddiy aktivlar — bu mulkiy huquqlar yoki o'ziga xos resurslardir, ular fizik jihatdan mavjud emas, lekin korxonada uchun katta iqtisodiy qiymatga ega:

- **Brend va savdo belgisi:** Korxonaning bozor ustunligini ta'minlaydigan elementlar.
- **Intellectual mulk (patentlar, litsenziyalar):** Texnologiyalarni yoki innovatsiyalarni himoya qilish va rivojlantirish imkoniyatini taqdim etadi.
- **Biznes imidji va reputatsiya:** Bozorda raqobatni yengish va iste'molchilarni jalb qilishda katta rol o'ynaydi.

### c. Moliyaviy aktivlar

Moliyaviy aktivlar, asosan, korxonaning boshqa subyektlar bilan o'zaro iqtisodiy aloqalarini ta'minlovchi resurslardir:

- **Naqd pul va bankdagi depozitlar:** Korxonaning likvidligi va qisqa muddatli moliyaviy majburiyatlarni bajarish imkoniyatlarini ta'minlaydi.
- **Qarzlilar va aksiyalar:** Korxonada boshqa kompaniyalarga bergan qarzlilar yoki o'zining aksiyalariga sarmoya kiritgan investorlar bilan bog'liq bo'lgan resurslar.

## 2. Korxonaning aktivlarining ahamiyati

Korxonada aktivlari — bu nafaqat uning ishlab chiqarish va iqtisodiy faoliyatini ta'minlaydigan resurslar, balki umumiy moliyaviy barqarorlik va raqobatbardoshlikni saqlashning asosi hisoblanadi. Aktivlarning ahamiyatini quyidagi jihatlardan ko'rib chiqish mumkin:

### **a. Moliyaviy barqarorlik va rentabellik**

Aktivlar korxonaning moliyaviy holatini, uning barqarorligini va rentabelligini ta'minlaydi. Moliyaviy aktivlar orqali korxonalar qisqa muddatli va uzoq muddatli majburiyatlarini o'z vaqtida bajarishi, kapitalni boshqarishi mumkin. Aktivlarning samarali boshqarilishi korxonalar rentabelligini oshiradi, ya'ni, faoliyatdan olingan daromadlarning aktivlarga nisbatan miqdorini oshiradi.

### **b. Raqobatbardoshlikni ta'minlash**

Korxonaning aktivlari uning bozor muhitida raqobatbardoshligini ta'minlashda katta ahamiyatga ega. Innovatsion texnologiyalarni, yangi mahsulotlarni ishlab chiqish va mavjud mahsulotlarni yangilash uchun nomoddiy aktivlar (masalan, patentlar, brendlar) zarurdir. Bu, o'z navbatida, korxonaning raqobatni yengishiga va bozordagi o'rnini mustahkamlashga yordam beradi.

### **c. Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va rivojlanish**

Korxonalar investitsiyalarni jalb qilishda, ayniqsa, yangi faoliyat turlarini rivojlantirishda yoki yangi bozorlarni zabt etishda aktivlar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Korxonalar o'zining moddiy va nomoddiy aktivlari asosida sarmoyadorlarni jalb qilishlari mumkin. Agar korxonaning aktivlari samarali boshqarilsa, bu investitsiyalarni qaytarish imkoniyatlarini oshiradi va kelajakdagi rivojlanish uchun zamin yaratadi.

### **d. Ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshirish**

Moddiy aktivlar (mashina, uskunalar va binolar) ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshiradi. Samarali texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi, yangi uskunalar bilan ishlab chiqarishni modernizatsiya qilish va ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining avtomatlashtirilishi rentabellikni oshirishga yordam beradi.

### **e. Risklarni boshqarish va xavf-xatarlarni kamaytirish**

Korxonalar aktivlarining samarali boshqarilishi risklarni kamaytirish imkoniyatlarini yaratadi. Moliyaviy aktivlar (masalan, naqd pul yoki qarzlilar) orqali korxonalar qisqa muddatli majburiyatlarni bajarishga tayyor bo'ladi, shu bilan birga, nomoddiy aktivlar, masalan, patentlar yoki intellektual mulk, korxonani bozordagi risklardan himoya qiladi.

### 3. Aktivlarni boshqarish va ularni optimallashtirish

Aktivlarni boshqarish, ayniqsa, korxonalar muvaffaqiyatining asosiy tarkibiy qismlaridan biridir. Uning asosiy tamoyillari quyidagilardan iborat:

- **Aktivlar rotatsiyasini oshirish:** Korxonalar o'z aktivlaridan maksimal darajada foydalanish orqali samaradorlikni oshirishi kerak. Masalan, ishlab chiqarish uskunalarning uzoq muddat ishlashini ta'minlash yoki ortiqcha aktivlardan voz kechish orqali kapitalni yanada samarali ishlatish mumkin.
- **Likvidlikni ta'minlash:** Korxonalar likvidligini ta'minlash orqali u qisqa muddatli majburiyatlarni amalga oshirish va moliyaviy barqarorlikni saqlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladi.
- **Innovatsiyalarni qo'llash:** Nomoddiy aktivlar, masalan, brendlar yoki patentlar orqali korxonalar yangi imkoniyatlarni yaratishi va o'zining bozor pozitsiyasini mustahkamlashi mumkin.

### 4. Xulosa

Korxonalar aktivlari uning moliyaviy va iqtisodiy holatini, raqobatbardoshligini va rivojlanish salohiyatini belgilaydigan asosiy resurslardir. Aktivlarni samarali boshqarish va ularning qiymatini optimallashtirish orqali korxonalar rentabellikni oshirishi, risklarni kamaytirishi va uzoq muddatda muvaffaqiyatga erishishi mumkin. Aktivlar nafaqat moliyaviy resurslar, balki korxonaning rivojlanish va bozor o'rnini mustahkamlash uchun ham zarurdir. Shu bois, korxonalar aktivlarining iqtisodiy mohiyati va ahamiyatini to'g'ri tushunish va boshqarish uning kelajakdagi muvaffaqiyatini belgilaydi.

## MAHALLA YETAKCHILARI VA HUDUDIY IQTISODIY TARAQQIYOT: INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR VA ISTIQBOLLAR

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### Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda mahalla yetakchilarining hududiy iqtisodiy taraqqiyotdagi roli, innovatsion yondashuvlar va istiqbollari tahlil etiladi. Mahalla yetakchilarining tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish hamda aholini ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy qo'llab-quvvatlashdagi ishtiroki ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada hududiy iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga mahalla institutining ta'siri, mavjud muammolar va ularni hal etish yo'llari, shuningdek, innovatsion yondashuvlar asosida istiqboldagi rejalar yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar.** Mahalla yetakchilari, hududiy iqtisodiyot, tadbirkorlik, innovatsiya, investitsiya, iqtisodiy rivojlanish.

### Abstract

This article analyzes the role of mahalla leaders in regional economic development, innovative approaches and prospects in Uzbekistan. The participation of mahalla leaders in the development of entrepreneurship, attracting investments and socio-economic support of the population is considered. The article covers the impact of the mahalla institution on regional economic development, existing problems and ways to solve them, as well as future plans based on innovative approaches.

**Keywords.** Neighborhood leaders, regional economy, entrepreneurship, innovation, investment, economic development.

### KIRISH

O'zbekiston iqtisodiy rivojlanishining muhim tarkibiy qismlaridan biri hududiy iqtisodiy taraqqiyotdir. Hududiy rivojlanishning barqarorligini ta'minlashda mahalla

yetakchilari muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Mahalla yetakchilari iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy jarayonlarni mahalliy darajada muvofiqlashtirish, tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va aholi bandligini ta‘minlash orqali hududiy iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishiga hissa qo‘shadi. Ushbu maqolada mahalla yetakchilarining hududiy iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga ta‘siri, innovatsion yondashuvlar va istiqbollar tahlil qilinadi.

### ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METODOLOGIYA

Mahalla boshqaruvi va hududiy iqtisodiyotning o‘zaro bog‘liqligi bo‘yicha ko‘plab tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Xususan, J. To‘rayev (2022) tadqiqotlarida mahalla yetakchilarining ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy rivojlanishdagi roli yoritilgan. Shuningdek, S. Karimov (2021) O‘zbekistonda hududiy iqtisodiy taraqqiyotda mahalla institutining strategik ahamiyati haqida yozgan. Shu bilan birga, xalqaro tajribalar ham muhim o‘rin tutadi. M. Porterning (1998) hududiy klasterlar nazariyasi mahalla yetakchilari faoliyatini innovatsion yondashuvlar bilan rivojlantirishga asos yaratadi.

Maqolada hududiy iqtisodiy rivojlanish va mahalla yetakchilarining rolini aniqlash uchun sifatli va miqdoriy tadqiqot metodlaridan foydalanildi. Sifatli tadqiqot usuli sifatida intervyu va fokus-guruhlar o‘tkazildi, miqdoriy tahlil esa mahalla yetakchilari tomonidan amalga oshirilgan iqtisodiy tashabbuslarni statistik jihatdan baholash uchun ishlatildi. Shuningdek, mavjud davlat dasturlari va xalqaro tajriba o‘rganildi.

### NATIJALAR

Mahalla yetakchilarining tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlashdagi roli. Mahalla yetakchilari tadbirkorlik subyektlarini aniqlash, kredit va subsidiya olishda yordam berish, biznes-treninglar tashkil etish kabi tashabbuslar orqali mahalliy iqtisodiy faollikni oshirmoqda.

Innovatsion yondashuvlar. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar va raqamli iqtisodiyotning rivojlanishi mahalla yetakchilari uchun yangi imkoniyatlarni taqdim etmoqda. Masalan, mahalla darajasida raqamli platformalar orqali biznesni rivojlantirish va e-tijoratni yo‘lga qo‘yish bo‘yicha dasturlar mavjud.

Hududiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish. Mahalla yetakchilari investorlarni jalb qilish, infratuzilmani yaxshilash va yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratishga yo‘naltirilgan tashabbuslarni ilgari surmoqda.

Mahalla yetakchilari hududiy iqtisodiy rivojlanishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ular mahalliy iqtisodiyotning asosiy muammolarini aniqlash, tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, aholi bandligini ta‘minlash va hududiy infratuzilmani yaxshilashga ko‘maklashadi.

O‘zbekiston sharoitida mahalla yetakchilari davlat va fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari o‘rtasidagi muhim ko‘prik vazifasini bajaradi. Ular hududiy iqtisodiy taraqqiyot uchun quyidagi jihatlarda hissa qo‘shadilar:

- **Tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash:** Mahalla yetakchilari hududda biznes muhitini rivojlantirish uchun tadbirkorlarga ma‘lumot berish, ularni davlat dasturlariga jalb qilish, kredit olishga yordam berish va biznes-treninglar tashkil etishda ko‘maklashadi.
- **Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish:** Mahallaning iqtisodiy salohiyatini baholab, investorlarni jalb qilishga xizmat qiladi. Bunda infratuzilma yaxshilanishi va yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratilishi muhim omil hisoblanadi.
- **Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlash:** Mahallada aholini ish bilan ta‘minlash, ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilish va mahalla a‘zolarining iqtisodiy faolligini oshirish orqali barqaror rivojlanish ta‘minlanadi.
- **Raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish:** So‘nggi yillarda mahalla yetakchilari hududiy tadbirkorlarni onlayn savdo va elektron xizmatlarga jalb qilishga yordam bermoqda.

#### *Mahalla yetakchilarining iqtisodiy islohotlardagi o‘rni*

Mahalla yetakchilari iqtisodiy islohotlarni mahalliy darajada amalga oshirishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ular hududiy iqtisodiy loyihalarni muvofiqlashtirish va mahalla aholisi manfaatlarini hisobga olish orqali quyidagi yo‘nalishlarda ishlaydi:

1. **Davlat dasturlarini targ‘ib qilish va amalga oshirish**  
Mahalla yetakchilari davlatning tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga oid dasturlarini aholiga yetkazadi va ushbu dasturlardan foydalanish imkoniyatlarini ta‘minlaydi. Masalan, “Har bir oila – tadbirkor” yoki “Yoshlar daftari” kabi dasturlar doirasida yosh tadbirkorlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlashda yetakchilarning o‘rni muhim.
2. **Hududiy ishlab chiqarish va xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasini rivojlantirish**  
Mahalla yetakchilari hududning iqtisodiy salohiyatini baholab, qaysi sohalarda biznes yuritish imkoniyatlari yuqori ekanligini tadbirkorlarga tushuntiradi. Masalan, qishloq joylarda qishloq xo‘jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash korxonalarini tashkil etish yoki shahar hududlarida xizmat ko‘rsatish sohasini rivojlantirishga e‘tibor qaratiladi.
3. **Bandlikni oshirish va ishsizlikni kamaytirish**  
Mahalla yetakchilari ishsiz aholining bandligini ta‘minlash uchun kasb-hunar o‘rgatish

markazlari bilan hamkorlik qiladi, aholining mehnat bozoriga integratsiyasini osonlashtirishga xizmat qiladi.

#### 4. **Hududiy infratuzilmani yaxshilash**

Hududiy iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga yo'naltirilgan infratuzilma loyihalarining amalga oshirilishida mahalla yetakchilari muhim o'rin tutadi. Yo'llar, bozorlar, ijtimoiy muassasalar va ishlab chiqarish korxonalarini rivojlantirish orqali iqtisodiy faollik oshiriladi.

##### *Mahalla yetakchilari uchun innovatsion yondashuvlar*

Hududiy iqtisodiy rivojlanishda innovatsion yondashuvlar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. So'nggi yillarda quyidagi innovatsion strategiyalar mahalla yetakchilarining samaradorligini oshirishda qo'llanilmoqda:

- **Raqamli texnologiyalarni joriy etish:** Mahalla yetakchilari hududiy iqtisodiy faoliyatni monitoring qilish uchun elektron platformalardan foydalanmoqda.
- **Kichik va o'rta biznesni raqamlashtirish:** Mahalladagi tadbirkorlarga onlayn savdo imkoniyatlarini yaratishda yordam berish orqali ularning bozor doirasini kengaytirish mumkin.
- **Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali tadbirkorlarni rag'batlantirish:** Mahalla yetakchilari yosh tadbirkorlarni targ'ib qilish uchun ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan foydalanib, ularning mahsulot va xizmatlarini keng auditoriyaga yetkazmoqda.

#### **XULOSA**

Mahalla yetakchilari hududiy iqtisodiy rivojlanishda muhim omil hisoblanadi. Ularning tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlashi, investitsiyalarni jalb qilishi va innovatsion yondashuvlardan foydalanishi iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Shu bilan birga, mahalla yetakchilarining salohiyatini oshirish va ularni zamonaviy iqtisodiy bilimlar bilan ta'minlash muhim vazifalardan biridir.

Mahalla yetakchilari hududiy iqtisodiy rivojlanishda muhim o'rin tutib, tadbirkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, aholi bandligini oshirish va innovatsion yondashuvlarni joriy etishda faol ishtirok etadi. Kelajakda mahalla yetakchilarining malakasini oshirish, ularning iqtisodiy bilimlarini mustahkamlash va zamonaviy texnologiyalarni joriy etish orqali hududiy iqtisodiy taraqqiyotga yanada katta hissa qo'shish mumkin.

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## UMUMTA'LIM MAKTABLARI TEXNOLOGIYA FANINI O'QITISHDA METROLOGIYANING AMALIY AHAMIYATI

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**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada umumta'lim o'rta maktablari texnologiya fanini o'qitishda metrologiya fani asoslarini qo'llashning amaliy ahamiyatiga oid masalalari yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** metrologiya, o'lchov, tushuncha, pedagogik tushunchalar bitiruvchi, ko'nikma, malaka, kompetensiya, malakali kadr, texnologiya.

**Аннотация.** В статье освещаются вопросы практической значимости применения основ метрологии в преподавании предмета технологии в средней общеобразовательной школе.

**Ключевые слова:** метрология, измерение, понятие, педагогические понятия выпускник, умение, квалификация, компетенция, квалифицированный персонал, технология.

**Annotations.** The article covers the issues of the practical importance of applying the basics of Metrology in the teaching of technology of secondary schools of general education.

**Key words:** metrology, measurement, understanding, pedagogical concepts graduate, skills, qualifications, competence, qualified frame, technology.

Bizning jamiyatimizda madaniyatli va ma'rifatli insonni tarbiyalash muammosi juda dolzarb bo'lib kelgan hamda ma'naviy va axloqiy jihatdan mukammal inson tarbiyasi asosiy vazifa hisoblanadi. Darhaqiqat, mamlakat iqtisodiyoti, siyosati, milliy xavfsizligi va raqobatbardoshligi ko'p jihatdan fuqarolarning madaniyati darajasiga bog'liq.

Zamonaviy ta'limda barcha tendentsiyalar va innovatsiyalar makonida shaxsni shakllantirishning muhim va ajralmas bosqichi sifatida kompetent yondashuvni alohida

ko'rsatish lozim. Asosiy ta'lim kompetentsiyalariga alohida e'tibor qaratish zarur hisoblaymiz.

Texnologiya fani darslarida yosh avlodni jamiyatda hayotga tayyorlash, ularning moddiy buyumlar tayyorlashlarida aniqlik va sifat tushunchalarini shakllantirish muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

Metrologiya - o'lchovlar bilan shug'ullanadigan, ishlab chiqarish va uni boshqarish jarayonida ishonchlilik va aniqlikni kafolatlaydigan ilmiy va aniqlikni kafolatlaydigan fanidir. Texnologiya darslarida o'quvchilarga ushbu fan asoslari, shuningdek metrologiyada ishlatiladigan vositalar bilan tanishish imkoniyati beriladi. Metrologiyani maktab texnologiya fani darslarida o'rganish fan, texnologiya va ishlab chiqarish sohasi mutaxassislari uchun asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Maktab o'quvchilariga metrolog bu - o'lchovlarning nazariy, amaliy va qonuniy asoslari bilan shug'illanuvchi mutaxassis ekanligini tushuntirish qiyinchilik tug'dirmaydi. Ammo metrologlar qanday o'lchovni, ularning ishi kundalik hayotimizga qanday ta'sir qilishini va nima uchun bu muhim ekanligini, bu jarayon juda mehnat talab qilishini, uni maktabdayoq o'rganishni boshlashlari kerakligini tushuntirish muhimdir.

O'quvchilarni metrologiyaga kirishlari va ushbu fan sohasiga qiziqishlarini uyg'otish uchun eng mos keladigan fan bu umumta'lim maktablaridagi Texnologiya fani va unda o'tiladigan mashg'ulotlar hisoblanadi. Bu jarayonda metrologik va texnologik bilimlar muhimdir.

Metrologiyani ularga maktabda o'rganishning afzallik tomonlari deb quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin:

- o'quvchilar maktab o'rindiqlaridayoq o'lchov vositalaridan foydalanishni o'rganishlari mumkin. Aniq o'lchash malakalari nafaqat ularning kasb egallashlarida, balki oddiy hayotiy ehtiyojlarida ham zarurdir. Masalan, savdo qilish shaxobchalarida maxsulot olish yoki atmosfera bosimi, harorati kabi kattaliklarni o'lchashlarida;

- o'quvchilarni fizik hodisalar va qonuniyatlarni yaxshi tushunishlari, shu bilan birga ularni mantiqiy rivojlantirishlari uchun xizmat qiladi. Bu ularni turli masalalarni echa olishlariga, o'lchov vositalarida ishlash va aniq o'lchash malakalarini shakllanishiga imkon beradi;

- metrologiya uni o'rganuvchilarga bizning kurrimiz duch kelayotgan ekologik muammolarni yaxshi tushunib etishlariga yordam beradi. Masalan, ular suv va havoni

ifloslanganlik darajasini maxsus qurilmalardan foydalanib o'lchash, buning natijasida olingan ma'lumotlardan ekologik muammolarni hal etishda foydalanishi;

- metrologiya o'quvchilarda fan va texnikaga hurmat bilan munosabat qilishlarini shakllanishiga xizmat qiladi. O'quvchilar o'quv mashg'ulotlari jarayonida metrologiya sohasidagi zamonaviy yutuqlarni bilishlari, shuningdek, bu yutuqlardan nafaqat kundalik hayotlarida, balki iqtisodiyotning turli sohalarida ham foydalanishlari mumkin.

Texnologiyalar darslarida metrologiyani o'rganishning asosiy jihatlaridan biri bu o'lchash vositalari bilan ishlash ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishdir. O'quvchilar o'lchovni to'g'ri va aniq olib borishni o'rganadilar, shuningdek metrologiya bilan bog'liq bo'lgan asosiy tushunchalar va shartlarni tushunish imkoniga ega bo'ladilar. Ular turli xil qurilmalar bilan tanishadilar va ulardan to'g'ri foydalanishni o'rganadilar.

Bundan tashqari bu ulardagi amaliy ko'nikmalarni shakllanishiga yordam beradi. O'quvchilar o'zlarining o'lchov qurilmalarini yaratishlari, tajriba o'tkazishlari va xulosa chiqarishlari mumkin. Olingan aniq o'lchashlar natijalarini turli xil buyumlar tayyorlash hamda ularni loyihalarini bajarishda muhim ekanligini tushunib etishlariga yordam beradi.

Muhim jihati standart va me'yoriy hujjatlar talablari bilan tanishish hisoblanadi. O'quvchilar maxsulotlarni tayyorlashda standartlar talablari, shuningdek, ularni attestatsiyalash va sertifikatlash tartiblarini bilib olishadi. O'zlarining professional faoliyatlarida standart va aniq normalarga bo'y sunishlari, sifatni ta'minlash va ishonchli ishlash zarurligini tushunib etadilar.

Bularning barchasi nafaqat talabalarning texnik bilimlarini, balki mantiqiy fikrlash, olingan bilimlarni tahlil qilish va amalda qo'llash qobiliyatini shakllantirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu mustaqil ishlash, ijodiy va tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Zamonaviy pedagogika texnologiyani o'qitish mazmuniga o'ziga xos: moslashuvchan, mobil bilimlarni shakllantirish, shuningdek ularni noodatiy vaziyatlarda qo'llay olish kabi aniq talablarini qo'yadi. Darslarda kompetent yondashuv ushbu pedagogik muammoni hal qilishga yordam beradi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, texnologiya fani mashg'ulotlarida metrologiya faniga oid bilimlarni o'rgatish kelajakda malakali mutaxassislarni tayyorlash uchun katta zamin yaratadi va u amaliy ahamiyatga ega. Mashg'ulotlarni shunday tashkillash nafaqat

o'quvchilarning bilimlarini kengaytiradi va chuqurlashtiradi, balki ularda zamonaviy texnologik makonda zarur bo'lgan muhim ko'nikma va malakalarni ham shakllantiradi.

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## **MADANIYAT VA SAN'AT SOHASIDA KADRLAR VA MUTAXASSISLAR MIGRATSIYASI**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada madaniyat va san'at sohasidagi kadrlar va mutaxassislarning migratsion jarayonlari haqida atroflicha ma'lumot va fikrlar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** madaniyat va san'at sohasi, migratsion jarayon, qo'nimsizlik, sayyor truppa, ansambl, ijodiy kollektiv, teatr, mehnat migratsiyasi.

**Abstract:** This article provides detailed information and opinions about the migration processes of personnel and specialists in the field of culture and art.

**Keywords:** the field of culture and art, migration process, dissatisfaction, traveling troupe, ensemble, creative collective, theater, labor migration.

Hozirgi kunda madaniyat va san'at sohasida kadrlar qo'nimsizligi bir qator ijtimoiy omillar bilan bog'liq ularga:

- ✓ malakali kadrlarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj;
- ✓ Ish sharoitining ko'ngildagidek emasligi;
- ✓ Kadrlarning nokoppitentligi;
- ✓ Kasb-kor malakasining joylarda talab yetilmasligi;
- ✓ maoshning yuqori emasligi kabi masalalar kiradi.

Kadrlar qo'nimsizligi tufayli madaniyat va san'at sohasidagi oliy ma'lumotli kadrlar 11-12% atrofidadir. Ularning 37-38%ni esa o'rta maxsus bilimli xodimlar tashkil etadi. Demak, madaniyat va san'at sohasidagi mutaxassislarning deyarli yarmi maxsus ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan shaxslardir. Bu xol kadrlar qo'nimsizligini ko'rsatibgina qolmay, mutaxassislar migratsiyasidan ham dalolat beradi [1].

Mutaxassislar migratsiyasi deganda madaniyat va san'at sohasidagi mutaxassislarning shahardan qishloq tumanga borishi yoki qishloq joylaridagi san'at xodimlarining shaharlarga jalb etilishi nazarda tutiladi [2]. Shu paytgacha mutaxassislar migratsiyasi deyilganda shaharlik madaniyat va san'at sohasi xodimlarining qishloqlarda o'tkaziladigan madaniy ommaviy tadbirlarga jalb etilishi nazarga tutilgan. Masalan, tuman va qishloqlarda o'tkaziladigan ommaviy oilaviy tantanalarga, shaxs yubiliylariga, nikoh to'ylariga shaharlik san'atkorlar jalb etilgan, ular ushbu tadbirlarni uyishtirish rejalashtirish va buyurtmachilarga manzur tarzda tashkil etib berish vazifalarini bajarishgan. Buni vaqtinchalik migratsiyas deb, atasa bo'ladi. Vaqtinchalik migratsiya shaharlik san'atkorlarni tuman va qishloqlarga borib, ommaviy madaniy tadbirlarni uyushtirishning samarali yo'llaridan biri bo'lib kelmoqda.

Biroq keyingi paytlarda qishloqdagi san'atkorlarni yoki folklor-etnografik ansambllarni shaharlardagi ko'riklarga, tadbirlarga va yubiliylarga jalb etish, tajribasi shakllanmoqda. Masalan, "Boysun", "Shalola", "Besh qarsak", "Gulyor", "Omonyor", "Gulchehralar", "Doston", "Besperde", "Orzu", "Yor-yor", "Chavgi", "Mohi sitora" va boshqa ko'plab ansambllar shularga jalb etiladi. Aynan shu paytlarda, ular tadbirlar tashkil etiladigan joylarda turib qoladi, xatto haftalab, o'n kunlab yoki oylab shaharlarda yashab qoladi. Ushbu davr ichida ular shahar madaniyati va urbanizatsiyasi bilan tanishadi, o'zining ashula va raqslari bilan, shahar aholisiga madaniy xizmat qiladi. Bu ham vaqtinchalik migratsiyasiga kiradi. Bizning fikrimizcha migratsiya uzoq muddatli, cheklangan muddatli, qisqa muddatli va uch kun, bir hafta, bir oy davom etadigan ko'chish jarayonlaridir.

Demak, sayyor trupplalar, ansambllar, ijodiy kolektivlar ham vaqtinchalik migratsiya orqali madaniy xizmatlar ko'rsatadi. Migratsiyani ko'chib ketish tarzida tushunmaslik kerak, u kasb-korni bajarish bilan bog'liq bo'lgan, vaqtincha va qisqa muddatga ko'chishdir.

Madaniyat va san'at sohasida qisqa muddatli migratsiya ko'p uchraydigan oddatiy holdir. San'atkor va ijodkorlar o'z funktsiya va vazifalarini bajarish uchun turli hududlarga borib, aholiga madaniy xizmat ko'rsatadi. Bu ularning qisqa muddatli migratsiyasiga misol bo'la oladi.

Madaniyat va san'at sohasi xodimlari va mutaxassislari ba'zan oylab gastrollarga chiqadi, bu paytda ular mehmonxonalarda turishsada mahalliy aholining turmush madaniyati, laxjalari, urf-odatlarini, to'y va bayramlari, fikrlash tarzi bilan tanishadilar. Shu bilan birga, ular umummilliy harakterga ega bo'lgan, madaniyat va san'at boyliklarini mahalliy aholi o'rtasida targ'ib etadi. Masalan, respublika O'zbek Milliy Akademik drama teatri jamoasi 2023-2024-yillarda gastrollarda bo'lgan, mahalliy joylarga chiqib, nafaqat spektakllar ko'rsatgan, shuningdek madaniy ommaviy harakterga ega bo'lgan ijodiy uchrashuvlar o'tkazgan. Shuningdek, Muqimiy nomidagi O'zbekiston Davlat musiqali teatri ham 2023-2024-yillarda gastrollarda bo'lgan. Mazkur tadbirlarni migratsiya deyish no o'rin, biroq ularda migratsiyaga xos bo'lgan elementlar borligini inkor qilib, bo'lmaydi.

*Birinchi*dan, ularda mehnat migratsiyasiga xos bo'lgan jihatlari bor. Mehnat shartnomasi asosida hududlarga chiqish va haftalab, hatto oylab hududlarda yashashga, ishlashga va madaniy funksiyalarni bajarishga to'g'ri keladi. Mehnat shartnomasida odatda ushbu shart-sharoitlar qayd etiladi.

*Ikkinchi*dan, mehnat migratsiyasida manfaatdorlik va buyurtmachi talabini bajarish zarur bo'ladi. Ushbu talab, madaniyat va san'at sohasidagi gastrollarda o'z aksini topadi.

*Uchinchi*dan, madaniyat va san'at xodimlari ba'zan xalqaro migratsiyaga xos funksiyalarni bajarishadi. Masalan, O'zbekiston Prezidentining PQ-64-son qaroriga asosan, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston davlat akademik katta teatri 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan rejaga binoan 2022-yildan buyon xorijiy gastrol safarlarini tashkil etib kelmoqda. Jumladan, 2022-yilda Koreya Respublikasining Tegu, Pusan, Kochang, Pxyontxek shaharlari bo'ylab hamda Ozarbayjon Respublikasi Boku shahrida, shuningdek, 2023-yilda Xitoy Xalq Respublikasining Pekin shahrida, Rossiyada, Qozog'iston Respublikasining Astana shahrida, Belarus Respublikasining Minsk shahrida hamda 2024-yilning 13-14-mart kunlari Qirg'iz Respublikasining Bishkek shahrida xorijiy gastrol safarlari amalga oshirildi [3]. Shuningdek, 2024-yilning 13-apreldan 10-noyabr gacha qadar Turkiyaning 16 ta (Adana, Shanliurfa, Bursa, Samsun, Trabzon, Furgon, Nevshehir, Erzurum, Chanakale, Gastroantep, Anqara, Konya, Istanbul, Diyarbakir, Izmir, Antalya) hududida bo'lib o'tayotgan "Türkiye Kültür Yolu Festivali" Xalqaro san'at festivali doirasida Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O'zbekiston davlat akademik katta

teatri ham mehmon jamoa sifatida ishtirok etishdi. Ular, ushbu davlatlarda bo‘lib, xorijliklarga madaniy xizmatlar ko‘rsatgan, spektakllar namoyish etgan. Xalqaro migratsiya talablariga muvofiq san‘atkorlarimiz xorijga chiqib, u yerlardagi madaniy meros va san‘atdagi innovatsion usullar bilan bevosita tanishgan, gastrol paytida tajriba almashish va o‘zbek milliy opera va balet san‘atini xorijda targ‘ib etish, tashqi migratsiya talablaridan xolis bo‘lishi mumkin emas edi. Ijodiy gastrollar qisqa vaqtli migratsiyalarga kiradi. Xatto ularni madaniy-ijodiy migratsiya deb, atasa ham bo‘ladi.

2022 – 2026 yillarda milliy, jahon opera va balet asarlarini sahnalashtirish bo‘yicha alohida reja tasdiqlanib, bugungi kunda 6,6 mlrd so‘m mablag‘ hisobidan “Alisher Navoiy”, “Maskarad bali” operalari, “Jaloliddin Manguberdi” baleti sahnalashtirildi. Har yili “Yosh vokal ijrochilari”, “Yosh balet ijrochilari” va “Dirijor, rejissyor va baletmeysterlar” respublika ko‘rik-tanlovlari o‘tkazilishi belgilandi va o‘tkazilmoqda. Bundan tashqari, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O‘zbekiston davlat akademik katta teatrida 2022 yilda “Opera va balet san‘ati” xalqaro festivali o‘tkazildi [4].

Yuqoridagi ma‘lumotlardan kelib chiqqan holda, madaniyat va san‘at sohasidagi migratsion jarayonlar tom ma‘nodagi migratsiya emas, ularda qisqa vaqtli migratsiyaga xos belgilar mavjud. Sohamizdagi kadrlar qo‘nimsizligi ham, aslida mana shu omil bilan bog‘liq. Bugun madaniyat va san‘at sohasi xodimlari mobil, harakatchan bo‘lishi zarur. Bozor iqtisodiyotining bu talabi esa, ularni turli hududlarga borib, u yerlarda yashab, haftalab, oylab madaniy xizmatlar ko‘rsatishga majbur qiladi. Demak, madaniyat va san‘at sohasidagi qisqa vaqtli migratsion jarayonlarni salbiy voqelik sifatida baholash mumkin emas.

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## HIKOYADA DAVR VA INSON MUNOSABATLARI TASVIRI

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**Annotatsiya.** Adabiy-badiiy jarayon taraqqiyoti, soʻz sanʼatining yangi davrga qadam qoʻyishi hikoya strukturasi shakl va mazmun jihatdan muayyan oʻzgarishlar yuz berayotganini koʻrsatadi. Bunday hodisa, shu jumladan, oʻzbek nasrida namoyon boʻlmoqda. Bunday evrilishlar, nafaqat hikoya, shuningdek, yirik epik shakl sanalgan roman badiiy qurilmasida ham koʻrinyapti. Zamonaviy oʻzbek hikoyachiligining keyingi bosqichlari, xususan, milliy Mustaqillik yillarida badiiy matn hududida tasvir obyektivligiga eʼtiborning birmuncha oshganligini koʻrsa boʻladi. Bunday ijodiy-poetik yangilanish Shukur Xolmirzayev, Erkin Aʼzam, Nazar Eshonqulning hikoyachilik borasidagi izlanish va tajribalarida ham koʻrinadi. Maqolada ayrim hikoyalar tadqiqi orqali kichik epik janr namunalarida inson obrazidagi asosiy xususiyatlar – uning shaxsiyati, ichki dunyosi, ijtimoiy va shaxsiy hayotdagi faoliyati kabi koʻpgina omillar bilan bogʻliqligi haqida soʻz yuritiladi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** hikoya strukturasi, tasvir obyektivligi, badiiy matn, Erkin Aʼzam, Nazar Eshonqul “Stupka”, “Aralashqoʻrgʻon”, “Maymun yetaklagan odam”.

Maʼlumki, soʻz sanʼatining barcha janrlarida inson hamisha markaziy oʻrinda turgan, hozir ham shunday tamoyil davom etmoqda. Badiiy adabiyotda, xususan, kichik epik janr namunalarida inson obrazidagi asosiy xususiyatlar – uning shaxsiyati, ichki dunyosi, ijtimoiy va shaxsiy hayotdagi faoliyati kabi koʻpgina omillar bilan bogʻliq. Zamonaviy oʻzbek hikoyachiligining keyingi bosqichlari, xususan, milliy Mustaqillik yillarida badiiy matn hududida tasvir obyektivligiga eʼtiborning birmuncha oshganligini koʻrsa boʻladi. Bunday ijodiy-poetik yangilanish Erkin Aʼzam, Nazar Eshonqulning hikoyachilik borasidagi izlanish va tajribalarida ham koʻrinadi.

Yozuvchi Erkin Aʼzamning “Stupka”, “Aralashqoʻrgʻon”, Nazar Eshonqulning “Maymun yetaklagan odam” kichik epik asarlaridagi inson tasvirida bunday yangicha harakat koʻzga tashlanadi. Bu oʻrinda koʻrilayotgan muammoni “Stupka” hikoyasi misolida koʻrib chiqishga harakat qilamiz.

Bu hikoyaning asosiy personaji – Marina ismli sovet davrida Voronejdan o‘zbek yurtiga “baynalminal” tilni o‘rgatish uchun muallim sifatida yuborilgan ayol. U Arslon degan “arslondek devqomat, ko‘kragi baland, errayim, chapani” yigitga turmushga chiqadi. Yigit aslida ammasining qiziga ko‘ngil qo‘ygan, amma nima uchundir unga bu qizni turmushga bermaydilar. Shu sabab keyin ham baxti chopmay, ancha vaqt bo‘ydoq yashab yuradi. Oxir-oqibat, o‘qituvchilik qilib yurgan va o‘ziga “royishroq” tuyulgan rus qizi (Marina)ga to‘ysiz uylanib, yashay boshlaydi. Hikoyada yozilganidek, “nomusga qolgan ota bir tovoq osh bilan ularni musulmonchasiga nikohlab qo‘yadi”<sup>1</sup>. Bu sovet mafkurası muttasıl targ‘ib etib doımo rag‘batlanib turgan “millatlararo oila” edi. Bunday munosabat yoxud oila Oybekning “Qutlug‘ qon”, Sharof Rashidovning “Bo‘rondan kuchli”. Asqad Muxtorning “Po‘lat quyuvchi” poemasida tasvirlangan. Aslida bunday aloqa-bog‘lanishlar nafaqat siyosiy-mafkuraviy, shuningdek, axloqiy-ma‘naviy nuqtayi nazardan inkor etilmagan. Bag‘rikeng va olijanob xalqimiz o‘zga yurtlardan kelib, milliy xonadonlarga kelin bo‘lib tushgan o‘zga tilli xotin-qizlarni o‘z davrasiga qo‘shgan, ularga kamsitish va begonalik bilan qaralmagan. Bunday ayollarning ko‘pchiligi sharqona turmushga ko‘nikib, o‘zbeklashib ketishgan, ulardan iste‘dodli va millatimiz korıga yaraydigan azamat yigitlar, dilbar va sarishtali qizlar tug‘ilgan. Biroq, yuqorida bayon etilgan hollarga qaramay, soxta mafkura targ‘iboti va siyosiy maqsadlar asosida tashkillashtirilgan bunday nikohlar bevosita yoxud bilvosita shaxs fojialarını ham yuzaga keltirgan.

Erkin A‘zam hikoyasida mana shunday fojialardan quyidagilar tasvirlangan:

**1. Milliy muhitdan uzilish fojiasi.** Asar bosh qahramoni Marina bir guruh tengdoshlari qatorida davr siyosati targ‘ibi va da‘vati tufayli O‘zbekistonning chekka tumanlaridan biriga “baynalminal” tilni mahalliy aholi orasida yoyish maqsadida yuborilgan. Tabiiyki, u shu joyning shart-sharoitlari, imkoniyatlari doirasida yashay boshlaydi. O‘zbek yigitiga turmushga chiqadi, “sariq atlasdan ko‘ylag-u lozim kiyib, binoyidek yanga bo‘lib ketdi”<sup>2</sup>. Bunday qaraganda, uni o‘z baxtini topdi, deb hisoblash mumkin. Maktabda muallima, qishloqdoshlar orasida hurmat-e‘tiborga ega. Ammo eri dunyodan o‘tib, nafaqaga chiqqach, o‘zini yolg‘iz-notavon seza boshlaydi. Ba‘zan tushlariga bolaligi, yoshligi o‘tgan vatanini, unda o‘tgan umri, yurtdoshlarını eslay

<sup>1</sup> Эркин Аъзам. Шовқин. Роман, қисса, ҳикоялар. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2011. – Б.262.

<sup>2</sup> Эркин Аъзам. Шовқин. Роман, қисса, ҳикоялар. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2011. – Б.262

boshlaydi. Garchi yangi muhiti unga, u esa bu joylarga ko‘nikkan bo‘lsa-da, ona yurt sog‘inchi keksa ayolga azob berayotganini kitobxon sezib turadi. Asarda bu tuyg‘uning sabablari va boshqalar haqida muallif tomonidan hech gap aytilmagan. Shunga qaramay, badiiy matnning ruhi, badiiy konsepsiyasi ishoralari keksayayotgan ayol qalbida kuchli og‘riq bo‘lib tug‘yon urayotgani ayonlashadi. U dugonasi Lena bilan hasratlashayotganda bu haqda shunday deydi:

“Tug‘ilgan yurtini kim sog‘inmaydi. Lekin sog‘inganda, borganda nima? Chol-u kampir allaqachon oyoq uzatib bo‘lgan; birgina singlisi bor edi, Nastya. U ham eridan ajralib, chet ellik bittasiga ilashib ketgan. Portugaliyada yashaydi – yo‘q hisobi endi”.<sup>3</sup> Bu mulohazalarda vatandan uzoqlikkina emas, vatansizlik fojiasi ham aks etadi. Qahramonning singlisi yurtini butunlay tark etib, Portugaliyada yashayotgan ekan, uni endi yo‘q deb hisoblasa bo‘ladi. Vatan inson tug‘ilib o‘sgan joygina emas, undagi qardoshlik rishtalari, yaqin odamlarning mustahkam ittifoqi demakdir. Shunday rishtalar va ittifoq bo‘lmas ekan, Vatan ham yo‘q. Marina fojiasining o‘nglanmasligi sababi shundaki, u endi o‘zi sog‘ingan Vatanga qaytib borishi keraksizligini ham tushunadi.

Hikoyada taqdiri Marinaga o‘xshash va yaqin bo‘lgan Lena degan rus ayoli voqea tizimida ishtirok qiladi. Uning dugonasidan farqli ravishshda eri hali tirik, ikki o‘g‘li va qizi bor, roviy qayd etganidek, “obod-orasta hovlisi, yashnab turgan bog‘i”<sup>4</sup> bor. Shunga qaramay. bu ayol ham o‘zini “sho‘rpehana” deb hisoblaydi. “Men bechoraning boradigan manzilim ham yo‘q, sog‘inadigan kishim ham. Yetimxonada o‘sgan bir benavo bo‘lsam”<sup>5</sup>, - deydi u. Chindan ham Marinada boy berilgan bo‘lsa-da Vatan, vafot etib ketgan esa-da, sog‘inadigan ota-ona yodi bor. Lena esa na ota-onasi, na tug‘ilgan manzilini biladi. U ham o‘z milliy muhitidan uzilgan, bu yo‘qotishni hatto hozirgi oilasi ham to‘la-to‘kis bosa olmasligini yurak-yurakdan his qiladi. Vatan va ajdodsizlik uning fojiasidir.

**2. Milliy muhitga bog‘liq ravishda ona tilining tabiiy muhitidan mosuvollik fojiasi.** Hikoya qahramoni yoshlik chog‘idayoq milliy til muhitidan ajralgan bo‘lsa-da, dastlab bu yo‘qotish unga deyarli sezilmagan. Chunki sovet davrida rus tili davlat tili hisoblanar, radio, televideniya aksar eshittirish, ko‘rsatuvlar shu tilda berilardi. Buning ustiga, Marina maktabda o‘z ona tili va adabiyotidan dars bergan, bu esa ona lisoni bilan

<sup>3</sup> Эркин Аъзам. Шовкин. Роман, қисса, ҳикоялар. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2011. – Б.266.

<sup>4</sup> Эркин Аъзам. Ўша асар. – Б.265.

<sup>5</sup> Эркин Аъзам. Ўша асар. – Б.266.

aloqasini saqlab turishga imkon beradi. Ammo zamon kelib, zulm saltanati sanalgan ittifoq parchalanadi. Marinaning yoshi o'tib, nafaqaga chiqadi. Oldingi yillarda yoshlik havaslari, yonida madadkor erining borligi tufayli ona til muhitidan uzoqdaligi bilinmagan. Hayot tajribasidan ma'lumki, inson keksalik mavsumiga qadam qo'ydimi, bolalik, u bilan bog'liq makon-manzillar, yaqin qarindoshlar yodga tushaveradi, armonlar yangilanadi. Ayniqsa, ona tildan ayrilish armoni yurakka cheksiz azob-og'riq beradi. Hikoya badiiy konsepsiyasida ona tilidan uzoqlashish qahramon hayoti va taqdiridagi ustuvor fojiaadir, degan nuqtayi nazar markazga qo'yilgan. Hikoyada bejiz "Stupka" deb sarhavha qo'yilmagan. Bu lug'aviy birlik rus tiliga mansub bo'lib, tilimizga kirib kelmagan, shu boisdan uni milliy tilimizda qo'llash "varvarizm" hisoblanadi.

Varvarizm o'zga tildan olinadi, u til sofligini buzadigan so'z yoki nutq qurilmasi bo'lib, o'zlashgan leksikaning eng kam qo'llanadigan turiga mansub. Transliterationsion tarzda yoki hatto o'zga yozuvda qo'llanishi mumkin. Odatda "mahalliy kolorit" yoki "moda ehtiyoji"ni hisobga olib, uslubiy maqsadda istifoda etiladi.<sup>6</sup>

Bu ta'rifda varvarizmning til musaffoligiga putur yetkazadigan birlik ekanligi, badiiy nutqda juda oz, shunda ham uslubiy maqsadda ishlatilishi to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan. Biroq Erkin A'zamning biz tadqiq etayotgan asarida bu so'z "mahalliy kolorit"ni ham, "moda ehtiyoji"ni ham aks ettirmaydi. U muallif tomonidan butunlay boshqa maqsadda qo'llanilgan. Bu boshqa til zahirasida lisoniy birlik badiiy matndagi yetakchi fikrni yuzaga chiqarish, ya'ni qahramon taqdiridagi fojiaiviylikni aks ettirish niyatida hikoya tarkibiga kiritilgan.

"Stupka" so'zi aslida "stupa"ning kichraytirish ma'nosidagi shakli bo'lib, rus tilining to'rt jildli izohli lug'atida shunday sharhlangan: "Metallicheskiy ili tyajyoliy derevyanniy sosud, v kotorom tolkut chto-libo pestom" (metall yoxud og'ir yog'och idish bo'lib, unda nima (ko'pincha don)dir so'yilcha yordamida yanchiladi).<sup>7</sup>

O'zbek tiliga **stupa** o'g'ir, **stupka** esa o'g'ircha tarzida tarjima etiladi.

Bu o'rinda milliy adibimiz tilimizga o'zlashmagan so'zni nega o'z asari matnida qo'lladi, hatto uni sarlavhaga ham olib chiqdi degan savol tug'ilishi tabiiy. Gap shundaki, hikoyada aynan ayollar nutqida nisbatan faol ishlatiladigan bu lug'aviy birlik milliy tildan uzoqlik fojiasini ko'rsatishda alohida ahamiyat kasb etgan.

<sup>6</sup> <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>.

<sup>7</sup> Словарь русского языка в четырёх томах. Том IV. - Москва: Русский язык, 1988. - С.295.

Hikoyada bayon qilinishicha, nafaqaga chiqib ko'pchilikdan, mehnat jamoatsidan ma'lum darajada uzilgan, eri vafoti tufayli yolg'izlangan ayol uchun har oyda bir marta ancha olisda yashaydigan dugonasi va millatdoshi Lena xonadoniga mehmonga borish tasalli, hordiq bo'lib qolgan. Asar muqaddimasi mana shu harakat va unga xos kayfiyat bilan boshlangan: "Arslon akamiz dunyodan o'tgandan so'ng Marina yangamiz mana shu kunni intiqib kutadigan bo'lib qolgan. Ilgari onda-sondagina borardi, endi har oy qatnamasa, ko'ngli joyiga tushmaydi. Taraddudni uch-to'rt kun oldin boshlaydi. Markazga chiqib, sovg'a-salom oladi".<sup>8</sup> Mana shunday harakat-urinishlar ayol uchun dugonasinikiga mehmonga borish katta ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatyapti. Shunga qaramay, oxirgi mehmondorchilik hali yarim bo'lmay turib, Marina yanganing birdan kayfiyati buzilib ketish harakatiga tushadi. Bunga sabab: mezbon kofe donini yanchish uchun hovonchani qidirishga tushadi. Ularning suhbatini rus tilida kechayotgan bo'lsa-da, Lena axtargan narsasi nomini ancha eslolmay, oxiri uni o'zbekchasini eslaydi. Ruschasi ikkalasining ham yodiga tushmaydi. Mezbon xotin oddiy tikuvchi, lekin Marina filolog o'qituvchi, rus tilidan ko'p yillar bolalarga dars bergan. Shu boisdan ona tilini ma'lum darajada unutish fojiasini Lenaga qaraganda juda og'ir qabul qiladi. Shu boisdan bu xonadonni tark etib, shosha-pisha orqaga qaytadi. Bunday tasvir asar drammatizmini kuchaytirish bilan birga, uning badiiy konsepsiyasini ravshanroq anglash imkonini beradi.

Milliy yozuvchi tomonidan yaratilgan har qanday badiiy barkamol ijod namunasi uning xalqi, milliy kitobxonlari ma'rifati, ma'naviyati zarurati, ehtiyojidan kelib chiqib yoziladi. Hozirgi davrning shart-sharoiti, migratsiya taraqqiyotiga bog'liq holda yuzlab millatdoshlarimiz dunyoning turli burchaklariga ishlash uchun ketyaptilar, ulardan bir qismi o'sha joylarda doimiy yashab qolyapti. Ularni kelajakda qanday taqdir kutishini biz tadqiq qilayotgan asar badiiy manzara va inson qismati ifodasi orqali ko'rsatishi bilan ahamiyatli, deb o'ylaymiz.

**3. Befarzandlik va uning omili bilan bog'liq fojaviylik.** Bu zamonaviy o'zbek adabiyotida ancha ommalashgan mavzu bo'lib, bu o'rinda jadid ma'rifatparvari Mirmuhsin Shermuhammedovning "Befarzand Ochildiboy" qissasi, taniqli adib Shuhratning "Oltin zanglamas" romanini eslash mumkin. Oilada farzand tug'ilmasligi butun insoniyatga xos fojia, lekin o'zbek xalqi azaldan bolaparvar bo'lganidan, bu mentalitetda mazkur fojia ko'lamliroq va chuqurroq his etiladi. O'zbek milliy muhiti

<sup>8</sup> Эркин Аъзам. Шовкин. Роман, қисса, ҳикоялар. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2011. – Б.258..

tarkibida yashayotgan Marina bu fojiani mazkur ko‘lam va teranlikda qabul qiladi. Shu bilan birga, mana shunday alamli taqdir hayotidagi boshqa fojialar bilan qo‘shilib, uning ruhiy dunyosida og‘ir asoratlarni hosil etadi.

Arslon aka va Marina yanga oilasidagi mazkur fojia asosida boshqa bir badbaxtlik mavjud ekani syujet rivoji jarayonida oydinlashadi: “barchasi ayon bo‘ldi: akamizning sarishtasi asli huv yoshligida, koinotga uchiladigan joylarda xizmat qilib yurganida buzilgan ekan”.<sup>9</sup> Roviy tomonidan xabar tariqasida aytib o‘tilgan muxtasar sintaktik birlikda yer yuzida o‘z naslini qoldirishdan mosuvo qilingan erkak va uning bunday ayanchli umriga esh bo‘lgan ayol fojiasi nihoyatda ta’sirli ko‘rsatilgan. Bu esa yozuvchining badiiy mahoratda ancha baland darajani egallaganligidan dalolatdir.

Yuqorida ko‘rib chiqilgan fojialar majmuasi mualliflar tomonidan obyektiv tasvir mezon va me‘yorlari asosida badiiy ifoda etilganki, bu yangi davr o‘zbek hikoyachiligida sifat evrilishlari va badiiy tafakkur yangilanishlari bilan uzviy bog‘liq.

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## HARBIY-PEDAGOGIK TA'LIM JARAYONIDA BO'LAJAK OFITSERLARDA "SOFT SKILLS" KO'NIKMALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING O'ZIGA XOS JIHATLARI.

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida bo'lajak yosh ofitserlarning "Soft Skills" (yumshoq) ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, ahamiyatli tomoni, bo'lajak ofitserlarni tayyorlashda ularning o'rni va roli shuningdek oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarda ta'lim olayotgan bo'lajak ofitserlarning "Soft Skills" (yumshoq) ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishning asosiy tamoyillari yoritib berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Bilim, malaka, ko'nikma, qobiliyat, tarbiya, ta'lim, ofitser, "Soft Skills", xususiyat, psixologik holat, emotsiya, tahlillar.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассмотрены особенности и значение развития "Soft Skills" у будущих молодых офицеров в высших военных учебных заведениях, их цель и роль в подготовке будущих офицеров, а также основные принципы формирования, выделены "Soft Skills" будущих офицеров, обучающихся в вузах.

**Ключевые слова:** навыка, способности, знания, компетентность, подготовка, образование, офицер, "Soft Skills", черта характера, психологическое состояние, эмоция, анализ.

**Annotation.** This article discusses the features and significance of the development of "Soft Skills" among future young officers in higher military educational institutions, their purpose and role in the training of feature officers, as well as the basic principles of formation, "Soft Skills" of feature officers studying at universities are highlighted.

**Keywords.** skill, ability, knowledge, swimmer competence, education, officers, "Soft Skills", character trait, psychological characters.

Oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida harbiy-pedagogik ta'lim jarayonida ta'lim tizimi shaxsni shakllantirishi va rivojlantirishi uchun, davlat standarti talablari asosida hamda jahon ta'lim tizimi darajasida kadrlar yetishtirish uchun avvalo pedagog shaxsining har tomonlama mukammal bo'lishini talab qiladi.

Pedagogika fanining hozirgi zamon yutuqlariga asoslanib, davr talabiga mos keladigan yosh bo'lajak ofitserlarga ta'lim va tarbiya berishda ularning boshqaruvchanlik qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda "Soft Skills" yumshoq ko'nikmalarini va mahoratini shakllanish yo'llari va uning ayrim nazariy asoslarini yaratish juda muhimdir. Barkamol avlodni rivojlantirish va shakllantirish vazifalarining serqirraligi va murakkabligi, ta'lim-tarbiya nazariyasi va amaliyoti uchun o'ta zarurligini hisobga olganda eng dolzarb masaladir. O'zbekiston Respublikamiz Qurolli kuchlariga har tomonlama yetuk, mustahkam bilim va ko'nikmaga ega bo'lgan o'z bo'ysunuvidagi shaxsiy tarkibni mohirona boshqara oladigan komandirlar nihoyatda zarur.<sup>1</sup> Shu jihatdan oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida ta'lim-tarbiyani optimallashtirishning kasbiy ko'nikma va malakalari tizimi hisoblanib, asosan, yosh avlodni maqsadga muvofiq yo'naltirish, ularning ma'naviy e'tiqodini, dunyoqarashini, qobiliyatini ijtimoiy ehtiyoj nuqtai nazardan har tomonlama rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishdan iborat.

Ushbu maqolani dolzarbligi shundaki va undan ko'zlangan asosiy maqsad bo'lajak yosh komandirlarning madaniy tafakkuri, o'z bo'ysunuvidagi shaxsiy tarkib bilan muomala qila olish ko'nikmasi, o'z xulqini o'zi boshqara olish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish bo'yicha faoliyat tizimini ishlab chiqishdan iborat<sup>2</sup>.

Maqolaning dolzarbligi shundaki oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida bo'lajak yosh ofitserlarda "Soft Skills" ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti: va uning oldiga qo'yilgan asosiy maqsad oliy harbiy ta'lim muassasalarida "Soft Skills" ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish, shakllantirish jarayonini o'rganish va uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash.

<sup>1</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasining O'RQ-637-sonli "Ta'lim to'g'risida" Qonuni 23.09.2020 y.

<sup>2</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasining Mudofaa doktrinasi. 2018-yil 9-yanvar.

**“Soft Skills” (yumshoq)** ko‘nikmalar tushunchasi bu muomala, yetakchilik, qaror qabul qilish va boshqa ko‘nikmalar ofitser faoliyatida muhim jihatlar hisoblanadi.<sup>3</sup>



Oliy harbiy ta’lim muassasalarida bo‘lajak yosh ofitserlarda “Soft Skills” ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari shundaki bugungi kunda qo‘mondonlik va yetakchilikning zamonaviy talablari asosida harbiy faoliyatda rahbarlar, boshliqlar, komandirlar nafaqat qo‘mondonlik qiladi yoki boshqaradi balki jamoani birlashtirish, rag‘batlantirish va o‘zgaruvchan sharoitlarda tezkor qaror qabul qilish uchun zarur bo‘lgan

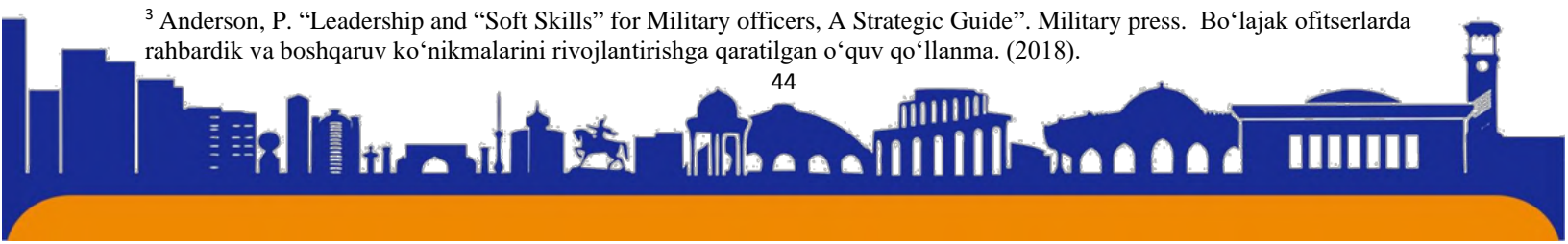
ko‘nikmalarga ham ega bo‘lishi kerak.

“Soft Skills” ko‘nikmalarga ega bo‘lgan rahbar, boshliq o‘z qo‘l ostidagilar bilan samarali muloqot qilib, ularning ishchanligini oshirish mumkin. Shu asosda bir qator ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish joiz.



**Kuchli muloqot ko‘nikmalari-** Globallashuv davom etayotgan va xalqaro munosabatlarning butun tizimi o‘zgarib borayotgan sharoitlarda jahondagi harbiy-siyosiy vaziyat xalqaro va mintaqaviy xavfsizlikka xavf-xatar hamda tahdidlar ko‘lami kengayib borayotganligi-geosiyosiy qarama-qarshilikning kuchayishi, mojarolar va tang vaziyatlarni kuch ishlatib hal etishga bo‘lgan yondashuvning ustunlik qilishi, kuch ishlatish, shu jumladan taktik harakatlarning yangi ko‘rinishlari ehtimoli oshganligi, harbiylashtirish, xalqaro terrorizm va ekstremizm faollashganligi, axborot makoni va

<sup>3</sup> Anderson, P. “Leadership and “Soft Skills” for Military officers, A Strategic Guide”. Military press. Bo‘lajak ofitserlarda rahbardik va boshqaruv ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan o‘quv qo‘llanma. (2018).



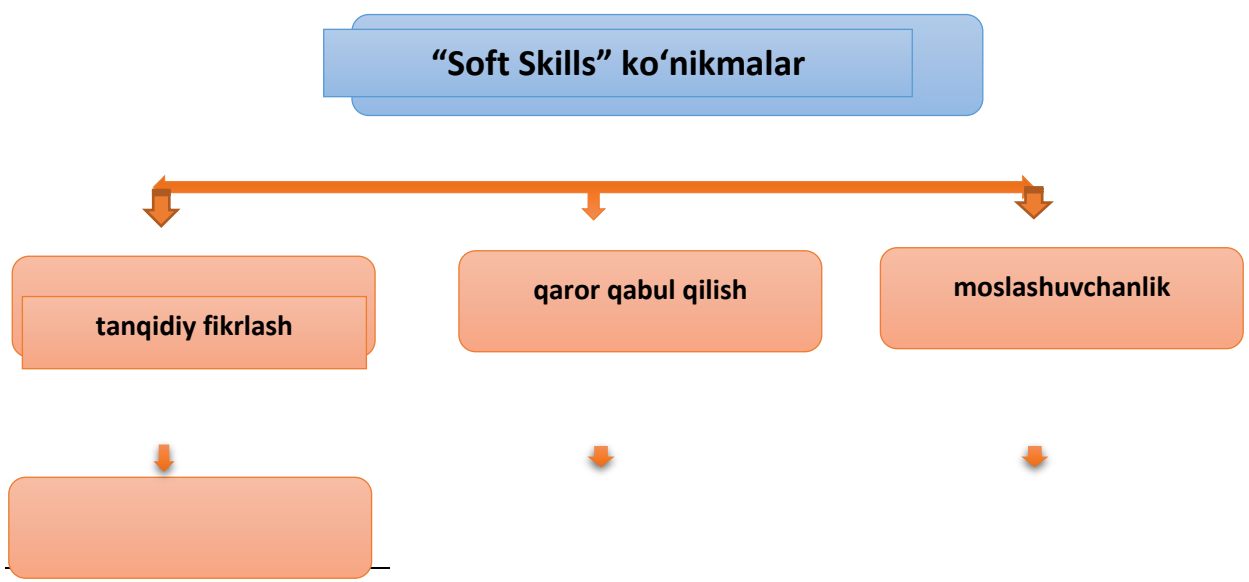
**ISSN (E): 2181-4570 ResearchBib Impact Factor: 6,4 / 2024 SJIF 2024 = 5.073/Volume-3, Issue-3**

kibermakonda o‘zaro kurash, tavsiflanib borayotgan davrda ayniqsa global va koalitsiya doirasidagi missiyalarda, jangovar harakatlar davomida bo‘linmani mohirona boshqarishda, turli tillar va madaniyatlar vakillari bilan samarali muloqot o‘rnatish talab qilinadi. Bu borada “Soft Skills”, xususan, madaniy sezgirlik va til bilgichligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.<sup>4</sup>

**Tez o‘zgaruvchan sharoitlarda moslashish ko‘nikmasi-** zamonaviy harbiy mojarolarda, turli-xil sharoitlarda tezkorlik va moslashuvchanlik muhim ahamiyatga ega.

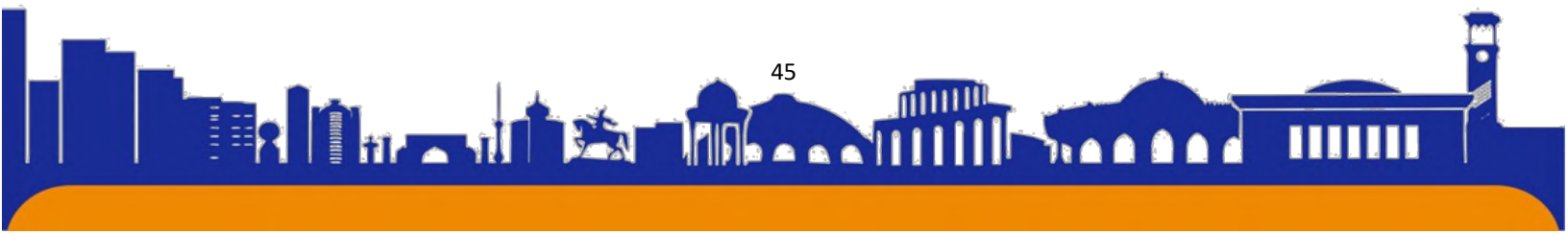
Shu borada bo‘lajak yosh ofitserlar tez o‘zgaradigan vaziyatlarga moslashish, murakkab va aniqlanmagan sharoitlarda to‘g‘ri qaror qabul qilish ko‘nikmalariga esha bo‘lishi lozim. Bu ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish harbiy rahbarlar uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

**“Soft Skills” (yumshoq) ko‘nikmalarni shakllantirish-** bu bo‘linmalarga yuklatilgan vazifalarni va topshiriqlarni o‘z vaqtida samarali bajarish va muammolarni hal yetish uchun asosiy vosita hisoblanadi.<sup>5</sup>



<sup>4</sup> Goleman, D. “ Emotional Intelligence Bantam Books”. (1995). Emotsional intellekt va uning “Soft Skills” ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyatli mashhur asar.

<sup>5</sup> Katz, R.L. Menejment va rahbarlikdagi “Soft Skills” ko‘nikmalari haqidagi klassik maqola. (1974).



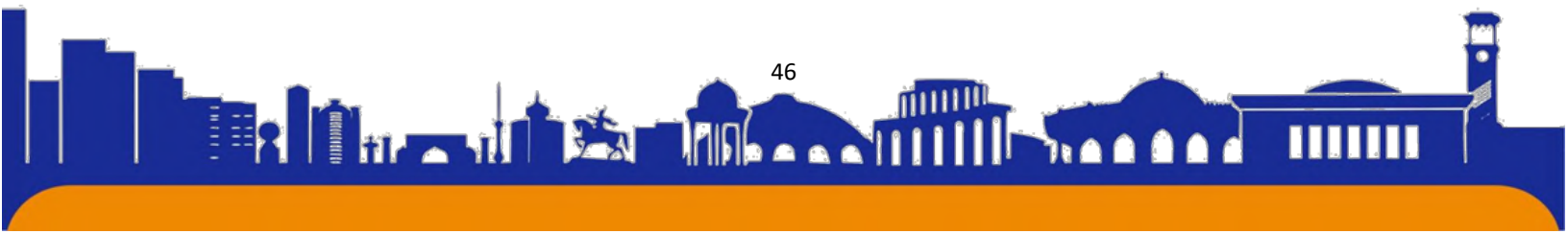


### Harbiy faoliyatda qo'l ostidagilar bilan ishlash va undagi ijtimoiy ko'nikmalar-

harbiy faoliyatda rahbar muvaffaqiyatli bo'lish uchun harbiy jamoa bilan samarali ishlash, ishonchli munosabatlar o'rnatish, hamkorlik va hamjihatlik muhimdir. Aynan shu nuqtai nazarda "Soft Skills", ko'nikmalarning rivojlanishning yuqori darajasi qo'l ostidagi bo'ysunuvchi shaxsiy tarkib o'rtasida ishonch va o'zaro hamkorlikni oshirishga yordam beradi.

**Stressni boshqarish va emotsional barqarorlik-** Hozirgi vaqtda zamonaviy qurolli to'qnashuvlarda, jang harakatlaring yangicha taktik ko'rinishlari davomida shaxsiy tarkib orasida katta stressga duch kelishi aniq. Shu borada stressni boshqarish, emotsional barqarorlik va o'z his-tuyg'ularini nazorat qilishda "Soft Skills" harbiy faoliyatda rahbar va boshliqlar uchun juda katta ahamiyatga ega. Bu ko'nikmalarni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish orqali harbiy jamoalar uchun yengilroq va samaraliroq qarorlar qabul qilishlariga yordam beradi.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Maxwell, J.C. Liderlik va boshqaruv ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish bo'yicha amaliy tavsiyalar to'plami. (2007).



“Soft Skills” (yumshoq) ko‘nikmalarni kelajakdagi harbiy faoliyatda qo‘llash- Harbiy xizmatdan keyingi hayotda ham “Soft Skills” yumshoq ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish ofitserlarga fuqarolik jamiyatiga integratsiyalashni, yangi faoliyatda muvaffaqiyat qozonishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.<sup>7</sup>

### XULOSA

Xulosa qilib shuni aytish mumkinki, “Soft Skills” yumshoq ko‘nikmalarni rivojlantirish harbiy sohada nafaqat ofitserlar va harbiylar uchun, balki butun harbiy tizim uchun muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu ko‘nikmalarni oliy harbiy ta’lim muassasalarida bo‘lajak ofitserlarning harbiy-kasbiy faoliyatida zamonaviy turli xil turdagi kundalik va jangovar vazifalarni o‘z vaqtida sifatli aniq bajarish va o‘z jamoasi bilan samarali muloqot o‘rnatish imkoniyatlarini yaratib beradi, shuningdek, ularni zamonaviy harbiy qiyinchiliklarga tayyorlaydi.<sup>8</sup>



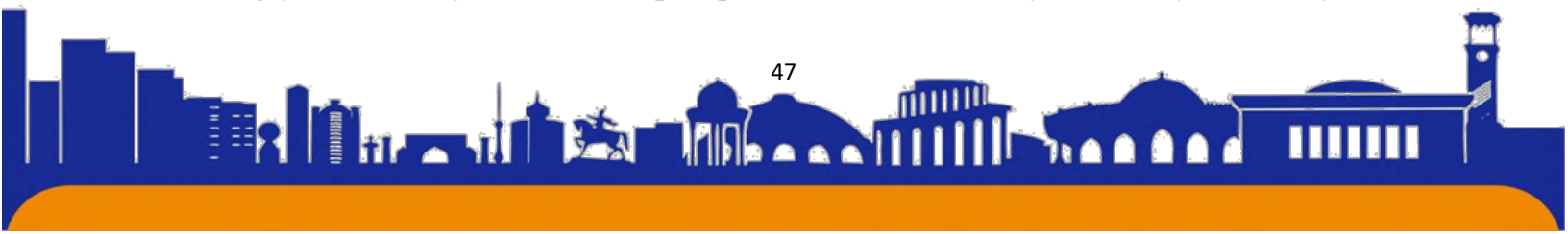
Shu nuqtai nazarda harbiy-pedagogik ta’lim jarayonida bo‘lajak yosh ofitserlarni kompetentlikni shakllantirish bo‘lajak harbiy pedagoglarda kasbiy mohirlik, ijod, ko‘nikmalarini hosil qilish, muomala madaniyati, pedagogik texnika malakalarini shakllantirish, rahbarlik, tarbiyachilik mahoratining dastlabki malakalarini tarkib toptirishni asosiy maqsad qilib belgilaydi.

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<sup>8</sup> Abdurahimova D.A., Abidjanova M.A. Harbiy ta’lim tizimida innovatsion ta’lim texnologiyalaridan foydalanish. O‘quv qo‘llanma.: “Akademiya” nashriyoti 2021 y.



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## INFLYATSIYA VA UNING IQTISODIYOTGA TA'SIRI

**Aliqulov Samandar**

Termiz iqtisodiyot va servis universiteti talabasi

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada inflatsiyaning mohiyati, uning kelib chiqish sabablari va iqtisodiyotga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Inflatsiya darajasining ortishi jamiyatning turli qatlamlariga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi, uning iqtisodiy barqarorlikka bo'lgan xavflari va potensial foydalari muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, davlatning inflatsiyani boshqarish strategiyalari, jumladan, pul-kredit va fiskal siyosat vositalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada inflatsiyaning uzoq muddatli makroiqtisodiy oqibatlarini va uni samarali tartibga solish yo'llari haqida xulosalar beriladi.

Inflyatsiya iqtisodiyotning eng muhim tushunchalaridan biri bo'lib, u tovar va xizmatlar narxlarining umumiy darajada doimiy oshishi natijasida pulning qiymati pasayishini anglatadi. Bu jarayon har qanday davlatning iqtisodiy barqarorligi va ijtimoiy farovonligiga jiddiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Inflyatsiyaning sabablari turlicha bo'lib, ular orasida talab va taklif omillari, pul massasining ortishi, ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarining ko'tarilishi hamda tashqi iqtisodiy sharoitlarning o'zgarishi kabilar mavjud. Iqtisodchilar inflyatsiyani mo'tadil va yuqori darajali shakllarga ajratib o'rganadilar, chunki har bir turli sharoitda iqtisodiy o'sish yoki inqirozga olib kelishi mumkin.

Inflyatsiyaning iqtisodiyotga ta'siri murakkab va ko'p qirrali bo'lib, u aholi daromadlarining haqiqiy qiymatiga, investitsiyalar hajmiga, ishlab chiqarish va bandlik darajasiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Mo'tadil inflyatsiya investitsiyalarni rag'batlantirib, iqtisodiy o'sishga turtki berishi mumkin, biroq haddan tashqari yuqori inflyatsiya pulning qadrsizlanishiga, jamg'armalarning kamayishiga va iqtisodiy beqarorlikka olib kelishi mumkin. Nobel mukofoti sovrindori Milton Fridman inflyatsiyani "har doim va hamma joyda pul-kredit hodisasi" deb ta'riflab, uning nazoratsiz o'sishi iqtisodiy inqirozga sabab bo'lishi mumkinligini ta'kidlagan.

Tarixiy tajriba shuni ko'rsatadiki, turli mamlakatlar inflyatsiya bilan kurashishda turlicha strategiyalarni qo'llaganlar. Masalan, Germaniyaning 1920-yillardagi giperinflyatsiya davrida narxlarning kun sayin oshib borishi iqtisodiy inqirozga olib

kelgan bo'lsa, XX asr oxirida AQSh va Yevropa davlatlari inflyatsiyani markaziy bank siyosati orqali samarali boshqarishga muvaffaq bo'lgan. Shu sababli, har bir davlat o'z iqtisodiy sharoitiga mos inflyatsiya siyosatini ishlab chiqishi muhimdir.

Ushbu maqolada inflyatsiyaning sabablari, uning iqtisodiy ta'siri va nazorat qilish usullari keng tahlil qilinadi. Inflyatsiya iqtisodiyotning ajralmas qismi bo'lib, uni to'g'ri boshqarish barqaror rivojlanish uchun muhim shartlardan biri hisoblanadi.

Asosiy qism

### 1. Inflyatsiyaning sabablari

Inflyatsiya turli iqtisodiy va moliyaviy omillar ta'sirida yuzaga keladi. Uni keltirib chiqaruvchi asosiy omillar quyidagilardan iborat:

Talab inflyatsiyasi – aholining tovar va xizmatlarga bo'lgan talabining taklifdan ortib ketishi natijasida narxlarning oshishi. Bu ko'pincha iqtisodiy o'sish davrida, ish haqlarining oshishi yoki kredit siyosatining yumshatilishi natijasida yuzaga keladi.

Taklif inflyatsiyasi – ishlab chiqarish xarajatlarining oshishi sababli narxlarning ko'tarilishi. Masalan, energiya resurslari, xomashyo yoki ish haqlari qimmatlashganda ishlab chiqaruvchilar bu xarajatlarni iste'molchilarga yuklashadi.

Pul massasining ko'payishi – markaziy bank yoki hukumat tomonidan iqtisodiyotga ortiqcha pul chiqarilishi natijasida pulning qadrsizlanishi sodir bo'ladi. Milton Fridman ta'kidlaganidek, inflyatsiya “har doim va hamma joyda monetar hodisa” hisoblanadi.

Valyuta kursining pasayishi – milliy valyutaning xorijiy valyutalarga nisbatan qadrsizlanishi import qilinadigan tovarlar narxining oshishiga sabab bo'lib, umumiy narxlar darajasiga ta'sir qiladi.

Tashqi iqtisodiy omillar – global iqtisodiy inqirozlar, pandemiyalar yoki geosiyosiy mojarolar natijasida narxlarning keskin oshishi mumkin. Masalan, 2022-yilda Ukrainadagi urush energiya va oziq-ovqat narxlarining butun dunyo bo'ylab oshishiga sabab bo'ldi.

### 2. Inflyatsiyaning iqtisodiyotga ta'siri

Inflyatsiyaning ta'siri uning darajasiga va davomiyligiga bog'liq. Mo'tadil inflyatsiya iqtisodiy o'sishga yordam berishi mumkin, biroq yuqori yoki beqaror inflyatsiya turli salbiy oqibatlarga olib keladi.

Aholining real daromadlari pasayishi – inflyatsiya oshgan sari pulning sotib olish qobiliyati kamayadi. Agar ish haqlari inflyatsiya darajasidan past bo'lsa, turmush darajasi pasayadi.

Jamg'armalar va investitsiyalarga ta'siri – inflyatsiya darajasi yuqori bo'lsa, odamlar va kompaniyalar o'z pullarini uzoq muddatli jamg'arishdan ko'ra, tezroq sarflashga harakat qiladilar. Bu esa investitsiyalar hajmining kamayishiga olib keladi.

Kredit bozori va foiz stavkalari – inflyatsiya ortganda markaziy banklar foiz stavkalarini oshiradi, bu esa kredit olishni qimmatlashtiradi va bizneslar uchun investitsiya muhitini murakkablashtiradi.

Ishsizlik va iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'siri – yuqori inflyatsiya biznes xarajatlarini oshirib, ishlab chiqarish pasayishiga va natijada ishsizlik ortishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Inflyatsiya va ishsizlik o'rtasidagi bog'liqlik Filipp egrisi orqali tasvirlanadi.

Tashqi savdoga ta'siri – agar inflyatsiya mamlakat ichida yuqori bo'lsa, mahalliy mahsulotlar xorijiy mahsulotlarga nisbatan qimmatlashadi, bu esa eksport hajmining kamayishiga va savdo balansining yomonlashishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

### 3. Inflyatsiyani nazorat qilish usullari

Inflyatsiyani boshqarish davlatning asosiy iqtisodiy vazifalaridan biridir. Turli mamlakatlar inflyatsiyani jilovlash uchun quyidagi strategiyalardan foydalanadilar:

Pul-kredit siyosati – markaziy bank foiz stavkalarini oshirish orqali iqtisodiyotdagi pul massasini kamaytiradi va inflyatsiyani jilovlaydi. Masalan, AQSh Federal Rezerv tizimi va Yevropa Markaziy banki bu usuldan keng foydalanadi.

Fiskal siyosat – hukumat soliqlarni oshirish yoki byudjet xarajatlarini kamaytirish orqali iqtisodiyotdagi ortiqcha talabni pasaytiradi.

Narxlarni nazorat qilish – ba'zi mamlakatlar strategik mahsulotlar (masalan, energiya yoki oziq-ovqat) narxlarini sun'iy cheklash orqali inflyatsiyani jilovlashga harakat qiladilar, biroq bu uzoq muddatda samarali bo'lmashligi mumkin.

Tashqi iqtisodiy choralar – milliy valyutani barqarorlashtirish va import qaramligini kamaytirish orqali narxlarning ortishini oldini olish mumkin.

Mehnat bozori siyosati – ish haqlarining inflyatsiyaga mos ravishda oshirilishini ta’minlash aholining real daromadini saqlab qolish uchun muhim choradir.

Inflyatsiyani boshqarish samarali siyosat va markaziy banklarning oqilona harakatlarini talab qiladi. Mamlakatlarning iqtisodiy rivojlanishi inflyatsiyaning nazorat ostida bo‘lishiga bog‘liq bo‘lib, noto‘g‘ri boshqaruv iqtisodiy inqirozlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Shu sababli, davlatlar inflyatsiya xavfini kamaytirish uchun muvozanatli monetar va fiskal siyosat yuritishlari lozim.

Xulosa

Inflyatsiya – har qanday mamlakat iqtisodiyotiga ta’sir qiluvchi muhim omillardan biri bo‘lib, uning nazoratsiz o‘sishi iqtisodiy barqarorlik va aholi turmush darajasiga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkin. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, inflyatsiyaning sabablari talab va taklif omillari, pul-kredit siyosati hamda tashqi iqtisodiy ta’sirlar bilan bog‘liqdir (Mishkin, 2019). Shuningdek, inflyatsiya darajasi nazorat qilinmasa, u ishlab chiqarish pasayishi, ishsizlikning ortishi va jamg‘armalarning qadrsizlanishiga olib kelishi mumkin (Blanchard & Johnson, 2013).

Jahon tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, inflyatsiyani samarali boshqarish uchun markaziy banklarning aniq va puxta o‘ylangan pul-kredit siyosati muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Masalan, AQSh Federal Rezerv tizimi va Yevropa Markaziy bankining tajribasi inflyatsiyani jilovlashda foiz stavkalarini oshirish va pul massasini tartibga solish muhim vositalardan biri ekanligini tasdiqlaydi (Friedman, 1970). Bundan tashqari, hukumatning soliq va byudjet siyosati, mehnat bozorining barqarorligi ham inflyatsiyani boshqarishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi (Samuelson & Nordhaus, 2020).

Inflyatsiyaning nazoratsiz o‘sishi iqtisodiy inqirozlarga olib kelishi mumkinligi sababli, har bir davlat o‘z sharoitiga mos tarzda inflyatsiyaga qarshi strategiyalar ishlab chiqishi lozim. O‘zbekiston tajribasida ham so‘nggi yillarda inflyatsiyani jilovlash bo‘yicha markaziy bankning pul-kredit siyosatini takomillashtirish va narx barqarorligini ta’minlash bo‘yicha muhim islohotlar olib borilmoqda.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, inflyatsiya iqtisodiyotning ajralmas qismi bo‘lib, uni to‘g‘ri boshqarish mamlakatning iqtisodiy rivojlanishi va aholi farovonligini ta’minlashning

asosiy shartlaridan biridir. Pul-kredit va fiskal siyosatning uyg'unligi, ishlab chiqarish hajmini oshirish va milliy valyuta barqarorligini ta'minlash inflyatsiyaga qarshi samarali choralar hisoblanadi. Shu bois, davlatlar inflyatsiyani nazorat ostida ushlab turish orqali barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashga intilishi lozim.

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## QADRIYATLAR NAZARIYALARI ASOSIDA TALABALARNI MA'NAVIY AXLOQIY TARBIYALASHNING AMALIYOTDAGI HOLATI.

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada talaba yoshlarning ma'naviy axloqiy fazilatlarini rivojlantirish, shaxsiy va kasbiy ijtimoiylashivini ta'minlash, farovonlikka intilish omilining kuchayishi, pedagogik faoliyatlarini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari, ilmiy pedagogik kadrlar tayyorlash ko'lamini kengaytirish usullari, sharq xalqlari tafakkuri, milliy qadriyatlarimiz, o'rta asrlardagi siyosiy qadriyatlar keng ma'noda yoritilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Respublika, qadriyat, axloq-odob, faoliyat, ta'limiy- tarbiyaviy usullar, mutafakkirlar, ma'naviyat, madaniya, tadqiqot, maqsad.

Keyingi yillarda yurtimizda ta'lim tizimining barcha bo'g'inlarida jumladan umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari talabalarida milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar nazariyalari asosida ularda ma'naviy axloqiy fazilatlarini shakllantirish hamda rivojlantirishning ijtimoiy shart-sharoitlarini vujudga keltirish, xususan umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablari talabalarida qadriyatlar nazariyalari asosida ma'naviy axloqiy tarbiyalash xususida ko'plab tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Chunki, hech kimga sir emas, globalizatsiya jarayonlari avj olgan bugungi kunda talaba-yoshlar o'rtasida manaviy-axloqiy qadriyatlarni o'zlashtirishga qiziqishning susayishi, va, aksincha, moddiy farovonlikka intilish omilining kuchayishi kuzatilmoqda. Mazkur o'zgarishlar talabalarda pedagogik faoliyatga aksiologik munosabatni tarkib toptirishda o'zining salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatmoqda hamda egallangan mutaxassislikka doir kasbiy faoliyat bilan shug'ullanmaslikning ommalashuviga olib kelmoqda. Ushbu mamlakatimiz pedagogika oliy o'quv yurtlaridagi bu sohadagi mavjud muammolar nuqtai nazaridan atroflicha yoritish ehtiyoji bu xususda yangicha yondashuvlar asosida tadqiqotlar olib borish zaruratini hamda mavzuning dolzarbligini belgilab beradi.

Talaba-yoshlarining ma`naviy axloqiy fazilatlarini rivojlantirish, ularning muvaffaqiyatli shaxsiy va kasbiy ijtimoiylashuvni taminlash uchun umumiy o`rta ta`lim maktablari talabalarida qadriyatlar nazariyalari asosida ma`naviy axloqiy tarbiyalashning samarali texnologiyalari, ko`makchi-kompyuterli tizim hamda pedagogik mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish hozirgi zamonaviy jahon ijtimoiy pedagogika fanining eng samarali usullaridan ekanligi ma`lum. Shu tufayli talabalarda ma`naviy ma`rifiy jarayonga aksiologik munosabatni qaror toptirish, ma`naviy axloqiy kompetentlikning aksiologik komponentini takomillashtirish, o`z - o`zini nazorat qilish, o`z - o`zini tahlil qilish, o`z - o`zini baholash ko`nikmalarini shakllantirish asosida talabalarda faoliyatining sifat ko`rsatkichlarini oshirish hamda bu yo`nalishlardagi ilg`or jahon tajribasini tadqiqotlarda samarali qo`llash ehtiyoji mavjuddir.

Respublikamizda uzluksiz ta`lim tizimining barcha bōg`inlari jumladan, umumiy o`rta ta`lim maktablari talabalarida aksiologik munosabatni tarkib toptirish, ma`naviy axloqiy tarbiyalash, bilimlarini yuksaltirishga doir faoliyat bilan shug`ullanmaslikning oldini olish bo`yicha salmoqli tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi. Shunday bo`lsa-da, milliy pedagogika fani oldida talim tizimining barcha bōg`inlari jumladan, umumiy o`rta ta`lim maktablari talabalarida qadriyatlar nazariyalari asosida ma`naviy axloqiy tarbiyalashni, milliy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar tizimi va faoliyat motivlari asosida ma`naviy axloqiy tarbiyalashning aksiologik komponentiga doir mezon va ko`rsatkichlarni aniqlashtirish, aksiologik yondashuv asosida talabalarda badiiy adabiyotlarni o`qishga yo'naltirilish, talabalarda qadriyatlar nazariyalari asosida ma`naviy axloqiy tarbiyalashning pedagogik mexanizmlarini takomillashtirish, refleksiv ta'sir ko`rsatish asosida talabalarda ma`naviy axloqiy tarbiyalashning kreativ texnologiyalarini ishlab chiqish kabi dolzarb muammolar turgani sir emas. Zero, O`zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil uchun mo`ljallangan eng muhim ustuvor vazifalar to`g`risidagi Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasida ham birinchi navbatda amalga oshirilishi lozim bolgan ustuvor vazifalar qatorida ilm-fan va ta`lim, ta`lim va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayot munosabatlariga alohida urg`u berilganligi bejiz emas. Modomiki, ta`lim tizimining markazida inson kapitali, undan samarali foydalanish va maqsadli yo`naltirish turar ekan, bunda umumiy o`rta ta`lim maktablarining barcha manfaatdor tomonlari, ta`lim jarayonining barcha subektlari bilan yaxlit bir butunlikda bugungi kun talablari asosida tashkil etish hamda qadriyatlar

nazariyalari asosida talabalarni ma`naviy axloqiy tarbiyalashga erishish oldimizda turgan muhim vazifalardandir.

Bugungi kunda mamlakatimizni yangilash va modernizatsiya qilish, uni innovatsion asosda rivojlantirish, o`z oldimizga qo`ygan ko`p qirrali va murakkab vazifalarni amalga oshirish maqsadida biz zamonaviy va kreativ fikrlaydigan, har qanday vaziyatda ham masuliyatni o`z zimmasiga olishga qodir bolgan, g`ayrat shijoatli, intellektual salohiyati yuksak, vatanparvar yosh kadrlarga davlat va jamiyat boshqaruvida muhim vazifalarni ishonib topshirmoqdamiz. Haqiqatdan ham O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev mamlakatimizni rivojlangan davlatlar qatoridan munosib o`rin olishi va jamiyatdagi ma`lum muammolarga yechim topish albatta o`sib kelayotgan yosh avlod vakillarini ta`lim-tarbiyasiga har jihatdan bog`liq ekanligini ta`kidlaydi. Jumladan: farzandlarimizni qobilyatini ro`yobga chiqarishga bolalikdan e`tibor berib, ularning kamoloti uchun barcha imkoniyatlarimizni safarbar etsak, yurtimizdan yanada ko`plab Beruniylar, Ibn Sinolar, Ulugbeklar yetishib chiqadi. Men bunga ishonaman..deb yurtimiz yoshlariga yuksak ishonch bildiradi davlatimiz rahbari o`z nutqlarida.

Oliy talim muassasalarida ilmiy salohiyatni yanada oshirish, ilmiy va ilmiy pedagog kadrlar tayyorlash ko`lamini kengaytirish - eng muhim masalalardan biridir. Oliy o`quv yurtlari nufuzini oshirish, nodavlat talim maskanlari sonini ko`paytirib, yuqori malakali kadrlarni jalb etish va raqobatni kuchaytirish lozim. Chunki jamiyatimizda oliy malumotga ega, yuksak malakali mutaxassislar qancha ko`p bo`lsa, rivojlanish shuncha tez va samarali boladi.

Qadriyatlar to`g`risidagi fan Aksiologiya (aksio qadriyat, logos fan, ta`limot ma`nosini anglatadi) falsafaning shu masalani o`rganadigan va u bilan shug`ullanadigan sohasi hisoblanadi. Sobiq Ittifoq davrida bu to`g`risida nihoyatda kam ma`lumotlar bor edi. O`zbekistonda qadriyatlarga e`tibor kuchaydi, uning turli qirralari olim va mutaxassislar tomonidan tahlil etilmoqda. Qadriyatlar falsafasi Aksiologiyaning ko`pdan-ko`p mavzulari mutaxassislarimizning ilmiy izlanishlarida o`ziga xos o`rintutmoqda.

«Moziyga qaytib ish ko`rmoq hayrlidir», deb yozgan edi Abdulla Qodiriy «O`tgan kunlar» romanida. Huddi shunday, «Qadriyat o`zi nima?» savoliga javob berishdan oldin

mavzuning tarixini, qisqa bo'lsa-da, o'rganmoq lozim. Busiz qadriyatlarning bugun va kelajakdagi ahamiyatini tushunib bo'lmaydi.

Qadriyatlar mavzusining tarixi, ildizlari va insoniyatga xos qadrlash tamoyillari shakllanishi uzoq o'tmishga ega. G'arb olimlari bu borada, asosan, Yevropa madaniy merosi va g'oyalariga tayanadilar, ko'plab allomalarning nomlarini tilga oladilar. Garbda qadriyatlar bilan shug'ullanadigan falsafiy soha Aksiologiya (aksio qadriyat, logos ta'limot) fanining shakllangani ham ularning bunday qarashlari uchun muayyan asos bo'ladi. Biz Suqrot va Aflotun, Arastu va Hegellar katta e'tibor bergan bu mavzuning G'arb falsafasida o'z tarixiga ega ekanligiga shubha qilmaymiz.

Ammo ushbu mavzu ko'hna va navqiron Sharq, xususan O'zbekiston uchun begona emas! Uning eng teran jihatlarini faqat G'arbdan emas, balki Sharqdan qidirish ham foydadan holi bo'lmasa kerak. Nomlari sivilizatsiyamiz tarixiga abadiy bitilgan Xorazmiy, Forobiy, al-Buxoriy, at-Termiziy, Beruniy, Ibn Sino, Najmiddin Kubro, Yassaviy, Naqshband, Ulugbek, Navoiy, Mashrab, Bedil, Behbudiy, Avloniy kabi mutafakkirlar ijodida ham bu mavzuning izlari bor, teran qirralari ochilgan. Gap ana shu izlarni izlab topishda, ularni unutmaslikda, sayqallab turishda, zamona realliklari nuqtai nazaridan holisona talqin qilishdadir. Avlod va ajdodlarimiz yaratgan qadrlash mezonlarining tarixi eng qadimgi naqlar, rivoyatlar, afsona, hikoyat, dostonlarga, ya'ni xalq og'zaki ijodi namunalariga borib taqaladi. Spitamen, Muqanna va Jaloliddin Manguberdi tōğrisidagi asarlarda, Alpomish, To'maris va Shiroq tōğrisidagi afsona va dostonlarda vatanparvarlik, xalq va yurt ozodligi uchun fidoyilik kabi ko'plab umuminsoniy qadriyatlar tasvirlangan. Shu bilan birga, pedagogik faoliyatga tayyorlash jarayonida ijtimoiy hamkorlik, ota-onalar va jamiyat bilan aloqalar mustahkamlanishi kerak. Talabalar faqat o'quv yurtida emas, balki jamiyatda ham ta'limiy qadriyatlarni o'zlashtirishi kerak. Bu orqali ularda umumbashariy qadriyatlar, mas'uliyat, vatanparvarlik va inson huquqlari haqida chuqur tushuncha shakllanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, talabalarni ta'limiy qadriyatlar asosida pedagogik faoliyatga tayyorlash tizimini takomillashtirish, nafaqat pedagoglarning kasbiy malakasini oshirish, balki ularning ma'naviy va axloqiy rivojlanishiga ham yordam berishi zarur. Buning uchun ta'lim jarayonida ilm-fan, amaliyot va axloqiy qadriyatlar o'rtasidagi muvozanatni

ta'minlash lozim. Faqat shunda biz kuchli, ma'naviy barkamol va ijtimoiy mas'uliyatli pedagoglarni tarbiyalashga erishishimiz mumkin.

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## BOSHLANG‘ICH SINFDA ARIFMETIK AMALLARNI O‘RGATISHDA DIDAKTIK O‘YINLARNING O‘RNI VA AHAMIYATI

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**Annostatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada boshlang‘ich sinfda arifmetik amallarni o‘rgatishda didaktik o‘yinlarning o‘rni va ahamiyati xususida so‘z yuritilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Matematika, o‘quvchi, o‘qituvchi, arifmetik amallar, didaktik o‘yin, ta‘lim sifati.

**Annotation:** This article talks about the role and importance of didactic games in teaching arithmetic operations in elementary school.

**Key words:** Mathematics, student, teacher, arithmetic operations, didactic game, quality of education.

Har tomonlama barkamol insonni shakllantirish bugungi jamiyatimiz oldida turgan dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Hozirgi maktab o‘rindiqlarida o‘tirgan yosh avlod ertaga bizning qo‘limizdan ishimizni oladigan, hayotimizni davom ettirib, o‘zidan keyingi avlodga yetgazuvchi vorislarimiz, O‘zbekiston buyuk kelajagining egalaridir. Barkamol avlod haqida so‘z borganda, milliy o‘quv dasturlari va o‘quv adabiyotlarini takomillashtirish. Umumta‘lim tizimida ta‘lim yo‘nalishlari va mutaxassisliklarini bugungi kun talabalari nuqtai nazaridan qayta ko‘rib chiqish zarur. Shuningdek, o‘quv jarayoniga yangi axborot va pedagogik texnologiyalarni keng joriy etish, bolalarimizni komil inson etib tarbiyalashda jonbozlik ko‘rsatadigan o‘qituvchilarga e‘tiborimizni yanada oshirish, qisqacha aytganda, ta‘lim tarbiya tizimini sifat jihatidan butunlay yangi bosqichga ko‘tarish diqqatimiz markazida bo‘lishi darkor. Shu sababli zamon talablariga to‘liq javob

bera oladigan pedagogik texnologiyalarni barcha fanlarga, xususan, matematika darslarida ham joriy qilish ishlari hozirgi davr talablaridan biridir.

Ma'lumki maktab ostonasida ilk qadam qo'ygan bolaning faoliyatda o'yin asosiy o'rinni egallaydi. O'yin ularning eng sevimli mashg'uloti bo'lib, ular har qanday mashg'ulotni o'yin bilan uyg'unlashtirishga harakat qilishadi. Shunday ekan o'qituvchi o'quvchi faoliyatidan ularning sevimli mashg'uloti – o'yinni siqib chiqarmasdan, undan maqsadga muvofiq foydalanish bilan ta'lim jarayonining samaradiligini oshirishi lozim. O'yin bola hayotining ma'lum qismidir. O'yin orqali bola atrof – muhit, tabiat hodisalari, manzaralar, buyumlar o'simliklar hayvonlar dunyosi bilan aloqa o'rnatadi.

Didaktik o'yin texnologiyalari amalga oshiriladigan ayrim noanaviy dars shakllari  
Formulalar darsi – o'quvchilarning formulalarni puxta o'zlashtirishlari bo'yicha turli o'yinlar shaklidagi mashqlar o'tkazish darsi.

Kim oshdi savdosi darsi – o'quv fani ayrim bo'limi bo'yicha bilimlarni har bir o'qituvchi qanchalik ko'p bilishini namoyish etish darsi.

Yarmarka darsi – dars mavzusini bo'laklar bo'yicha oldindan o'zlashtirgan o'quvchilarning o'zaro muloqot asosida sinfga qiziqarli tushuntirish orqali o'tiladigan dars.

“Tergovni bilimdonlar olib boradi” darsi - dars mavzusini oldindan puxta o'rgangan o'quvchilar yordamida qiziqarli savol-javoblar, tahlillar asosida isbotlab tushuntirish mashqlari bo'lib, bunda o'quvchilar dars mavzusini o'zlashtirib, eslab qolishlari uchun qulaylik yaratiladi.

Integral (integratsiyalashgan) darsi - bir necha fanlarga oid integratsiyalash uchun qulay bo'lgan mavzular bo'yicha tashkil qilingan dars bo'lib, o'quvchilarning turli fanlarga qiziqishlarini ortirib, ta'lim jarayonidagi faolliklarini ta'minlaydi. Bunday darslar o'quvchilarga fanlararo bog'liqlikni o'rgatish orqali ulardan olam tuzilishining ularning ilmiy asoslarini to'liq idrok etish, ilmiy dunyoqarashlarini shakllantirish, ijodiy tafakkurlarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

“Mo'jizalar maydoni” darsi – o'quvchilar bilan o'tkaziladigan qiziqarli o'yin bo'lib, turli savollarga belgilangan vaqt davomida to'g'ri javoblar topish va g'oliblarni

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rag‘batlantirish orqali o‘quvchilarda fikrlash, topqirlik, ziyraklik va bilimlarini kengaytirib borish sifatlarini shakillantiradi.

Didaktik o‘yinlarni amalda qo‘llash shart-sharoitlari

Didaktik o‘yinlarni tanlashda ishtirokchilarning yoshi, bilimi va tarbiyalanganlik darajasi hisobga olinadi. Har bir didaktik o‘yin mashg‘ulotlariga o‘ziga xos xavfsizlik talablari qo‘yiladi. Bu xavfsizlik talablariga to‘liq rioya qilinishi har bir tashkilotchining doimiy e‘tiborida bo‘lishi kerak. Bundan tashqari har bir didaktik o‘yin uchun sarflanadigan vaqt miqdorini to‘g‘ri belgilash va unga rioya qilishning o‘ziga xos asoslarini bilish va darsning maqsadiga muvofiq qo‘llash talab qilinadi.

Boshlang‘ich sinflarda arifmetik amallarni o‘rgatishda quyida keltirilgan didaktik o‘yinlarni qo‘llash mumkin.

### “Jim” o‘yini

Bunda o‘yinda sonlar yozilgan kartochkalar doskaga ilinadi. O‘yinning asosiy sharti barcha o‘quvchilar jim o‘tirishadi, hamda o‘yin shartiga ko‘ra, qo‘shish yoki ayirish amaliga ko‘ra natijalar qo‘yiladi.

va

kartochkalar ilingan joyga ularning qo‘shish yoki ayirish natijasida, 2 yoki 12 yozilgan kartochkalarni qo‘yadilar.

### “Karra bilimdonlari” o‘yini

Ushbu o‘yinni tashkil etishda turlicha tashkil etish mumkin. Yuqoridagi singari kartochlardan foydalanish ham mumkin. Yoki o‘qituvchi tomonidan “ha” yoki “yo‘q” shaklida karra jadvali natijasi tekshirib boriladi.

Masalan:

$$4*5=20 \text{ -ha}$$

$$8*6=46 \text{ – yo‘q}$$

$$5*7=35 \text{– ha}$$

$$5*6=29 \text{ -yo‘q}$$

$$9*4=36 \text{ – ha}$$

$$7*9=63 \text{– ha}$$

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Ushbu o'yinlar orqali dars jarayonini samarali tashkil etishda, yangi mavzuni mustahkamlashda natijalarga erishish mumkin.

Didaktik o'yinlar bolaning his-tuyg'usiga ta'sir etib, unda o'qishga ijobiy munosabat va qiziqish hislatini tarkib toptiradi. Bolalar o'yinda zo'r mamnuniyat bilan ishtirok etadilar. O'yin boshlanishini sabrsizlik bilan kutadilar, ularning ongida beixtiyor ertangi o'quv kunining quvonchli manzarasi gavdalanadi.

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## AMERICAN SLANGS THAT ARE USED IN DAILY COMMUNICATION. THE BRITISH AND THE AMERICAN SLANGS THAT ARE USED IN THEIR DAILY COMMUNICATION.

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### **Abstract**

Slangs are one of the most key points of effective interaction in any language, particularly in the English language. Although the usage of slangs in communication is more complicated than we expected, learning its meaning is vital for us. Slangs often cannot be translated with their literal meaning as idioms, phrasal verbs, jargons. Because they are used by local people in a country as a dialect which creates some issues for non-native speakers. However, we cannot consider slang as a dialect, because there is difference between them. When it comes to the main topic, slang, it refers to the phrase or word that is used in highly informal colloquial speech by a specific area, such as in the UK or the USA. So, this article is written to provide you with the essential slangs, their types, their differences between jargon, dialect and idioms, however, this article provide the essential slangs that are used in the USA and the UK in daily interaction.

### **Key words**

Slang, jargon, idioms, dialect, colloquial slang, internet slang, acronym slang, pop culture slang, American and British slangs.

### **Introduction**

A language like English is constantly and considerably changing, both in spoken and written forms. When people use language in their communication, they reshape it day by day, introducing new meanings and expressions. The word “slang” represents the fluid nature of language, making it difficult to define clearly. Even though slang is now widespread and appears in many modern literary works, there is no straightforward way

to identify it. According to Lighter and Dumas, people can recognize slang, but no one can provide a precise definition for it. No other word is as vague and challenging to define as “slang”. Today, slang remains a debated topic with ongoing discussions about its meaning, classification and role in language.

Most linguists and lexicographers admit that the origin of the word slang is “uncertain” or “unknown”. But, the first occurrence of the word slang is dated 1756 in the OED, Oxford English dictionary, according to which ultimate source is “not apparent”. Consequently, word “slang” appeared in English language earlier than in the languages of Scandinavian countries. Eric Partridge, in *Slang and Yesterday*, states that since the 1850s, the term “slang” has been recognized as an informal and nonstandard form of speech. John Ayto, in the introduction to the *Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang*, explains that in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, “slang” originally referred to a specific type of vocabulary used by people of low social status or questionable reputation. In earlier times, it was known as thieves’ jargon or secret language.

In modern times, slang is no longer linked to criminal activity. Instead, it develops from various cultural influences and technological advancements, leading to a wide range of slang forms, from street slang to African, American slang. Slang emerges within specific subcultures. The expressions used in slang often reflect the beliefs and values of a particular group, helping to create a sense of belonging. Slang can also indicate a speaker’s identity and background. Before a phrase is considered slang, it must be commonly used and accepted by members of the group.

To cut it short, slangs are the type of words or phrases that are sometimes utilized in everyday colloquial speech by a specific culture which makes the language difficult to understand for non-native speakers. The word slang emerged in the USA whereas its equivalent is jargon. The terms “slang” and “jargon” are sometimes treated as synonymous, but there is a difference between them. Jargon is a French word that represents the variety of

language belongs to a specific profession or activity. For example:

Habeas corpus- a legal principle ensuring a person’s right to appear in court. It is a jargon, due to relevance to legal career.

GOAT- greatest of all time, it is used more for football players in order to express they’re greatest, and there is no literal meaning as a type of animal, therefore it is called slang.

Slang can sometimes be mistaken for dialectical words or even argots. While dialectical words are used over a wider geographical area, slang is more localized and spoken by fewer people. Specific types of slang exist, such as prison slang, military slang, and workplace slang which are understood only within their respective groups. Argots, on the other hand, are even more exclusive, often used by smaller groups like criminal gangs, making them less widely understood. Because of these differences, we can compare language use to a three-story pyramid: dialectical words form the base, slang occupies the middle, and argots are at the top, as they are used by the smallest number of people. For example:

Bloke – is means in Britain “man”, which is called slang

Shank- represents ,prison argot, a homemade knife

Y’ all – means, in southern U.S dialect as “you all”

Slang terms with figurative meanings are common in everyday speech. These slangs are often mistaken for idioms because they share similarities. While slang words can sometimes be just a single word, idioms typically consist of at least two words and carry abstract meanings. The main distinction between them is that idioms are made up of words, phrases or expressions whose meanings are not literal. Unlike slang, idioms are widely recognized and understood by most people.

For example, “couch potato” is an idiom that is commonly known and used. It refers to a lazy person, particularly a boy, who spends the entire day watching TV. Owing to its widespread recognition, this phrase is not considered slang.

On the other hand, “throw shade” is an example of slang with an abstract meaning. It refers to insulting or showing contempt for someone, making it seem similar to an idiom at first glance. For instance,

“This isn’t the first time that the actress has thrown shade at her ex-husband”

At any rate, from a linguistic perspective, slang is seen as using common words in unusual ways or employing unusual words in ordinary contexts. This view highlights the innovative and fresh nature of slang. Jespersen (1922) describes slang as finding enjoyment in inventing and spreading new words while giving existing words new meanings. Similarly, Somig (1981) defines slang as a type of experimental language. Mattiello (2008) points out that slang differs from standard language in both its structure and meaning. In terms of morphology, it does not follow conventional word-formation rules.

## Methods

Slang can be categorized based on different factors such as usage, region, and subcultures. These informal expressions often evolve quickly, influenced by culture, trends, and social interactions.

### 1. Based on Usage

#### **a) Colloquial slang**

Colloquial slang includes casual, everyday words and phrases used in informal speech. These terms make communication more relaxed and natural but are not considered appropriate in formal settings.

- \*Gonna- going to
- \*Wanna- want to
- \*Y'all- you all
- \*Dunno- don't know
- \*Cuz- because

#### **b) Internet slang**

Internet slang consist of abbreviations, and unique expressions that emerge in digital communication, such as social media, messaging apps and online forums.

- \*LOL- laugh out loud
- \*BRB- be right back
- \*TBH- to be honest
- \*DM- direct message
- \*FOMO- fear of missing out

#### **c) Acronym slang**

Acronyms are widely used in spoken and written language to simplify long phrases into shorter, more recognizable forms. Many of these derived from pop culture and social media.

- \*GOAT- greatest of all time
- \*YOLO- you only live once
- \*IDK- I don't know
- \*SMH- shaking my head

\*TMI- too much information

**d) Pop culture slang**

this type of slang emerges from movies, TV shows, music, and viral trends. It often reflects popular expressions or references from entertainment.

\*Lit-exciting, fun

\*Vibe- atmosphere, feeling

\*Stan- super fan( originated from Eminem’s song “Stan”)

\*Binge-watch- watching multiple episodes of a show in one sitting.

\*Throw shade- to insult someone subtly

**2. Based on region**

**a) American slang**

American slang is diverse and constantly evolving, influenced by pop culture, sports and everyday speech. They are widely used in casual American English, especially among younger generations.

\*Dope- cool, awesome

\*Bucks- dollars

\*Ballin’- living extravagantly

\*Hyped- excited

**b) British slang**

British slang is distinct and often different from American English expressions. It has a rich history and is commonly used in everyday conversations in the UK, and also found in movies, TV shows.

\*Cheers- thanks

\*Mate- friend

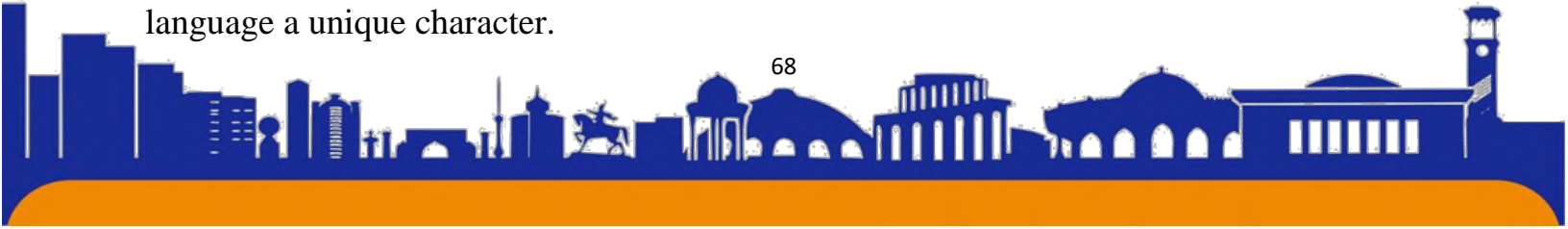
\*Chuffed- very pleased

\*Gobsmacked- shocked

\*Bloke- man

**c) Australian slang**

Australian slang is known for its playful and abbreviated words. It often reflects the country’s laid-back culture. They are frequently used in Australian English, giving the language a unique character.



- \*Arvo- afternoon
- \*Barbie- barbecue
- \*Mozzie- mosquito
- \*Straya- Australia
- \*Fair dinkum- genuine, true

### **3. Based on subcultures**

#### **a) Gaming slang**

Gamers use unique slang to communicate quickly during gameplay. Its usage is popular in online gaming communities like Fortnite, Call of duty, and League of legends

- \*GG- good game
- \*Noob- inexperienced player
- \*Respawn- reappear after dying in a game
- \*OP- overpowered
- \*Lag- delay in game performance

#### **c) hip-hop slang**

Hip-hop culture has contributed significantly to slang, especially in urban communities. They are found in rap lyrics, urban communities and pop culture.

- \*Flex- show off
- \*Clout- influence, fame
- \* Banger-a great song
- \*Squad- group of friends

#### **d) Sports slang**

Sports slang is used by athletes, commentators, and fans to describe gameplay and performances. They are frequently used in sports commentary, fan discussions and everyday metaphors.

- \*Hat trick- scoring three goals in one game
- \*Slam dunk- an easy win
- \*Clutch- performing well under pressure
- \*Home run- a great success(from baseball)

## **Result and Discussion**

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According to slangs regions, they are divided into three groups: American slang, British slang, and Australian slang. Among them we will explore two types, American and British ones. Below the slang terms will be reviewed with sample sentences:

***British Slang Words***

<b>SLANG</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>	<b>EXAMPLE</b>
<b>Bite your arm off</b>	To eagerly accept an offer or opportunity, often because it is desirable	If you offer him well-paid job, he'll bite your arm off
<b>Bob's your uncle</b>	Everything is sorted It's as simple as that	Take a left, then a right, and Bob's your uncle- you're at the station
<b>Butcher's hook</b>	Have a look	Give us a butcher's at that newspaper.
<b>Dishy</b>	Physically attractive	New actor in the movie is so dishy.
<b>Don't cry over spilt milk</b>	There's no use being upset about smth, because it had already happened	I know you lost your wallet, but don't cry over spilt milk- let's focus on cancelling cards
<b>Donkey's years</b>	A long time	I haven't seen you for donkey's years
<b>Full of beans</b>	Someone is very energetic and vivacious	The kids were full of beans after eating all that candy

<b>Gobby</b>	Someone who talks a lot and has a lot of opinions and not necessarily in a good way	That guy at the pub was so gobby, arguing with everyone about football
<b>I'm easy</b>	You're flexible and don't mind	-What do you want to eat? -I'm easy, you choose
<b>Earful</b>	Someone who is being told off	They got an earful for being so loud last night

**American Slang Words**

<b>Blown away</b>	to be extremely surprised or shocked	I was blown away by the singer's performance
<b>Break the ice</b>	Make a beginning. Initiate a conversation	He told a funny joke to break the ice at the beginning of the meeting
<b>Cool it</b>	Calm down	Hey, cool it! There's no need to argue.
<b>Hit the sack</b>	To go to sleep	I'm exhausted, I think I'll hit the sack early
<b>In a nutshell</b>	Very brief or concise	He explained the movie plot in a nutshell.
<b>Pull one's leg</b>	To tease someone To joke with someone	Don't worry, I was just pulling your leg when I said I saw a ghost
<b>Under the weather</b>	Sick, not well	I'm feeling a bit under the weather today

<b>On the house</b>	Free, no cost	The waiter brought us an extra dessert on the house.
<b>Pig out</b>	To eat excessively	We pigged out pizza and ice cream last night

### Conclusion

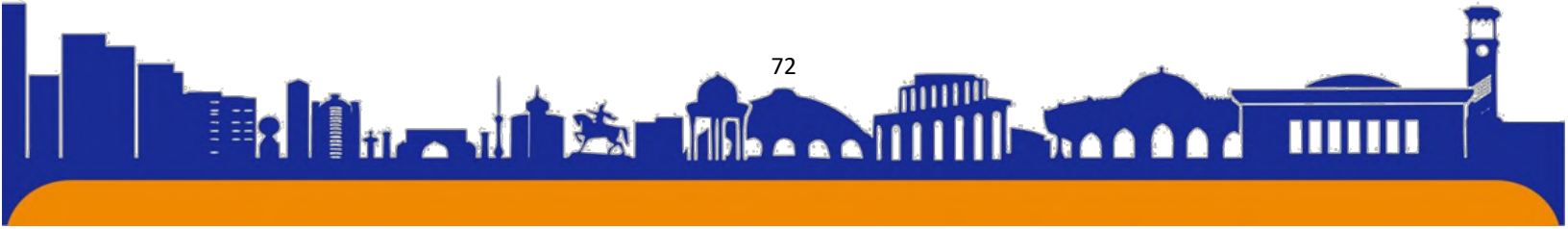
Slang is an ever-evolving aspect of language that adds color, personality, and cultural identity to communication. It reflects the creativity and adaptability of speakers, shaping how different social groups, regions, and generations express themselves. From everyday colloquial expressions to internet slang, acronyms, and pop culture influences, slang serves as a powerful tool for informal and relatable interactions.

Regional slang, such as British, American, or Australian variations, highlights cultural differences, while group-specific slang, like teen or workplace jargon, fosters a sense of belonging. Though slang can sometimes be informal or short-lived, it plays a crucial role in keeping language dynamic and engaging.

Understanding slang enhances language fluency, helping individuals connect more naturally in conversations. However, its usage should be context-appropriate to avoid misunderstandings. In conclusion, slang is more than just trendy words—it is a reflection of society, constantly evolving with time and technology, enriching everyday communication with creativity and authenticity.

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## A BUSINESS LOGIC MODEL DEVELOPMENT FOR SOFTWARE OPERATIONS

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### ABSTRACT

This article presents a business logic model development for software operation based on an event-driven approach. The proposed model ensures flexible interaction between users, events, and message generation processes, optimizing software performance. The study focuses on the mathematical representation of business logic and its practical application in automating email notifications. The results demonstrate the efficiency of the proposed model in enhancing adaptability and scalability.

**Keywords:** Business Logic, Software Development, Event-Driven Model, Automation, Adaptability, Scalability, Email Notifications, Mathematical Modeling.

### INTRODUCTION

Developing a software business logic model is an important stage in the modern process of creating effective and scalable software solutions. In the context of rapid digital transformation and increasing requirements for software quality [1]-[10], business logic is a key component that ensures that the functionality of the software product meets the needs of users and the business processes organization.

Such models can be used for various areas of research and production organization [11]-[23]. In this case, special and classical approaches are used for their implementation [24]-[44].

Traditional approaches to software development often focus on technical aspects, while business logic design allows you to create systems that easily adapt to market changes, provide effective integration with other services, and simplify further development.

Using business logic models in the development process allows you to clearly define roles, relationships between objects, and rules for their interaction, which reduces the risk of errors and increases the reliability of the software. In modern methodologies, such as Domain-Driven Design (DDD) and Model-Driven Architecture (MDA), business logic takes a central place, allowing developers to focus on the essence of business processes, and not only on their technical implementation.

In addition, automation of business logic modeling using modern tools and frameworks helps to optimize costs and reduce development time. Thus, the study of business logic models in the context of software development is not only relevant, but also necessary for creating adaptive, flexible and competitive IT solutions.

### RELATED WORKS

Analysis of software operation is an integral part of the work and implementation of this software. Accordingly, scientists consider this task from different sides. Including the creation of messages for users in accordance with the business logic of this software, we will consider several works on this topic

In the traditional application model, services are tightly coupled with the processes they support [45]. Authors in [45] clarify the relationship between currently developing standards such as UDDI, WSDL, and WSCL, and propose a conversation controller mechanism that leverages such standards to direct services in their conversations.

Ćatović, A., & et al. [46] describe RabbitMQ that acts as an intermediary between the various services. They demonstrated that the style of microservice architecture is an approach to the development of an application as a set of small services, each in charge of its own process and communication with other services.

Scientists in [47] consider the problem of log message template identification. It is aims to convert raw logs containing free-formed log messages into structured logs to be processed by automated log-based analysis, such as anomaly detection and model inference.

The paper [48] introduces MontiThings, a C&C language offering automatic error handling capabilities and a clear separation between business logic and implementation details. The error-handling methods presented in this paper can make C&C-based IoT applications more reliable without cluttering the business logic with error-handling code that is time-consuming to develop and makes the models hard to understand, especially for non-experts.

Li, X., and co-authors [49] analyze a blockchain-based flight operation data sharing scheme, named BFOD is designed to achieve the privacy protection and secure sharing of flight operation data. In BFOD, physical entities of airlines, airports and air traffic control are divided into data owners, data requesters and authorization institutes according to the business logic.

Thus, we see that the problem of business logic analysis and management is multifactorial. Later in this article, we will present our business logic model development for software operations.

## **MATHEMATICAL REPRESENTATION OF SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT BUSINESS LOGIC USING AN EVENT-DRIVEN MODEL**

Business logic of software is a set of rules, algorithms and processes that determine how the software processes data, interacts with users, performs operations and ensures the achievement of set goals. It reflects the specific needs of the business or organization that the software solves, and is a central element of any program architecture. Business logic determines the order of functions, decision-making conditions and methods of processing information in accordance with the needs of end users. Its development allows you to make the program flexible, scalable and adaptable to changes in processes or requirements. Business logic is a necessary component of software development, as it establishes a connection between the technical capabilities of the system and its functional goals. It allows developers to create solutions that meet specific tasks, optimizing internal processes and ensuring effective interaction between users and the system. In the context of automation of e-mail messages, business logic determines which events require sending messages, how these messages are generated, personalized and delivered to users. Its development ensures that the system will respond to events in a timely, relevant and in

accordance with established business requirements. This reduces the risk of errors, increases the efficiency of the system and helps meet the needs of end users.

An event-driven business logic model was chosen for the software for automating the process of sending e-mail messages. This model is optimal because it ensures that the system responds to specific events stored in the database or received via API. The event-driven model allows you to build a clear and structured process for processing events that trigger appropriate actions, including message generation, content personalization and their distribution.

The event-driven model provides flexibility and scalability of the system, allowing you to easily add new types of events or functionality without significant changes to the basic architecture. In addition, such a model integrates well with modern analytics services and APIs for data collection, allowing you to respond to the results of event analysis in real time. This is important for achieving the main goals of the developed software, including personalization, responsiveness and communication efficiency.

An event-driven business logic model can be described as a mathematical system based on sets, functions and rules. To develop a business logic model based on an event-driven model, we introduce the following parameters, which are presented in Table 1.

In the context e-mail messages sending automation, the model consists of the following main components:

- sets and parameters of the software being developed:

$$U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\} \tag{1}$$

$$E = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\} \tag{2}$$

$$M = \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k\} \tag{3}$$

$$T = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n\} \tag{4}$$

- $U$  – users set;
- $u_1$ – system user;
- $E$ – events set;

$e_j$  – event that can trigger a mailing;

$M$  – messages set;

$m_k$  – system-generated message;

$T$  – time set;

$t_p$  – a time parameter that defines the moment when the event occurred or the message was sent.

– functions and dependencies event-driven business logic model for software development.

**Table 1: Parameters**

Parameter	Description
$u_i$	unique user ID
$e_j$	event ID.
$m_k$	unique message associated with the event
$t_p$	time of event activation or message sending
$f_u$	defines the logic of relationships between users and events
$f_s$	monitors message delivery status

Event handling function:

$$f_E : E \rightarrow M \tag{5}$$

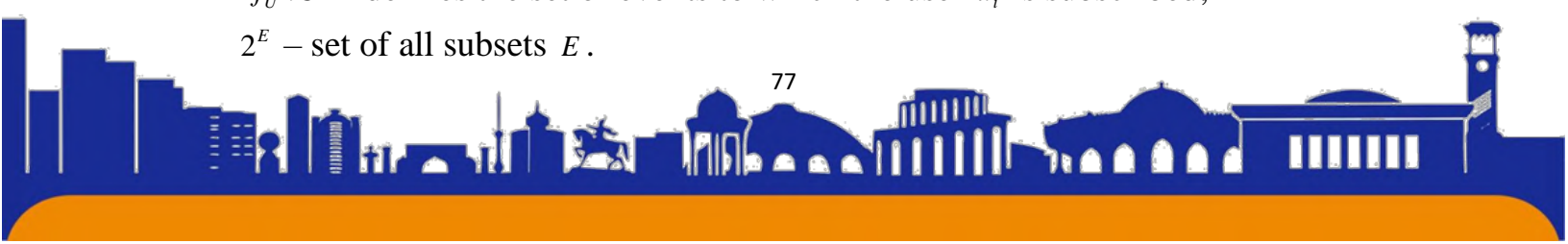
$f_E : E$  – defines message  $m_k$ , that must be generated for the event  $e_j$ .

User subscriptions function:

$$f_U : U \rightarrow 2^E \tag{6}$$

$f_U : U$  – defines the set of events to which the user  $u_i$  is subscribed;

$2^E$  – set of all subsets  $E$ .



Messages generation function:

$$f_M : M \times U \rightarrow \text{Content} \tag{7}$$

$f_M(m_k, u_i)$  – forms the content of the message  $m_k$  for the user  $u_i$  taking into account personalization.

Time function:

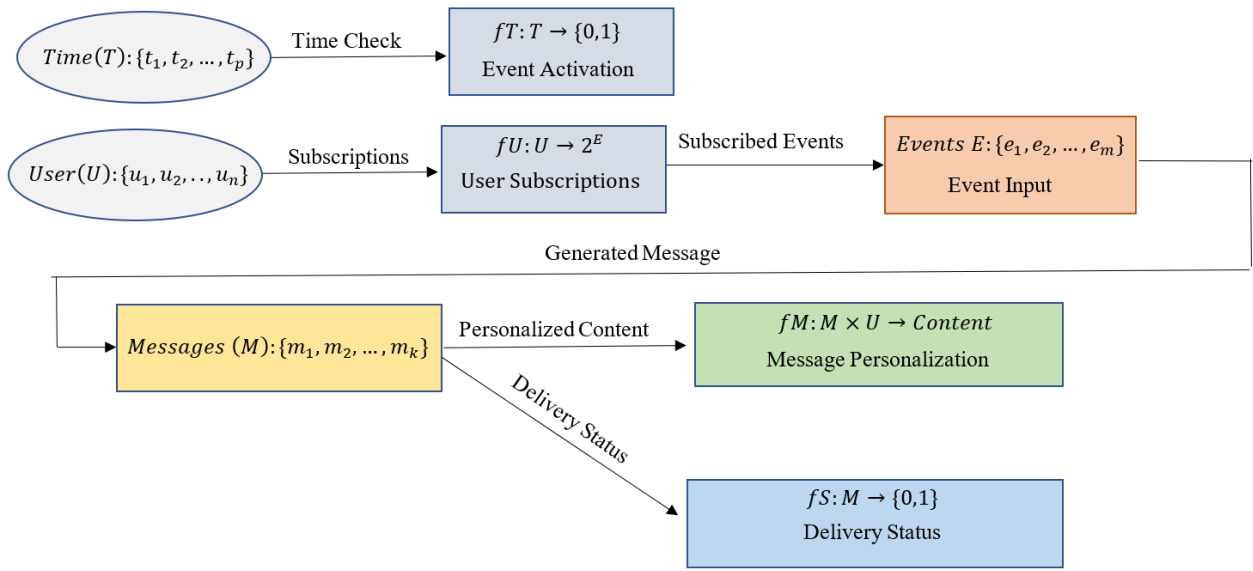
$$f_T : T \rightarrow \{0,1\} \tag{8}$$

$f_T(t_p) = 1$  , if message  $m_k$  is successfully delivered, and 0 in other case.

The system business logic is described as a functions sequence:

- the incoming event  $e_j$  is checked by the time function  $f_t$  to determine its relevance;
- for each user  $u_i$  who has a subscription to the event  $e_j$ , defined through  $f_U$ , the event processing function  $f_E$  is called, which creates a message  $m_k$ ;
- the generated message is passed to the messages generation function  $f_M$ , which forms a personalized text;
- the message  $m_k$  is sent to the user  $u_i$  and checked by the delivery status function  $f_S$ .

The developed mathematical model provides a formal representation of event-driven business logic, on the basis of which software development is built. The model visualizes the key components of business logic, such as sets of users, events, messages, time and functions that describe their interaction. The model helps to understand how events are processed, messages are generated, their relevance is checked and delivery is ensured. A graphical representation of the mathematical model of event-driven business logic for software for automating the process of sending e-mail messages based on the results of event analysis is presented in Figure 1.



**Figure 1:** Graphical representation of the mathematical model of event-driven business logic for software to automate the process of sending e-mail messages based on the event analysis results

Based on the developed database structure, the following solution is proposed, that the software is built on the principle of an event-oriented model, where the key components are events (Events), users (Users), user subscriptions (UserSettings) and work log (WorkProtocol). This provides flexibility in creating new analytical events, managing users and their subscriptions, as well as maintaining a log of sendings. The logic of the work involves integration with APIs for data collection, their analysis in the form of events and automatic sending of results to e-mail or messengers. The general view of the algorithm is presented in Figure 2.

Let us describe the purpose of each block of the general algorithm presented in Figure 2.

**System initialization:**

- loading basic event data from the Events table;
- connecting to the API for collecting information.

**User management:**

- adding/editing users via the management interface;



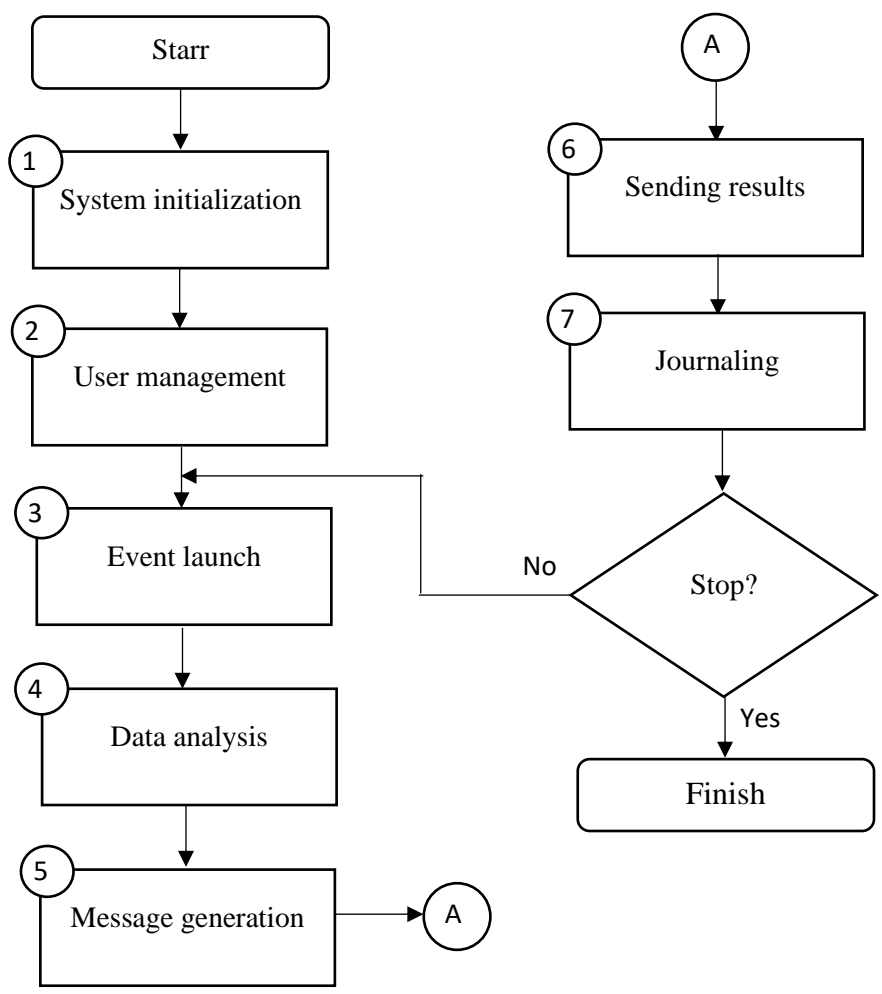
– setting up event subscriptions from the UserSettings table.

Event launch:

– events can be triggered manually by the user or automatically, if regular triggering is provided;

– collecting data from external sources (for example, external APIs).

Data analysis – performing calculations and generating results in a format ready for sending (text report or table).



**Figure 2:** Software operation general algorithm for the sending e-mail messages process automation

Message generation – personalizing content for each user based on their subscriptions and specific settings.

Sending results:

- integration with email or messenger services;
- sending messages to users who are subscribed to the corresponding events.

Logging:

- recording data about sending messages in the WorkProtocol table;
- saving information about the date, user, event, and sending status.

The algorithm begins with the launch of an event that initiates the data collection process from the API. The system analyzes the received data, comparing it with the specified event parameters, and generates an analytical report. Based on user subscriptions, those to whom the results need to be sent are determined. Next, content personalization occurs, taking into account the user name, his subscriptions, and the message format. Generated messages are added to the queue for sending via integration with e-mail services or messenger APIs. All operations are logged in the log for further analysis.

The developed algorithm for automating the sending of e-mail messages and messages to messengers has a number of advantages that ensure the efficiency, flexibility, and reliability of the system. It allows you to process events in both manual and automatic modes, which increases the usability for various scenarios. Thanks to integration with the API for data collection, the algorithm can dynamically analyze information and quickly respond to changes. Message personalization ensures that content is precisely tailored to user needs, which contributes to better interaction with customers. The presence of logging allows you to track the history of sending, analyze results, and ensure transparency of work. The use of queues for sending messages minimizes system overload and ensures stable operation even with a large number of requests. This algorithm structure supports scalability and easily adapts to new requirements or additional functions.

## CONCLUSION

During the research, an event-oriented model of software business logic was developed, which allows for effective organization of interaction between users, events

and data processing mechanisms. The proposed approach provides high flexibility and scalability of the system, which is an important factor in modern software. The mathematical representation of the model allowed for the formalization of key processes; including event generation, message personalization and delivery management. The algorithmic approach to the implementation of business logic ensures stability and reliability of the system even under heavy load. The proposed model effectively integrates with external services and APIs, which allows for improved interaction between components of the software complex. The developed system for automating the process of sending e-mail messages demonstrates high efficiency in the context of timely response to events and content personalization. The use of an event-oriented approach allows for minimizing data processing time and increasing the speed of the system's response to changes in business processes. The implementation of such business logic contributes to an increase in the level of automation, which reduces the need for manual intervention and optimizes software support costs. Thus, the results of the study confirm the feasibility of using an event-driven model for building adaptive and productive software solutions.

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## TIBBIYOT TARIXI FANINI O‘QITISHDA YANGI PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH

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Tibbiy fundamental fanlar

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Tibbiyot tarixi fanini o‘qitishda yangi pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning samaradorligini baholashdan iborat. Bunda tibbiyot oliy ta’lim muassasalarida tibbiy pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanilgan xolda tadqiqotlar olib borildi.

Natijada Tibbiy ta’lim tizimida Tibbiyot tarixini bilmagan bo‘lajak tibbiyot xodimlari O‘rta osiyo va O‘zbekiston tibbiyot sohasini rivojlantirishga xissa qo‘shgan olimlarining tibbiy xayot yo‘llarini bilishligi va o‘rganishligi kelajakda tibbiyot sohasini rivojlantirishga ulkan xissa qo‘shadi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** O‘rta osiyo, O‘zbekiston, tibbiyot tarixi, ta’lim standartlari, pedagogik texnologiyalar, innovatsion texnologiya.

## ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ НОВЫХ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ ИСТОРИИ МЕДИЦИНЫ

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**Аннотация:** Данная статья посвящена оценке эффективности современных педагогических технологий путем использования новых педагогических методов в преподавании истории медицины. При этом исследования проводились с применением медицинских педагогических технологий в высших медицинских образовательных учреждениях.

В результате в системе медицинского образования будущие медицинские работники, не знавшие историю медицины, изучая жизненный путь ученых, внесших вклад в развитие медицины в Средней Азии и Узбекистане, и знакомясь с их достижениями, смогут внести огромный вклад в развитие медицинской отрасли в будущем.

**Ключевые слова:** Средняя Азия, Узбекистан, история медицины, образовательные стандарты, педагогические технологии, инновационная технология.

## UTILIZATION OF NEW PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

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**Abstract:** This article evaluates the effectiveness of modern pedagogical technologies by examining the use of new pedagogical approaches in teaching medical history. Research was conducted using medical pedagogical technologies in higher medical education institutions.

As a result, in the medical education system, future healthcare professionals who learn about the medical careers of scientists who contributed to the development of the medical field in Central Asia and Uzbekistan, despite not initially knowing the history of medicine, will make a significant contribution to the advancement of the medical field in the future.

**Keywords:** Central Asia, Uzbekistan, history of medicine, educational standards, pedagogical technologies, innovative technology.

**Muammoning dolzarbligi:** Xozirgi kunda yuz berayotgan siyosiy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy jadallashuv yangi o'quv fanlarini kiritishda yangi ta'lim standartlarini ishlab chiqish ehtiyojinigina emas, balki o'qitish metodikasini o'zgartirishni ham talab qiladi [1].

Ta'lim-tarbiya jarayonida yangi pedagogik texnologiyalari va o'qitishning interaktiv metodlarni joriy etish va samarali foydalanish ta'lim oluvchi yoshlar faolligini oshishiga yordam beradi.

Respublikamizning ta'lim muassalarida faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan yosh istiqboli pedagog kadrlarga, pedagogik texnologiyalarni o'rgatish, pedagogika va psixologiya fanlariga oid bilimlarini yanada mustahkamlash va olgan bilimlarini o'quv-tarbiya jarayoniga qo'llay olishga o'rgatish, shuningdek, ularga pedagogik maxorat sirlarini ochib berishga oliy ta'lim vazirligi tomonidan ko'pgina samarador ishlar qilinayapti. Oliy ta'lim o'qituvchisining faoliyati shaxsni tarbiyalash jarayonida ta'lim-tarbiya olish sharoitlarini yaratish, uning ehtiyojlarini qondirish va qobiliyatlarini ochish, hamda rivojlantirishga yo'naltirilgan bo'lishi lozim [2-3].

Mamlakatimizda pedagogika yo'nalishida ko'plab tadqiqotchilar ta'limining samarali usularini hayotga tadbqiq etish ustida izlanishlar olib bormoqda. Bu esa O'zbekistonda ta'lim-tarbiya tizimining yuqori e'tiborda ekanligi nishonasidir [6-7].

Pedagogik ta'lim sifatiga talabning oshishi uzluksiz pedagogik ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirishning dolzarb muammosi va sharti, uning mohiyatini fundamentallik, yaxlitlik, izchillik va amaliy yo'nalish tamoyillari yangilanishning rag'batlantiruvchi kuchi bo'lib bormoqda. Hozirgi paytda biz ta'lim olamida tub o'zgarishni kuzatmoqdamizki, u —Taxlil qilish yo'nalishidan —axborot yo'nalishiga o'tdi. Ta'lim axborot tizimining ulkan muvaffaqiyat qozonganligi tufayli axborot xajmini kengaytirish va shunga muvofiq ravishda o'qitish vaqtini ko'paytirish sari intilish tug'ildiki, bu xol ta'lim jarayonini yanada takomillashtirishni taqozo etmoqda [3-4-5].

Pedagogik texnologiya -shunday bilimlar soxasiki, ular yordamida XXI asrda davlatimizda ta'lim soxasida tub burilishlar yuz beradi, ukituvchi faoliyati yangilanadi, talaba-yoshlarda xurfikrlilik, bilimga chankoklik, Vatanga mexr-muxabbat, insonparvarlik tuygulari tizimli ravishda shakllanadi. Ma'lumotlilik asosida yotuvchi bosh goya xam tabiat va inson uzviyligini anglab yetadigan, avtoretar va soxta tafakkurlash usulidan voz kechgan sabr bardoshli, qanoatli, uzgalar fikrini xurmatlaydigan, milliy madaniy va umuminsoniy qadriyatlar kabi shaxs sifatlarini shakllantirishni kuzda tutgan insonparvarlik xisoblanadi. Bu masalaning yechimi qaysi darajada ta'limni texnologiyalashtirish bilan boglik?

Texnologiya tushunchasi texnikaviy taraqqiyot bilan bog'liq xolda fanga 1972 yilda kirib keldi va yunoncha ikki so'zdan-texnos (technt)- san'at, xunar va logos (logos) - fan,

ta'limot suzlaridan tashkil topib xunar fani ma'nosini anglatadi. Biroq bu ifoda zamonaviy texnologik jarayonini tuluq tavsiflab bera olmaydi. Texnologik jarayon xar doim zaruriy vositalar va sharoitlardan foydalangan xolda amallarni muayyan ketma-ketlikda bajarishni kuzda tutadi. Yanada aniqroq aytadigan bulsak, texnologik jarayon bu mexnat qurollari bilan mexnat ob'ektlariga bosqichma-boskich ta'sir etish natijasida maxsulot yaratish borasidagi ishchining faoliyatidir. Ya'ni: Yangi pedogogik texnologiya - bu o'qituvchi (tarbiyachi) ning o'qitish (tarbiya) vositalari yordamida talaba (o'quvchi) larga muayyan sharoitda ta'sir kursatish va bu faoliyat maxsuli sifatida ulardan oldin belgilangan shaxs sifatlarini intensiv shakllantirish jarayonidir.

**Tadqiqot maqsadi:** Tibbiyot tarixi fanini o'qitishda yangi pedagogik texnologiyalardan foydalanish zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning samaradorligini baholash.

**Tadqiqot natijalari:** Shu jumladan tibbiyot sohasida ham malakali kadrlarni tayyorlash jamoatchilik o'rtasida tibbiy profilaktika ishlarini olib borish hozirgi kunda dolzarb muammolardan biri xisoblanmoqda. Sog'lom kishilar va bemorlarga tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatishda, hamda ularni profilaktika ishlarida biz o'qitayotgan talabalarning o'rni borligini alohida ta'kidlash lozim, chunki ularning bemor bilan o'zaro muloqoti, ruxiy holatini tushunishi, shunga ko'ra tekshirish va davolash rejasini tuzish, bemor qabul qilayotgan dori-darmonlarning ijobiy natijasiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Yurtimizda qabul qilingan va amalga oshirilayotgan —Ta'lim to'g'risidagi va —Kadrlarni tayyorlash milliy dasturi to'g'risidagi qonunlarning asosiy maqsadi ta'lim tizimini takomillashtirish va jahon standarti talablari darajasida amalga oshirilishi lozim bo'lgan asosiy yo'nalishlar - ta'lim va tarbiya jarayonining sifat samaradorligiga erishishdir.

Buning uchun biz o'qituvchilar zimmasiga bir qancha mas'uliyatlar yuklandi. Mashg'ulotlarda innovatsion texnologiyalar elementlaridan foydalangan xolda tashkil etish dolzarb masaladir. Tibbiy fanlarni: Tibbiyot tarixi fanini o'qitish samaradorligi talabalarning o'quv, mehnat va jamoat faoliyatlarida qatnashish uchun zarur bo'lgan klinik bilimlar, ko'nikmalar, malakalarni egallashlari bilan belgilanadi. Ta'lim usullarini tanlashning asosiy qoidasi ta'lim berish maqsadiga mos kelishidir va bunda natija beradigan zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiya usulidan foydalanish lozim. Dars jarayonida qaysi innovatsion texnologiyalarni qo'llashni o'qituvchining o'zi belgilaydi, buning uchun avvalo dars ssenariysi va mashg'ulotning texnologik xaritasi ishlab chiqilishi zarur.

Masalan: —Tibbiyot tarixi fanida —Oʻrta osiyo tibbiyot va Yevropa tibbiyoti tarixi guruhiga kiruvchi —Markaziy osiyo va Yevropa tibbiyotini taqqoslash mavzusida —Bahs-munozara metodini koʻrib chiqamiz. Buning uchun talabalar guruhda ishlaydi va pedagog tomonidan mavzuga doir muammoli savol yoki vaziyatli masala, yoki sinfxonada tibbiyot tarixini taqoslama xolatlari oʻtkaziladi. Soʻngra pedagog tomonidan savol beriladi. Masalan: Markaziy osiyo tibbiyot tarixini Xozirgi yevropa tibbiyot rivojlanishiga ulkan xissa qushgan Oʻrta osiyo tibbiyot dargʻalarining qilagn ishlarini tushuntirib beriladi va guruxdagi talabalar aynan shu tibbiyot tarixidagi olimlarimizning qilagn ishlari xaqida turli fikrlarni bildirishadi. Bildirilayotgan barcha fikr-mulohazalar tinglanadi va pedagog boshchiligida taxlil qilinadi. Muammoning yechimini xal qiluvchi aniq va maqbul yechim tanlab olinadi. Bu usul talabalarga oʻz fikrlarini bayon etish, guruxdagi boshqa talabalarning fikrini eshitishga, bahslashayotgan suhbatdoshini hurmat qilishga oʻrgatadi.

**Xulosa:** Demak, innovatsion texnologiya usullaridan foydalanib, oʻquvchilarning fikrlash qobiliyati rivojlantiriladi, muammoli vaziyatlarni xal etishga yoʻnaltiradi, kasbiy faoliyatiga qiziqish uygʻotishga, shuningdek mavzu asosida bilim, malaka va koʻnikmalarni shakllantirishni kengaytirish va mustahkamlashga erishiladi.

Ayniqsa Tibbiy taʼlim tizimida Tibbiyot tarixini bilmagan boʻlajak tibbiyot xodimlari Oʻrta osiyo, Oʻzbekiston tibbiyot sohasini rivojlantirishga xissa qoʻshgan olimlarining tibbiy xayot yoʻllarini bilishligi va oʻrganishligi kelajakda tibbiyot sohasini rivojlantirishga ulkan xissa qoʻshadi deb xisoblaymiz.

### **Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:**

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## STYLISTIC FEATURES OF SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES AND THEIR REFLECTION IN UZBEK TRANSLATIONS

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**Abstract.** Shakespeare's tragedies stand as masterpieces of world literature, distinguished by their profound psychological depth, complex character portrayals, and sophisticated stylistic devices. His use of poetic language, metaphor, rhetorical devices, and archaic expressions presents significant challenges for translators, particularly when adapting his works into Uzbek. This article examines the key stylistic features of Shakespeare's tragedies, such as Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, and King Lear, and analyzes how they are rendered in Uzbek translations. The study highlights the strategies employed by Uzbek translators to balance linguistic fidelity and cultural adaptation, ensuring that the essence of Shakespeare's works is preserved.

**Key words:** Shakespeare, tragedy, stylistics, translation, Uzbek literature, poetic adaptation

**Introduction.** Shakespeare's tragedies, written in early modern English, are filled with intricate stylistic elements that pose significant challenges for translators. Translating these works into Uzbek requires a deep understanding of both languages, poetic structures, and cultural nuances. While some stylistic features may be directly translated, others require adaptation to ensure that Uzbek audiences grasp the emotional and literary depth of the original texts. This study explores the stylistic features of Shakespeare's tragedies and their representation in Uzbek translations, focusing on metaphor, irony, poetic rhythm, and rhetorical structures.

**Research objectives.** To identify the key stylistic features of Shakespeare's tragedies.

To analyze the difficulties of translating these features into Uzbek.

To explore strategies used by translators to balance linguistic fidelity and cultural adaptation.

**Methods.** This study employs a comparative textual analysis of Shakespeare's original tragedies and their Uzbek translations. The research methodology includes: Literary Stylistic Analysis: Examining metaphors, irony, archaic expressions, and poetic rhythm in Shakespeare's tragedies.

Comparative Translation Study: Evaluating Uzbek translations to determine the strategies used to maintain stylistic integrity.

Cultural Adaptation Assessment: Analyzing how translators modify certain phrases to suit Uzbek cultural and linguistic norms.

Passages from Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, and King Lear are selected as case studies to illustrate translation challenges and solutions.

**Results.** *Key Stylistic Features of Shakespeare's Tragedies. Metaphorical Language and Symbolism.* Shakespeare's use of metaphor is one of the most defining elements of his tragedies. For example, in Hamlet, the famous phrase: "*Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.*" (Act 1, Scene 4) symbolizes corruption within the monarchy. A direct Uzbek translation might be: "*Daniya davlatida nimadir chirigan.*"

However, a more expressive adaptation in Uzbek could be: "*Daniya taxti chirigan asos ustida turibdi.*" Which conveys both the literal and symbolic meanings of the phrase.

*The Use of Irony and Double Meanings.* Shakespeare frequently employs irony to add depth to his characters' dialogues. In Othello, Iago deceitfully says:

"*I am not what I am.*" (Act 1, Scene 1). A literal Uzbek translation would be: "*Men o'zim emasman.*" A more refined version: "*Men ko'ringanimdek emasman.*"

Preserves the ambiguity and hidden meaning of Iago's deception. *Archaic Language and Its Adaptation.* Shakespeare's tragedies include many archaic expressions that do not have direct equivalents in Uzbek. Translators must decide whether to preserve the old-fashioned feel or modernize the text.

For instance, in King Lear, Lear laments: "*How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!*" (Act 1, Scene 4). A direct translation: "*Noshukr farzandga ega bo'lish ilonning tishlashidan achchiqroq!*"

An adapted poetic translation: "*Noshukr farzand – qahrli ilonning tishidan ham og'riqli!*" Aligns with Uzbek poetic traditions while keeping the metaphor vivid.

*Poetic Structure and Rhythm.* Shakespeare's works are written in iambic pentameter, a rhythm not naturally present in Uzbek poetry. Translators must adapt the lines while retaining their musicality.

In Hamlet, the soliloquy: *"To die, to sleep - To sleep, perchance to dream - ay, there's the rub!"* (Act 3, Scene 1). A direct translation might be: *"O'lish, uxlash - Uxlash, balki tush ko'rish - ha, muammo shunda!"*

A more poetic version: *"O'lim uxlashdek - lekin tush ko'rmoq, Ana masala qayerda!"* preserves both rhythm and meaning.

**Discussion.** *Strategies for Translating Shakespeare's Tragedies into Uzbek.*

*Literal vs. Contextual Adaptation.* While some lines can be translated literally, others require adaptation to retain their impact. For example, in Macbeth: *"Is this a dagger which I see before me?"* (Act 2, Scene 1).

A literal translation: *"Oldimda ko'rib turgan xanjar haqiqatdan bormi?"* A more poetic adaptation: *"Ko'zim oldida hilpiragan xanjar haqiqatmi?"* which preserves the haunting, uncertain tone of the original.

*Cultural Substitution for Better Comprehension.* Some Shakespearean references do not exist in Uzbek culture, requiring substitutions.

In King Lear, Lear says: *"The wheel is come full circle."* (Act 5, Scene 3). An Uzbek equivalent might be: *"Taqdiri azal"* which aligns with the Uzbek concept of fate and destiny.

*Retaining Shakespearean Imagery While Ensuring Clarity.* Many Shakespearean images are difficult to translate directly and require creative interpretation.

In Macbeth, the line: *"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hand?"* (Act 2, Scene 2). Refers to guilt that cannot be washed away. A direct translation: *"Neptunning ulkan okeani ham qo'limni tozalay olmasmi?"* An adapted Uzbek version: *"Okean ham bu gunoh dog'ini yuvib tashlay olarmikan?"* preserves the imagery while making it more natural for Uzbek readers.

**Conclusion.** Translating Shakespeare's tragedies into Uzbek requires careful attention to stylistic, poetic, and cultural elements. While some expressions can be translated literally, others demand adaptation to ensure clarity and emotional depth. By using cultural substitution, poetic restructuring, and contextual adaptation, translators can maintain the richness of Shakespeare's language while making it accessible to Uzbek

audiences. A successful translation must not only convey meaning but also capture the beauty, irony, and rhythm of Shakespeare's original works.

**Future Research.** Further studies should explore how Uzbek readers engage with these adaptations and examine additional poetic techniques to enhance Shakespearean translations.

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## XX ASRNING SO‘NGI CHORAGI DRAMALARINING YANGI TALQINI

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**Annotatsiya.** Dramaturgiya sohasi murakkab sohalardan bo‘lib, klassik, zamonaviy va, umuman, postmodernning uch bosqichidan tashqari yana modernizm va realizm ham bu yo‘nalishda o‘z o‘rniga egadir. Ushbu maqolada xitoy adabiyotining XX asr so‘ngi choragi rivojlangan postmodernizm (后现代主义), hamda bu davrda yaratilgan dramaturglar asarlari xususida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Postmodernizm bilan taqqoslaganda, klassikadan modernizm gacha bo‘lgan uch xil yo‘nalishning bir biriga yaqin jihati ham bor, ya'ni ularning barchasi estetik izchillikka intiladi yoki anchagina sof estetik zavq berish xususiyatiga ega.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** “postmodernizm” (“后现代主义”), (“现代”), “realizm”, “modernizm”, “zamonaviy”, “eksperimental drama”

A new interpretation of the dramas of the last quarter of the 20th century

**Annotation.** The field of dramaturgy is from Complex fields, and apart from the three stages of classical, modern and, in general, postmodern, modernism and realism also have their place in this direction. This article covers the postmodernism(后现代主义) of Chinese literature that developed in the 90s of the 20th century, as well as the works of playwrights created during this period. Compared to postmodernism, there is also an aspect close to one of the three different directions, from classical to modernism, that is, they all strive for aesthetic consistency or have the characteristic of giving a lot of pure aesthetic pleasure.

**Key words:** "postmodernism" ("hòuxiàndàizhǔyì"), ("xiàndài"), "realism", "modernism", "modern", "experimental drama"

Postmodernistik drama 1990-yillarda Xitoy dramasi sahnasida juda katta obro‘-e‘tibor qozondi. Shu bilan bir qatorda dramaturgiya doiralarida postmodern dramalarning paydo bo‘lishining ham sabablari ko‘p edi. Shubhasizki, “postmodernizm” (“后现代主义 hòuxiàndài zhǔyì”) – so‘zi asli lotin tilidan tarjima qilingan, lekin bu umumiy tushuncha bo‘lib, uning asl kelib chiqish joyini aniq aytilish qiyin. Tarixda “Zamonaviy” (“现代”) so‘zining ma‘nosi XVIII asr o‘rtalarida Fransiyada shakllangan deb hisoblasak bo‘ladi, biroq teatrda birmuncha kechroq kirib keldi, XIX asrga kelibgina Shimoliy Yevropalik Ibsen, Setrinlimburgga qadar ular zamonaviy dramalar deb hisoblangan, ularda o‘rta sinf vakillarining ijtimoiy muammoli dramalarini yozish boshlangan. Bundan tashqari, “realizm” ham, “modernizm” ham “zamonaviy” sanoat mahsuli bo‘lib, ular 1960-1970-yillarda boshlangan “postmodern” dramadan farq qiladi.<sup>1</sup>

Shuni tushunish kerakki, dramaturglarning shaxsiyatiga alohida e‘tibor berish bilan bir qatorda, modernizmning turli g‘oyalari noan‘anaviy bo‘lgani uchun doimiy ravishda turli xil bannerlar ostida raqobatlashmoqda va hatto bir necha yil ichida Grotovskiyning "Qashshoqlik dramasi", "Pan-drama", "Parallel" (“貧困戲劇”、“泛戲劇”、“平行戲劇”) va boshqa shu kabi asar nomlarini o‘zgartirishiga to‘g‘ri keldi.

Dramaturgiya sohasi murakkab sohalardan bo‘lib, klassik, zamonaviy va, umuman, postmodernning uch bosqichidan tashqari yana modernizm va realizm ham bu yo‘nalishda o‘z o‘rniga egadir. Postmodernizm bilan taqqoslaganda, klassikadan modernizm gacha bo‘lgan uch xil yo‘nalishning bir biriga yaqin jihati ham bor, ya‘ni ularning barchasi estetik izchillikka intiladi yoki anchagina sof estetik zavq berish xususiyatiga ega. Bu, ayniqsa, Metrlinkning “Ko‘rlar” (特林克的“盲人们”), Bekketning “Godoni kutish” (贝克特的“等待戈多”) va Grotovskiyning “Qashshoqlik” (还有格洛托夫斯基的贫困戏剧) kabi dramalarida modernizm ruhi juda keskin tasvirlangan bo‘lib, ularning barchasi badiiy mavhumlik va minimalizm bilan bir qatorda, barcha o‘tkinchi hoy - havas, narsalardan voz kechish va diqqatni kuchli jamlash haqida bir necha bor ta‘kidlangan.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 中国现代文学史 1917—2010(精编版)/朱栋霖主编.北京:北京大学, 2011.

<sup>2</sup> 話劇：表演藝術. 胡星亮, 文學博士, 安徽大學特聘教授、博士生導師.

Albatta, bundan ham muhimi, bu postmodern dramaning an'analarga qarshi isyon ko'tarishi, uni buzib tashlash xususiyati borligida edi. Yangi avlod xitoy dramaturglarining isyonkor, eksperimental, innovatsion va postmodern dramasi o'z kuzatuvchilarini jalb qiladi. Ularning izlanishlari "eksperimental drama" deb ataladi. Bu davrning ko'zga ko'ringan dramaturglaridan biri Meng Jinghui shunday dedi:

Men Jingxui shunday dedi: *"Menimcha, bu tushuncha bizning hozirgi istaklarimizni yanada mosroq aks ettiradi, demak, biz nafaqat sizdan farq qilamiz, biz yaratgan dramalar sizning mumtoz dramalaringizdan farq qiladi, biz o'zimizning maxsus kuchli dramalarimizni yaratmoqchimiz."*<sup>3</sup>

Ana shu noan'anaviy ruhiyat ularni o'sha paytdagi dramaturgiyasining holatidan norozi ekanligini, "o'zlarining ayniqsa kuchli dramaturgiyasini" yaratish, eksperimentlarini o'tkazishni xohlayotganliklarini ochiq da'vo qilishiga sabab bo'ldi. An'anaviy dramalarga qarshi chiqish va yangilarini yaratish xitoylik postmodern dramaturglarning shoriga aylandi. Natijada, 1990-yillarda Xitoy teatr sahnasida ketma-ket Mou Sanning<sup>4</sup> "Qurbaqa" ("蛙"), "Teatr ustaxonasi" ("戏剧车间"), Meng Jinghuining "Xunxu ijodiy jamoasi" ("鸿鹄创作集体") kabi va boshqa asarlar paydo bo'la boshlandi. Pesalar orasida Meng Jinghuining "Si Fan" ("思凡", 1992), "Men XXX ni sevaman" ("我爱xxx", 1994), "Oshiq karkidon" ("戀愛的犀牛" 1999), Mou Sanning "Boshqa qirg'oq" ("彼岸" 1993), Lin Chaohuaning "Gamlet" ("哈姆雷特" 1990), "Godotni kutayotgan uch opa-singil" ("三姊妹·等待戈多" 1998), Xuan Jisu va Men Jingxuyning "Anarxistning tasodifiy o'limi" ("一個無政府主義者的意外死亡" 1998) va boshqalar o'sha paytning eng mashhur asarlariga aylandi<sup>5</sup>. Ushbu pesalardan shuni ko'rish mumkinki, 1990 yillardagi Xitoy postmodern dramaturgiyasining asosiy tendensiyalari nuqtai nazaridan 1995 yilgacha an'analarni buzish va mumtoz dramalarga

<sup>3</sup>孟京辉:《对着凶险继续向前走》,见《做戏—戏剧人说》,第79页,北京,文化艺术出版社,2003。

(MengJingxui: "Хавфли хавф-хатарлар олдида олдинга силжишда давом этинг", қаранг: "Ўйин - Драма халқ нутқи", 79-бет, Пекин, Маданият ва санъат нашриёти, 2003 йил.)

<sup>4</sup>Моу Сан, 牟森等—театр продюсери, режиссёр, теледастурчи, режиссёр, драмарг. 1963 йилда туғилган. 1980 йилда Пекин университетининг Хитой бўлимига ўқишга қабул қилинди. Курбақа экспериментал театр жамоасини яратди. Zhonggo веб-сайтининг бош директори.1980-йилларда сахна асарлари "Синф таркиби" (《课堂作文》1984), "Иркуцк хикояси" (《伊尔库茨克的故事》1985), "Коркидон" (《犀牛》1987) ваҳоказо.

<sup>5</sup>中国现代文学史 1917—2010(精编版)/朱栋霖主编.北京:北京大学, 2011.

qarshi isyon ko'tarishga moyil bo'lgan, 1996 yildan keyin esa asosan ommaviy madaniyat va so'l siyosatning ta'sirida qolgan. 1990 yillarning birinchi yarmidagi Xitoy postmodern dramalari asosan Chi San va Meng Jinghui dramalari bilan ifodalangan. *"An'anaviy narsalar sarqit, yangi narsa ajoyib"*, bu ularning isyonkorona munosabati edi. Teatrda spektakl estetik shaklning tartibli tamoyillari orqali ifodalangan an'anaviy san'at asari bo'lmay qoladi, u birinchi navbatda harakat, hodisa yoki jarayonni ko'rsatishdir. Bu esa aynan postmodern drama tomonidan ta'kidlangan perseptual to'g'ridan-to'g'rilik, ssenariy o'rniga improvizatsiya yoki jamoaviy ijoddan foydalanadigan *"teatr o'ziga xosligi"* dir. Mou San shunday dedi: *"Men ssenariy yozishda boshqa usuldan foydalandim va mening repetitsiya jarayonim aslida ssenariy yaratish jarayonidir."* Tomoshabinlar his qilishlarini istagan narsa - bu drama orqali yetkazilgan syujet emas, balki *"sahnada jonli jarayon ijro etilmoqda"* degan tasavvurdir. Mou Sanning "Nol fayl" asari shoir Yu Jianning shu nomdagi uzun she'rini bevosita spektaklga aylantirgan asardir. U ikki aktyor tomonidan tomoshabinlarga oddiy va sodda tarzda aytib beriladi.

Bu davrning ko'zga ko'ringan dramaturgalardan biri Guo She Xan- 过士行 yaratilayotgan dramalar xususida shunday fikrni bildirib o'tadi.

*"G'arb faylasuflari va rassomlari har doim "insonlar" atrofida ko'p mehnat qilishgan, biz esa har doim ko'proq moddiylashgan ijtimoiy o'zgarish va mahsuldorlikka e'tibor qaratganmiz. Xitoy dramasida bu boradagi ayrim muammolar aks ettirilgan, ya'ni u ko'proq "dunyo" bilan qiziqgan va ushbu dunyodagi "insonlar" ning shaxsiy his-tuyg'ularini e'tiborsiz qoldiradi."*<sup>6</sup>

Yana shuni ta'kidlab o'tadiki, *"Xitoy dramalari muammoga duch kelmoqda. Bu muammo chet el dramalarida yo'q, ya'ni Xitoyda senzura tizim mavjud. Senzura tizimi dramaturglarni muayyan mavzularga qo'l urishga bermaydi."*

Taniqli dramaturg biri Lin Jaoxua xam shunday izoh bergan edi: *"Zamonaviy xitoy dramaturgiyasida ajoyib dramaturg bor. Bu Guo Shi Sing. Menimcha, biz Guo Shi Xanging ijodiga yetarlicha e'tibor bermadik"*<sup>7</sup>.

Dramaturglarning realistik his-tuyg'ularni ifoda etish va badiiy g'oyalarni yetkazishning asosiy usullaridan biri sifatida qadriyat yo'nalishi va ekspresiv texnikasida

<sup>6</sup>过士行：中国戏剧最缺的就是精神。由 财新网 发表于 资讯。2016

<sup>7</sup>著名剧作家过士行：我对话剧环境挺灰心的(图)2014年05月03日

yangi o‘zgarishlarni kiritadi. Guo Shi Sing va Li Liui bu yo‘nalishning asosiy vakillari. Ulardan biri ma’naviy olamni o‘rganishga e’tibor bersa, ikkinchisi majoziy olamdagi haqiqat haqida so‘zlaydi va ular birgalikda dramada “haqiqatga aralashish” (“干预现实”)ning yangi yo‘llarini izlaydilar.

Shuni xam ta’kidlab o‘tishimiz kerakki, bu davr kelib Xitoy dramaturgisida materik jixatdan Xitoy, Tayvan, Gonkong va Makao kabi to‘rtta mintaqa dramalari mavjud. Bu mintaqalarni millati, tili va madaniyati birlashtirib turadi Albatta, ularda til, fikrlash usullari va madaniy kelib chiqishi kabi umumiy xususiyatlarga xam ega. Ammo 1950 yildan 2000 yilgacha bo‘lgan yarim asr davomida zamonaviy Xitoy dramasi madaniy xususiyatlari haqida alohida gapirganda, biz asosan materik Xitoy va Tayvan dramalarini misol qilib olamiz, chunki bu maxsus davrda ular ko‘proq vakillik qilishadi va muammoni chuqur darajada tushuntirishlari mumkin<sup>8</sup>.

XX asrning birinchi davri katta qismida dramaturgiya madaniyati butunlay siyosatga bo‘ysundi, dramaturgiyaning siyosiy instrumentalligi san’at estetikasini bosib oldi, uning “insonshunoslik” yo‘nalishi esa o‘z o‘rnini “siyosiy” yo‘nalishga bo‘shatib bergan edi. Aynan shu tariqa “maqto‘v” (“歌颂”剧) dramalar (partiya, hukumat va rahbarlarni maqtash), “antikommunistik” (“反共抗俄” “fǎngòng kàng é”) dramalar, “sinfiy kurash” dramalari (“阶级斗争”剧. “jiējí dòuzhēng” jù), “revizionizmga qarshi kurash va oldini olish” dramalari (“反修防修”剧 “fǎn xiū fáng xiū” jù), “siyosiy muvaffaqiyatlar” dramalari (“政绩工程”剧 “zhèngjì gōngchéng” jù) va boshqalar. Bunday “siyosiy targ‘ibot” dramalari, “siyosiy nasihat” dramalari ham ma’lum bir davr va doirada ma’lum ijobiy ahamiyatga ega bo‘lsa-da, inqilobiy xarakterlaridan boshlab realizmni ancha soddalashtirib, qashshoqlashtirib yuborgan edi.

Keyingi davrlarda yaratilgan pesalar bu turdagi pesalardan farqli ravishda inson erkinligi, shaxs erkinligi masalalariga e’tibor qaratila boshlanadi. Taniqli xitoy yovuchilaridan biri Xu Shi “Vatan” pesasi orqali shaxsiy erkinlikni qurbon qilganlarga qarata javob berishga xarakter qiladi, u shunday deb ta’kidlab xam o‘tadi: “Shaxsiy erkinligingiz uchun kurashish – mamlakat ozodligi uchun kurashishdir!” (“争你们个人的

<sup>8</sup> 董 健. 关于中国当代戏剧史的几个问题.

自由·便是为国家争自由!”<sup>9</sup>). Shu bilan birga taniqli dramaturglaridan biri Dong Jian “Zamonaviy xitoy dramaturgiyasi tarixiga oid bir nechta savollar” nomli maqolasida shunday deydi: “Oltin asr” dan keyingi yillarda dramaturgiya rivojlanishda biroz suslashdi. Bu XX asrning ikkinchi yarmi so‘ngi 10 yilliklariga to‘g‘ri keladi. (1990 年至 2000 年, 这是 20 世纪的最后 10 年, 可“黄金时代”过后的平庸年代)<sup>10</sup>. 1980 yillardagi ma‘naviy an‘analardan voz kechilmadi, sahnada hali ham juda yaxshi pesalar namoyish etildi. Masalan, “Shang Yang” (Yao Yuan) dramasi, garchi rejissyor (Chen Sinyi) unga “tomoshabozlik” bezaklarini yuklagan bo‘lsa-da, baribir ajoyib g‘oya va san‘atga ega noyob asardir. Ta‘kidlash joizki, boshqa ajoyib dramalar qatoriga “Qizil bayroq” (Li Longyun), “Bekorhilar trilogiyasi” (Guo Shi Sin: “Qushchi”, “Baliqchi”, “Shaxmatchi”), “Hayot va o‘lim dalasi” (Tyan Tinsin), “Go‘zal vaqt” (Chjao Yaomin) va boshqalar” kiradi. ,

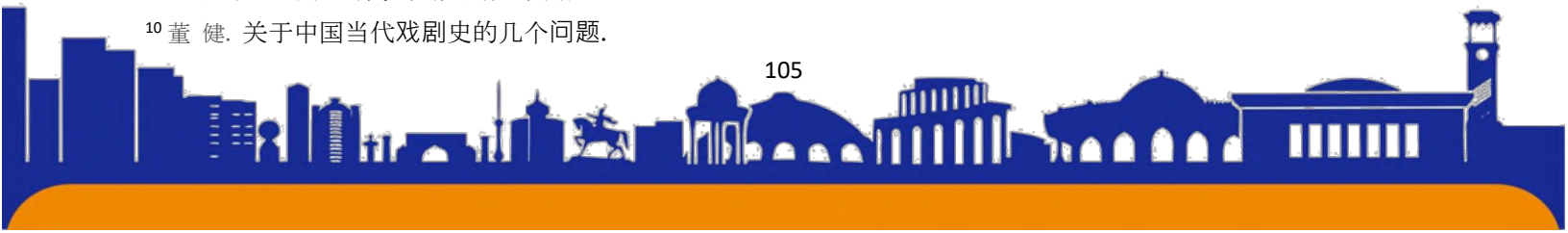
Shuni qo‘shimcha qilish kerakki, ushbu asarlarning barchasi zamonaviylik bilan muloqot olib boradi, qayta tiklangan tarixiy rasmlar va epizodlar orqali biz zamonaviylikni badiiy idrok etishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini kuzatamiz. Shuningdek, mamlakat o‘tmishini ta‘kidlash uchun yangi estetik mezonlarni ishlab chiqish, shuningdek tarixning mohiyatini sifat jihatidan yangi pozitsiyalardan tushunish muhimdir.

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## INVESTITSION FAOLIYATNING ICHKI NAZORATI VA AUDITI: NAZARIY ASOSLAR VA ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR

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**ANNOTATSIYA:** Jahon iqtisodiyotida investitsiyalarga talab va taklif o'rtasida nomutanosiblik tendensiyasi hukm surmoqda. Bugungi kunda investitsiyalar oqimi taraqqiy etgan mamlakatlardan rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotiga faol yo'naltirilayotganligining guvohi bo'lmoqdamiz. Natijada rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar iqtisodiyotida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri investitsiyalar ulushi keskin oshib bormoqda. Ushbu maqolada investitsion faoliyatning ichki nazorati va auditi tushunchalari, ularning nazariy asoslari hamda zamonaviy yondashuvlari tahlil qilinadi. Investitsion jarayonlarni samarali boshqarish, moliyaviy xavflarni kamaytirish hamda investitsion loyihalarning shaffofligini ta'minlashda ichki nazorat va auditning ahamiyati katta. Ichki nazorat tizimi korxonalar va tashkilotlarning moliyaviy barqarorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi hamda resurslardan samarali foydalanishni ta'minlaydi. Maqolada ichki auditning asosiy funksiyalari, uni tashkil etishning zamonaviy tamoyillari, xalqaro standartlarga asoslangan yondashuvlar va ilg'or xorijiy tajribalar tahlil qilinadi. Shu bilan birga, investitsion faoliyatda ichki audit tizimini yanada takomillashtirish bo'yicha ilmiy-amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** investitsion faoliyat, ichki nazorat, audit, moliyaviy xavflar, shaffoflik, nazorat tizimi, xalqaro standartlar, zamonaviy yondashuvlar.

## KIRISH

Hozirgi davrda investitsion faoliyat har qanday davlat iqtisodiyotining barqaror rivojlanishi va innovatsion o‘rinishining muhim omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Investitsiyalar mamlakatning iqtisodiy salohiyatini oshirish, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish, sanoatni modernizatsiya qilish va raqobatbardoshlikni kuchaytirishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu sababli, investitsion jarayonlarning samaradorligini ta’minlash, moliyaviy xavflarni kamaytirish va resurslardan oqilona foydalanish masalalari dolzarb hisoblanadi. Investitsion faoliyatning muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishida ichki nazorat va audit muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ichki nazorat tizimi tashkilot va korxonalarda moliyaviy intizomni mustahkamlash, investitsiyalarning shaffofligini ta’minlash va korrupsiya xavflarini kamaytirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan asosiy vositalardan biri sanaladi. Shu bilan birga, ichki audit esa investitsion faoliyatning ishonchliligini oshirish, xatoliklarni oldindan aniqlash va ularni bartaraf etish bo‘yicha samarali usullarni ishlab chiqishga xizmat qiladi. Bugungi kunda ichki nazorat va audit jarayonlariga zamonaviy yondashuvlarni tatbiq etish dolzarb masalaga aylangan. Xalqaro standartlar va ilg‘or xorijiy tajribalar asosida ichki audit tizimini takomillashtirish, raqamli texnologiyalar va tahliliy usullardan keng foydalanish investitsion faoliyat samaradorligini oshirishda muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu maqolada investitsion faoliyatning ichki nazorati va auditi bo‘yicha nazariy asoslar, zamonaviy yondashuvlar hamda ularning amaliy ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot doirasida ichki audit va nazoratning asosiy funksiyalari, xalqaro tajriba va milliy amaliyot asosida investitsion xavflarni kamaytirish mexanizmlari ham ko‘rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, investitsion jarayonlarda ichki audit tizimini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha ilmiy-amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi.

## ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI VA METODOLOGIYA

Investitsion faoliyatning ichki nazorati va auditi bo'yicha olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar ushbu sohaning nazariy va amaliy asoslarini o'rganishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ko'plab tadqiqotchilar investitsion jarayonlarning samaradorligini ta'minlashda ichki nazorat va auditning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydilar. Masalan, K. Spencer Pickett (2010) ichki auditning zamonaviy tamoyillarini yoritib, uning moliyaviy intizomni mustahkamlash va korporativ boshqaruvni yaxshilashdagi rolini tahlil qilgan. Shuningdek, M. Drogalas va G. Siopi (2018) o'z tadqiqotlarida ichki nazorat tizimining investitsion qarorlarni qabul qilishga ta'siri haqida fikr yuritib, uni tashkilotning moliyaviy barqarorligi bilan bog'lagan. Xalqaro amaliyotga ko'ra, COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, 2013) modeli ichki nazoratning asosiy komponentlarini o'z ichiga oladi va ushbu model hozirda ko'plab tashkilotlar tomonidan qo'llanilmoqda. Basel II va Basel III standartlari esa bank sektorida ichki audit va nazorat tizimlarining ahamiyatini belgilaydi. O'zbekiston sharoitida esa A. Karimov (2021) va Sh. Raximov (2022) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqotlarda milliy iqtisodiyotda ichki audit tizimini takomillashtirish masalalari tahlil qilingan. Hozirgi kunda investitsion faoliyatning shaffofligini ta'minlashda axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Deloitte (2020) va PwC (2021) tomonidan taqdim etilgan hisobotlarda ichki audit jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirishning afzalliklari, sun'iy intellekt va blokcheyn texnologiyalarining auditi rivojlantirishdagi o'rni yoritilgan.

Ushbu tadqiqot investitsion faoliyatning ichki nazorati va auditi bo'yicha nazariy va amaliy jihatlarni tahlil qilishga qaratilgan bo'lib, tadqiqotda quyidagi metodologik yondashuvlar qo'llanildi: Tahliliy usul – investitsion faoliyatda ichki nazorat va audit tizimining ahamiyatini o'rganish maqsadida xalqaro va milliy adabiyotlar, ilg'or

tadqiqotlar va normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar tahlil qilindi. Taqqoslash usuli – ichki auditning xalqaro standartlarga muvofiqligini baholash va O‘zbekiston sharoitidagi investitsion faoliyat nazorati bilan solishtirish uchun qo‘llanildi. Statistik usul – investitsion faoliyatning shaffofligini oshirish va ichki nazorat tizimining samaradorligini baholash maqsadida iqtisodiy ko‘rsatkichlar va audit hisobotlari tahlil qilindi. Amaliy tadqiqotlar – ichki audit va nazorat tizimini rivojlantirish bo‘yicha xalqaro tajribalardan foydalanish, jumladan, COSO modeli, Basel standartlari hamda Deloitte va PwC tomonidan taklif etilgan innovatsion yondashuvlar o‘rganildi. Ekspert baholash usuli – investitsion faoliyatda ichki nazorat va audit tizimini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha mutaxassislarning fikrlari va tavsiyalari tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot natijalariga asoslanib, investitsion faoliyatda ichki nazorat va audit tizimini takomillashtirish bo‘yicha ilmiy-amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi hamda ushbu yo‘nalishda samarali boshqaruv strategiyalari taklif etildi.

## ASOSIY QISM

Investitsion faoliyat iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishning muhim tarkibiy qismi bo‘lib, korxonalar va tashkilotlarning kapital mablag‘larini samarali boshqarishga qaratilgan. Investitsiyalarning muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilishi uchun ularning shaffofligi, xavfsizligi va moliyaviy natijadorligi kafolatlanishi lozim. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ichki nazorat va audit tizimi investitsion jarayonlarning samaradorligini oshirishda asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Ichki nazorat – bu tashkilot ichida moliyaviy, huquqiy va operatsion xavflarni kamaytirish maqsadida qo‘llaniladigan mexanizmlar majmuidir. Ichki nazorat tizimi quyidagi asosiy komponentlardan iborat: Nazorat muhiti – korxonada ichki nazorat tamoyillariga rioya qilish darajasi. Risklarni baholash – investitsiyalarning barqarorligini ta‘minlash uchun moliyaviy va operatsion xavflarni baholash jarayoni. Nazorat faoliyatlari – buxgalteriya tizimi, audit, hujjatlar yuritish va boshqa nazorat

choralari. Axborot va kommunikatsiya – moliyaviy hisobdorlik va investitsion shaffoflikni ta’minlash uchun axborot oqimlarini boshqarish. Monitoring – ichki nazorat tizimining samaradorligini doimiy baholash va uni takomillashtirish.

Ichki audit esa ichki nazorat tizimining samaradorligini mustaqil baholash va takomillashtirish uchun mo’ljallangan. U quyidagi asosiy vazifalarni bajaradi: Investitsion faoliyatning shaffofligini ta’minlash; Moliya oqimlarini nazorat qilish va firibgarlik xavfini kamaytirish; Xatolarni erta aniqlash va ularni bartaraf etish; Xalqaro audit standartlariga muvofiq investitsiya loyihalarini tekshirish.

Hozirgi kunda ichki nazorat va audit tizimini takomillashtirishda bir qator zamonaviy yondashuvlar qo’llanilmoqda: Raqamli texnologiyalar va axborot tizimlaridan foydalanish, Blokcheyn texnologiyalari moliyaviy operatsiyalar shaffofligini ta’minlashga yordam beradi. Sun’iy intellekt va big data tahlili investitsion qarorlarni aniqroq qabul qilish imkonini beradi. ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) tizimlari audit jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Riskga asoslangan audit tizimi. Bu yondashuv firibgarlik va moliyaviy yo’qotish xavfini kamaytirish uchun investitsiya loyihalarini tizimli baholash imkonini beradi. Bank sektori va yirik korporatsiyalarda riskga asoslangan audit joriy etilib, investitsion xavflarni oldindan bashorat qilish samaradorligi oshirilmoqda. Investitsion faoliyatning barqarorligini ta’minlash uchun ichki nazorat va audit tizimining roli juda muhim. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar, xalqaro standartlar va ilg’or audit metodlari asosida investitsion jarayonlarning shaffofligini ta’minlash va moliyaviy xavflarni kamaytirish mumkin. O’zbekistonda ichki audit tizimini takomillashtirish bo’yicha amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar muhim ahamiyatga ega bo’lib, ularni yanada rivojlantirish investitsion muhitni yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi.

## NATIJARLAR VA MUHOKAMA

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, investitsion faoliyatning ichki nazorati va auditi iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, moliyaviy shaffoflikni oshirish va investitsion xavflarni kamaytirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ichki nazorat tizimi investitsiya xavflarini kamaytirishda samarali vosita hisoblanadi. COSO modeli asosida ishlab chiqilgan ichki nazorat tizimlari kompaniyalar faoliyatini samarali nazorat qilish imkonini beradi. Ichki audit tizimining rivojlanishi korxonalarining moliyaviy barqarorligini oshirish bilan birga, investitsiyalarning natijadorligini oshirishga ham xizmat qiladi. Zamonaviy raqamli texnologiyalarning joriy etilishi ichki audit jarayonlarini avtomatlashtirishga va moliyaviy axborotning aniq hamda tezkor tahlil qilinishiga imkon yaratadi. ERP tizimlari, blokcheyn texnologiyalari va sun'iy intellekt vositalari orqali investitsion jarayonlarning shaffofligini ta'minlash imkoniyati mavjud. Shu bilan birga, riskga asoslangan audit tizimi investitsiya loyihalarining xavfsizligini oshirish va moliyaviy yo'qotishlarni minimallashtirishda samarali yondashuvlardan biri sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda.

O'zbekistonda investitsion faoliyatning ichki nazorati va auditi tizimi rivojlanayotgan bo'lsa-da, hali to'liq avtomatlashtirilmagan va xalqaro standartlarga to'liq moslashmagan. Xususan, moliyaviy xavflarni bashorat qilish tizimlarining yetarlicha rivojlanmagani, ichki auditning avtomatlashtirish darajasi pastligi va investitsion jarayonlarning shaffofligi bo'yicha muayyan kamchiliklar mavjud. Muhokama jarayonida xalqaro tajribani o'rganish va ilg'or audit texnologiyalarini joriy etish muhimligi ta'kidlandi. Investitsion jarayonlarning samaradorligini oshirish uchun ichki nazorat va auditning integratsiyalashgan tizimini yaratish talab etiladi. Xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlariga moslashish, ichki audit tizimida zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan foydalanish va risklarni aniqlash va boshqarish usullarini

takomillashtirish investitsion muhitni yanada barqarorlashtirishga xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, investitsion faoliyatning ichki nazorati va auditi tizimini takomillashtirish iqtisodiyotni barqaror rivojlantirishda muhim omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Shu bois, kelajakda ichki audit jarayonlarini raqamlashtirish, xalqaro standartlarga moslashish va investitsion xavflarni minimal darajaga tushirish bo'yicha tizimli chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish lozim.

## XULOSA

Investitsion faoliyatning ichki nazorati va auditi iqtisodiy xavfsizlik va barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, ichki nazorat tizimi investitsion jarayonlarning shaffofligi va samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Ichki audit esa moliyaviy yo'qotishlar va xavflarni kamaytirishga, investitsiya loyihalarining ishonchligini ta'minlashga imkon yaratadi. Zamonaviy yondashuvlar, jumladan, raqamli texnologiyalar, sun'iy intellekt va blokcheyn texnologiyalarining joriy etilishi audit jarayonlarini yanada samarali tashkil etish imkonini bermoqda. Riskga asoslangan audit esa investitsion faoliyat xavfsizligini oshirish va kompaniyalarning moliyaviy barqarorligini ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynamoqda. O'zbekiston sharoitida investitsion faoliyatni ichki nazorat qilish va audit tizimini takomillashtirish borasida muayyan yutuqlarga erishilgan bo'lsa-da, tizimning to'liq avtomatlashtirilmagani, xalqaro standartlarga moslashish jarayonining sustligi va moliyaviy xavflarni baholash mexanizmlarining yetarlicha rivojlanmagani asosiy muammolar sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda. Kelajakda ichki audit tizimini avtomatlashtirish, xalqaro tajribani joriy etish va investitsion xavflarni minimallashtirish yo'nalishida keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar va amaliy chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ichki nazorat va audit tizimini takomillashtirish orqali

mamlakatning investitsion muhitini yanada jozibador qilish va iqtisodiy rivojlanishni jadallashtirish mumkin.

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## INGLIZ TILINI O‘QITISHDA O‘QITUVCHINING PEDAGOGIK MAHORATI

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### ANNOTASIYA

Ushbu maqololada o‘qituvchining ta’lim jarayonini samarali va maqsadga muvofiq tashkil etish, o‘quvchilarning ehtiyojlarini inobatga olish, ularga kerakli bilim, ko‘nikma va malakalarni o‘rgatishda o‘zining professional yondashuvini namoyon qilish haqida ma’lumotlar keng yoritilgan. Jumladan: o‘quvchilarni individual ravishda tushunish va ularga moslashtirish, pedagogik texnikalar va metodlarni to‘g‘ri tanlash, motivatsiya yaratish, tilni kommunikativ yondashuvda o‘rgatish, o‘quvchilarga tinglash va so‘zlashni rivojlantirish, texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish, doimiy professional rivojlanish, fikr va mulohazalarni taqdim etish, sinovlar va baholashni to‘g‘ri tashkil etish kabi usulardan foydalaniladi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Pedagogik mahorat, professional, individual, vizual, qobiliyat, audiovizual materiallar.

### TEACHER'S PEDAGOGICAL SKILLS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

#### ABSTRACT

This article provides extensive information on how a teacher can effectively and purposefully organize the educational process, take into account the needs of students, and demonstrate their professional approach in teaching them the necessary knowledge, skills, and competencies. In particular, methods such as: understanding and adapting to individual students, choosing the right pedagogical techniques and methods, creating motivation, teaching language in a communicative approach, developing students' listening and speaking skills, effective use of technology, continuous professional development, providing feedback, and properly organizing tests and assessments are used.

**Keywords:** Pedagogical skills, professional, individual, visual, abilities, audiovisual materials.

### ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ МАСТЕРСТВА УЧИТЕЛЯ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

#### АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье представлена обширная информация о том, как педагогу эффективно и целенаправленно организовать образовательный процесс, учесть потребности учащихся, продемонстрировать свой профессиональный подход в обучении их необходимым знаниям, умениям и компетенциям. В частности, используются такие методы, как: понимание и адаптация к индивидуальным особенностям учащихся, выбор правильных педагогических приемов и методов, создание мотивации, преподавание языка в коммуникативном подходе, развитие навыков аудирования и говорения учащихся, эффективное использование технологий, непрерывное профессиональное развитие, предоставление обратной связи, правильная организация тестов и оценок.

**Ключевые слова:** Педагогические навыки, профессиональные, индивидуальные, визуальные, способности, аудиовизуальные материалы.

### **KIRISH**

Ingliz tilini o'qitishda o'qituvchining pedagogik mahorati katta ahamiyatga ega. Pedagogik mahorat o'qituvchining ta'lim jarayonini samarali va maqsadga muvofiq tashkil etish, o'quvchilarning ehtiyojlarini inobatga olish, ularga kerakli bilim, ko'nikma va malakalarni o'rgatishda o'zining professional yondashuvini namoyon qilishni anglatadi.

### **ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI**

Mazkur maqola bo'yicha tadqiqot davomida ingliz tilini o'qitishda o'qituvchining pedagogik mahoratini o'rganish uchun turli ilmiy manbalar tahlil qilindi. Jumladan, Richards J. C.ning "Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching", Harmer J.ning "The Practice of English Language Teaching", Dörnyei Z.ning "Motivational Strategies in the Language Classroom", shuningdek, ingliz tilini o'qitishda zamonaviy metodlar va texnologiyalarning o'rnini yorituvchi xalqaro ilmiy maqolalar ham o'rganib chiqildi.

### **NATIJALAR**

Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilini o'qitishda o'qituvchining pedagogik mahorati samarali ta'lim jarayonining asosiy omili sifatida ko'rib chiqildi. O'qituvchining kasbiy mahorati o'quvchilarning til o'rganish jarayoniga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish, ularni mustaqil fikrlashga va tilni amaliy qo'llashga yo'naltirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy pedagogik yondashuvlar va innovatsion texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanish o'qituvchi mahoratini yanada oshirishga va ta'lim sifatini yaxshilashga xizmat qiladi.

## MUHOKAMA

Ingliz tilini o'qitish 2012-yil 10-dekabrda PQ-1875-sonli O'zbekiston Respublikasi "Ta'lim to'g'risida"gi qarori bilan 2013-2014-yildan boshlab 1-sinflarga ham ingliz tili darslari o'tila boshlandi. Oliy ta'lim muassasalarida ayrim maxsus fanlarni, xususan, texnik va xalqaro mutaxassisliklar bo'yicha o'qitish chet tillarda olib borildi. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta'limi vazirligi, Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi va Moliya vazirligining chet tillar o'qituvchilari va muallimlariga qonun hujjatlari bilan belgilangan rag'batlantiriluvchi to'lovlar joriy etildi va qishloq joylarda joylashgan ta'lim muassasalarida ishlasa ularning tarif stavkalariga 30 foiz va boshqa ta'lim muassasalarida 15 foiz stavkalari miqdoridagi har oydagi qo'shimchalar qo'shib berishni belgilash to'g'risidagi qaror qabul qilindi. Yoshlarda ingliz tilini o'rganishga qiziqish kundan kunga ortib bormoqda. Ingliz tilini samarali va qiziqarli o'rgatish uchun zamonaviy pedagogik metodlar va texnologiya mavjud.

O'qituvchi har bir o'quvchining o'ziga xos ehtiyojlari va qobiliyatlarini hisobga olib, darsni shunday tashkil qilishi kerakki, har bir o'quvchi o'zining individual xususiyatlariga mos ravishda samarali ta'lim olish imkoniga ega bo'lsin. Masalan, ba'zi o'quvchilar vizual usullar orqali yaxshi o'rganishadi, boshqalari esa tinglab yoki amaliy mashqlar orqali o'rgatishni afzal ko'rishadi.

Shuningdek pedagogik texnikalar va metodlarni to'g'ri tanlash kerak. Ingliz tilini o'qitishda turli pedagogik metodlar, uslublar va texnikalar mavjud. O'qituvchi bu usullarni talabalar darajasiga, motivatsiyasiga va dars mavzusiga moslashtirib tanlashi kerak. Masalan, audiovizual materiallar, interaktiv o'yinlar, guruhli ishlash, diskussiyalar yoki individual topshiriqlar orqali o'quvchilarning tilni o'rganish jarayonini jonlantirish mumkin. Til o'rganish jarayoni ba'zida qiyin va uzoq bo'lishi mumkin, shuning uchun o'qituvchi o'quvchilarning motivatsiyasini yuqori darajada saqlab turish uchun turli xil usullarni qo'llashi zarur. Darslarni qiziqarli va interaktiv qilish, o'quvchilarga yutuqlari uchun mukofotlar yoki rag'batlar taqdim etish, shuningdek, ularni o'z muvaffaqiyatlarini baholashda qo'llab-quvvatlash motivatsiyani oshiradi. Ingliz tilini o'qitishda faqatgina grammatikani o'rganish emas, balki tilni real hayotda qo'llash, ya'ni kommunikativ yondashuvni rivojlantirish muhimdir. O'qituvchi o'quvchilarga tilni amaliyotda ishlatish imkoniyatini yaratishi, ular bilan real muloqotlar o'tkazishi, turli vaziyatlarda tilni qo'llashga o'rgatishi kerak. O'quvchilarga tinglash va so'zlashni rivojlantirishga ham yordam beradi. Ingliz tilini o'rgatish jarayonida o'qituvchi o'quvchilarning eshitish

(listening) va so‘zlash (speaking) ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga katta e’tibor qaratishi kerak. Bu uchun darslarda interaktiv mashqlar, suhbatlar, roliklar va audio materiallar yordamida o‘quvchilarga tilda erkin muloqot qilishga imkon yaratish zarur. Zamonaviy texnologiyalar ta’lim jarayoniga katta yordam beradi. O‘qituvchi ingliz tilini o‘rgatishda onlayn platformalar, mobil ilovalar, ta’lim uchun mo‘ljallangan veb-saytlar va boshqa interaktiv vositalardan foydalanishi, shuningdek, video va audio materiallar bilan ishlashni davom ettirishi kerak. Ingliz tili o‘qituvchisi doimiy ravishda o‘zining pedagogik va metodik bilimlarini yangilab borishi, yangi uslublar, texnologiyalar va metodologiyalardan xabardor bo‘lishi zarur. Bu o‘qituvchining o‘zining pedagogik mahoratini oshiradi va o‘quvchilar uchun yanada samarali ta’lim yaratadi. O‘quvchilar o‘zlarining ishlari va yutuqlari bo‘yicha to‘g‘ri va konstruktiv fikrlarni olishlari kerak. Bu orqali ular o‘z xatolaridan saboq olib, yanada yaxshilanishga intilishadi. O‘qituvchining samarali fikr-mulohazasi o‘quvchilarning o‘rganish jarayonini yanada kuchaytiradi. O‘quvchilarning bilimlarini baholashda adolatli va ob’ektiv bo‘lish zarur. Baholash jarayonida turli xil usullar (testlar, yozma ishlar, og‘zaki imtihonlar) qo‘llanilishi mumkin. Baholash o‘quvchilarga o‘zlarini qayta ko‘rib chiqish va rivojlantirish uchun yordam beradi.

### XULOSA

Shunday qilib, ingliz tilini o‘qitishda o‘qituvchining pedagogik mahorati darsni qiziqarli, samarali va o‘quvchilarning ehtiyojlariga mos tarzda tashkil etish orqali o‘quvchilarning o‘zlashtirish darajasini oshirishga katta yordam beradi. O‘qituvchining malakali pedagogik yondashuvi til o‘rganish jarayonini ancha samarali va maqsadga muvofiq qilishga imkon yaratadi.

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## HUDUDNING DRAYVER TARMOQLARINI YASHIL IQTISODIYOT TAMOYILLARI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH – DAVR TALABI

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**Anotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirish yo‘llari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot ekologik barqarorlik, iqtisodiy samaradorlik va ijtimoiy rivojlanish o‘rtasidagi muvozanatni ta‘minlaydi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Yashil iqtisodiyot, drayver tarmoqlari, hududiy rivojlanish, barqarorlik, ekologik samaradorlik, strategiyalar, iqtisodiy o‘shish, ijtimoiy muvozanat, innovatsiyalar.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье анализируются пути совершенствования стратегий развития драйверных отраслей региона на основе принципов зеленой экономики. Исследование направлено на обеспечение баланса между экологической устойчивостью, экономической эффективностью и социальным развитием.

**Ключевые слова:** Зеленая экономика, драйверные отрасли, региональное развитие, устойчивость, экологическая эффективность, стратегии, экономический рост, социальное равновесие, инновации.

**Abstract:** This article analyzes ways to enhance development strategies for driver sectors in regions based on green economy principles. The research aims to balance ecological sustainability, economic efficiency, and social development for a holistic approach to regional growth.

**Keywords:** Green economy, driver sectors, regional development, sustainability, ecological efficiency, strategies, economic growth, social balance, innovations.

**Kirish.** Hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirish – zamonaviy iqtisodiy va ekologik sharoitlarda juda dolzarb hisoblanadi. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilish, energiya samaradorligini oshirish va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta‘minlashga

qaratilgan yondashuvdir. Hozirgi kunda global iqlim o'zgarishi, atrof-muhitning ifloslanishi va resurslarning cheklanishi kabi masalalar jahon miqyosida dolzarb muammolar sifatida ajralib turadi.

Hududiy rivojlanish, o'z navbatida, iqtisodiy o'sish, ijtimoiy barqarorlik va ekologik muhofazani birlashtiradigan kompleks jarayon hisoblanadi. Drayver tarmoqlari – bu iqtisodiy o'sishni tezlashtiruvchi va hududiy rivojlanishga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi sohalardir. Ularni yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish, nafaqat iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish, balki atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va ijtimoiy rivojlanishni ta'minlash uchun ham zarurdir.

Ushbu tadqiqotning ahamiyati, regionlarda yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish, drayver tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish va ularning barqarorligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishdan iborat. Bu nafaqat mahalliy iqtisodiyotni mustahkamlashga, balki global miqyosda barqaror rivojlanishga hissa qo'shishga ham imkon beradi. Shunday qilib, tanlangan mavzu iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy jihatdan muhim axborot va strategiyalarni taqdim etishi bilan birga, hududiy rivojlanishni yangi bosqichga olib chiqishga xizmat qiladi.

**Asosiy qism.** Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida yashil iqtisodiyotning amaliy vazifalari maxsus, keng qamrovli va teran tadqiqotlar bilan shug'ullanadigan, tabiatdan oqilona foydalanishning nazariy asoslarini ishlab chiqadigan

“Yashil iqtisodiyot” fani shakllandi. Ushbu atama ilk bor adabiyotlarda 1989-yilda Buyuk Britaniya hukumati uchun yetakchi qitiodchilar tomonidan “Yashil iqtisodiyot” ni rivojlantirish rejasi deb nomlangan hisobotda foydalanilgan<sup>1</sup>.

Yashil iqtisod atrof-muhitni himoya qilish targ'ibotchilari va yashil siyosatchilardan ularning ehtiyoji tufayli paydo bo'ldi. U pastdan yuqoriga va mavhum nazariyalardan ko'ra amalda barqaror iqtisodiyotni qurayotganlardan o'sdi. Iqtisodiy o'sish bilan bog'liq aniq muammolar olimlar tomonidan e'tibordan chetda qolmadi: ba'zi iqtisodchilar ularni payqashdi va keyin bu tashvishlarni o'z intizomiga kiritishga harakat qilishdi.

Bu atrof-muhit iqtisodiyotining rivojlanishiga, shuningdek, tabiiy resurslar asrab avaylash yashil iqtisodiyotni o'rganishga olib keldi. Atrof-muhit bo'yicha iqtisodchilar ushbu salbiy ta'sirlarni intizomga qaytarishni xohlashdi. Biroq, ular hali ham bu mavzuga ilmiy va o'lchovga asoslangan tarzda yondashdilar, masalan, odamlarning tabiatni

<sup>1</sup> Blueprint for a Green Economy: David Pearce, Anil Markandya and Edward B. Barbier. Earthscan, London, Great Britain, 1989. 192 pp.

ifloslanishi yoki yashash joyining yo‘qolishidan qanchalik tashvishlanayotganini o‘lchash uchun tabiiy muhitni asrab avaylash va iqtisodiy baholash ham muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini fanning o‘zi kelajakda isotlab beradi.

Boshqacha qilib aytadigan bo‘lsak, iqtisodning an’anaviy ravishda baholanishi mumkin bo‘lmagan narsani chetga surib qo‘yishi yoki e’tiborsiz qoldirishi hali ham amal qilib kelindi, ammo javob hayotning qandaydir tarzda iqtisodiyot e’tiborsiz qoldirgan jihatlarini baholashga urinish edi.

Yashil iqtisodchilar buni kategoriya xatosi deb hisoblashadi; boshqacha qilib aytganda, ular hayotning ba’zi jihatlarini shunchaki o‘lchab bo‘lmaydigan ijtimoiy yoki ma’naviy qiymatga ega ekanligini qabul qilish muhim deb hisoblashadi. Darhaqiqat, ko‘plab yashil iqtisodchilar hisoblashning o‘zi muammoning bir qismi ekanligini taxmin qilishgacha borishadi. Bitta misol uchun, har qanday narsani hisoblash uchun biz dunyoni alohida toifalarga ajratishimiz kerak, masalan, yarim kunlik yoki to‘liq kunlik ishchilar, erkaklar yoki ayollarning tabiiy muhitga e’tivor darajasini iqtisodiy aholash desak maqsadga muvofiq o‘lar edi.

Bu iqtisodiyot va jamiyatga yashil yondoshuvning asosi bo‘lgan holizm tamoyiliga qarshi chiqadi. *Yana bir misol:* O‘lchov jarayonining tabiati bizning tajribamizni chap qo‘l o‘ng qo‘l qilayotgan zararni ko‘ra olmasligi uchun qismlarga ajratishdir. Garchi bu turdagi “atrof-muhitni hisobga olish” foydali bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lsa-da, u miqdorni sifatdan ustun qo‘yish paradigmasi ichida qoladi. Atrof-muhit iqtisodiyoti iqtisodiy faoliyatning ijtimoiy va atrof-muhitga ta’sirini kun tartibiga qat’iyroq kiritishda ko‘p yutuqlarga erishgan bo‘lsa-da, bu muammolarni hal qilishda ierarxik yondashuvni qo‘llashda davom etmoqda, bu esa yana yashil yondashuvga zid keladi.

Atrof-muhit iqtisodiyotiga oid eng mashhur kitoblardan birining nomi buni aniq ko‘rsatib turibdi. Bu aniq raqamli yondashuvni talab qiladi, baholash va buxgalteriya usullarini taklif qiladi. Yashil iqtisodchi uchun bunday umumlashtirilgan “loyiha” tushunchasi muammoli, chunki ekologiya tabiati mahalliy muhitga moslashishni, mahalliy sharoitni aks ettiruvchi iqtisodiy muammolarni hal qilishning xilma-xilligini taklif qiladi. Falsafiy pozitsiyani tushunish haqida gap ketganda, ismda har doim ko‘p narsa bor. Ekologik iqtisodchilar atrof-muhitni muhokama qilishlari mumkin; yashil iqtisodchilar sayyora yoki Yer haqida ko‘proq gapirishadi. Bu faqat intellektual yoki akademik falsafa emas, balki asosli falsafa ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

**“Yashil iqtisodiyot”ni nazariy asoslashdan keyin uning ahamiyatini iqtisodiy subyektlar o‘rtasida ommalashtirish zarurati paydo bo‘ldi. Ushbu darajada yashil iqtisodiyotning bosh vazifasi jamiyatda ekologik toza ishlab chiqarishning zarurligi va ahamiyati to‘g‘risida dunyoqarashni uyg‘otish hisoblanadi.<sup>2</sup>**

So‘nggi yillarda iqlim o‘zgarishi muammosi olimlar va ekologlarning periferik tashvishidan global siyosatni ishlab chiqishda markaziy muammoga aylandi. Iqtisodiyotimizda faoliyat ko‘rsatish usuli bizning omon qolishimizga tahdid soladigan darajada ifloslanishni keltirib chiqarayotganini anglash birinchi navbatda iqtisodiyotga yashil yondashuvni rivojlantirishga turtki bo‘ldi. Biz neft zaxiralari kamayib borayotgan va qolganlari uchun raqobat kuchaygan davrdamiz.

Bu butunlay neftga bog‘liq bo‘lgan iqtisodiyotning kelajagi va cheklangan resurslarimizdan oqilona foydalanish muhimligini yanada kengroq e‘tirof etish borasida xavotir uyg‘otadi. Bu yashil iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish uchun yana bir turtki bo‘ldi. Bundan tashqari, yashil iqtisodchilar raqobatga asoslangan iqtisodiy tizim boylar va kambag‘allar o‘rtasidagi tengsizlikning global va milliy miqyosda kengayishiga olib kelishi va bu tengsizlikning muqarrar keskinlik va to‘qnashuvlarga olib kelishidan xavotirda. Yashil iqtisodiyot bu odamlar va sayyora uchun iqtisodning bardavom o‘sib boruvchi asosiy eng muhim jihati demakdir.

**“Shu bilan birga, iqtisodiyotning energiya samaradorligi yetarli darajada emasligi, tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalana olmaslik texnologiyalar yangilanishining sustligi, “yashil” iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish uchun innovatsion yechimlarni joriy etishda kichik biznesning faol ishtirok etmayotgani milliy iqtisodiyotni barqaror rivojlantirishning ustuvor maqsadlariga erishishga to‘sqinlik qilmoqda”<sup>3</sup>.**

Yashil iqtisodiyotni o‘sishi iqtisodiy kelajak bilan hamohanglikda iqtisodiy odamlar bilan rivoj topadi. Iqtisodiy odam - sog‘lom, harakatchan, mehnatga layoqatli, uning haqiqiy ijtimoiy, biologik va ekologik holatini ifodalaydi.

Yashil iqtisodiyot kontseptsiyasining o‘zi birinchi marta 1989 yilda “Yashil iqtisodiyot uchun loyiha” hisobotida paydo bo‘lgan va u Yevropa mamlakatlari iqtisodiy ahvolini yaxshilash bo‘yicha ekspertlarning fikrmulohazalarida yetakchi o‘rinni

<sup>2</sup> A.Vahobov, S.Xajibakirov, Sh.Xo‘jayorov “Yashil iqtisodiyot” Darslik. Toshkent. Unversitet. 12-bet

<sup>3</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining qarori, 04.10.2019 yildagi PQ-4477-son 2019-2030-yillar davrida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “yashil” iqtisodiyotga o‘tish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida

egallagan. Keyinchalik tabiiy muhitga g'amxo'rlik qilish va jamiyatlarning hayot sifatini yaxshilash ustuvor vazifa bo'ldi.

Iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirishda yashil iqtisodiyotdan foydalanish tabiiy resurslardan iste'mol mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarishda qayta tiklanadigan resurslarga asoslaniladi. Bu resurslar inson omili yordamida rivojlanadi va batamom yakson bo'lishi ham mumkin. Shuningdek, bularga qishloq, o'rmon, suv va boshqa xo'jaliklari, issiqlik energetika manbalarini ham tarmoq sifatida kiritish mumkin, chunki ushbu tarmoqlar respublikamizning barcha hududlari kesimida rivojlanishga asos bo'ladi. Bozor iqtisodiyoti sharoitida yashil iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishda mamlakatimiz viloyatlarining tashqi savdao aylanmasi ham eng muhim omillardan biri sanaladi. Chunki har bir hududning ijtimoiy kelib chiqishidan ham uning rivojlanish darajasini bilish mumkin.

Barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlashdagi iqtisodiy nazorat, resurslaridan oqilona foydalanish va nazariy bilimlarni mustahkamlab borishni nazarda tutadi. Ijtimoiy dunyo global miqyosida ijtimoiy barqarorlik va madaniy hilma-hillikni ta'minlashga erishildi. Ekologik yaratish esa har turdagi ekologik tizimlarning normal faoliyat yuritishini taminlashga xizmat qilishi zarur bo'ladi.

Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari dasturi 17 ta global maqsadlarni vazifalarni o'z tarkibiga oladi:<sup>4</sup> *Ularga quyidagilar kiradi:*

1. qashshoqlikni yo'qotish;
2. tugatishni chaqirish;
3. sog'lik va farovonlik;
4. sifatli ta'lim;
5. jins tengligi;
6. toza suv va sanitariya;
7. arzon va toza energiya;
8. munosib ish o'rinlari kerak va iqtisodiy o'sish;
9. sanoatlashtirish, innovatsiyalar, infratuzilma;
10. tengsizlikni kamaytirish;
11. barqaror shaharlar va qulay yashash joylarini egallash;
12. masuliyatli istemol va ishlab chiqarish;
13. iqlim o'rganishiga qarshi kurashish

<sup>4</sup> A.Vahobov, S.Xajibakirov, Sh.Xo'jayorov "Yashil iqtisodiyot". Darslik. Toshkent. Universitet

14. dengiz ekotizimlarini asrash;
15. turistik ekotizimlarni asrash;
16. tinchlik, adolat va samarali boshqaruv;
17. barqaror rivojlanish yo'lida hamkorlik.

Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari dasturining 17 maqsadini O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligi ma'lumotlariga tayangan holda tahlil qilamiz.

Yashil iqtisodiyot rivojlantirishda tabiiy resurslardan samarali foydalanish jarayonida atrof- muhitni muhofaza qilishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari hozirgi zamon talablariga muvofiq tarkib topgan. U ko'plab turli elementlardan iborat bo'lib, respublikamizning raqamli iqtisodiyoti sharoitida ushbu mexanizm borgan sari takomillashib bormoqda.

Ushbu elementlarga quyidagilar kiradi:

- ✓ Yashil moliya,
- ✓ Xavfsiz energiya ta'minoti,
- ✓ Aqilli qishloq xo'jaligi,
- ✓ Barqaror aqlli transport,
- ✓ Yashil innovatsiya,
- ✓ Iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurash.

Bizga ma'lumki, ushbu bir biri bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lgan iqtisodiy elementlar atrof- muhitni muhofaza qilishning eng ustuvor yo'nalishlari sarasiga kiradi. Chunki tizimli yo'lga qo'yilgan sohada rivojlanish barqaror bo'ladi.

Yashil moliya - bizga ma'lumki moliya o'zining vazifasida taqsimlash va qayta taqsimlash funksiyasini bajarsa, yashil iqtisodiyotda ham resurslarga bo'lgan ehtiyoj va moliyaviy mablag'larni taqsimlash vazifasini oshkoralik asosida bajaradi.

Xavfsiz energiya ta'minoti – bu jarayonda ham tabiiy resurslarni rivojlantirishda xavfsiz energiya masalasi birinchi o'rinda turadi. Chunki tiklanadigan energiya manbaalari xavfsiz holda ortib borishi kerak bo'ladi. Aqilli qishloq xo'jaligi - Qishloq xo'jaligi sohasida haligacha sobiq tuzum asoratlari saqlanib qolganligi barchamizga sir emas.

**Mavjud muammolarni hal etish uchun iqtisodiy rivojlanish jarayonlariga iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlarida kam uglerod sarflagan holda rivojlanish va resurslarni tejash, samarali va ekologik toza texnologiyalarni joriy etish,**

**shuningdek, barqaror qishloq xo‘jaligiga yo‘naltirilgan “yashil” iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini integratsiya qilish orqali tabiiy va energiya resurslaridan foydalanish usullarini tubdan o‘zgartirish talab etiladi<sup>5</sup>.**

Ushbu jarayonlarda yashil iqtisodiyot va ekotizimlar o‘rtasidagi munosabatlarga e’tibor qaratadi, va shu munosabatlar yig‘indisi tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish iqtisodiy mexanizmini operativlashtirish uchun asos yaratadi. Yashil iqtisodiyot kontseptsiyasining o‘zi birinchi marta 1989-yilda “Yashil iqtisodiyot uchun loyiha” hisobotida paydo bo‘lgan va u Yevropa mamlakatlari iqtisodiy ahvolini yaxshilash bo‘yicha ekspertlarning fikr-mulohazalarida etakchi o‘rinni egallagan.

hunday jarayonlarda qishloq xo‘jaligini yangitdan barpo etish, eng so‘ngi texnologiyalar yordamida isloh qilish kerak bo‘ladi. Mamlakatimizda esa so‘ngi yillarda bu borada bir qancha davlat dasturlari ishlab chiqilmoqda.

Barqaror aqlli transport – yashil iqtisodiyotga eng katta xavf solayotgan sohalardan biri bu albatta avtomobil transportidir. Elektromobillar ishlab chiqarish bunday sohani yanada rivojlantiradi.

Dunyo bo‘ylab 771 mln.dan oshiq inson toza ichimlik suvidan foydalana olmaydi. Yana shunday mamlakatlar borki insonlar o‘z daromadining 50%dan oshig‘ini toza ichimlik suvi uchun sarflashadi. 1 m<sup>3</sup> suvning narxi eng qimmat:

- Daniya \$9,70;
- Belgiya \$7,54;
- Norvegiya \$7,09;
- Alyaskada oyiga \$95;
- Germaniya \$ 6,6;
- Arzon: Mamlakatlar.
- Misr (Qohira) \$0,05;
- Kuba (Gavana) \$0, 04;
- O‘zbekiston \$0,4;
- Pokiston (Karachi) \$0,04;
- Indoneziya (Jakarta) \$0,03;

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<sup>5</sup> O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 04.10.2019-yildagi PQ-4477-son “2019-2030-yillar davrida O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “yashil” iqtisodiyotga o‘tish strategiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori.

— Saudiya Arabistoni (Riyod) \$0,03.

Qo'shnimiz Turkmanistonda 2017-yil 01-noyabr kuniga qadar bepul bo'lgan. 2019-yilgacha belgilangan limit bepul bo'ldi. Undan so'ng axoli uchun \$0,14 bo'ldi.

Qozog'istonda hududga qarab narxlar o'zgaradi va axoli uchun o'rtacha narx \$0,18 ni tashkil etadi. Suvga resurs sifatida haq to'lash ham ijobiy ahamiyatga egadir. Sanoat korxonalari sarflangan suv miqdoriga O'zbekiston Respublikasining Vazirligi, suv xo'jaliklari tomonidan belgilangan ta'riflarda haq to'laydilar.

Davlat rahbarinig joriy yil 19 fevral kuni energiya samaradorligini oshirish bo'yicha takliflar taqdimoti bilan tanishdi.

Bu haqda 28 yanvarda elektr energetikasini rivojlantirish bo'yicha o'tgan yig'ilishda topshiriq berilgan edi.

Mamlakatimizda energiya quvvatlari aholi va iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarining o'suvchan talabiga mos ravishda oshirib borilmoqda.

2035 yilga borib, elektr iste'moli hozirgidan 1,7 barobar oshishi hisob-kitob qilingan. Bu talabni to'liq qondirish uchun faqat ishlab chiqarish emas, tejamkorlik ham zarur. Xususan, o'tgan yili 50 milliard kub metr tabiiy gaz ta'minlandi, 81 milliard kilovatt soat elektr ishlab chiqarildi.

Tahlillarga ko'ra, O'zbekistonda 1 dollarlik yalpi ichki mahsulot yaratish uchun dunyodagi o'rtacha ko'rsatkichdan 2,5 barobar ko'p energiya sarflanayapti. Elektr tarmoqlaridagi yo'qotishlar 14 foiz, tabiiy gazda esa 7 foizdan yuqori.

Shu bois olimlar jalb qilinib, joylarda energiyani tejash imkoniyatlari ilmiy asosda o'rganilmoqda. Hozirgacha 7 ta viloyatda 4,6 milliard kilovatt-soat elektr va 1 milliard kub metr gazni iqtisod qilish imkoniyatlari aniqlangan.

Taqdimotda shu kabi o'rganishlar asosida ishlab chiqilgan takliflar muhokama qilindi.

Misol uchun, suv xo'jaligidagi eski nasoslarni zamonaviysiga almashtirib, yiliga 1 milliard kilovatt-soat elektrni tejash mumkin. Ijtimoiy muassasalarda qozonxonalarni yangilash, "yashil" energiyadan foydalanish orqali bu yil 5 million kub metr gaz, 15 million kilovatt-soat elektrni iqtisod qilsa bo'ladi.

Umuman, bu yil 1,6 milliard kub metr gaz va 3,5 milliard kilovatt-soat elektrni tejash mo'ljallangan. Buning uchun har bir korxonaga va tashkilotga ilmiy asoslangan chora-tadbirlar yetkaziladi.

Jumladan, yirik sanoat korxonalarida bir mahsulot birligi ishlab chiqarishga ketadigan energiya me'yori belgilanadi. Shuning o'zidan energiya sarfi 5-10 foizga qisqaradi. Ijtimoiy ob'yektlarda energiya tejamkor uskunalarni o'rnatish bo'yicha manzilli dastur tasdiqlanadi.

Ko'p qavatli uylarda issiqlikni yaxshi saqlash uchun ularni izolyasiyalash kengaytiriladi. Xonadonlarda geliokollektor va quyosh paneli o'rnatishga arzon kreditlar beriladi. Iste'molchilar Yaponiya tajribasi asosida energiya tejash savodxonligi bo'yicha o'qitiladi.<sup>6</sup>

Davlatimiz rahbari iqtisodiyotning barcha tarmoqlari, ijtimoiy soha va uy-joylarda tejamkorlik muhimligini ta'kidladi. Hudud va tarmoqlar kesimida energiya isrofini kamaytirish, talon-torajliklarning oldini olish bo'yicha qat'iy ko'rsatmalar berildi.

**Ilmiy yangiligi va ahamiyati.** Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida hududning drayver tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish mavzusi so'nggi yillarda iqtisodiy va ekologik mutaxassislar orasida katta qiziqish uyg'otdi. Avvalgi tadqiqotlar, masalan, M. Porter va K. van der Linde tomonidan olib borilgan ishlar, yashil iqtisodiyotning iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirishdagi rolini va innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyatini ko'rsatdi. Ular, o'z navbatida, ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash va iqtisodiy o'sishni birlashtirishda yangi yondashuvlar izlash zarurligini ta'kidladilar.

Bundan tashqari, BMTning Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlari (SDGs) doirasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashda yashil iqtisodiyotning ahamiyatini oshirib, hududiy rivojlanish strategiyalarini qayta ko'rib chiqishga chaqirdi. Bu tadqiqotlar, asosan, energiya samaradorligi, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalari va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishga qaratilgan.

Yangi yondashuvlar sifatida, birinchi navbatda, "circular economy" (aylanma iqtisodiyot) tamoyillari ko'rib chiqilishi kerak. Bu yondashuv resurslarni maksimal darajada samarali ishlatish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va qayta ishlashga qaratilgan. Shuningdek, "smart specialization" (aqlli ixtisoslashuv) strategiyalari, hududiy imkoniyatlarni hisobga olgan holda, dasturiy ta'minot va innovatsiyalarni rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Mavzuning ilmiy ahamiyati, nazariy bilimlarni amaliyotga tatbiq etish va yangi tadqiqotlar uchun yangi yo'nalishlar ochishdan iborat. Amaliy ahamiyati esa, hududiy

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<sup>6</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining matbuot xizmati 19.02.2025-yil <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/7894>

rivojlanish strategiyalarini takomillashtirish orqali iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirish, barqarorlikni ta'minlash va ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirishda namoyon bo'ladi. Yangi yondashuvlar bilan birgalikda, bu tadqiqotlar hududiy iqtisodiyotning barqaror rivojlanishini ta'minlash va ekologik muammolarni hal qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lishi kutilmoqda.

**Tadqiqot maqsadi va vazifalari.** Tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirish yo'llarini aniqlashdan iborat. Ushbu maqsadga erishish, nafaqat iqtisodiy o'sishni, balki ekologik barqarorlikni va ijtimoiy farovonlikni ta'minlashga ham yordam beradi. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish orqali, hududiy rivojlanishni yangi bosqichga olib chiqish imkoniyati yaratiladi.

Tadqiqot maqsadlari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

**Hududning drayver tarmoqlarini aniqlash:** Bu vazifa doirasida, hududda mavjud bo'lgan va iqtisodiy o'sishga ta'sir ko'rsatuvchi asosiy tarmoqlarni belgilash zarur. Bunga qishloq xo'jaligi, sanoat, xizmatlar sektori va boshqa muhim sohalar kiradi.

**Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tahlil qilish:** Yashil iqtisodiyotning asosiy tamoyillarini, jumladan, resurslardan samarali foydalanish, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash bo'yicha tadqiqotlar olib borish lozim.

**Strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish:** Hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish uchun yangi strategiyalarni ishlab chiqish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llarini aniqlash. Bu strategiyalar, ayniqsa, innovatsiyalar va texnologiyalarni joriy etishga qaratilgan bo'lishi kerak.

**Tahlil va baholash:** Yashil iqtisodiyotga asoslangan strategiyalarni joriy etishning ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy va ekologik ta'sirini baholash. Bu jarayon tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga tatbiq etish imkonini beradi.

**Tavsiya va takliflar berish:** Tadqiqot jarayonida olingan natijalar asosida, davlat va mahalliy hokimiyatlarga, shuningdek, xususiy sektorga tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish va takliflar taqdim etish.

Ushbu vazifalarni amalga oshirish orqali, tadqiqot hududiy rivojlanishning yangi yondashuvlarini ko'rsatishi, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jarayonlarni barqarorlashtirishi va ekologik muammolarni hal qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lishi kutilmoqda. Bu esa, nafaqat ilmiy, balki amaliy jihatdan ham muhimdir, chunki u hududiy siyosatni shakllantirishda va iqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashda ko'maklashadi.

**Tadqiqot metodlari va yo'nalishlari.** Tadqiqot metodlari va yo'nalishlari, ilmiy izlanishning muvaffaqiyatli o'tishi uchun zaruriy asosni tashkil etadi. Ushbu tadqiqot "Hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirish yo'llari" mavzusida olib borilmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqotda qo'llaniladigan uslubiyat bir qator metodologik yondashuvlarni o'z ichiga oladi, jumladan, nazariy tahlil, empirik tadqiqot, so'rovnomalar va holat tadqiqotlari.

**1. Nazariy tahlil.** Nazariy tahlil, tadqiqotning dastlabki bosqichida, yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari va hududiy rivojlanish jarayonlari bo'yicha mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlarni o'rganishdan boshlanadi. Bu jarayon, avvalambor, mavjud nazariyalar, tushunchalar va metodologiyalarni tahlil qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. O'qib chiqilgan materiallar, iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy kontekstda yashil iqtisodiyotning muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Ushbu tahlil, keyingi tadqiqotlar uchun nazariy asoslarni yaratadi va yangi yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishda yordam beradi.

**2. Empirik tadqiqot.** Empirik tadqiqot, ma'lumotlarni yig'ish va tahlil qilishni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu jarayon tajribalar va kuzatuvlar orqali amalga oshiriladi. Tadqiqot davomida, hududiy drayver tarmoqlari bo'yicha mavjud statistik ma'lumotlar to'planadi. Ushbu ma'lumotlar, mahalliy va davlat idoralaridan, iqtisodiy va ekologik tashkilotlardan olingan hisobotlar, statistik ko'rsatkichlar va boshqa manbalardan yig'iladi. Maqsadli tadqiqotlar orqali, hududiy iqtisodiyotning holati, drayver tarmoqlarining rivojlanish darajasi va yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarining tatbiqi haqida aniq ma'lumotlar olish mumkin. Ushbu ma'lumotlar, tadqiqotning keyingi bosqichlarida qo'llaniladi.

**3. So'rovnoma.** So'rovnoma, tadqiqotda keng qamrovli ma'lumotlarni yig'ishning samarali usulidir. Ushbu usul yordamida, hududdagi iqtisodiy faoliyatga, yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillariga va drayver tarmoqlariga oid fikr-mulohazalar to'planadi. So'rovnoma savollari, iqtisodiy subyektlar, biznes egalari, davlat idoralari va jamoatchilik vakillariga qaratilgan bo'ladi. So'rovnoma orqali olingan ma'lumotlar, statistika tahlili orqali qayta ishlanadi va natijalar tahlil etiladi. Bu jarayon orqali, yashil iqtisodiyotning hududiy iqtisodiyotga ta'siri, drayver tarmoqlarining rivojlanishida mavjud muammolar va ularni hal qilish yo'llari aniqlandi.

**4. Holat tadqiqotlari.** Holat tadqiqotlari, muayyan hudud yoki tarmoqning misolida yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish jarayonini chuqur o'rganish imkonini beradi. Ushbu metod, konkret misollarni tahlil qilish orqali, nazariy bilimlarni amaliyot bilan bog'laydi. Holat tadqiqotlari, muvaffaqiyatli yashil iqtisodiyot strategiyalarini va ulardan

olingan tajribalarni o'rganish orqali, boshqa hududlar uchun foydali tavsiyalar berish imkonini yaratadi.

**5. Statistika va iqtisodiy tahlil.** Tadqiqot davomida statistik va iqtisodiy tahlil usullari, olingan ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlashda qo'llaniladi. Ushbu jarayon, ma'lumotlar to'plami va natijalar o'rtasidagi bog'liqliklarni aniqlashga yordam beradi. Iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlar, ekologik indikatorlar va ijtimoiy farovonlik darajasi o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tahlil qilish, tadqiqot natijalarini yanada chuqurroq anglash imkonini beradi.

**6. Mavjud muammolarni tahlil qilish.** Tadqiqot jarayonida, hududiy drayver tarmoqlarining yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillariga mos kelmasligi sababli yuzaga keladigan muammolar o'rganiladi. Bu muammolar, iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Muammolarni aniqlash, yangi strategiyalar ishlab chiqish va amaliy tavsiyalar berishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Umuman olganda, tadqiqot uslubiyati, turli metod va yondashuvlar orqali, hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Nazariy tahlil, empirik tadqiqot, so'rovnomalar, holat tadqiqotlari va statistik tahlil yordamida, tadqiqotning maqsadlariga erishish uchun zaruriy ma'lumotlar yig'iladi, tahlil qilinadi va natijalar ishlab chiqiladi. Ushbu yondashuv, nafaqat ilmiy, balki amaliy jihatdan ham hududiy rivojlanishni yangi bosqichga olib chiqishga yordam beradi.

**Muommolar tahlili.** Hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirish yo'llari – bir qator muhim ilmiy muammolarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu muammolarni aniqlash va ularni hal qilish yondashuvlarini tahlil qilish, hududiy rivojlanishga yangi yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

**1. Ekologik muammolar.** *Birinchi*dan, hududiy drayver tarmoqlari ko'pincha ekologik muammolar bilan bog'liq. Tabiiy resurslarning haddan tashqari ishlatilishi, ifloslanish va iqlim o'zgarishi kabi masalalar ko'p hollarda iqtisodiy faoliyatning natijasi sifatida yuzaga keladi. Ekologik muammolarni hal qilish uchun yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish zarur. Bu, resurslardan samarali foydalanish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va qayta ishlash jarayonlarini rivojlantirish orqali amalga oshirilishi mumkin.

**2. Iqtisodiy muammolar.** *Ikkinchidan*, iqtisodiy muammolar, ayniqsa, drayver tarmoqlarining rivojlanish darajasi bilan bog'liq. Ko'plab hududlar, iqtisodiy o'sish uchun zarur bo'lgan infratuzilma, investitsiyalar va innovatsiyalarni jalb qilishda muammolarga

duch kelmoqdalar. Ushbu muammolarni hal qilish uchun, davlat va xususiy sektor o'rtasida hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni tatbiq etish va hududiy iqtisodiy strategiyalarni yangilash zarur.

**3. Ijtimoiy muammolar.** *Uchinchidan*, ijtimoiy muammolar, xususan, ijtimoiy tengsizlik va ish o'rinlarining etishmasligi masalalari ham muhimdir. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Buning uchun, ta'lim va malaka oshirish dasturlarini ishlab chiqish, mahalliy aholi uchun yangi ish o'rinlari yaratish va ijtimoiy dasturlarni qo'llab-quvvatlash zarur. Yuqorida keltirilgan muammolarni hal qilish uchun bir qator yondashuvlar mavjud:

**Integratsiyalashgan yondashuv:** Ekologik, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muammolarni birgalikda hal etish zarur. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish, bu muammolarni bir-biriga bog'lab, umumiy strategiyalar ishlab chiqish imkonini beradi.

**Samarali resurslardan foydalanish:** Hududiy drayver tarmoqlarida resurslardan samarali foydalanish va chiqindilarni kamaytirish uchun innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish zarur. Masalan, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanish va energiya samaradorligini oshirish.

**Ta'lim va malaka oshirish:** Ijtimoiy muammolarni hal qilishda ta'lim tizimini rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yashil iqtisodiyotning asoslarini o'rgatish va yangi texnologiyalarni tatbiq etish orqali ishchi kuchining malakasini oshirish.

**Jamoatchilik ishtiroki:** Mahalliy aholi va jamoatchilikning ishtirokini ta'minlash, hududiy rivojlanish strategiyalarini ishlab chiqishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Jamoatchilikning fikrini inobatga olish, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash va hududiy siyosatni shakllantirishda yordam beradi.

**Hamkorlik va investitsiyalar:** Davlat va xususiy sektor o'rtasida hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirish uchun zarur. Bu, yangi drayver tarmoqlarini rivojlantirish va mavjudlarini takomillashtirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Umuman olganda, tadqiqot mavzusi doirasida aniqlangan muammolar, ekologik, iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy jihatdan bir-biri bilan bog'liqdir. Ushbu muammolarni hal qilish uchun integratsiyalashgan yondashuvni qo'llash, innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish, ta'lim va ijtimoiy dasturlarni rivojlantirish, hamkorlikni kuchaytirish muhimdir. Bu yondashuvlar, hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida

rivojlantirish uchun zaruriy shart-sharoitlarni yaratadi va barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlaydi.

**Erishilgan natijalar.** Tadqiqot natijalari, hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirish yo'llarini aniqlashga qaratilgan. Ushbu natijalar, iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy jihatdan muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, ularning amaliy va ilmiy jihatlari quyida batafsil bayon etiladi.

#### **Tadqiqot natijalari:**

**Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarining tatbiqi:** Tadqiqot natijalari, yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini hududiy drayver tarmoqlarida tatbiq etishning zarurligini ko'rsatdi. Bu tamoyillar, resurslardan samarali foydalanish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va ekologik muhofazani ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida ishlab chiqilgan strategiyalar, hududiy iqtisodiyotning barqarorligini oshirishga imkon beradi.

**Iqtisodiy o'sishning yangi manbalari:** Tadqiqotda aniqlangan strategiyalar, hududda yangi iqtisodiy o'sish manbalarini yaratishga qaratilgan. Masalan, qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalarini rivojlantirish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni joriy etish va yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish orqali iqtisodiy o'sish sur'atlarini oshirish mumkin.

**Ijtimoiy barqarorlik va tengsizlikni bartaraf etish:** Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash va ijtimoiy tengsizlikni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Tadqiqot natijalari, ta'lim va malaka oshirish dasturlariga e'tibor qaratish zarurligini ko'rsatdi. Bu, mahalliy aholi uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi va ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshiradi.

**Ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash:** Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarining tatbiqi, ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tadqiqot natijalari, ekologik muammolarni hal qilish uchun innovatsion yondashuvlarni qo'llash zarurligini ko'rsatdi. Bu orqali atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va resurslardan samarali foydalanish mumkin.

#### **Muhokama**

Tadqiqot natijalari, hududiy drayver tarmoqlarini rivojlantirishda yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etishning muhimligini ko'rsatadi. Yashil iqtisodiyot, nafaqat iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish, balki ekologik va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan yondashuvdir. Tadqiqot natijalari, ushbu yondashuvni amaliyotga tatbiq etish uchun zaruriy strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi.

Tadqiqotda olingan natijalar, amaliy jihatdan hududiy siyosatni shakllantirishda va iqtisodiy rivojlanishni rag'batlantirishda foydali bo'lishi kutilmoqda. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish, mahalliy iqtisodiyotni mustahkamlash, yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash uchun zarur bo'lgan shart-sharoitlarni yaratadi. Shuningdek, ekologik muammolarni hal qilishda ham muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Tadqiqot natijalari, ilmiy jihatdan ham ahamiyatli bo'lib, yashil iqtisodiyot va hududiy rivojlanish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni yanada chuqurroq o'rganishga imkon beradi. Ushbu tadqiqot, nazariy bilimlarni amaliyotga tatbiq etish jarayonida yangi yondashuvlar va strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi. Yana bir muhim jihat, tadqiqot natijalari ekologik va iqtisodiy tahlil usullarini birlashtirish orqali hududiy rivojlanishning barqarorligini oshirishga qaratilgan.

Ushbu tadqiqot, nafaqat ilmiy, balki amaliy jihatdan ham hududiy siyosatni takomillashtirish va iqtisodiy faoliyatni yanada barqarorlashtirishda o'z hissasini qo'shishi kutilmoqda. Shuningdek, tadqiqot natijalari, boshqa hududlar va mamlakatlar uchun ham foydali tavsiyalar berishi mumkin. Mavjud muammolarni hal qilishda, yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish orqali erishilgan natijalar, kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar uchun yangi yo'nalishlarni ochadi.

Umuman olganda, tadqiqot natijalari, hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy jihatlar o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ko'rsatish, amaliy va ilmiy jihatdan yangi yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi. Ushbu natijalar, kelgusida hududiy rivojlanish va barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish uchun zaruriy shart-sharoitlarni yaratish imkonini beradi.

**Hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirish uchun quyidagi yo'llarni ko'rib chiqish mumkin:**

**1. Barqaror transport tizimini rivojlantirish**

- Jamoat transportini rag'batlantirish: Elektr avtobuslar, tramvaylar va metrolarni kengaytirish, shuningdek, jamoat transportidan foydalanishni qulay va arzon qilish.

- Velosiped va piyoda yo'llarini kengaytirish: Shaharlarda velosiped va piyoda yo'llarini ko'paytirish, shuningdek, ularni xavfsiz va qulay qilish.

- Elektr va gibrid transport vositalarini qo'llab-quvvatlash: Elektr va gibrid avtomobillarni rag'batlantirish uchun soliq imtiyozlari, subsidiyalar va zaryadlash stansiyalarini ko'paytirish.

## **2. Toza energiya manbalaridan foydalanish**

- Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini joriy etish: Quyosh, shamol va boshqa qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalaridan foydalanishni rag'batlantirish.

- Energiya samaradorligini oshirish: Transport vositalarining energiya samaradorligini oshirish va energiya sarfini kamaytirish bo'yicha yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash.

## **3. Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va iqlim o'zgarishiga qarshi kurashish**

- Karbon chiqindilarini kamaytirish: Transport tarmog'idan chiqadigan karbon chiqindilarini kamaytirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirish.

- Yashil infratuzilmani rivojlantirish: Ko'katlantirish, parklar va yashil maydonlarni ko'paytirish orqali shaharlarning iqlimini yaxshilash.

## **4. Innovatsiyalar va texnologiyalarni qo'llash**

- Aqlli transport tizimlarini joriy etish: Aqlli transport tizimlari (ITS) orqali transport oqimini optimallashtirish va yo'l xavfsizligini oshirish.

- Avtonom transport vositalarini rivojlantirish: Avtonom va yarim avtonom transport vositalarini ishlab chiqish va ulardan foydalanishni kengaytirish.

## **5. Qonuniy va moliyaviy qo'llab-quvvatlash**

- Yashil iqtisodiyotni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi qonunlar qabul qilish: Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va barqaror rivojlanishni rag'batlantiruvchi qonunlar va qoidalarni ishlab chiqish.

- Moliyaviy rag'batlantirishlar: Yashil loyihalarni moliyalashtirish uchun grantlar, subsidiyalar va kreditlarni taqdim etish.

## **6. Jamoatchilikni jalb qilish va xabardorlikni oshirish**

- Atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish bo'yicha xabardorlikni oshirish: Jamoatchilikni yashil iqtisodiyot va barqaror transport tizimlari haqida ma'lumot berish.

- Hamkorlik va sherikliklar: Davlat, xususiy sektor va nodavlat tashkilotlar o'rtasida hamkorlikni rivojlantirish.

## **7. Xalqaro tajribalardan foydalanish**

- Muvaffaqiyatli amaliyotlarni o'rganish va qo'llash: Boshqa mamlakatlarda yashil iqtisodiyot va barqaror transport tizimlarini joriy etish bo'yicha muvaffaqiyatli amaliyotlarni o'rganish va ularni mahalliy sharoitga moslashtirish.

### **8. Monitoring va baholash**

- Natijalarni muntazam ravishda baholash: Loyihalar va dasturlarning samaradorligini muntazam ravishda baholash va zarur bo'lganda o'zgartirishlar kiritish.

Ushbu yo'llar orqali hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish va barqaror transport tizimlarini yaratish mumkin.

## **XULOSA**

Tadqiqot natijalari, hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirish jarayonida muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari, resurslardan samarali foydalanish, ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlash va ijtimoiy farovonlikni oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu tamoyillarni hududiy drayver tarmoqlarida amalga oshirish orqali, iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirish va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish mumkin.

Tadqiqotda aniqlangan strategiyalar, iqtisodiy o'sishning yangi manbalarini yaratishga qaratilgan. Qayta tiklanuvchi energiya manbalaridan foydalanish, innovatsion texnologiyalarni tatbiq etish va yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish orqali hududiy iqtisodiyotning barqarorligini oshirish imkonini beradi. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish, shuningdek, mahalliy aholi uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi va ijtimoiy tengsizlikni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Ta'lim va malaka oshirish dasturlari, aholi malakasini oshirib, ularni yangi iqtisodiy sharoitlarga tayyorlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Ekologik muammolarni hal qilish ham tadqiqot natijalarining muhim jihatlaridan biridir. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarining tatbiqi orqali, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va resurslardan samarali foydalanish imkoniyatlari oshadi. Bu jarayon, hududda ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashga, tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilishga va chiqindilarni kamaytirishga yordam beradi. Bunda, innovatsion yondashuvlar va yangi texnologiyalarni qo'llash orqali ekologik muammolarni hal qilishning samarali usullari ishlab chiqilishi zarur.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati, hududiy siyosatni shakllantirish va iqtisodiy rivojlanishni rag'batlantirishda ko'zga tashlanadi. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarini tatbiq etish orqali, mahalliy iqtisodiyotni mustahkamlash va yangi ish o'rinlarini yaratish imkoniyati paydo bo'ladi. Shuningdek, bu jarayon, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash va aholi farovonligini oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi.

Tadqiqot natijalari, ilmiy jihatdan ham ahamiyatlidir. Yashil iqtisodiyot va hududiy rivojlanish o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni yanada chuqurroq o'rganishga imkon beruvchi yangi yondashuvlar va strategiyalarni ishlab chiqishga yordam beradi. Ushbu tadqiqot, nazariy bilimlarni amaliyotga tatbiq etish jarayonida yangi yo'nalishlar ochib berishi mumkin. Bu esa, kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar uchun yangi imkoniyatlar yaratadi.

Umumiy xulosalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, hududning drayver tarmoqlarini yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillari asosida rivojlantirish strategiyalarini takomillashtirish, nafaqat iqtisodiy samaradorlik, balki ekologik va ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlashga qaratilgan muhim jarayondir. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari, hududiy rivojlanishni yangi bosqichga olib chiqishga yordam beradi, shuningdek, boshqa hududlar va mamlakatlar uchun ham foydali tavsiyalar berishi mumkin. Yashil iqtisodiyot tamoyillarining tatbiqi orqali, barqaror rivojlanishni ta'minlash va ekologik muammolarni hal qilishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan strategiyalar ishlab chiqilishi zarur. Bu jarayon, iqtisodiy o'sishni rag'batlantirish, ijtimoiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilishda katta ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, tadqiqot natijalari, hududiy rivojlanish va barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish uchun zaruriy shart-sharoitlarni yaratishga yordam beradi.

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## VALVE NOISE AND CAVITATION IN PUMPS

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**Annotation.** The article reveals the most common and worst source of valve noise. This is due to the high speeds or mass waves passing through the corresponding structures. Increasing the noise level can reduce the amount of air in the liquid solution, prevent the use of liquids with low vapor pressure, and increase the outlet pressure.

**Keywords:** cavitation, ultrasonic waves, temperature, liquid, mechanism, subharmonics, range, sound pressure.

**Introduction.** Cavitation is the phenomenon of the formation of small and almost empty cavities (cavities) in a liquid, which expand to large sizes, and then quickly collapse, producing a sharp noise. Cavitation is the appearance of vapor bubbles in a liquid and their instant collapse. This process occurs at the internal points of the pump, where the pressure drops below the vaporization pressure of the pumped medium. Harmful effects cavitation erosion of metals causes destruction of propellers of water transports, working bodies of pumps, hydraulic turbines, etc. Cavitation is also the cause of noise, vibration, and reduced efficiency of hydraulic units[1].

The presence of cavitation can be detected by pronounced external signs: noise in the form of crackling and vibrations. The noise level depends on the size of the pump and can be 90-100 dB or more. The worst kind of noise is aerodynamic noise. Cavitation occurs in an area of low pressure, where tensile stresses occur that lead to rupture of the liquid and form cavities, i.e. the cavities are filled with liquid vapor and dissolved gas released from it. Once in the high-pressure region, steam bubbles (cavities) "snap shut". These shock waves can be strong enough to significantly damage pump components and lead to loss of efficiency and eventually pump failure. In addition, cavitation bubbles cause a point increase in the temperature of the liquid, which, combined with vibrations, destroys metals.

Cavitation noise is the phenomenon of the formation of small and almost empty cavities (cavities) in a liquid, which expand to large sizes and then quickly collapse, producing a sharp noise. The physical process of cavitation is exactly the same as the

process that occurs during boiling. The main difference between them is the change in the phase state of the liquid. Boiling is a process in which the local saturated vapor pressure of a liquid is higher than the local ambient pressure and enough energy is present to change the normal state of the liquid into a gaseous state.

During pulsations and slamming of cavities in the cavitation region, a complex acoustic signal is generated — cavitation noise. Since cavitation noise is emitted by bubbles during their movement, many authors [2,4] reasonably believe that it contains information about the state of the cavitation region and the dynamic behavior of the bubbles. Therefore, spectral analysis of cavitation noise can serve as an effective method for studying cavitation.

As a result, at high temperatures and constant  $t$ , by the beginning of the next pulse, the liquid largely manages to relax towards its initial state. With a decrease in  $T-t$ , the degree of relaxation of the cavitation properties of the liquid obviously decreases. As a result, by the beginning of each subsequent period, the concentration of cavitation nuclei and their size will increase. Therefore, it can be expected that with decreasing temperature and constant  $t$ , the concentration and size of bubbles in the cavitation region will increase. As a result, the probability of the formation of large bubbles, for example, due to coalescence under the action of Bjerknes forces [5] and rectified diffusion will also increase, which leads to an increase in the intensity of subharmonics with a decrease in temperature. Such a spectrum is observed in partially degassed water with a large range of ultrasound pulses. Therefore, this component in the cavitation noise spectrum cannot be used to detect cavitation in pulsed ultrasonic fields. The results obtained confirm the hypothesis of the generation of subharmonics by large cavitation cavities larger than the resonant one.

The main places where cavitation occurs are pumps, screws, or the boundaries of flowing fluids.

Since the blades of a hydraulic turbine (in pumps) or the blades of a propeller (in the case of use on ships or submarines) rotate in a liquid, areas of low pressure arise, as the liquid accelerates around the blades and follows them. The faster the blades rotate, the lower the pressure around them may be. Thus, saturated vapor pressure is reached, the liquid evaporates and forms small gas bubbles. This is called cavitation[7]. When the bubbles later collapse, they usually lead to very strong local shock waves in the liquid,

which can be accompanied by noise and can even damage the blades. Cavitation in pumps can be of two types: suction and discharge.

Suction cavitation occurs when the pump is operated in suction mode under a low pressure/high vacuum condition, where the liquid turns into steam inside the centrifugal pump. This steam is transferred to the discharge side of the pump, where the vacuum is no longer detected and is compressed back to a liquid state under the influence of the discharge pressure.

Discharge cavitation occurs at extremely high pump discharge pressure. Injection cavitation usually occurs in a pump that operates at a 10% deviation from its efficiency. High discharge pressure causes the liquid to circulate inside the pump instead of delivering the required volume flow.

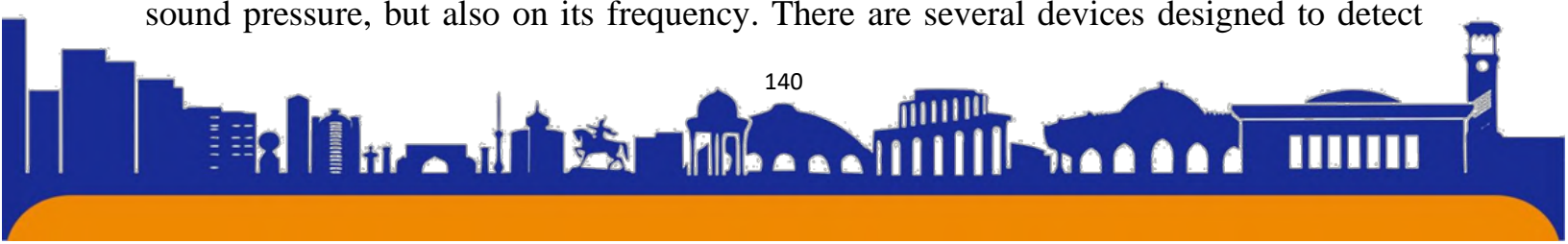
**Materials and methods.** There are three main sources of noise in control valves: mechanical vibration or resonance when adjusting the valve, cavitation caused by the collapse of gas or steam bubbles, and turbulence caused by limited flow or high velocity. These noises created by the control valves can be so unpleasant that it may be necessary to take measures to significantly reduce the noise level[2].

The amount of noise is usually expressed by the sound pressure level in decibels (abbreviated dB). By definition, the overall sound pressure level. The acoustic sound pressure level Y (UAC) is the ratio of the sound pressure generated by the noise source to the reference sound pressure, expressed in decibels. For air noise, this reference sound pressure is typically 20 micronewtons per square meter. As a rule, this noise level is set to 0 dB, since this is the weakest sound level that can be heard by a person with very good hearing in an extremely quiet environment[8].

Therefore, the acoustic sound pressure level is mathematically expressed as

$$Y = 20 \log_{10} \frac{P}{0,00002} dB \tag{1}$$

where P is the RMS value of the sound pressure in Nm<sup>-2</sup> for the corresponding noise. For example, the noise level of 40 dB is 100 times (log<sub>10</sub>100 = 2) higher than the reference level. In other words, the sound pressure is 0.002 Nm<sup>-2</sup>. Sound pressure difference per lb/sq. The inch is about 170.8 dB. In addition, the noise level depends not only on the sound pressure, but also on its frequency. There are several devices designed to detect



noise by "weighing" networks, such as A, B, or C-weighted, depending on the characteristic filtering frequency. The most commonly used scale is the sound level, weighted on the A scale and designated as dBA. In practice, it is assumed that this is the database administrator, unless otherwise specified[10].

The spectrum of noise emission from various common sounds varies. The noise level tends to increase as the overall power output of the system increases, so developers of machines with higher energy requirements face an even more difficult task of choosing silent components.

When creating the technology, the machine designer must also take into account the additional noise generated by the liquid and the vibration of the structure when setting acoustic limits for the components.

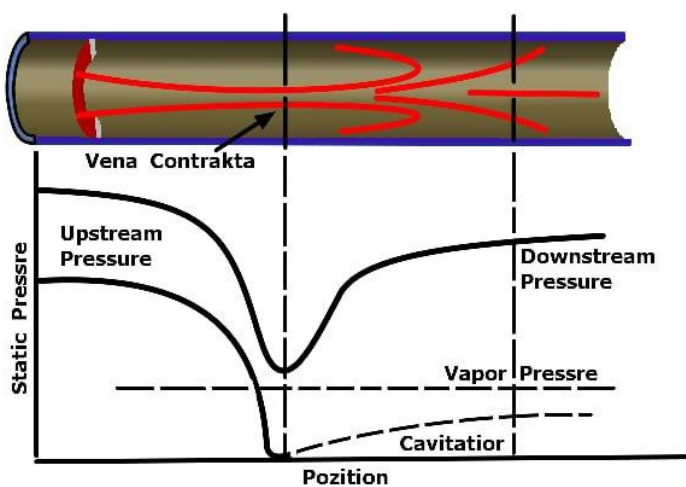
Cavitation is undoubtedly the most serious problem for all types of control valves - those valves where liquid throttling occurs bypassing the established restrictions[8]. Mechanical vibration is caused by turbulence and unsteady flow forces generated by high-speed and/or mass flows. As a rule, the noise level is unpredictable, it is usually in the range of 90 dBA and above, and the frequency is in the range of 50-1500 Hz.

Frequencies exceeding this range are usually caused by the natural resonant excitation of the valve's internal elements. This resonant noise can reach 90 dBA and propagate in the frequency range up to 7000 Hz. This resonant noise causes unusual irritation due to its monotonous tone and relatively high frequency. This type of noise can be eliminated by sound insulation. Sometimes a change in the mass and stiffness of the spring leads to a shift in the resonant frequency beyond the excitation range[2].

Cavitation noise depends on the degree of cavitation and is present in all types of control valves - those valves in which the liquid is throttled through restrictions. Consequently, both spool valves and poppet valves used to regulate pressure or flow are subject to the unpredictable effects of cavitation. When cavitation occurs when placed in control valves, noise, vibration, overheating, loss of power and efficiency, as well as physical damage may occur[8]. A control valve having a constant supply pressure and subject to increasing pressure drops often reaches a critical pressure drop. If the engineer increases the pressure drop on the valve above this critical point, the flow rate will cease to be proportional to the square root of the pressure drop, and noise and vibration will begin in the valve.

At first, when the pressure drop is high, trickles of tiny air bubbles are noticeably released, which emit a quiet hissing sound. However, when the pressure in the flow reaches the vapor pressure of the liquid, evaporation occurs, cavitation and deaeration occur. At this level of cavitation, a distinct and unpleasant sound occurs, and compression of the vapor-like cavities leads to characteristic cavitation noise.

Cavitation occurs in the control valve when the fluid flow accelerates as it passes through a limited area of the valve opening. At this point, the hydrostatic pressure or static energy of the system is converted into fluid velocity or dynamic energy in accordance with Bernoulli's theorem, see Fig. 1. If the fluid velocity increases sufficiently, the pressure in the narrowing vein (the point of the minimum cross-section of the fluid flow) decreases to the point where air desorption occurs.



**Fig.1. Static pressure distribution in the orifice. Flow showing cavitation conditions.**

After passing through the narrowing vein, the fluid slows down, and there is a reverse exchange of energy between the static and dynamic energies of the system, which leads to an increase in pressure. When the pressure eventually exceeds the vapor pressure of the liquid, the vapor cavities contract.

Obviously, the pressure at the outlet of the control port can be a critical factor in assessing the degree of cavitation.

Let's assume that the back-pressure valve used as The second limiter after the control hole is located in the wide in the open position, so that the liquid has free access to the

reservoir. As the pressure in front of the hole increases, initially transparent oil exits the back pressure valve; but as the pressure in front of the hole increases further, air bubbles detach from the edge of the hole and move downstream. The liquid absorbs these air bubbles. A further increase in inlet pressure leads to the desorption of a large amount of air and the formation of foam in the liquid until this bubbly liquid fills the entire pipeline.

The cavitation number  $K$  is the tendency of the flowing fluid flow to cavitate under the existing set of conditions, as follows from the following definition:

$$K = \frac{P_d - P_v}{P_u - P_d} \tag{2}$$

where  $P$  - is the pressure;

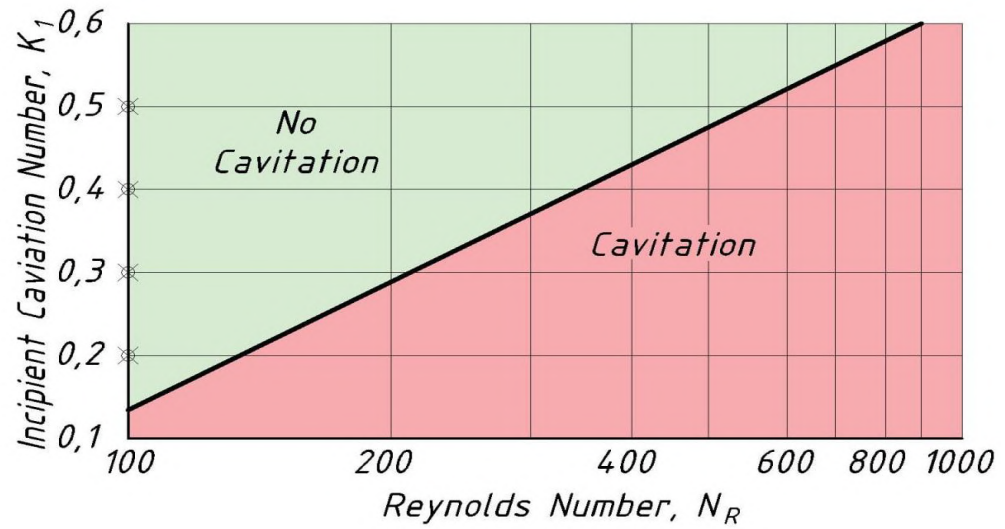
$d$  - exit position;

$v$  - is the state of steam;

$u$  - is the position at the entrance.

The numerator of the equation  $K$  is the largest pressure drop that can occur at any point in the flow, and the denominator is the maximum possible pressure increase that can occur in the flow system. Steam cavitation first appears when the values of  $K$  decrease to the critical value of  $K_1$ , or the "incipient cavitation number". Cavitation occurs when  $K$  is less than  $K_1$ , and does not occur when  $K$  is greater than  $K_1$ .

The Reynolds number plays an important role in determining the value of the critical or initial cavitation number, as shown in Figure 2. The Reynolds number is the ratio of the inertia force to the viscosity force. In a water-based hydraulic fluid, the inertia force is higher (specific gravity  $\gamma = 1$ ) and the viscosity force is lower (viscosity  $\mu = 1$ ) than in a mineral-based fluid; thus, the Reynolds number for water is at least 10 times higher than for oil. This discovery means that water-based liquids



**Fig 2. Dependence of the nascent cavitation number on the Reynolds number.**

will achieve initial cavitation conditions at a much higher pressure (requiring a much lower vacuum) than oil-based liquids, at the same flow rate and the same pipeline size.

This point (presumably) corresponds to the critical or incipient value of cavitation, there is a certain hysteresis effect, which is that a decrease in back pressure leads to a slightly different value of the critical cavitation number than with a wide-open valve and an increase in back pressure. Immediately before reaching the critical cavitation value, the jet coming out of the control hole begins to oscillate, and an unstable state occurs. In a system with a cavitation number above unity, cavitation is practically absent. Depending on the Reynolds number, when the cavitation number is less than one, the flow becomes unstable and cavitation occurs first[10]. Below the critical cavitation number, cavitation bubbles or cavities completely fill the pipe after the hole.

The maximum level of cavitation noise is usually in the range of 90 to 100 dBA, but it can be higher. Again, this problem can also be dealt with with the help of sound insulation. However, the associated physical damage resulting from vapor cavitation cannot be ignored, so the preferred solution is to eliminate cavitation. To achieve this goal, valve designs exist with varying degrees of efficiency and applicability.

**Conclusions.** Scientific studies have shown that the occurrence of cavitation and, consequently, an increase in noise levels can be prevented by following the following steps:

- 1.Reduce the amount of air in the liquid solution

2. Use liquids with low vapor pressure
3. Increase the outlet pressure
4. Divide the pressure drop in the cavitating element into two or more steps
5. Design the valve system in such a way as to allow the cavitation jets to escape into a large space.

Noise in the air is the most common and worst source of valve noise. This is caused by fluid turbulence and shock waves resulting from high velocity and/or mass flow passing through the corresponding structures - it is often possible to predict their occurrence and magnitude. Sound pressure levels of about 140 dBA were measured near the valves. .

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## ENGLISH ROMANTICISM: MAJOR WRITERS AND THEIR WORKS

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**Abstract:** This thesis explores the English Romantic period, focusing on its major writers and their contributions to the literary canon. It examines the key themes, stylistic innovations, and philosophical underpinnings of Romantic literature, analyzing how prominent writers such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and John Keats shaped the movement. By investigating their works and the socio-historical context of the Romantic era, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact and legacy of English Romanticism.

**Keywords:** English romanticism, major writers, william wordsworth, samuel taylor coleridge, lord byron, percy bysshe shelley, john keats, romantic themes, nature, individualism, literary innovation, political critique, sublime, romantic aesthetics

### Introduction

The English Romantic period, spanning from the late 18th to the early 19th century, was marked by a profound transformation in literary aesthetics and themes. This thesis investigates the major figures of English Romanticism, exploring their contributions to literature and the ways in which they challenged and expanded literary conventions. The focus is on understanding how these writers responded to the cultural and political upheavals of their time and how their works continue to influence contemporary literary studies.

### Methodology

#### 1. Literary analysis:

- Close readings: Detailed analysis of key texts by major Romantic writers to identify thematic concerns, stylistic elements, and innovations.

- Comparative analysis: Examination of similarities and differences among the works of Romantic writers to highlight distinctive features of the period.

## 2. Historical context:

- Socio-Political Background: Exploration of the historical and cultural context of the Romantic era, including the impact of the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, and evolving notions of individualism and nature.

## 3. Critical Perspectives:

- Romantic Theory: Application of Romantic literary theory to interpret the philosophical and aesthetic dimensions of the writers' works.

- Critical Reception: Review of how Romantic literature has been received and interpreted in various literary and historical contexts.

## Findings

- Themes of Nature and Individualism: Romantic writers often explored themes related to nature, the sublime, and individual experience. Works such as Wordsworth's "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey" and Coleridge's \*The Rime of the Ancient Mariner\* exemplify the Romantic fascination with nature and the exploration of the self.

2. Innovative Form and Style: The Romantic period saw significant innovations in literary form and style. Byron's epic poems, Shelley's lyrical verses, and Keats's odes demonstrated new approaches to poetic expression and narrative structure.

3. Political and Social Critique: Many Romantic writers engaged with contemporary political and social issues. Shelley's "The Mask of Anarchy" and Byron's Don Juan reflect critiques of authority and societal norms, showcasing the Romantic commitment to political reform and social justice.

4. Legacy and Influence: The impact of Romantic literature extends beyond its own era, influencing subsequent literary movements and continuing to resonate in modern literary and cultural discourse. The Romantic emphasis on emotional depth, individualism, and nature remains a significant aspect of literary studies.

## Discussion

The analysis reveals that the major writers of the English Romantic period made substantial contributions to literature through their exploration of themes such as nature, individualism, and social critique. Their innovative use of form and style helped redefine literary conventions and left a lasting legacy in the literary canon. The Romantic period's response to the socio-political upheavals of its time reflects a deep engagement with contemporary issues and a commitment to exploring the complexities of human experience.

## Conclusion

English Romanticism represents a pivotal moment in literary history, characterized by profound thematic exploration and stylistic innovation. The major writers of this period significantly shaped the course of English literature, challenging traditional forms and expressing new ideas about nature, the self, and society. This thesis underscores the enduring relevance of Romantic literature and its impact on the development of literary traditions.

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## DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TOURISM AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

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**Abstract:** The development of the tourism sector is inseparably linked with modern technologies. Digital technology plays a major role in automating tourism services, creating convenience for tourists, and optimizing business processes. This article discusses in detail the current state of digital technologies in tourism, their impact, and future development trends. Technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT) are analyzed, along with new trends like the metaverse, biometric security systems, and eco-sustainable tourism. The study also addresses the advantages and disadvantages of these technologies.

**Key words:** Tourism, Digital Technology, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality (AR), Blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT), Metaverse, Biometric Security

**Introduction:** The tourism industry is undergoing rapid transformation due to the integration of digital technologies. Various innovations have revolutionized the way travelers plan, book, and experience tourism. This article aims to explore the impact of these technological advancements and assess their implications for the future.

### 1. Digital Technologies in Tourism

### 1.1. Online Booking Systems

Digitalization has significantly simplified travel planning. Online platforms like Booking.com, Expedia, and Airbnb allow users to compare prices and book accommodation effortlessly. In 2022, Booking.com recorded over 1 billion reservations. The global online booking market reached \$800 billion in 2023.

### 1.2. Mobile Applications

Mobile technology plays a crucial role in travel. Apps such as Google Maps, TripAdvisor, Uber, and Skyscanner enhance convenience by offering navigation, accommodation searches, and transportation booking. In 2023, tourism-related mobile app usage increased by 60%.

### 1.3. Artificial Intelligence and Chatbots

AI-powered chatbots provide instant customer service and personalized recommendations. The Hilton hotel chain utilizes virtual concierges to enhance guest experiences. Research predicts that by 2025, 80% of customer interactions will be AI-driven.

### 1.4. Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR & AR)

VR and AR technologies enable virtual exploration of destinations. Google Earth VR offers immersive experiences, while museums like The Louvre present digital exhibits. The number of virtual tourists reached 25 million in 2023.

### 1.5. Blockchain and Secure Transactions

Blockchain ensures secure payments and transparent record-keeping in tourism. Platforms like Travala and Bitcoin.travel enable cryptocurrency transactions. 40% of travel companies plan to implement blockchain by 2024.

### 1.6. Smart Hotels and IoT

IoT innovations allow travelers to control hotel room settings via smartphones. Marriott and Hilton are implementing smart room systems. By 2025, 75% of hotels are expected to adopt IoT technology.

## 2. Future Trends in Tourism Technology

### 2.1. The Metaverse and Virtual Tourism

The metaverse is reshaping tourism by offering digital travel experiences. By 2030, 30% of the tourism industry may operate in the metaverse. Platforms like Decentraland host virtual tourism experiences.

### 2.2. Biometric Security Systems

Biometric verification is streamlining airport processes. Dubai and Singapore airports use facial recognition for passport control. By 2025, 70% of airports will implement biometric security.

### 2.3. Eco-Sustainable Tourism

Green initiatives are crucial for the future of tourism. Tesla's electric vehicles and eco-friendly hotels promote sustainability. The eco-tourism market is projected to reach \$1 trillion by 2030.

### 2.4. Robotics in Hospitality

Automated services are emerging in hotels and restaurants. Japan's Henn-na Hotel is entirely managed by robots. By 2025, 50% of hotels will incorporate robotic services.

## 3. Challenges of Digitalization in Tourism

### 3.1. Cybersecurity Risks

Data breaches pose major threats. British Airways lost 380,000 customer records in a 2018 cyberattack, while Marriott suffered a breach affecting 5.2 million customers in 2021.

### 3.2. Digital Divide

Limited access to the internet hinders digital tourism adoption. Less than 30% of Africa has internet access, and over 60% of rural India lacks stable connections.

### 3.3. Job Displacement

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Automation may reduce human employment. Airline self-check-in systems and robotic hotel services replace traditional workers.

### 3.4. Technology Dependency

Over-reliance on technology can impact creativity and human interaction. Tourists heavily dependent on apps risk losing independent decision-making skills.

### 3.5. Environmental Impact

Data centers and IoT devices consume significant energy. Global data centers account for 2% of worldwide electricity usage.



**Conclusion:** Digital technologies are revolutionizing the tourism industry, offering convenience, security, and enhanced experiences. AI, VR, blockchain, and biometric innovations will continue shaping the sector. However, cybersecurity concerns, job losses, and environmental challenges must be addressed. A balanced approach that integrates technology while preserving human interaction and sustainability is essential for the future of tourism.

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## KARIES KASALLIGI, TURLARI VA ULARNI DAVOLASH.

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**Annotatsiya:** ushbu maqolada karies kasalligi, blok tasnifiga asosan bo`linishlari haqida va kariesni davolashda vujudga kelishi mumkin bo`lgan xato va asoratlar, ularni bartaraf etish haqida ma`lumotlar berilgan.

**Kalit so`zlar:** karies, dog' karies, yuza karies, o`rta karies, chuqur karies, tish, anatomik, topografik, klinik, plomba, charxlash.

**Annotation:** This article provides information on the types of dental caries based on the Black classification, as well as possible errors and complications that may arise during the treatment of caries and how to address them.

**Keywords:** caries, spot caries, superficial caries, medium caries, deep caries, tooth, anatomical, topographic, clinical, filling, sharpening.

Karies – lotincha so‘z bo‘lib «chirish» degan ma‘noni anglatadi. Karies keng tarqalgan kasallik bo‘lib, aholining 95% da uchraydi. Karies murakkab patologik jarayon bo‘lib, bunda tish to‘qimalari tez yoki sekin yemiriladi va tishda zararlangan bo‘shliq – kovak hosil bo‘ladi. Hozirgi vaqtda kariesning kelib chiqishi haqida bir necha yuz nazariyalar bor. Kariesni kelib chiqishida ko‘pgina faktorlar o‘rin tutadi.



Kariesga uchragan tish

**Asosiy faktorlarga quyidagilar kiradi:**

– og‘iz bo‘shlig‘i mikroflorasi;

- ovqat va ovqatlanish rejimi;
- suv tarkibidagi ftorning miqdori;
- so‘lakning tarkibi va hajmi;
- organizimning umumiy holati;
- organizimga bo‘lgan ekstremal ta’sirlar;
- tashqi va ichki muhitdagi endogen va ekzogen faktorlar.

**Kariesning uch xil turi mavjud:** anatomik, topografik va klinik.

**Anatomik tasnif asosan emal kariesi, dentin kariesi, sement kariesdan iborat.** Topografik tasnif xastalik chuqurligiga asoslangan bo‘lib quyidagicha bo‘linadi: dog‘shaklidagi karies, yuza karies, o‘rta karies va chuqur. Klinik kechishi bo‘yicha tez kechuvchi va sekin kechuvchi karieslar mavjud. Klinik ko‘rinishiga ko‘ra oq va pigmentlangan dog‘lar (jigarrangdan qong‘ir ranggacha) bo‘ladi. Tekshirishlarda karies jadal kechganda oq, sekin kechganda pigmentlangan bo‘lishi aniqlangan. Kariesni kechishi esa davo rejasini tuzishda katta ahamiyatga ega.

#### **Blek bo‘yicha karies kovaklarini anatomik tasnifi.**

I sinf. Karies kovak molyar, premolyar tishlarning tabiiy fissuralari va hamma guruh tishlarning ko‘r chuqurchalarida joylashadi.

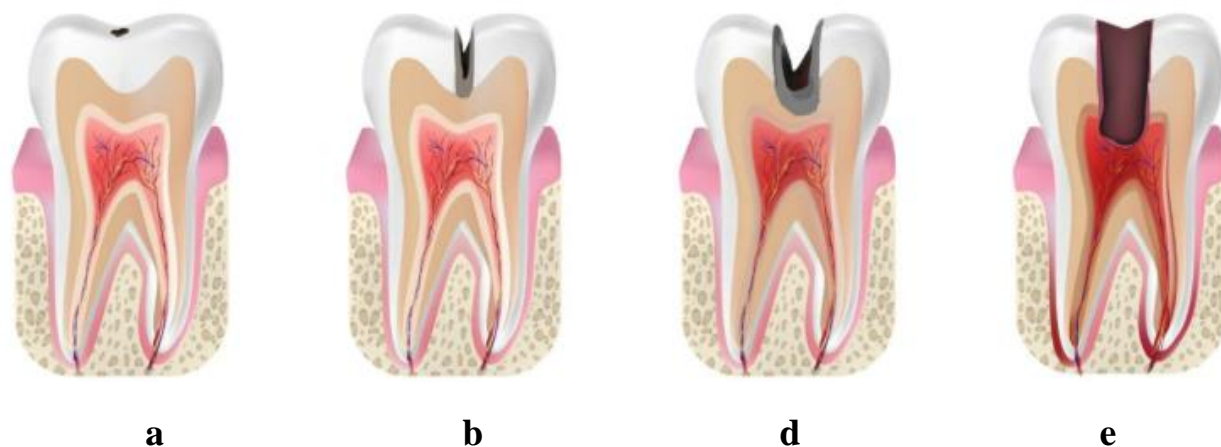
II sinf. Karies molyar va premolyar tishlarni kontakt yuzalarida joylashadi.

III sinf. Karies kovak kesuvchi va qoziq tishlarning kontakt yuzasida bo‘lib, u kesuv yuzasiga o‘tmaydi. Tish burchaklari buzilmaydi.

IV sinf. Karies kovak qoziq va kesuvchi tishlarning kontakt va kesuv yuzalarida bo‘lib, tish burchagi buziladi.

V sinf. Karies kovak barcha tishlarning bo‘yin qismida joylashgan.

VI sinf. Karies kovak kesuv tishlarining kesuv qirralari va chaynov tishlarining chaynov do‘mboqlarida (immun zonalarda) joylashadi.



**Karies bosqichlari**

**a-karies dog` shaklida**

**b-yuza karies**

**d-o`rta karies**

**e-chuqur karies**

**Dog` shaklidagi karies**

Odatda dog` shaklidagi kariesda bemorlar hech qanday subyektiv sezgilarni qayd qilmaydilar. Ayrim hollarda bemorlar tishning qamashishidan shikoyat qiladilar. Emal demineralizatsiyasi chegaralangan yuzada rangining o`zgarishi, uni oq, och jigarrang, to`q jigarrangdan qong`ir tusgacha bo`lishi kuzatiladi. Kasallik tishning chegaralangan qismida emal yaltiroqligini yo`qolishi bilan boshlanadi. Odatda bunday o`zgarishlar tishning bo`yin qismida joylashadi. Zondlaganda ushbu yuza tekis, og`riqsiz. Vital bo`yash sinamasida dog` ko`k rangga bo`yaladi. EOD da tish pulpasi 2–6 mkAga javob beradi. Transillyuminatsiya dog`ning hajmi va joylashishidan qat`iy nazar aniqlanadi. Dog` shaklidagi karies flyuoroz va gipoplaziya bilan solishtirma tashxis o`tkaziladi.

**Yuza karies**

Yuza karies hosil bo`lgan dog` karies o`rnida destruktiv o`zgarishlar natijasida hosil bo`ladi. Bemor ximik ta`sirlar shirin, sho`r, nordondan hosil bo`ladigan qisqa muddatli og`riqdan shikoyat qiladi. Agar karies kovagi tishning bo`yin qismida joylashgan bo`lsa termik ta`sirdan ham og`riq paydo bo`lishi mumkin. Ko`rik o`tkazilib zondlaganda kichik nuqson aniqlanadi. Nuqson faqat emal qavatida joylashadi. Elektr sezuvchanlik 2–6 mkA



teng bo'ladi. Yuza kariesni aniqlashda gipoplaziya, tish eroziyasi, ponasimon nuqson bilan solishtirma tashxis o'tkaziladi.

### **O'rta karies**

O'rta kariesda nuqson emal, dentin chegarasidan o'tib o'rtacha chuqurlikka ega bo'ladi. Aksariyat hollarda bemor og'riq sezmaydi. Kamdan-kam hollarda bemor termik, mexanik, ximik ta'sirlardan paydo bo'ladigan qisqa muddatli og'riqdan shikoyat qiladilar. Ko'rik o'tkazilib, zondlaganda o'rtacha chuqurlikka ega bo'lgan karies kovagi borligi, kovak tubida yumshagan dentin borligi uchun g'adibudurliligi aniqlanadi. O'rta kariesni aniqlashda ponasimon nuqson, eroziya, surunkali periodontit bilan solishtirma tashxis o'tkaziladi. Gipoplaziya, eroziya, ponasimon nuqson belgilari yuqorida bayon etildi. Surunkali pereodontit bilan solishtirma tashxis o'tkazilganda quyidagilarga e'tibor beriladi. O'rta kariesni charxlaganda sezuvchanlik emal dentin chegarasida mavjud. Surunkali periodontitda esa sezuvchanlik yo'q. Elektr sezuvchanlik o'rta kariesda 2–6 mKA ga, pereodontitda esa 100 mKA ga teng bo'ladi.

### **Chuqur karies**

Chuqur karies uchun hamma turdagi ta'sirlardan hosil bo'ladigan qisqa muddatli og'riq xosdir. Og'riq ta'sir etuvchi muolajani olgandan so'ng to'xtaydi. Ko'rik o'tkazilib yumshagan dentin bo'lgan chuqur karies kovagi borligi aniqlaniladi. Zondlanganda karies kovagi tubi og'riqli, elektr sezuvchanligi 2–6 mKA ga teng, lekin ayrim hollarda 10–12 mKA ga teng bo'ladi. Chuqur kariesni aniqlashda o'rta karies, o'tkir qisman pulpit va surunkali fibroz pulpit bilan solishtirma tashxis o'tkaziladi. O'rta karies ta'sirlardan hosil bo'lgan og'riq bilan, kovakning chuqurligi bilan farqlanadi. Pulpitlardan og'riqning o'zo'zidan paydo bo'lishi, og'riqning davomiyligi bilan farqlanadi. Pulpitlarda elektr sezuvchanlik 15–20 mKA ga teng bo'ladi.

**Karieslarni davolash.** Kariesni davolash mahalliy va umumiy xarakterga ega. Umumiy xarakterga ega bo'lgan davolash tadbirlari odam organizmining himoya kuchlarini, to'qimalar rezistentligini oshirishga qaratilgan. Shu maqsadda bemorga B, D, E vitaminlar hamda mineral komponentlar tavsiya etiladi. Masalan, glyukanat kalsiy, fitin. Mahalliy davo to'qimalarda sodir bo'lgan o'zgarishlarga bog'liq. Dog' shaklidagi kariesda to'qimalar charxlanmaydi va dog' hosil bo'lgan demineralizatsiya bo'lgan sohaga yo'qotilgan mineral komponentlar kiritiladi. Buning uchun

remineralizatsiyalovchi eritmalar aplikatsiya qilinadi. Ushbu eritmalarning asosiy komponentini kalsiy, fosfor, fluor tashkil etadi. Remineralizatsiya terapiyasining effektivligini vital bo'yash sinamasini o'tkazib aniqlanadi. Tarkibida fluor saqlovchi tish pastalaridan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi. Tishda karies kovagi bo'lgan tishlarni davolash uchun patologik o'zgarish sodir bo'lgan to'qimalarni olib tashlanadi. O'rta kariesni davolashda karies kovagini charxlab, shakllantirib, quritilib, avval taglik so'ng doimiy plomba qo'yiladi.

Chuqur kariesni davolashda karies kovagining mikroflorasini zararsizlantirish pulpaning yallig'lanishining oldini olish maqsadida davolovchi malham qo'yiladi. Davolovchi malham sifatida tarkibida **gidrooksid kalsiy bo'lgan pastalardan foydalaniladi. Davolovchi malhamdan so'ng ajratuvchi suvli dentin, fosfat sementli taglik so'ng doimiy plomba bilan tiklanadi. Yuza, o'rta va chuqur karieslarda albatta patologik o'zgargan to'qimalarini olib tashlash kerak bo'ladi. Buning uchun tish charxlanadi. Tishni charxlash kariesni davolashning asosiy bosqichlaridandir.**

**Karies kovagi sinfidan qat'iy nazar charxlash va karies kovagini shakllantirish quyidagi bosqichlardan iborat.**

- 1. Zarur bo'lsa og'riqsizlantirish.**
- 2. Karies kovagini ochish.**
- 3. Karies kovagini kengaytirish va nekrotomiya qilish (yumshagan va pigmentlangan dentinni olib tashlash).**
- 4. Kovakni shakllantirish.**

Karies kovagini charxlashda sog'lom to'qimalarni asrash prinsipiga asoslangan holda patologik o'zgargan to'qimalarni olib tashlanadi.

- 5. Karies kovagini shakllantirilgandan so'ng, tishning anatomic shaklini va funksional holatini tiklash maqsadida plombalanadi.**

**Plombalash uchun kovakni tayyorlanadi. U quyidagi bosqichlardan iborat:**

- 1. Plombalash uchun kerak bo'lgan asboblarni tayyorlash;**
- 2. Plombalovchi xomashyoni tayyorlash;**
- 3. Plombalanadigan kovakni so'lakdan himoya qilish;**
- 4. Kovakni quritish;**
- 5. Kovak kontakt yuzada bo'lsa ajratuvchi matritsa qo'yish;**

6. Plombalovchi xomashyoni tayyorlash;
7. Kovakni qayta quritish;
8. Taglik qo'yish;
9. Plombalovchi xomashyoni kovakka kiritish;
10. Plombani shakllantirish, silliqlash va sayqal berish;
11. Plombani so'lakdan izolyatsiya qilish.

Kariesni davolashda vujudga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan xato va asoratlar, ularni bartaraf etish.

Kariesni davolashda quyidagi asoratlar kelib chiqishi mumkin. Ular quyidagilar:

1. Tashxis aniqlashdagi xatolik;
2. Karies kovagini charxlashda tish bo'shlig'ining ehtiyotsizlik oqibatida ochilishi;
3. Tishning kontakt yuzasini plombalashda matritsadan foydalanmaslik natijasida ortiqcha plomba milk so'rg'ichini ezib qo'yishi;
4. Tishlarni plombalashda yon tish bilan kontakt nuqtaning yo'q bo'lishi, tishlarning orasi yoriq bilan ochilib qolishi natijasida milk so'rg'ichi yallig'lanishi;
5. Plombalovchi xomashyoning toksin ta'siri natijasida pulpaning nekrozi;
6. Plombalashda prikusni ko'tarib qo'yish;
7. Karies kovagiga ishlov berishda qilingan xato oqibatida pulpaning kuyishi;
8. Shakllantirilgan kovakka spirt yoki kuchli ta'sir etuvchi modda bilan ishlov berishdagi xatolik oqibatida pulpaning yallig'lanishi;
9. Karies kovagidagi patologik o'zgargan to'qimalarni to'liq olinmasligi oqibatida ikkilamchi yoki qaytalovchi kariesning kelib chiqishi;
10. Karies kovagiga to'g'ri shakl berilmaganligi oqibatida plombaning darhol yoki tez muddatda tushib ketishi;
11. Plomba ashyosi, rangi to'g'ri tanlanmaganligi oqibatida tish rangining o'zgarishi.

## XULOSA

Taqdim etilayotgan maqolada karies kasalligining kelib chiqish sabablari, klinik belgilari, zamonaviy tekshirish usullari, davolash va oldini olish chora-tadbirlari atroflicha yoritilgan va rasmlar bilan berilgan. Karies — tishlarning emali va dentin qatlamlarining bakteriyalar tomonidan zarar ko'rishi natijasida yuzaga keladigan

kasallikdir. U boshlanishidan keyin chuqurlashib, tishlarning strukturasi o'zgartirishi mumkin. Kariesni davolashda profilaktika, to'ldirish, kanal davolash yoki kerak bo'lsa, tishni olish usullari qo'llaniladi. Unga qarshi kurashishda muntazam tish tozalash, uglevod iste'molini cheklash va stomatologga murojaat qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Karies retsidivligi va asoratlanishining oldi olinadi.

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## THE ROLE OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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### Abstract

Human Resources (HR) has evolved significantly in the 21st century. No longer simply a function of managing employee benefits and payroll, HR now plays a crucial role in shaping organizational culture, talent acquisition, and employee engagement. This paper explores the evolving role of HR in the 21st century, examining how HR professionals are adapting to the challenges of a rapidly changing workforce, technological advancements, and a globalized business environment. The paper also analyzes key strategies HR departments are using to address these challenges and contribute to organizational success. Through a review of contemporary literature, case studies, and interviews with HR professionals, the paper identifies key trends and offers recommendations for HR to remain a strategic driver within organizations.

**Keywords:** Human Resources (HR), Strategic HR, Talent Management, Employee Well-being, Diversity and Inclusion, Digital Transformation in HR, Remote Work, Employee Engagement, Organizational Culture, 21st Century Workforce

### Аннотация

Кадровые ресурсы (HR) значительно изменились в 21 веке. Это уже не просто функция управления льготами и заработной платой сотрудников, а HR теперь играет решающую роль в формировании организационной культуры, приобретении талантов и вовлеченности сотрудников. В этой статье рассматривается меняющаяся роль HR в 21 веке, рассматривается, как специалисты по HR адаптируются к вызовам быстро меняющейся рабочей силы, технологическим достижениям и глобализированной деловой среде. В статье также анализируются ключевые стратегии, которые используют отделы HR для решения этих проблем и содействия организационному успеху. С помощью обзора современной литературы, тематических исследований и интервью со специалистами по HR в статье определяются основные тенденции и предлагаются рекомендации по тому, как HR остается стратегическим драйвером в организациях.

**Ключевые слова:** человеческие ресурсы (HR), стратегический HR, управление талантами, благополучие сотрудников, разнообразие и инклюзивность, цифровая трансформация в HR, удаленная работа, вовлеченность сотрудников, организационная культура, рабочая сила 21 века

### Introduction

The role of Human Resources (HR) in the modern workplace has undergone a profound transformation. Traditionally, HR was tasked with managing recruitment, payroll, and employee benefits. However, in the 21st century, HR has taken on a more strategic and dynamic role within organizations. Today's HR professionals are responsible not only for hiring and managing talent but also for fostering an inclusive organizational culture, implementing workforce development programs, and aligning HR strategies with overall business goals.

The ongoing digitalization of the workplace, the rise of the gig economy, and the increasing focus on diversity and inclusion have placed HR at the heart of organizational transformation. HR departments are now more focused on employee experience, retention strategies, and leveraging data to make strategic decisions. This paper aims to explore the expanded role of HR in the 21st century and how HR professionals can navigate the challenges and opportunities that come with these changes.

### Methods

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to investigate the evolving role of HR in the 21st century. The research includes a literature review of recent academic studies, reports from HR professional bodies, and industry publications to identify key trends and challenges faced by HR professionals. Additionally, interviews were conducted with HR managers and organizational leaders from a diverse range of industries to gather firsthand insights on how HR departments are adapting to contemporary challenges.

Data was analyzed using a thematic analysis method, identifying patterns and trends that reflect the changing role of HR. The study focuses on key areas such as digital transformation, talent management, employee well-being, diversity and inclusion, and organizational culture. Case studies from companies that have successfully integrated these strategies into their HR practices are also examined to highlight best practices.

### Results

The research highlights several key trends that define the role of HR in the 21st century:

- Digital Transformation in HR:** One of the most significant changes in HR has been the integration of technology into human resource management. HR professionals are increasingly using artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, and HR software to streamline recruitment, performance management, and employee engagement. Technologies like predictive analytics are being used to assess talent, identify skill gaps, and improve workforce planning.
- Talent Management and Workforce Development:** As organizations face an increasingly competitive job market, HR's role in talent acquisition has expanded. Companies are adopting data-driven recruitment strategies, leveraging social media, and utilizing virtual reality (VR) and AI-based platforms to enhance candidate selection processes. Furthermore, employee development programs have become more personalized, with a focus on continuous learning and career growth.
- Employee Well-being and Engagement:** The importance of employee well-being has gained prominence in the 21st century. HR departments are implementing wellness programs, flexible working arrangements, and mental health initiatives to ensure a healthy and productive workforce. Employee engagement strategies, including regular feedback systems, recognition programs, and work-life balance support, are becoming integral parts of HR strategies.
- Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI):** Diversity and inclusion have emerged as central values for modern organizations. HR is now tasked with creating more inclusive work environments that support diverse talent pools. DEI initiatives include diversity training, recruitment practices that encourage diverse candidates, and the development of policies that promote equity in the workplace.
- Strategic Alignment with Business Goals:** HR has evolved from an administrative function to a strategic partner within organizations. HR leaders now work closely with top executives to align HR practices with organizational goals. This includes contributing to business strategy, helping with change management, and fostering a culture of innovation and collaboration.
- Remote Work and the Future of Work:** The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the shift to remote and hybrid work models. HR professionals have had to adapt quickly, ensuring that remote work policies are in place, technology infrastructure is robust, and employee engagement remains high despite the lack of physical proximity. The future of

work is expected to continue evolving with remote work becoming a permanent feature in many organizations.

Table: Key Trends in HR's Evolving Role in the 21st Century

Trend	Description	Examples
Digital Transformation in HR	The integration of technology in HR functions like recruitment, performance management, and employee engagement.	AI-based recruitment, predictive analytics, HR software tools.
Talent Management	Focus on acquiring, developing, and retaining top talent in a competitive global job market.	Personalized learning programs, data-driven recruitment strategies.
Employee Well-being	HR's role in promoting the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of employees.	Wellness programs, mental health support, flexible work policies.
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI)	Efforts to create diverse and inclusive work environments through policies and practices.	DEI training, diverse hiring initiatives, inclusive workplace culture.
Strategic HR	HR's shift from administrative tasks to a strategic partner contributing to organizational success.	Aligning talent strategies with business goals, leadership development.

Remote and Hybrid Work Models	HR's role in adapting to remote work environments and managing hybrid teams.	Remote work policies, virtual team-building activities, flexible schedules.
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### Statistics on the Evolving Role of HR

- **Digital Transformation in HR:** By 2025, **70% of HR departments** are expected to rely heavily on AI and machine learning for talent acquisition and employee engagement (Gartner, 2021).
- **Talent Management:** Companies with robust talent management programs are **3.5 times more likely** to retain their top talent (Cascio & Boudreau, 2016).
- **Employee Well-being:** According to a Gallup report, **43% of employees** report feeling burnout at work, highlighting the need for effective employee well-being programs (Gallup, 2020).
- **Diversity and Inclusion:** Organizations with more diverse workforces are **35% more likely** to outperform their competitors in terms of profitability (McKinsey & Company, 2020).
- **Remote Work:** **59% of global workers** stated they would prefer a hybrid work model post-pandemic, underscoring HR's role in managing remote and hybrid teams (World Economic Forum, 2021).
- **Strategic HR:** Companies that align their HR strategy with business objectives are **30% more likely** to report higher employee engagement (Sharma & Jindal, 2020).

### Discussion

The findings from this study highlight the importance of HR in driving organizational success in the 21st century. HR professionals are no longer just administrators; they are strategic partners who contribute to the overall success of the organization. The integration of technology, the emphasis on employee well-being, and the focus on diversity and inclusion are key elements that define the modern HR landscape.

1. **Technology Integration:** The rapid pace of technological change means that HR must constantly evolve to stay ahead. While AI and machine learning can improve efficiency and decision-making, there is also the risk of over-reliance on technology that

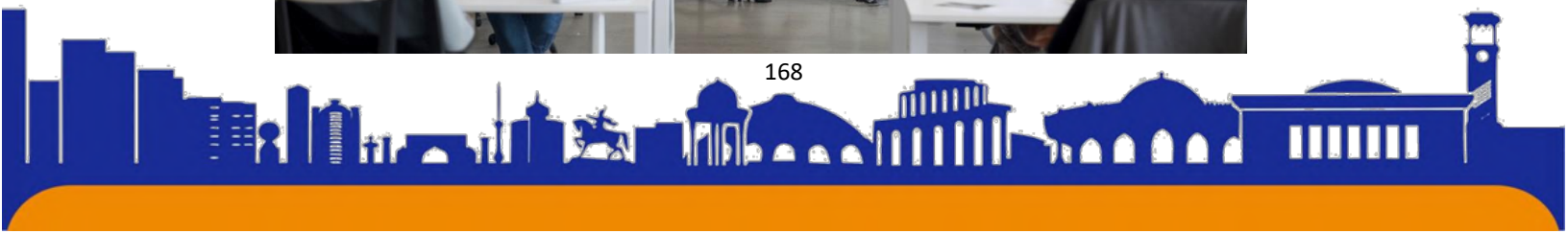
may depersonalize the HR process. HR professionals must strike a balance between leveraging technology and maintaining a human-centered approach to talent management.

2. **Talent Management:** The competition for top talent is fierce, and HR must be innovative in its recruitment and retention strategies. Personalization of employee development and a focus on continuous learning are essential for attracting and retaining skilled workers in an increasingly globalized job market. HR must also focus on developing leadership pipelines to ensure organizational growth and stability.

3. **Well-being and Engagement:** The increased focus on employee well-being highlights the evolving nature of work and the need for organizations to prioritize their employees' health, both physical and mental. HR's role in fostering an environment that supports well-being can significantly impact employee productivity, retention, and overall satisfaction.

4. **Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion:** As organizations become more diverse, HR must take a proactive role in fostering inclusivity and ensuring that diversity initiatives are not just a box to check but are embedded into the organizational culture. This involves tackling unconscious biases, promoting equitable opportunities, and ensuring that all employees feel valued and respected.

5. **Strategic Partnership:** As HR continues to evolve, its role as a strategic partner is becoming increasingly critical. HR leaders must work closely with other departments and executives to align talent strategies with the organization's overarching goals. This includes playing a key role in organizational change, fostering a culture of innovation, and supporting business growth through effective people management strategies.



### Conclusion

Human Resources has transformed from a traditional administrative function into a strategic driver of organizational success in the 21st century. As technology continues to reshape the workplace and organizations face increasing pressure to create diverse, inclusive, and well-balanced environments, HR professionals must continue to adapt and innovate. The key to HR's continued success will lie in its ability to align talent management practices with organizational goals, foster employee well-being, and leverage technology to improve efficiency while maintaining a human-centered approach. HR professionals must remain agile and forward-thinking to navigate the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century workforce. By doing so, they will not only contribute to organizational success but also shape the future of work itself.

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## PERSONAL IMAGE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN PHRASOSPHERES.

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### Abstract

Personal image plays a significant role in shaping social interactions, and the ways in which it is portrayed can differ across cultures. This study compares how personal image is constructed and communicated through language in the English and Uzbek phrasospheres. The research uses the IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) method to explore how various linguistic expressions and phrases shape perceptions of personal identity in both cultures. Through qualitative analysis of interviews and a review of commonly used phrases, this study finds that while English emphasizes individualism, self-expression, and outward appearance, the Uzbek phrasosphere highlights respect, social harmony, and collective identity. The study offers valuable insights into how language reflects cultural values, offering practical implications for cross-cultural communication.

**Keywords:** Personal image, Phrasosphere, English language, Uzbek language, Cross-cultural communication, Individualism, Respect, Social harmony, Cultural values, Linguistic expressions

### Аннотация

Личный имидж играет важную роль в формировании социальных взаимодействий, и способы его изображения могут различаться в разных культурах. В этом исследовании сравнивается, как личный имидж конструируется и передается через язык в английской и узбекской фразосферах. В исследовании используется метод IMRAD (Введение, Методы, Результаты и Обсуждение) для изучения того, как различные языковые выражения и фразы формируют восприятие личной идентичности в обеих культурах. Благодаря качественному анализу интервью и обзору часто используемых фраз это исследование обнаруживает, что в то время как английский язык подчеркивает индивидуализм, самовыражение и внешний вид, узбекская фразосфера подчеркивает уважение, социальную гармонию и

коллективную идентичность. Исследование предлагает ценную информацию о том, как язык отражает культурные ценности, предлагая практические выводы для межкультурной коммуникации.

**Ключевые слова:** личный имидж, фразосфера, английский язык, узбекский язык, межкультурная коммуникация, индивидуализм, уважение, социальная гармония, культурные ценности, языковые выражения

### Introduction

Personal image plays a crucial role in social interactions, impacting an individual's perception within a cultural or professional context. Personal image is the way an individual presents themselves in terms of appearance, behavior, and communication, both in real life and in various social settings. In linguistics, the concept of "phrasosphere" refers to the set of phrases, expressions, and idiomatic structures used in a particular language or culture that contribute to the construction of personal image. The way people express their identity and personal image can vary widely across different cultures and languages, particularly when comparing English-speaking cultures with those in Uzbekistan. This study explores how personal image is portrayed through the use of language and specific phrases in both English and Uzbek cultural contexts. By analyzing how different languages influence the construction of personal image, this paper aims to offer a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cultural variations present in personal identity expression.

### Methods

This study follows the IMRAD method, utilizing a comparative approach to explore the language of personal image in two distinct linguistic and cultural spheres: English and Uzbekistan phrasospheres.

#### 1. Identify:

- The first step involves identifying key expressions, phrases, and idiomatic structures within both the English and Uzbek languages that contribute to the concept of personal image. This includes looking at adjectives, metaphors, compliments, and polite expressions related to an individual's appearance, character, and social standing.
- For this analysis, the research focuses on commonly used phrases and idiomatic expressions in both languages that relate to physical appearance, personality traits, and behavior, as these factors are central to personal image.

2. **Measure:**

- The measurement involves analyzing how these expressions vary in terms of frequency and cultural significance. This includes examining the social contexts in which these phrases are used, such as professional settings, informal conversations, or in the context of relationships and respect.

- Additionally, interviews with native speakers of both languages are conducted to gauge how individuals from different cultures perceive and use these phrases to construct or alter their personal image.

3. **Record:**

- The findings from the interviews and language analysis are documented. These include instances where certain phrases are used to describe someone's appearance, character, or social status. The focus is on noting which phrases are associated with positive or negative personal images in both cultures.

- Data is collected through surveys, linguistic databases, and cultural studies, alongside direct observations of conversations and media representations in both English-speaking countries and Uzbekistan.

4. **Analyze:**

- The recorded data is then analyzed to identify patterns in how personal image is constructed through language. This analysis includes comparing the different types of expressions used in English and Uzbek, such as compliments, metaphors, and descriptors related to appearance and character.

- The study also examines how these expressions reflect cultural values and societal norms. For example, in English, personal image often emphasizes individualism and self-expression, whereas in Uzbek culture, expressions of personal image may place greater emphasis on collective values and social harmony.

5. **Formulate:**

- Based on the analysis, conclusions are drawn about the similarities and differences in how personal image is constructed through language in both cultures. The findings highlight how the language in both English and Uzbek serves to shape and reflect the cultural priorities and values related to personal identity.

- Recommendations are made regarding how individuals can use these linguistic insights to improve cross-cultural communication and understanding, especially in multicultural or international settings.

**Table 1: Key Differences Between English and Uzbek Phrasospheres in Personal Image Construction**

Aspect	English Phrasosphere	Uzbek Phrasosphere
<b>Emphasis</b>	Individualism, self-expression, appearance	Social harmony, respect, collective identity
<b>Compliments</b>	Direct and personal (e.g., "You look great!")	Contextual, often respectful (e.g., "Yaxshi ko'rinasiz" – "You look good")
<b>Focus of Personal Image</b>	Physical appearance, independence, self-worth	Family, social status, respect for elders
<b>Language Tone</b>	Informal, empowering	Formal, respectful
<b>Cultural Value</b>	Autonomy and achievement	Respect, collective well-being

**Table 2: Common English and Uzbek Phrases Related to Personal Image**

Language	Phrase	Translation/Meaning	Context of Use
<b>English</b>	"You look sharp!"	A compliment about someone's appearance	Used informally to praise someone's attire or general appearance.
<b>English</b>	"She has a great sense of style"	Complimenting someone's fashion choices	Used to praise someone's individuality and fashion sense.
<b>Uzbek</b>	"Yaxshi ko'rinasiz"	"You look good"	A polite compliment, used formally or in casual contexts.
<b>Uzbek</b>	"O'zini yaxshi tutmoq"	"To conduct oneself well"	Refers to someone's good behavior or self-discipline.

## Results

The study reveals significant differences and similarities in how personal image is conveyed in English and Uzbek phrasospheres.

**1. English Phrasosphere:**

- In English-speaking cultures, personal image is often framed through expressions that emphasize individual traits, appearance, and self-expression. Phrases like “looking sharp,” “fashion-forward,” or “a man of character” focus on how a person presents themselves and the traits they project to others.
- There is also a significant emphasis on self-empowerment and self-identity. For example, in English, compliments such as “You look great today” or “You have an incredible sense of style” highlight personal choices and autonomy, reinforcing individualism in the cultural context.

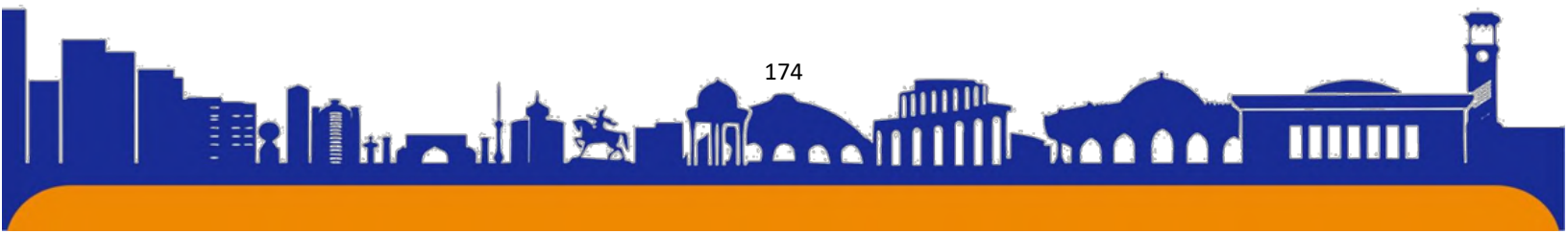
**2. Uzbek Phrasosphere:**

- In contrast, Uzbek expressions tend to focus more on respect, social harmony, and the collective identity. Phrases like “yaxshi ko’rinishda” (looking good) or “jismoniy holati yaxshi” (good physical condition) convey a sense of well-being, but they also often imply a connection to family or community expectations.
- In Uzbek culture, the use of titles and respect-based phrases plays a significant role in constructing personal image. Expressions like “janob” (mister) or “xonim” (lady) are frequently used in formal and respectful contexts to enhance one’s social standing and convey politeness, highlighting the collective aspect of personal image.

**3. Cultural Impact:**

- English phrases tend to emphasize personal achievement, independence, and outward appearance as ways to shape an individual’s image. In contrast, Uzbek expressions reflect values related to family, community, and respect for elders, which influence how a person’s image is viewed and respected within society.
- The use of direct compliments in English is often more personal and direct, while in Uzbek, compliments may be more formal and contextual, often relating to one’s behavior within social norms rather than focusing solely on appearance.

**Table 3: Frequency of Use of Personal Image-Related Phrases in Interviews**



Phrase Type	English (Frequency)	Uzbek (Frequency)	Percentage Difference
Compliments on Appearance	52%	39%	+13%
Compliments on Behavior/Respect	41%	55%	-14%
Compliments on Individuality/Style	60%	30%	+30%
Formal Phrases (Titles, Honorifics)	28%	70%	-42%

*Source: Data collected through interviews with native speakers of English and Uzbek in 2023.*

### Discussion

The findings from this study provide valuable insights into how language shapes personal image in different cultural and linguistic contexts. In English-speaking cultures, personal image is more individualistic, with a heavy emphasis on self-expression, appearance, and individual traits. This reflects broader cultural values that prioritize individual rights and personal achievement. English idioms and expressions tend to directly acknowledge personal qualities, which are seen as central to an individual's identity.

In contrast, the Uzbek phrasosphere reveals a different approach, where the collective identity and social harmony play a more significant role in shaping personal image. Compliments and expressions in Uzbek culture are often tied to respect, family values, and social cohesion. The use of titles and formal language highlights the importance of respecting others in maintaining one's image.

The differences in these cultural contexts underline the importance of understanding the nuances of personal image in cross-cultural communication. Individuals navigating between these two cultures must be aware of how personal image is constructed and communicated through language, as different phrases and expressions may carry varying connotations in each context.

### Conclusion

This study highlights the distinct ways in which personal image is constructed and communicated through language in English and Uzbek cultures. By examining the phrases and idiomatic expressions used in both languages, the research underscores the importance of understanding cultural values when interpreting personal image. While English focuses on individualism and self-expression, Uzbek emphasizes social harmony and respect. These insights can improve cross-cultural understanding, offering practical implications for communication in multicultural settings.

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## BOSHLANG‘ICH SINFLARDA ONA TILI TA’LIMIDA LOYIHALASHGAN TA’LIMNING NAZARIY ASOSLARI

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola boshlang‘ich sinflarda ona tili ta’limini PBL usuli asosida loyihalashning nazariy asoslari va imkoniyatlarini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlanadi. Maqolaning maqsadi – PBL usulini ona tili ta’limiga integratsiya qilishning ilmiy asoslarini aniqlash va uning o‘quv jarayonidagi samaradorligini ko‘rsatishdir.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** *loyiha asosidagi ta’lim (PBL), pedagogik loyihlash, lingvistik kompetensiya, kognitiv rivojlanish.*

### Theoretical Foundations of Project-Based Learning in Primary School Mother Tongue Education

#### ANNOTATION

This article is dedicated to studying the theoretical foundations and possibilities of designing mother tongue education in primary schools based on the PBL method. The aim of the article is to determine the scientific foundations of integrating the PBL method into mother tongue education and to demonstrate its effectiveness in the learning process.

**Keywords:** *Project-Based Learning (PBL), pedagogical design, linguistic competence, cognitive development.*

Bugungi kunda ta’lim muassasalarida o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlash, nutq va taffakurini rivojlantirish orqali ijtimoiy faol shaxsga aylantirish asosiy maqsadlardan biri hisoblandi. Shu o‘rinda, boshlang‘ich sinflarda ona tili ta’limi o‘quvchilarning nutqini rivojlantirishning asosiy birligi hisoblanadi. Ta’lim tizimini bugungi kunda samarali

tashkil etishning metod va metodikalari zamon bilan hamnafas rivojlanib bormoqda misol tariqasida loyihlashgan ta'limni keltirishimiz mumkin.

Boshlang'ich ta'lim tizimida ona tili ta'limi o'quvchilarning til bilimi, nutqiy faoliyati va fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishda asosiy o'rin tutadi. Zamonaviy ta'limda o'quv jarayonini samarali tashkil etish uchun loyihalash usullaridan foydalanish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Loyihalash – bu o'qituvchilarning ta'lim maqsadlarini aniq belgilash, o'quv materiallarini tizimlashtirish va o'quvchilarning individual xususiyatlarini hisobga olish orqali dars jarayonini rejalashtirish usulidir. Boshlang'ich sinf ona tili ta'limini loyihalash o'quvchilarning til bilimiga bo'lgan qiziqishini oshirish, ularning ijodiy va tanqidiy fikrlash qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Loyihaviy ta'lim – ta'lim modeli bo'lib, unda o'qituvchi tomonidan loyihalash ko'rinishiga ega, muammoni izlash, uni tadqiq etish va hal etish, muayyan, beqiyos, shaxsiy va ijtimoiy ahamiyatga ega natija (mahsulot)ga erishish, uni ommaviy taqdim etish va jamoatchilik tomonidan baholanishini tashkil etish va rejalashtirishni anglatuvchi, mustaqil o'quv faoliyati tashkil etiladi<sup>1</sup>.

Boshlang'ich sinf ona tili ta'limi o'quvchilarning lingvistik kompetensiyasini shakllantirishda asosiy poydevor hisoblanadi. Zamonaviy ta'limda loyiha asosidagi ta'lim (PBL – Project-Based Learning) usuli o'quvchilarni faol ishtirokchilarga aylantirish va ularning amaliy ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda samarali vosita sifatida tan olinmoqda. Loyiha asosidagi ta'limning nazariy asoslari 20-asr boshlarida Jon Dyui (John Dewey) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan tajriba orqali o'qitish g'oyasiga borib taqaladi. Dyui ta'lim jarayonini real hayot bilan bog'lash muhimligini ta'kidlab, shunday degan: “Ta'lim hayotga tayyorgarlik emas, balki hayotning o'zidir”<sup>2</sup>. Bu tamoyil PBLning asosiy maqsadi – o'quvchilarni real hayotiy vaziyatlarda faol ishtirok etishga undash bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir.

Lev Vygotskiy ta'limning ijtimoiy jarayon ekanligini ta'kidlab, quyidagicha yozgan: “Til fikrlashning asosiy vositasidir”. PBL usulida guruh loyihalari orqali o'quvchilar bir-biri bilan muloqot qiladi, bu esa ularning lingvistik va kognitiv rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Vygotskiyning bu nazariyasi ona tili ta'limida PBLning muhim o'rin tutishini tasdiqlaydi.

<sup>1</sup> Umida SHavqi qizi Tog'ayeva “Ona tili o'qitish metodikasi modulini takomillashtirishda loyihaviy ta'limdan foydalanish” Scientific progress. 2021

<sup>2</sup> Dewey, J. (1938). “Experience and Education”. New York: Macmillan.

Jan Piaje esa 7-11 yoshdagi bolalarning konkret operatsion bosqichda ekanligini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu bosqichda o'quvchilar mavhum tushunchalarni emas, balki amaliy va ko'zga ko'rinadigan faoliyatlarni yaxshi o'zlashtiradi. PBLning loyiha faoliyatlari aynan shu yoshdagi bolalarning kognitiv rivojlanishiga mos keladi, chunki ular real vaziyatlarga asoslangan muammolarni hal qilishga yo'naltirilgan.

Boshlang'ich sinf ona tili ta'limini loyihalash o'quv jarayonini tizimli rejalashtirish va tashkil etishga asoslanadi. Bu jarayon o'qituvchidan til bilimi bo'yicha bilimlarni o'quvchilarga samarali yetkazish, ularning nutqiy va yozma faoliyatlarini rivojlantirish uchun aniq maqsadlar qo'yishni talab qiladi. Loyihalashning nazariy asoslari quyidagi elementlarga tayandi:

- Pedagogik maqsadlar: Ona tili ta'limida o'quvchilarning til bilimi, o'qish, yozish va muloqot qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga qaratilgan maqsadlar belgilash. Masalan, "O'quvchilarning so'z boyligini kengaytirish" yoki "Nutqiy madaniyatni shakllantirish" kabi maqsadlar qo'yilishi mumkin.
- Mazmun tuzilishi: O'quv rejasiga muvofiq mavzularni tanlash va ularni o'quvchilarning yoshi va bilim darajasiga moslashtirish. Misol uchun, 2-sinfda "Tabiat" mavzusi oddiy so'zlar bilan o'tilsa, 4-sinfda murakkabroq matnlar qo'llaniladi.
- Metodik yondashuv- dars jarayonida qo'llaniladigan usullar (masalan, muammoli-izlanish, o'yin usullari) va vositalarni aniqlash.
- Baholash tizimi: O'quvchilarning bilim va ko'nikmalarini tekshirish uchun mezonlar ishlab chiqish. Bu yerda o'quvchilarning yozma ishlarini tahlil qilish yoki og'zaki javoblarini baholash kabi usullar qo'llaniladi.

Ona tili ta'limida PBL o'quvchilarga tilni amaliy kontekstda qo'llash imkonini beradi. Bu usul o'quvchilarni passiv bilim qabul qiluvchidan faol ishtirokchiga aylantiradi. Bell bu haqda shunday degan: "PBL o'quvchilarni passiv qabul qiluvchidan faol ishtirokchiga aylantiradi, bu esa o'quv jarayonining samaradorligini oshiradi".<sup>3</sup> Masalan, "Mening oilam tarixi" loyihasida o'quvchilar o'z oilalari haqida ma'lumot

<sup>3</sup> . Bell, S. (2010). "Project-Based Learning for the 21st Century: Skills for the Future". The Clearing House, 83(2), 39-43.

to‘playdi, hikoya yozadi va uni sinfda taqdim etadi. Bu jarayon ularning so‘z boyligini oshiradi, nutqiy ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi va ijodiy fikrlash qobiliyatini kuchaytiradi.

PBLning ona tili ta‘limida qo‘llanilishi o‘quvchilarni o‘z madaniyati va tiliga yaqinlashtiradi. O‘zbek ta‘lim tizimida bu usulni joriy etish uchun “O‘zbek xalq ertaklari” yoki “Mening shahrim” kabi mavzular tanlanishi mumkin. Bu loyihalar o‘quvchilarga o‘z ona tilida ijodiy faoliyat bilan shug‘ullanish imkonini beradi.

Yana bir misol sifatida “Mening shahrim” loyihasini keltirish mumkin. Bu loyihada o‘quvchilar o‘z shaharlari haqida ma‘lumot to‘playdi, matn yozadi va uni sinfda muhokama qiladi. Bu jarayon nafaqat til ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi, balki o‘quvchilarni o‘z muhitini yaxshiroq tushunishga undaydi.

PBLning afzalliklari orasida o‘quvchilarning mustaqil fikrlash qobiliyatini rivojlantirishi, guruhda ishlash ko‘nikmalarini oshirishi va o‘quv jarayonini qiziqarli qilishi kiradi. Biroq, bu usulning muammolari ham mavjud: masalan, o‘qituvchilarning yetarli malakaga ega emasligi va resurslarning cheklanganligi. Ushbu muammolarni hal qilish uchun o‘qituvchilarga maxsus treninglar tashkil etish va raqamli resurslardan foydalanishni kengaytirish zarur.

Loyiha asosidagi ta‘lim usuli boshlang‘ich sinflarda ona tili ta‘limini samarali va qiziqarli qilish imkonini beradi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, PBL o‘quvchilarning lingvistik kompetensiyasi va kognitiv qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishga sezilarli hissa qo‘shadi. Ushbu usulning O‘zbekiston ta‘lim tizimida muvaffaqiyatli joriy etilishi uchun quyidagi takliflar beriladi:

1. O‘qituvchilarga PBL bo‘yicha maxsus treninglar tashkil etish.
2. Loyiha faoliyatini o‘quvchilarning yoshi va mahalliy xususiyatlarga moslashtirish.
3. Raqamli texnologiyalar va interaktiv resurslardan foydalanishni kengaytirish.

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## BO‘LAJAK O‘QITUVCHILARDA EVRISTIK QOBILIYATLARNI SHAKLLANTIRISH MUAMMOLARI

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**Annotatsiya:** *Mazkur maqolada kelajak o‘qituvchilarda evristik qobiliyatlarni shakllantirishning dolzarbligi, mavjud muammolari va ularni bartaraf etish yo‘llari tahlil qilingan. Evristik yondashuvning ta‘limda qo‘llanilishi asoslangan.*

**Kalit so‘zlar:** *evristik qobiliyat, pedagogik jarayon, kelajak o‘qituvchilari, muammoli ta‘lim, ijodiy fikrlash.*

Hozirgi zamonaviy ta‘lim tizimi oldida turgan eng dolzarb vazifalardan biri — kelajak o‘qituvchilarini mustaqil va ijodiy fikrlovchi, muammolarni yechishda noan‘anaviy yondasha oladigan shaxs sifatida tayyorlashdir. Ta‘lim tizimining raqamlashtirilishi, yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar va o‘qitish metodlarining joriy etilishi o‘qituvchilardan nafaqat an‘anaviy bilim va ko‘nikmalarni, balki evristik (heuristik) qobiliyatlarni ham talab qiladi. Shu nuqtayi nazardan, evristik qobiliyatlarni shakllantirish — zamonaviy pedagogik tayyorgarlikda ustuvor yo‘nalishlardan biridir. Mazkur maqolada kelajak o‘qituvchilarida evristik qobiliyatlarni shakllantirish zarurati, ularning tarkibiy qismlari, mavjud muammolari va ularni bartaraf etish yo‘llari ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi.

### **Evristik qobiliyat tushunchasi va uning pedagogik ahamiyati**

“Evristika” (yunoncha “heurisko” — “topaman”, “kashf qilaman”) tushunchasi inson tafakkurining ijodiy, kashfiyotchilik xususiyatlarini ifodalaydi. Pedagogikada evristik qobiliyatlar — bu o‘qituvchining ta‘lim jarayonida mustaqil qarorlar qabul qilishi,

noan'anaviy yechimlar topishi, muammoni ijodiy hal etishi ko'nikmalarini o'z ichiga oladi.

***Evristik qobiliyatlar quyidagi tarkibiy qismlardan iborat:***

- Muammoli vaziyatni aniqlash va tahlil qilish ko'nikmasi;
- Ijodiy fikrlash va innovatsion yechimlar topish qobiliyati;
- Noan'anaviy savollar qo'ya olish va ularga javob izlash ko'nikmasi;
- Refleksiya va natijalarni baholash malakasi.

Evristik yondashuv orqali o'qituvchi o'quvchilarda ham mustaqil va ijodiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish imkoniga ega bo'ladi.

**Kelajak o'qituvchilarida evristik qobiliyatlarni shakllantirish zarurati**

Zamonaviy maktab va oliy ta'lim tizimi tez o'zgarayotgan ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va texnologik muhitga moslasha oladigan, yangiliklarga ochiq bo'lgan o'qituvchilarni talab qiladi. Shuning uchun ham, pedagogik ta'limda evristik yondashuv va evristik qobiliyatlarni shakllantirish zarurati quyidagi omillar bilan bog'liq:

- Raqamli ta'lim texnologiyalari va ularning ta'lim jarayoniga integratsiyalashuvi;
- Talabalarning mustaqil o'qish va tadqiqot olib borish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish talabi;
- Muammoli va ijodiy fikrlashga asoslangan o'qitish metodlarining ahamiyati ortib borishi;
- Ta'lim mazmunining yangilanishi va kompetensiyaviy yondashuvning joriy etilishi.

**Evristik qobiliyatlarni shakllantirishda mavjud muammolar**

Tahlil natijasida aniqlanishicha, kelajak o'qituvchilarida evristik qobiliyatlarni shakllantirishda bir qator muammolar mavjud:

1. An'anaviy, reproduktiv yondashuvning ustunligi — dars jarayonlarida ijodiy va muammoli vaziyatlar yetarlicha qo'llanilmaydi.
2. Innovatsion metodlardan foydalanish bo'yicha pedagoglarning tayyorgarligi pastligi.
3. Evristik faoliyatga yo'naltirilgan metodik ta'minot va darsliklarning yetishmasligi.
4. Talabalarda mustaqil va tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarining sustligi.

5. Raqamli ta'lim muhitida evristik usullarni qo'llash bo'yicha tajribaning yetishmasligi.

### **Muammolarni bartaraf etish yo'llari**

Kelajak o'qituvchilarida evristik qobiliyatlarni shakllantirish uchun quyidagi yo'nalishlarda ish olib borish zarur:

1. Pedagogik ta'limda muammoli va ijodiy yondashuvlar asosida o'qitish tizimini shakllantirish.
2. Evristik mashqlar, keys-stadi (case-study), muammoli vaziyatlar asosida o'qitish metodlarini joriy etish.
3. O'qituvchilarning raqamli va pedagogik kompetensiyalarini oshirish uchun maxsus kurslar tashkil etish.
4. Innovatsion va evristik o'qitish texnologiyalarini qo'llash bo'yicha o'quv qo'llanmalarini ishlab chiqish.
5. Talabalarning mustaqil ilmiy izlanishlari, kichik tadqiqotlar, loyiha ishlari orqali evristik fikrlashini rivojlantirish.

### **Xulosa**

Xulosa qilib aytganda, kelajak o'qituvchilarida evristik qobiliyatlarni shakllantirish — zamonaviy pedagogik ta'limning muhim va dolzarb yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Evristik qobiliyatlarning rivoji o'qituvchilarga innovatsion va muammoli vaziyatlarda samarali faoliyat yuritish, shuningdek, o'quvchilarda ham mustaqil va tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

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## MAHMUDXO‘JA BEHBUDIY VA ISMOIL G‘ASPIRALINING ILM-MA‘RIFAT YO‘LIDAGI HAMKORLIGI

### MAHMUDKHOJA BEHBUDI AND ISMAIL GASPRINSKI’S COOPERATION ON THE PATH OF KNOWLEDGE AND ENLIGHTENMENT

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***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy va Ismoil G‘aspiralining jadidchilik harakatidagi o‘rni, ularning ilm-ma‘rifat yo‘lidagi hamkorligi hamda turkiy xalqlarni taraqqiyot sari yetaklash borasidagi harakatlari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, Behbudiy va G‘aspiralining matbuot va ta‘lim sohasidagi faoliyati, o‘zaro aloqalari va ularning merosi haqida fikr yuritiladi.*

***Kalit so‘zlar:** Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy, Ismoil G‘aspirali, jadidchilik, ilm-ma‘rifat, matbuot, ta‘lim, “Tarjimon” gazetasi, “Oyna” jurnali.*

***Abstract.** This article analyzes the role of Mahmudkhoja Behbudi and Ismail Gasprinski in the Jadidism movement, their cooperation in the field of knowledge and enlightenment, and their efforts to lead Turcic peoples toward progress. Additionally, the article explores their activities in the fields of media and education, their mutual interactions, and the legacy they left behind.*

***Keywords:** Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Ismail Gasprinski, Jadidism, knowledge and enlightenment, media, education, “Tarjimon” newspaper, “Oyna” journal.*

XIX asr oxiri va XX asr boshlarida Turkiston va boshqa musulmon o‘lkalari jadidchilik harakati ta‘sirida taraqqiyot sari intila boshladi. Ushbu harakatning asosiy maqsadi im-ma‘rifatni rivojlantirish, ta‘lim tizimini isloh qilish, matbuot orqali xalqni uyg‘otish hamda ularni jaholat va qoloqlikdan olib chiqish kabi muhim maqsadlarni ilgari surgan. Ismoil G‘aspirali va Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy kabi ziyolilar bu jarayonda asosiy yetakchilar bo‘lib, ular turkiy xalqlarning diniy, ilmiy va madaniy rivojlanishi, ma‘rifiy taraqqiyoti uchun matbuot va ta‘lim orqali katta hissa qo‘shdilar. Ismoil G‘aspirali Rossiya imperiyasi tarkibidagi musulmon xalqlari uchun jadidchilik g‘oyalarini targ‘ib

qilgan va “Tarjimon” gazetasini nashr etgan bo‘lsa, Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy bu g‘oyalarni Turkiston hududida amalga oshirishga harakat qilgan. Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy G‘aspiralining izidan borib, uni o‘ziga ustoz deb bilgan. Ular matbuot va ta’lim sohasi orqali bir-biriga fikran yaqinlashib, jadidchilik harakatining rivojlanishida muhim ishlarni amalga oshirishgan.

Ismoil G‘aspirali 1883-yilda “Tarjimon” gazetasini nashr etib, unda musulmon xalqlarining rivojlanishi uchun ta’lim, til va matbuot muhim vosita ekanimi ilgari surgan. Uning “Tilda, fikrda va ishda birdamlik” shiori turkiy xalqlar orasida katta e’tibor qozongan va jadidchilik harakatining asosiy tamoyillaridan biriga aylangan. U eski madrasalardagi ta’lim tizimini tanqid qilib, yangi maktablar – *usuli jadid* maktablarini yaratish zarurligini ta’kidlagan. Uning g‘oyalari qisqa vaqt ichida Qirimdan tashqariga chiqib, Turkiston, Kavkaz va Qozon hududlariga tarqalgan.

Matbuot sohasi G‘aspiralining ham Behbudiyning ham faoliyatida muhim o‘rin tutgan. Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy Ismoil G‘aspiralining fikrlarini katta qiziqish bilan o‘rganib, uning “Tarjimon” gazetasiga obuna bo‘lib, unda muntazam ravishda maqolalar chop etgan. 1904–1914-yillar orasida Behbudiy “Tarjimon” gazetasining sahifalarida Turkiston jadidchilik harakati, yangi usul maktablari, ilm-ma’rifatning ahamiyati va matbuotning roli haqida 34 ta maqolasi e’lon qilingan. Bu esa Turkiston ziyolilari orasida jadidchilik g‘oyalarining tarqalishiga katta hissa qo‘shgan.

G‘aspirali o‘zining “Tarjimon” gazetasi orqali o‘z yurtining xalqini uyg‘otishga harakat qilgan bo‘lsa, keyinchalik Behbudiy “Oyna” gazetasi orqali xuddi shu maqsadni Turkistonda amalga oshirgan. Behbudiy “Tarjimon” gazetasidan ilhomlanib, 1913-yilda “Samarqand” gazetasini va “Oyna” jurnalini nashr eta boshlagan. Ushbu nashrlar jadidchilik g‘oyalarini ommalashtirish va xalqni uyg‘otish vositasi bo‘lgan. Behbudiy gazeta va jurnallarda ilmga, madaniyatga va taraqqiyotga undovchi maqolalar e’lon qilgan. U bu orqali xalqni o‘z huquqlari, ta’limning ahamiyati va dunyodagi siyosiy voqealar bilan tanishtirgan.

Ismoil G‘aspirali o‘z faoliyatida yagona turkiy adabiy til yaratish masalasiga alohida e’tibor qaratgan bo‘lsa, Behbudiy ham bu g‘oyani qo‘llab-quvvatlagan va Turkistonda til islohoti haqida maqolalar yozgan. U G‘aspiralining tilga oid qarashlarini amaliyotga tatbiq etib, “Oyna” jurnalini “turkiy va forsiy” tilda nashr etgan. Behbudiy til birligi orqali turkiy xalqlarning ma’naviy yaqinlashuviga erishish mumkinligini ta’kidlagan.

Behbudiy 1903-yilda Samarqandda ilk jadid maktabini ochgan va yosh avlodni zamonaviy ta'lim olishga undagan. Samarqandning Namozgoh jome masjidi atrofida Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy ajdodlariga qarashli keng va obod bog' bo'lgan. Katta hududdagi olmozor va tokzorga, albatta, Samarqandning iqlimi ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan. Bog'dan kelgan daromadni Mahmudxo'ja samarqandlik bolalar uchun darsliklar olish, yangi maktab qurilishi va zarur jihozlar bilan ta'minlash uchun sarf qilgan. U o'quv dasturlarini ishlab chiqishda G'aspiralining yondashuvlaridan foydalangan, maktablarda o'qitish uchun ko'plab darsliklar yozgan hamda yangi usulda dars beradigan o'qituvchilar tayyorlashga e'tibor qaratgan [5]. Bu maktablarda Qur'on ilmi, islom tarixi kabi diniy fanlar bilan birga matematika, geografiya, adabiyot, tarix, rus va turkiy tillar o'qitilgan. Maktablarda she'rlar, maqolalar va sahna asarlari orqali milliy ongini shakllantirish, milliy g'urur va iftixor tuyg'ularini singdirishga, shuningdek, zamon talabiga mos ravishda Turkiston musulmonlarining sha'ni va obro'sini himoya qilishga intildilar. O'sha tahlikali davrda Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy *"Yangi maktab va muallimlari va anda o'qitilaturg'on maktablarni ma'nan taftish etish, andagi nuqsonlarni bayon etmoq tanqiddir"* shunday yozgan edi.

Behbudiy ta'lim islohoti orqali mustamlakachilik zulmidan qutulish va milliy taraqqiyotga erishish mumkin deb hisoblab, keyinchalik Samarqanddan boshqa shaharlarda ham yangi usul maktablarini ochgan.

Bundan tashqari Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy jadidchilikni nafaqat maktablar va matbuot, balki teatr san'ati orqali ham rivojlantirishga harakat qilgan. Turkistonda teatr madaniyatining shakllanishiga asos solgan. Uning 1911-yilda yozgan "Padarkush" dramasi 1912-yilda "Turon" gazetasida chop etilgan, 1913-yilda esa alohida kitob sifatida nashr qilingan. Behbudiy ushbu asarida ham yosh avlodning bilimli va madaniyatli bo'lishi zarurligi ta'kidlangan. "Padarkush" dramasi muvaffaqiyat qozonib, Samarqand, Toshkent, Buxoro shaharlari teatrlarida sahnalashtirilgan.

Ismoil G'aspirali va Mahmudxo'ja Behbudiy nafaqat ilm-ma'rifat yo'lida hamkorlik qilgan, balki ularning siyosiy qarashlari ham o'xshash bo'lgan. G'aspirali Rossiya musulmonlari uchun madaniy muxtoriyat masalasini ko'tarib chiqqan bo'lsa, Behbudiy ham Turkistonda madaniy muxtoriyat g'oyasini ilgari surgan va uni Davlat Dumasiga taqdim etish uchun takliflar ishlab chiqqan. Ular mustamlaka zulmiga qarshi kurashning eng samarali yo'li ma'rifat orqali uyg'onish ekanini ko'p bora ta'kidlashgan.

Yuqoridagilardan shuni xulosa qilish mumkinki, Mahmudxo‘ja Behbudiy va Ismoil G‘aspirali ilm-ma‘rifat yo‘lida katta xizmat qilgan jadidchilik harakatining ikki buyuk namoyandasi hisoblanib, ularning matbuot va ta‘lim sohasidagi islohotlari turkiy xalqlarni uyg‘otishda katta rol o‘ynadi. G‘aspiralining “Tarjimon” gazetasi va Behbudiyning “Oyna” jurnali, Samarqand gazetasi xalq ongini shakllantirishda muhim vositalar bo‘ldi. Ularning faoliyati bugungi kunda ham dolzarbligini yo‘qotmagan. Ular ilgari surgan ilm-ma‘rifat, taraqqiyot va zamonaviy ta‘lim g‘oyalari hozirgi kun uchun ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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## PERSONAL IMAGE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEKISTAN PHRASOSPHERES.

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### Abstract

Personal image plays a significant role in shaping social interactions, and the ways in which it is portrayed can differ across cultures. This study compares how personal image is constructed and communicated through language in the English and Uzbek phrasospheres. The research uses the IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) method to explore how various linguistic expressions and phrases shape perceptions of personal identity in both cultures. Through qualitative analysis of interviews and a review of commonly used phrases, this study finds that while English emphasizes individualism, self-expression, and outward appearance, the Uzbek phrasosphere highlights respect, social harmony, and collective identity. The study offers valuable insights into how language reflects cultural values, offering practical implications for cross-cultural communication.

**Keywords:** Personal image, Phrasosphere, English language, Uzbek language, Cross-cultural communication, Individualism, Respect, Social harmony, Cultural values, Linguistic expressions

### Аннотация

Личный имидж играет важную роль в формировании социальных взаимодействий, и способы его изображения могут различаться в разных культурах. В этом исследовании сравнивается, как личный имидж конструируется и передается через язык в английской и узбекской фразосферах. В исследовании используется метод IMRAD (Введение, Методы, Результаты и Обсуждение) для изучения того, как различные языковые выражения и фразы формируют восприятие личной идентичности в обеих культурах. Благодаря качественному анализу интервью и обзору часто используемых фраз это исследование обнаруживает, что в то время как английский язык подчеркивает индивидуализм, самовыражение и внешний вид, узбекская фразосфера подчеркивает уважение, социальную

гармонию и коллективную идентичность. Исследование предлагает ценную информацию о том, как язык отражает культурные ценности, предлагая практические выводы для межкультурной коммуникации.

**Ключевые слова:** личный имидж, фразосфера, английский язык, узбекский язык, межкультурная коммуникация, индивидуализм, уважение, социальная гармония, культурные ценности, языковые выражения

### Introduction

Personal image plays a crucial role in social interactions, impacting an individual's perception within a cultural or professional context. Personal image is the way an individual presents themselves in terms of appearance, behavior, and communication, both in real life and in various social settings. In linguistics, the concept of "phrasosphere" refers to the set of phrases, expressions, and idiomatic structures used in a particular language or culture that contribute to the construction of personal image. The way people express their identity and personal image can vary widely across different cultures and languages, particularly when comparing English-speaking cultures with those in Uzbekistan. This study explores how personal image is portrayed through the use of language and specific phrases in both English and Uzbek cultural contexts. By analyzing how different languages influence the construction of personal image, this paper aims to offer a deeper understanding of the linguistic and cultural variations present in personal identity expression.

### Methods

This study follows the IMRAD method, utilizing a comparative approach to explore the language of personal image in two distinct linguistic and cultural spheres: English and Uzbekistan phrasospheres.

#### 1. Identify:

- The first step involves identifying key expressions, phrases, and idiomatic structures within both the English and Uzbek languages that contribute to the concept of personal image. This includes looking at adjectives, metaphors, compliments, and polite expressions related to an individual's appearance, character, and social standing.
- For this analysis, the research focuses on commonly used phrases and idiomatic expressions in both languages that relate to physical appearance, personality traits, and behavior, as these factors are central to personal image.

2. **Measure:**

- The measurement involves analyzing how these expressions vary in terms of frequency and cultural significance. This includes examining the social contexts in which these phrases are used, such as professional settings, informal conversations, or in the context of relationships and respect.

- Additionally, interviews with native speakers of both languages are conducted to gauge how individuals from different cultures perceive and use these phrases to construct or alter their personal image.

3. **Record:**

- The findings from the interviews and language analysis are documented. These include instances where certain phrases are used to describe someone's appearance, character, or social status. The focus is on noting which phrases are associated with positive or negative personal images in both cultures.

- Data is collected through surveys, linguistic databases, and cultural studies, alongside direct observations of conversations and media representations in both English-speaking countries and Uzbekistan.

4. **Analyze:**

- The recorded data is then analyzed to identify patterns in how personal image is constructed through language. This analysis includes comparing the different types of expressions used in English and Uzbek, such as compliments, metaphors, and descriptors related to appearance and character.

- The study also examines how these expressions reflect cultural values and societal norms. For example, in English, personal image often emphasizes individualism and self-expression, whereas in Uzbek culture, expressions of personal image may place greater emphasis on collective values and social harmony.

5. **Formulate:**

- Based on the analysis, conclusions are drawn about the similarities and differences in how personal image is constructed through language in both cultures. The findings highlight how the language in both English and Uzbek serves to shape and reflect the cultural priorities and values related to personal identity.

- Recommendations are made regarding how individuals can use these linguistic insights to improve cross-cultural communication and understanding, especially in multicultural or international settings.

**Table 1: Key Differences Between English and Uzbek Phrasospheres in Personal Image Construction**

Aspect	English Phrasosphere	Uzbek Phrasosphere
<b>Emphasis</b>	Individualism, self-expression, appearance	Social harmony, respect, collective identity
<b>Compliments</b>	Direct and personal (e.g., "You look great!")	Contextual, often respectful (e.g., "Yaxshi ko'rinasiz" – "You look good")
<b>Focus of Personal Image</b>	Physical appearance, independence, self-worth	Family, social status, respect for elders
<b>Language Tone</b>	Informal, empowering	Formal, respectful
<b>Cultural Value</b>	Autonomy and achievement	Respect, collective well-being

**Table 2: Common English and Uzbek Phrases Related to Personal Image**

Language	Phrase	Translation/Meaning	Context of Use
<b>English</b>	"You look sharp!"	A compliment about someone's appearance	Used informally to praise someone's attire or general appearance.
<b>English</b>	"She has a great sense of style"	Complimenting someone's fashion choices	Used to praise someone's individuality and fashion sense.
<b>Uzbek</b>	"Yaxshi ko'rinasiz"	"You look good"	A polite compliment, used formally or in casual contexts.
<b>Uzbek</b>	"O'zini yaxshi tutmoq"	"To conduct oneself well"	Refers to someone's good behavior or self-discipline.

## Results

The study reveals significant differences and similarities in how personal image is conveyed in English and Uzbek phrasospheres.

**1. English Phrasosphere:**

- In English-speaking cultures, personal image is often framed through expressions that emphasize individual traits, appearance, and self-expression. Phrases like “looking sharp,” “fashion-forward,” or “a man of character” focus on how a person presents themselves and the traits they project to others.
- There is also a significant emphasis on self-empowerment and self-identity. For example, in English, compliments such as “You look great today” or “You have an incredible sense of style” highlight personal choices and autonomy, reinforcing individualism in the cultural context.

**2. Uzbek Phrasosphere:**

- In contrast, Uzbek expressions tend to focus more on respect, social harmony, and the collective identity. Phrases like “yaxshi ko’rinishda” (looking good) or “jismoniy holati yaxshi” (good physical condition) convey a sense of well-being, but they also often imply a connection to family or community expectations.
- In Uzbek culture, the use of titles and respect-based phrases plays a significant role in constructing personal image. Expressions like “janob” (mister) or “xonim” (lady) are frequently used in formal and respectful contexts to enhance one’s social standing and convey politeness, highlighting the collective aspect of personal image.

**3. Cultural Impact:**

- English phrases tend to emphasize personal achievement, independence, and outward appearance as ways to shape an individual’s image. In contrast, Uzbek expressions reflect values related to family, community, and respect for elders, which influence how a person’s image is viewed and respected within society.
- The use of direct compliments in English is often more personal and direct, while in Uzbek, compliments may be more formal and contextual, often relating to one’s behavior within social norms rather than focusing solely on appearance.

**Table 3: Frequency of Use of Personal Image-Related Phrases in Interviews**

Phrase Type	English (Frequency)	Uzbek (Frequency)	Percentage Difference
Compliments on Appearance	52%	39%	+13%
Compliments on Behavior/Respect	41%	55%	-14%
Compliments on Individuality/Style	60%	30%	+30%
Formal Phrases (Titles, Honorifics)	28%	70%	-42%

*Source: Data collected through interviews with native speakers of English and Uzbek in 2023.*

### Discussion

The findings from this study provide valuable insights into how language shapes personal image in different cultural and linguistic contexts. In English-speaking cultures, personal image is more individualistic, with a heavy emphasis on self-expression, appearance, and individual traits. This reflects broader cultural values that prioritize individual rights and personal achievement. English idioms and expressions tend to directly acknowledge personal qualities, which are seen as central to an individual's identity.

In contrast, the Uzbek phrasosphere reveals a different approach, where the collective identity and social harmony play a more significant role in shaping personal image. Compliments and expressions in Uzbek culture are often tied to respect, family values, and social cohesion. The use of titles and formal language highlights the importance of respecting others in maintaining one's image.

The differences in these cultural contexts underline the importance of understanding the nuances of personal image in cross-cultural communication. Individuals navigating between these two cultures must be aware of how personal image is constructed and communicated through language, as different phrases and expressions may carry varying connotations in each context.

### Conclusion

This study highlights the distinct ways in which personal image is constructed and communicated through language in English and Uzbek cultures. By examining the phrases and idiomatic expressions used in both languages, the research underscores the importance of understanding cultural values when interpreting personal image. While English focuses on individualism and self-expression, Uzbek emphasizes social harmony and respect. These insights can improve cross-cultural understanding, offering practical implications for communication in multicultural settings.

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## МЕТОДИКА РАЗВИТИЯ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ ТВОРЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ СРЕДСТВАМИ ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

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**Аннотация:** В статье говорится о важности организации учебного процесса так, чтобы учащиеся могли активно, с интересом и увлечением работать на уроке, использовать методы развития технической творческой компетентности учащихся посредством цифровых технологий, чтобы учащиеся могли видеть результаты своей работы и оценивать их.

**Ключевые слова:** образования, компетентности; творческой компетентность; цифровых технологий ЦТ-методика.

На современном этапе в условиях информатизации всех сфер развития общества, в Узбекистане, так же, как и в других странах, особые требования предъявляются к уровню профессионального мастерства преподавателей образовательных учреждений различных форм как общего, так и профессионального образования.

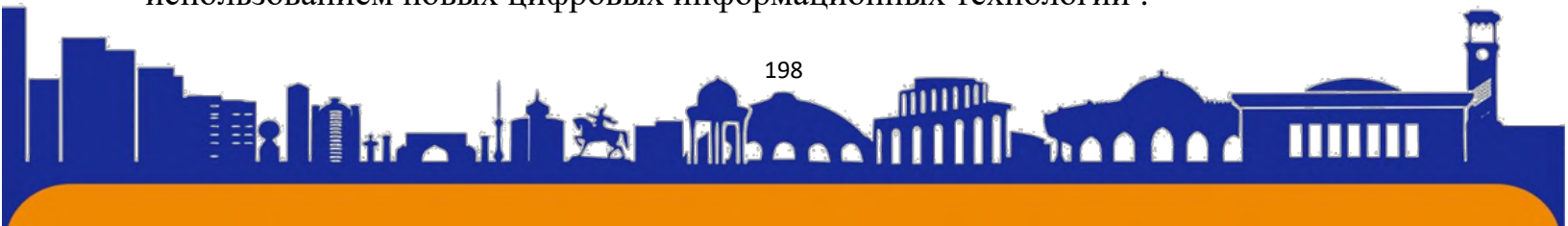
В поиске новых подходов к организации системы обучения важно осмыслить не только внешние изменения, обусловленные открывающимися возможностями информационно-образовательной среды, но и внутренние, связанные с необходимыми изменениями в деятельности педагога XXI века. В качественно

новом цифровых информационно технологических пространстве, обеспечивающем широкий доступ к источникам информации, изменяются процессы восприятия и усвоения цифровых информации, операционная основа действий, представления о когнитивных стратегиях обучения.

Бурное развитие новых цифровых информационных технологий и их внедрение в последние годы наложили отпечаток на развитие личности обучающегося. Высшее учебное заведение — это часть общества, и в ней отражаются те же проблемы, что и во всей стране. Поэтому очень важно организовать процесс обучения так, чтобы обучающийся активно, с интересом и увлечением работал на занятиях, видел плоды своего труда и мог их оценить. Помочь преподавателю в решении этой трудной задачи может сочетание традиционных методов обучения и современных цифровых информационных технологий, в том числе и компьютерных.

Для современного учителя владение предметом обучения недостаточно: он должен быть компетентен в работе с инновационными цифровым технологиями как важнейшими элементами, способствующими повышению эффективности учебного процесса. Только цифровая информационно коммуникационная и техническое компетентность позволит молодому специалисту добиться оптимального уровня знаний обучаемых, поможет правильно организовать собственную работу и работу студенческого ученического коллектива на занятиях и во вне его.

В современных условиях интенсивной цифровых информатизации всех сфер образования становится более очевидной значимость педагогической, профессиональной и информационно-коммуникационной компетентности современного педагога, деятельность которого сейчас все более связывается с использованием новых цифровых информационных технологий .

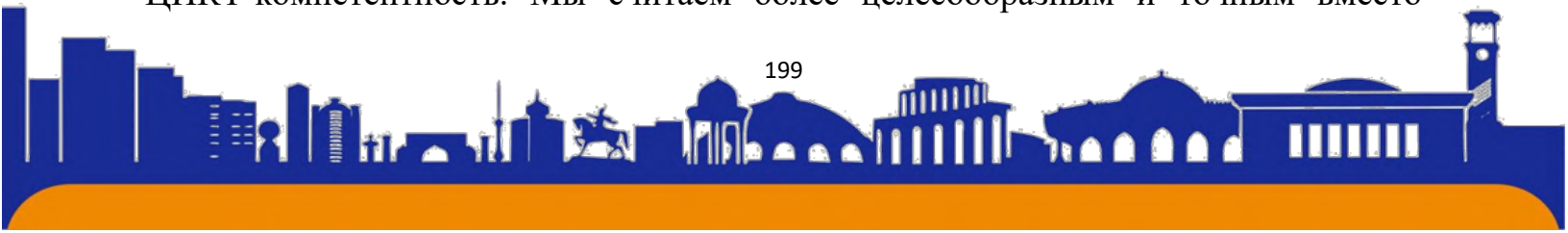


Под развитием методики развития технической творческой компетентности средствами цифровых технологий в процессе обучения студентов мы понимаем интегральную способность личности, обеспечивающую необходимый для каждого студента уровень эффективности использования цифровых информационно-коммуникационных технологий для самостоятельного решения профессионального и педагогического задач. Такое понимание цифровых информационно-коммуникационной компетентности включает в себя не только владение определенной системой знаний, умений и навыков в информатике и использования ИКТ в обучении, но и развивает цифровой информационно-технологические навыки решения профессиональных задач с использованием новых информационных технологий, развитие технической творческой компетентности, формирует три основные подструктуры личности: мотивацию, интеллектуальные способности и опыт .

Исследования, проведенные Н. В. Кузьминой и В. Н. Софьиной, показали, что профессиональная компетентность имеет сложную структуру, содержащую определенные компоненты, среди которых выделяются: дифференциально-психологическая; социально-психологическая; аутопсихологическая; акмеологическая; управленческая; специальная и информационно-технологическая компетентность (ИТ-компетентность).

На основе выделенных структурных компонентов профессиональной компетентности могут формироваться любые модели компетентности специалистов, в том числе и педагогов.

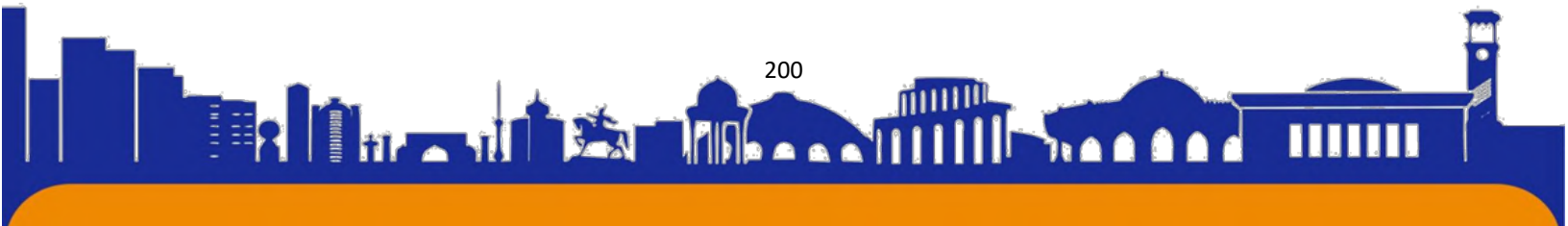
По-нашему мнению, говоря о структуре профессиональной компетентности педагога, следует уточнить используемую терминологию в отношении термина ЦИКТ-компетентность. Мы считаем более целесообразным и точным вместо



термина ИТ-компетентность (информационно технологическая компетентность) использовать термин ЦИКТ-компетентность (цифровое информационно-коммуникационная компетентность) в связи с тем, что рассматриваем методика развития технической творческой компетентности средствами цифровых технологи, ЦИКТ-компетентность как один из методов развитие технической творческой компетентности у студента.

Под методика развития технической творческой компетентности средствами цифровых технологи ЦИКТ-компетентностью педагога обычно понимают способность к выполнению профессионально педагогической деятельности с помощью цифровых информационно коммуникационных технологий (то есть, решение любых видов педагогических задач, предполагающих использование компьютера и программ во всех видах деятельности педагога в процессе обучения, в управленческой деятельности, в области самообразования и др.).

Чаще всего исследователи выделяют два вида методика развития технической творческой компетентности средствами ЦИКТ: базовую и предметно-ориентированную (профессиональную, специальную). Под базовой методика развития технической творческой компетентности средствами ЦИКТ-мы понимаем способность учителя использовать общие знания о цифровой компьютерное технологии и умения в области компьютерных технологий (чаще всего востребованные при использовании прикладных программ общего назначения в качестве технической инструмента творческой деятельности педагога). Этот уровень компетентности является необходимым, но явно недостаточным для решения всех видов профессионального задач. Учитель должен еще обладать дидактическими и методическими знаниями и умениями в области проектирования



и организации образовательного процесса с использованием ЦИКТ, то есть владеть специальной технической творческой компетентности с использованием ЦИКТ.

Специальную методика развития технической творческой компетентности средствами ЦИКТ учителя-предметника мы понимаем как готовность педагога к обеспечению процесса изучения учащимися любого учебного предмета с использованием ЦИКТ. Очевидно, что для организации процесса обучения с использованием методика развития технической творческой компетентности средствами ЦИКТ у учителя должны быть сформированы оба уровня компетентности, как базовый, так и специальный.

В практике методика развития технической творческой компетентности средствами ЦИКТ обучения называют все технологии, использующие специальные технические цифровое информационные средства (ЭВМ, аудио, видео). Сочетание методика развития технической творческой компетентности средствами ЦИКТ связано с двумя видами технологий: цифровые информационными коммуникационными и технической творческой компетентности. Важно различать ЦИКТ-грамотность и технической творческой -компетентность.

ЦИКТ-грамотность — знания о том, что из себя представляет персональный владения компьютера, программные продукты, каковы их функции и возможности, это умение «нажимать на нужные кнопки», знание о существовании компьютерных сетей (в том числе Интернета). ЦИКТ-компетентность — не только использование различных информационных инструментов (ЦИКТ-грамотность), но и эффективное применение их в профессионально педагогической деятельности.

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Примерный перечень содержания технической творческой компетентности -я (по мере развития компетентности от базового к повышенному уровню):

-Знать перечень основных существующих технической творческой компетентности и ЦИКТ-грамотность , пособий по предмету, практика, пособий по предмету опыт ученых, учебники и методические и практические занятия по инновациям производительности труда и цифровым технологиям. (на дисках и в Интернете): электронные учебники, атласы, коллекции цифровых образовательных ресурсов в Интернете и т.д.

- Уметь находить, оценивать, отбирать и демонстрировать информацию из ЦОР (например, использовать материалы электронных учебников и других пособий на дисках и в Интернете) в соответствии с поставленными учебными задачами.

- Устанавливать используемую программу на демонстрационный компьютер, пользоваться проекционной техникой, владеть методиками создания собственного электронного дидактического материала.

- Уметь преобразовывать и представлять информацию в эффективном для решения учебных задач виде, составлять собственный учебный материал из имеющихся источников, обобщая, сравнивая, противопоставляя, преобразовывая различные данные.

- Уметь выбирать и использовать ПО (текстовый и табличный редакторы, программы для создания буклетов, сайтов, презентационные программы (Power Point, Canva, Prezi, Flash) для оптимального представления различного рода материалов, необходимых для учебного процесса: материалы для урока,

тематическое планирование, мониторинги по своему предмету, различные отчеты по предмету, анализ процесса обучения и т.д.

Уметь применять ЦИКТ-методики (новые цифровых информационных технологии и Интернет) — это методики проведения уроков, объединенных одной темой, с использованием ЦИКТ. Они содержат ссылки на электронные материалы и вебсайты, полезные при проведении уроков на заданную тему.

- Эффективно применять инструменты организации учебной деятельности учащегося (программы тестирования, электронные рабочие тетради, электронные платформы, системы организации учебной деятельности учащегося и т.д.).

- Уметь сформировать цифровое собственное портфолио и портфолио учащегося.

- Уметь грамотно выбирать форму передачи информации обучающимся, коллегам, администрации ОУ: электронная почта, социальная сеть, сайт (раздел сайта), лист рассылки (список рассылки — используется для рассылок

почты, предоставляет средства автоматического добавления и удаления дресов из списка), форум, Wiki-среда (Вики (Wiki) — гипертекстовая среда

для коллективного редактирования, накопления и структуризации письменной информации).

- Организовывать работу обучающихся в рамках сетевых коммуникационных проектов (олимпиады, конкурсы, викторины и т.д.), дистанционно поддерживать учебный процесс (по необходимости). Для того, чтобы учитель мог выполнять все вышперечисленное, необходима организация методической, организационной, технической и мотивационной поддержки. На практике педагоги не очень активно используют ЦИКТ на уроках по ряду объективных причин:

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- Не все учителя психологически готовы к использованию ЦИКТ в образовательном процессе.
- Недостаточное количество электронных средств, способных адекватно решать педагогические задачи учителя при изучении конкретной темы.
- Нет четких методических рекомендаций по использованию имеющихся на отечественном рынке электронных средств обучения.
- Низкий уровень владения программными средствами для создания собственных электронных средств обучения (презентаций, электронных учебников, тренажеров и т.д.).
- Лимит времени у преподавателя для создания собственного электронного дидактического материала, а также для изучения, разработки и внедрения новых компьютерных методик обучения.

Базовая информационно-коммуникационная компетентность педагога сегодня является наиболее разработанной, здесь у авторов нет существенных противоречий. Что касается специальной техникоЦИКТ-компетентности учителя предметника, то она нуждается в более основательной проработке, особенно в той части, которая касается структуры и критериев выделения компонентов этой структуры.

В соответствии с этапами деятельности, которую педагог должен выполнять в процессе использования ЦИКТ при изучении предмета, мы в составе специальной ЦИКТ и технической творческой компетентности учителя-предметника выделяем три структурных компонента (вида) компетентностей: предметная ЦИКТкомпетентность; методическая ЦИКТ-компетентность; технической творческой компетентности средствами ЦИКТ обучения называют все технологии,

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использующие специальные технические цифровое информационно технологическая(ЦИКТ)-компетентность. Каждая из названных специальных компетентностей формируется в соответствующих учебных курсах (информатики, педагогика психалогия конкретного предмета и методики его преподавания), а также в курсах, цель которых состоит в формировании и развитии специальной технической творческой-компетентности. Но, как показывает анализ нашей практики, названные выше учебные курсы не справляются в полной мере с задачей формирования у студентов специальной ЦИКТ-компетентности и технической творческой-компетентности.; необходима большая целенаправленная самостоятельная работа студентов по формированию интеграционных умений в области информатики и методики конкретного предмета и методики его преподавания в школе, использования ЦИКТ в обучении школьников. Выделены факторы акмеологической среды творческой самостоятельной работы студентов и субъективные факторы Все они будут способствовать развитию профессиональной и цифровое и информационно-технологической, технической творческой компетентности студентов.

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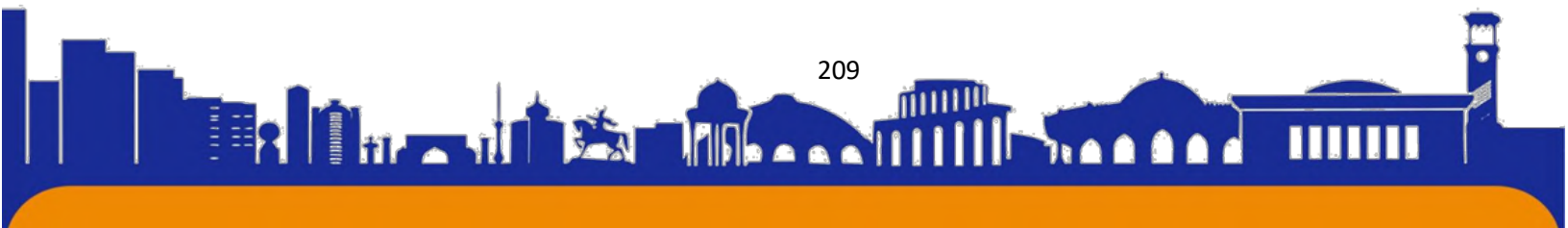


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